

EAST AFRICA

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

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WORK IN THE SUDAN.

The Author, after commenting on the present condition and the future prospects of the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan, was inclined that the ship of State was well-found and seaworthy and so capable, indeed, of facing the storm of adversity which it might encounter. The official Report on the Financial and Administration of the Sudan for 1930, now published and summarised on another page, suffices to substantiate and fully confirm the confidence of those who hold favourable opinion of the soundness of the country. The Report is characterised by a sense of outlook, a total absence of panic in face of inward and outward difficulties, and a due understanding problems. At least, the possibility of the collapse of the Gezira cotton scheme is even slight (with disaster) by energy and determination in adapting to circumstances and flexibility in administration which have given the Sudan a reputation on the world Government as earned. Admittedly the Government is in a difficult position, but there is little the intervening actions of patriotic public leaders to laud. All they do is to insist and see that it remains in hand, and to use a coarse expression, to stay alive.

It is clearly apparent from the attitude of the Native of the Gezira towards the local difficulties consequent on the bad seasons of the last two years. They are short of money and will be in better form if instead of being so whining and insistent in protest they have, like most Asir boys, and others and people, are showing more practical determination. In this they are demonstrating a high degree of real manhood, which is deservedly commended in the Report which document attributes success in civics to the policy of administrative evolution. Certainly the success of that policy is one of the outstanding features of Sir John Maffey's

account of the year's happenings. Everywhere Native courts are functioning efficiently, the people are satisfied that they are getting substantial justice from an administrator, the juries informed by instruction, and the authorities are finding it possible to delegate to the more promising Native administrators the maintenance of law and order and the making and upkeep of roads, wells and water tanks. In the frontier areas, the Gashbar and Government police are given, throughout, the police duties hitherto performed by the local nazirs, retainers. In the central districts of the Blue Nile Province criminal theft has been stamped out by the Native authority, and a gang of thieves, which was found to include a member of the Native court, was publicly tried and sentenced to death. Another member of the court was tried and sentenced for corruption in the court which he had previously occupied as sheriff. Meanwhile the government is in session as usual. As long ago as December, 1926, Captain Ferguson was ordered by the Natives to be greatly reduced. The pursuit of the criminals was relentless, and was tried and hanged in 1929, and in June, 1930, three others were captured, of whom two were condemned to death. The Sudan has a good record and a little to memory.

Of the medical and sanitary service it is unnecessary to write at length; the facts that sleeping sickness has been stamped out and that the water of Port Sudan (3,000 tons of which we supplied to ships) is bacteriologicaly pure as is illuminating as they are typical. Locust invasions have been checked, and we may be forgiven for seeing a company of fifteen in the vision of Arabs mounted on camels chasing locust hordes while above them a District Commissioner in an aeroplane directed operations. Surely we have here great merit or else a West for common ends.

But briefly, the Sudan Government, in the face of adversity, keeps a stout heart and a stiff upper lip. Its Report should inspire other East African Governments confronted with similar, if not worse, difficulties.

MATTERS OF MOMENT

In these pages we view impartially politics, policy and measures, and measure solely by their standpoints of their own.

EAST AFRICA AND THE GOVERNMENT.—It is good oil on the East African Government's lamp to learn that the new National Government, again, says

"that a proportion of men who were never natives are a portion of men who were never native to the Free State." Two of the many members of the Cabinet—Mr. H. R. Tupper and Mr. Neville Chamberlain, have given East Africans cause for gratitude, the former on account of his broadmindedness during his first term as Secretary of State for the Colonies, and the latter for the fact that he has indicated he will visit Kenya before the election. Moreover, a pleasant holiday is no secret. East African questions are scarcely likely to demand Cabinet consideration before the General Election forecast for October, but it is none the less gratifying to know that they could, if necessary, be illumined by the first-hand knowledge of one of the luminary by the first-hand knowledge of one of the

A month ago it seemed absolutely outside the bounds of possibility that a Liberal could be appointed Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies. **SIR ROBERT HAMILTON AS UNDER-SECRETARY.**—Hamilton, Liberal Member of Parliament for Orkney and Shetland since 1922, has been entrusted with the duties of that onerous and honourable office. He brings to his task a judicial mind, long experience of Kenya, and we are confident a determination to see that Colonial requirements are overlooked in the pressing demands of readjustments at Home. It is nearly thirty-five years since Sir Robert first went to East Africa, and having retired in 1922 he was Gaol Justice of Kenya and President of the Court of Appeal for East Africa. Latterly he has been a member of the Joint Parliamentary Committee on Colonies. We venture to wish him happiness and success in the office to which he will bring knowledge and dignity.

MR. ARTHUR GORE.—Who in the last Conservative Government showed himself undoubtedly the keenest and ablest Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies for many years, **APPOINTED** becomes Postmaster-General. Sir

Edward Clinton Young, Chairman of the East Africa Commission of 1888, now a member of the Department of Overseas Trade and Minister in charge of the Export Credits Guarantee Department, Mr. E. C. Pibus, who visited Northern Rhodesia some time ago, made Minister of Transport with Mr. G. M. Gullett, who as Secretary of the Department of Overseas Trade in the Labour Government sent Lord Kirtford's despatch to the then Colonial Secretary, Sir Edward Elliot, who visited East Africa last year and whose strong interest in East African production has paid the compliment of appointment as Financial Secretary to the Treasury.

These appointments have been open to Mr. Hawkin's explanation of his proposal to bring the Province of Tanganyika into a Free State, and the question should be set aside whether the scheme of a Free State is practicable. The Free State is a scheme which we have established in law to shake our colony, and in a colony which is conceived in abstracto, of the law and utterly incompatible with practical politics. In anything we are asked to confirm the opinion it is provided by the fourth article which Mr. Hawkin has continued to September reading "The *Contemporary Review*," "If you will let me put it more precisely the procedure whereby the scheme might be more acceptable to all the parties concerned," but merely proceeds from one absurdity to another.

Our friends already know something of the coming Free State but the so-called scheme is to offer better bullock teams than they realise. The *Free State* is to OPERA SCHEME be at all free, its object being that a carefully chosen system of land allocation to settlers will be adopted in Tanganyika. The ex-serviceman is to be equal with some hundred settlers committed to assimilate the land of all un-plotted land within the Free State, whose first object will certainly be to constitute an efficient and inexpensive government." The thousands of European settlers at present in Tanganyika have no voice in the allocation of land or settlement. Mr. Hawkin, no doubt rating the Germans as semi-primitive, considers that a mere hundred Free Statesmen should have full power in that respect.

He must be given credit for being a whole-hogger, for nothing else. The proviso of the Mandate that there must be no racial discrimination in Tanganyika he blandly IGNORED.

He must, of course, at the expense of the British taxpayer, The Free State is to acquire a good model farm in Germany to train intending emigrants to estimate to cost £1,000 each for six months on the farm, the journey out, implements, stock, materials and furniture for a house, and the first year's expenses in Africa. Our amateur statesman is also an economist of sorts, and proposes that 25% could be contributed by the German Government, 25% by the settler, 25% by the Free State and 25% by the Tanganyika Government, carefully adding that half the sum named amount would fall on our British Overseas Settlement Fund. To maintain the character of this semi-colonial frontier the settlers are naturally to be far more favourably treated than the British or Germans for the master—who have already spent years of their life working in the Colony of Prussia. The present master can secure only household land, and that will it be hard to develop? and the 25% of the settlers is to receive the £250 and the construction of his farmhouse.

AFRICA

When the whole thing was over, fighting between the Natives and the Chamberlain's troops in opposition to his proposals, there emerged

THE JAIL-BUILDING. White paper states the Army of the Native State people to suggest that the interests

would not be harmed because the proposed building would be innumerable instances of the kind of extreme immorality suggested. But the Native State could be set up by exception to Parliament from such responsible body of experts, the others in the majority five of the German settlers who reside in East Africa who would be expected to reside in the Free State and take up farms. The German politicians would nominate and elect fifty persons, able and willing and ready to emigrate to East Africa and the new ones might be tried by some less responsible subjects willing to do the work." What did the Germans do? Did their actions would take a hand in the construction of jerry-building? None! Fact new statement of Mr. Baldwin reveals more clearly the ridiculous character of his idea. If he is wise he will not allow to stake the life of country from which it should never have emerged.

Mrs. Marcuswien is well a sportsman of great experience and her son, Bruno, is more likely to succeed in the search for apomorphism in his

MR. MAXWELL'S沉醉于对动物的模仿。
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THE GORILLA so it is remarkable that it is the human aspect of the mountain gorillas. The Parc National Albert which so greatly impressed him. A dead gorilla mounted in a museum case is qualitatively very different object to a living one in the jungles of Mount Albert. A very fine expression on the fact of the males' sombre, kind and dignified, others malignant and menacing; the attitudes of the males, reminiscent of Neanderthal man and the domestic simian "mimicry" by the mothers simulated hunting by a strange rite. One exceptionally "clever brat" was severely spanked by its maternal parent for jumping impertinently on to its father's broad grey back and the result was the youngster undergoing punishment proved exceptionally useful to Maxwell in revealing the whereabouts of the gorilla troupe. He rated their intelligence as high. The males have quite a sound conception of ambush, though bent to spoil the tactic by impatience, and they apparently realize their potentialities for a rifle fire, for they preferred to charge when a lion or a baboon would have attempted to do so.

THE MONKEYS are apes. Some species are materially to our knowledge. These great apes, whether in many respects, the nearest relatives of man now existing in Nature.

An incident which is distinctly intriguing for the student of Indian life in Massai Country occurred

at Itumbi Shambanga. The local

OBJECTIONS to him did not affect him at all. A CHRISTIAN, and his successor the people

EDUCATED CHIEF, he was accepted in Shaka. In this process he agreed to conform to native custom and tradition. Shaka, who had been educated at the renowned Tabora School, was given instruction to become a Christian, although he was baptised, and the latter told, did not consider that as Christian he could not propound the duties of a chief. On the other hand Government thought that so intelligent and educated a man should make a good chief. So how is put on probation a rather curious position?

We expect to hear that during the important period of the last few days the British forces will be acting harshly against the rebels.

A POLITICAL education may be too to stand.

PROCLAMATION temporarily. Declared the **PROCLAMATION** of African origin, the **PROCLAMATION**

of **PROCLAMATION** has nearly completed its third year, and it has embodied a very great deal of research and much hard work. Lieutenant Colonel F. P. Parker, who has been in East Africa since 1919, has collected many valuable contributions by noted African ornithologists. This series will show there can be no doubt the increase in our knowledge of knowledge of the birds, and their distributions and habits, is of considerable importance to the continent's economic importance. It is to be hoped the **PROCLAMATION** will extend its scope and include

Africa, and extend zoology and botany in the parvisept. Clearly a great extended subscription will be necessary to support the journal.

The new and enlarged **PROCLAMATION** will appear for advice and co-operation to the **PROCLAMATION**.

He final decision will be made before the end of the year. The wish would be for a happy issue, as it will be difficult

to get the results of the work done at the Amant Institute, Benguet, to be published.

WORK IN THE AMANT INSTITUTE. although most of it appears in

AMANT INSTITUTE. the scientific press, is generally published in the **PROCLAMATION**.

Particular interest in the present disease is shown by Dr. H. H. Stoye in the very difficult but important

problems of the virus diseases of plants, such as the mosaic disease of sugar-cane and the "leaf crinkle" of cotton. Not long has Dr. Stoye discovered a new disease of tobacco, characterised not

by yellowing of the leaves, but by leaf curling, from the veins of the lower surface of the leaves,

combined with a stunting of the whole plant and the leafing and sealing of the leaves, but he has

found some very interesting properties among the carriers of the virus. These viruses are among the most baneful of the enemies which

the East African planter has to search out in its industry, but we may be confident that steady concentration

on the problems will bring, such as is being done

at Amant will in time discover a remedy.

Native liquor question in the Langa district

appears from the report of the Provincial Commis-

sioner to be causing some anxiety.

NATIVE BEER. The Kikuyu estate managers are, ON ESTATE, he handsomely acknowledged capable

men, able to manage Native labourers without wounding their feelings in any way

possible. But in another part of the country many

and contented, though not wealthy, men

are now afraid to let their labourers go to work

as they are afraid of the effects of the native beer.

No Kikuyu, Masai or Wangoni labourers

desires Mr. Baines' would stay on the estate unless he were certain of getting plenty of beer

and strong enough to drink. The managers are

in a dilemma, too much beer means trouble with

authorities, too little means the Martin and their

incompetence. In general, Mr. Baines' notes

that the worst cases of native beer come from

the vicinity of Mission stations at Mount

Elgon and Mount Elgon, where there is no drinking

water in their own native Muhimbini areas.

HOW THE SUDAN IS FACING DIFFICULTIES

THE TRUTH ABOUT THE SUDAN'S PROBLEMS

A PUBLICATION OF THE GOVERNMENT OF SUDAN

THREE points stand out prominently in the Report of the Comptroller of the Finances, Administration and Trade of the Sudan: the continuing success of the policy of administration; the progress made and determination with which financial and economic difficulties are being faced; and the unfortunate effect on the country generally of the vagueness of the cotton crisis with two bad seasons in the history.

Sir John Matley, the Governor-General, admits that confidence in the soundness of the Gezira scheme, with its subsequent financial development, is so strong that it has been temporarily shaken. He thinks that while Government may reasonably be forced into the position of retaining the Gezira scheme, it is the responsibility to be undividedly continual about it, not only from the direct results attributable to the scheme but also from the financial administrative resources of the Government. The chances of the Indian market being regulated on the communistic hypothesis.

With regard to the cotton crisis, the future can be fairly well forecasted, so far as there must be a continuation of strong world demand. Below £1,000 per bushel it will not be possible to balance the budget. A careful estimate of the prospects indicates that it is not unreasonable to hope that at least the £1,8 per bushel minimum will be obtained. Trusting His Excellency's judgment that it would be unwise to base calculations on the results of two bad years, we ignore the fact that the average result over a five-year period for the Gezira scheme to date has been such as to justify an expectation of yield sufficient to make it self-supporting in the widest sense of the term. The figures, the Gezira revenue in 1930, was £2,000,426, as against £1,008,038 in 1929, and in 1931 is down to £1,340,800.

Administrative Evolution.

The results of the administrative development of the last decade are now picture clear. The Sudan has come to terms with the savages in India, and them with the local management of public works. And the methods employed have had the effect of bringing in the best of the Indian and the Sudanese. The results of the judicial work of the Native Courts have been proved beyond question, and a case can be made on which the natural ability of the tribesmen is displayed to the best advantage both of themselves and of the Government. On the opinion of the local authorities, the introduction of devolution of power in the Blue Nile Province has resulted in a definite degree of administrative ability of the people involved in the public service. There is still a long way to go, but the Government is now passing. There are sure grounds for optimism, but the measures—a higher degree of autonomy—have been modified and that from a long time past. Our determination on the part of both clerical and popular opinion seems through its temporary misfortune to have been strengthened. There is no doubt that Sir George Ferguson was right when he said that the courts have been introduced with success and have won the entire confidence of the tribes. It is satisfactory to know that the whole circumstances of the last year or so have not

been due to the machinations of the tribes, but that who killed the officer have been captured. The chief changed, Chief Gaalak Naga, who was originally suspected as the instigator of the killing, has been released as there was no evidence that he was in any way connected with the murder.

Chief's "dressers," trained by the Medical Department, are proving useful especially in the treatment of tropical ulcers, though some of the more complicated cases are still left in the charge of the army dressers. There are also very many dressers able to recognise the early stages of common cattle diseases. Female education will not be discontinued, and the spread of medical work among the tribes is to be continued, to treat the effects of superstition and deep-seated prejudices which can only be removed by education—a process which, especially in a tribal, illiterate country, cannot be hastened.

The development of air travel during the last four years has been most impressive, sites the Governor-General. "I am particularly anxious in the medical profession to increase more than in doubling the number of flights to treat the natives who were exposed and infected by the plague. The relief from the plague is that they have given up their old customs, and that they are more interested in the results of incantations and native sicknesses. In this time we have conducted the campaign against plagues and other diseases according to plan."

Successful Anti-Locust.

A massive measure against the locust invasion was as heavy, were highly organized and co-operative, and effective. The co-operation of the army, the airmen, the provincial authorities, the police, and the combination of Arabs on camels guided and directed by a District Commissioner in an aeroplane, brought about the destruction of vast areas of sown grain before serious damage could be done. The cost of military, police, and money, the local Native authorities have now lost their fear of poisoned granaries have been converted to their value, and face an ever-increasing need for anti-locust work.

The development of air travel and the Sudan has been astonishingly rapid. In 1928, of aircraft landed at Wadi Halfa, in 1930 more than 200. That is to say, the exercise of an air station to land and start private flights, the record of the world's emblem used by any authority, motor roads are rapidly increasing, and there is now such a road from Gallabat, on the Ethiopian frontier, to Bahr el Ghazal, in the north, a distance of nearly 1,000 miles.

Ethiopian Frontier.

Ethiopian poachers were active in certain border areas, and the usual protracted patrols were mainly vain. Slavery still flourishes in the Shambala and other parts of Ethiopia, but the Watawin and its attempt to prevent the export of slaves into the Sudan. Joint boundary patrols have been held on the frontier of the Belgian Congo, Northern Rhodesia, and these proved very successful in getting rid of the slave trade. The adjoining territories are also concerned, and will discuss the problem further in 1932. The work of stamping out illegal sleeping sickness.

An interesting paragraph deals with Christian marriages among the tribes.

"These marriages," writes Sir John Matley, "are, of course, on a monogamous basis and in the eyes of the missionaries indispensable. We utterly sympathize with Native ideas and tribal customs, and we can understand the anxiety to the Government of the Provinces. Certain rulings have been given to meet difficulties, but no solution has been found, either by

NATIVE STRANGE POWER OVER BEES.

Experienced Mr. R. C. F. Maughan.

Editor of "East Africa".

I was away in England when your issue of June 4 appeared, so I would at once have furnished you with another instance of the surprising power of certain Natives to control angry bees which I witnessed in the course of my unique experience of life in East Africa.

On the occasion in question, accompanied by one or two others carrying my lunch and cartridges, I sauntered one day out at Kisima Julu Bay for a few hours' walk. The morning was spent in eating my meal, idling, quite close to a large Makutu which was a veritable and dangerous attack of a large swarm of bees which followed us when we retreated, stinging us all rather badly. Several of the village men were standing by watching us curiously as we went west, and, at the first onset of the swarm, one of them, in the Makutu, was raised a yell of "Maboda ya muri!" (the owner). He looked up, whereupon followed in an excited flight of village folk, several of whom carried sticks, hissed in alarm, and, as described by Sir Claude Hollis, marched right into the centre of the furious insects, but instead of whistling, he made a curious trilling noise.

The effect was instantaneous. The bees immediately left us swirled in diminishing circles round the speaker, and the last I saw of him he was completely covered by them. I was told, on inquiry, that he was the only person in the vicinity who possessed this strange power, and I could not but congratulate myself that his services were available at an extremely unpleasant moment.

Yours faithfully,
R. C. F. MAUGHAN.

Long Melford.

ENCOUNTER BETWEEN LION AND PORCUPINE.

A Pangolin in captivity.

Editor of "East Africa".

Sir.—I have recently trapped a lion having some needles set in his breast, two and three inches deep, the needles themselves being six and seven inches long. The animal was in poor condition, having apparently suffered for a long time from the wounds. I had before me clear circumstantial evidence of an encounter which took place some time back between the trapped lion and a porcupine. Of course it is a well-known fact that the porcupine, when in self-defence, shoots out its needles with great velocity.

May I supplement Mr. Denis O'Neill's remarks on the pangolin? This is a very interesting animal and common in Tanganyika. The natives call it *Ukoma*, probably meaning "the invisible," due to its habit of rolling itself into a ball. It is scaly, is long in proportion to the body, and has exactly the shape and formation of a porcupine. When the pangolin is rolled up the head is hidden under the tail. Although one pangolin is sufficient for a lion's appetite for a month, it does not seem to be in procuring white ants to its body, notwithstanding its fair味。

COFFEE AUCTIONS IN NAIROBI.

Views of the Coffee Planters.

The Editor of "East Africa".

It is usual for the coffee to be auctioned at Mombasa, as many planters cannot be persuaded to send their Coffee Planters to the anti-theft whole market for Kenya Coffee from London to Nairobi, notwithstanding our aims. We realise that London must remain the best market for the bulk of the Kenya crop, and that nowhere else will coffee be kept company for our best grade of coffee. Mr. Popper points out the quality of Kenya coffee is of course depressed, and many of our lower grades of coffee find a more ready sale elsewhere than in London.

Coffee should be raised and sale on sample, while Mr. Popper remarks that it is impracticable, as it is rendered easier yearly, to go even to the most distant parts of the world to own and establish a plant of our own. The market now of the East African coffee is in Nairobi, as been brought within 24 days of San Francisco, and as coffee samples are carried by one mail at special rates, the sale of Kenya coffee to San Francisco on sample has become quite practicable. It may not be realized that through Kenya's coffee crop last season totalled only 14,000 tons, San Francisco purchased only 1,000 tons, of which 1,200 tons was bought from us direct. Merchants there intiate that they are anxious to buy for direct shipment provided they can get on us to supply the type and quality of coffee they require.

It is felt that the best way to insure satisfaction to the lower grades of coffee, have them classified locally by experts and sell on type sample. It will be open to the planter for the Coffee Society, when formed, to put a reserve on any coffee offered for sale in Nairobi, which in most cases would be the equivalent of the price which he expects it will bring on the London Market.

No one anticipates that London will be deprived of any of the fine grade coffees, but with our increasing production she undoubtedly cannot absorb the whole of our lower qualities at prices which will give us any return, and it is for these that we find a satisfactory outlet without incurring the heavy expense of double shipment and the related and handling charges in London. The remaining crops should not probably not exceed 8,000 tons, but should the preceding ones be large, the London market may very easily reach saturation point long before the crop is disposed of.

Lastly, I can assure Mr. Popper that the coffee planters in Kenya are doing all they can to effect that improvement in quality which he so desires in improvement which I think we can claim has been made through gradual "since the year 1890." Nairobi's financial considerations, by uniting the planters together a peculiarity in this connection.

As we expect to be amply paid for our coffee, we should be better able to provide the fertiliser for our land and the equipment for our factories and so on, with the production of good quality. Presently the British public does not realise the value of Kenya coffee for which they pay 70/- per lb. or 6/- per lb. only realises an average 4/- per lb. on Mombasa, and which gives us 6d. per ounce basis. It is to be remembered that planters must be paid for the land, and the operating expenses of the plantations, and so forth.

Sincerely yours,

C. K. STEPHEN ARCHER,

President, Coffee Shippers' Union.

Tanganyika, Oct. 10.

SEPTEMBER 10, 1931

MISS PERHAMON KENYA'S FUTURE

SOPHIA DE WHITE AND EAST AFRICA

Guest Editor of "East Africa"

Sir.—Your correspondent Mr. J. Hardy censures me for not presenting in my articles in *The Times* a detailed scheme for administrative separation in Kenya. If he re-reads the third article he will find that I have discussed at some length some of the principles and some of the difficulties involved. It would be possible to go a little further if there were time of a more positive discussion. It would be impossible to go much further because technical points of detail, legal and financial, could arise which could not satisfactorily be settled only with the help of experts provided by the colonial than is now available to the public.

However, that the first step is not to go into detail but to agree that such a solution is necessary in Kenya is the object of my articles, as this shows they offer the only chance of achieving Mr. Hartley's ideal of saving the "British European" from being absorbed by the flood of lower culture which surrounds it. This would be to drift along the lines of unitary and parliamentary government. While the certainties of being obliged to agree to try to keep the arrangement referred to in the "White Paper," responsible government, which is the only section of the population finds on these as adequate ones. This may ultimately tell us what we do now, but a wise measure of separation should prevent it coming as the result of prolonged and bitter political conflict, which would warp the development of the Africans and might even lead at last to the subversion of the Empire.

Mr. Hardy agrees with me in that he will be prepared to make the immediate sacrifices which separation undoubtedly demands and will even insist in its constitution; if he does not agree, however, to condemn every proposal put up as impracticable or unworkable, it has been proved many times in the last hundred and forty years that constitutional and economic problems as great as had in their way as that of Kenya can be solved when there is sufficient agreement about the ends and a compromise about the means. These obstacles may not lie in the difficulty of placating revenue or in the drawing of boundaries but in the continual resistance of the Europeans to abandon the hope of attaining political predominance over the whole country and to accept instead an extension of power in relation to the native settlers. Such a situation may well give birth to a compromise in which country.

I am accused of failing to grasp the immense differences between the two sides. I do not know at what point of my article I should have emerged upon this, my plea for responsible Native administration derives in part from my realisation of the differences and it is because we are not yet sufficiently informed of the character and needs of the Africans that we are likely to leave the local government in his own hands and that the standards imposed in that of Europe, that of England, are not necessarily the best suited to the needs of the people. Although my main intention was to advise the Government to take advice from Mr. Hardy that I have in mind more than myself, I did not intend with the Native to be no more than a little less than the Englishman, the only hope with whom to add to his independence.

I am told also that I did give the superficiality of the academic robes of letters. Academic has become a very serious form of abuse, but I see no

way of giving my innocence on this count. This part of the case brings me back to a political problem. Try to set it free from the historic and comparative points of view and I find that it must sometimes be as superficial as practical depending upon whom the problem is a situation and whether it is deeply and perhaps even painfully involved. It may also lead to misunderstanding. Once in a discussion, looking with the future the academic mind may be ranging about in the clouds of vagueness and of theory, by the interests of anthropologists who study the evolution and frictions of races, while the practical man's horizon may be both set by his own lifetime or even by his family. It is then two souls set up in common cause, both young and old, whose minds would be better home of wise and just decisions upon the controversies that divide us.

Saint Hugh's College, Merton,
Oxford.

This letter is omitted in proof to Mr. Hardy, who replies:

Mrs. Perhamon admits that her first position was possibly because the "details" have not yet been worked out, but she wishes to emphasize that the settlers to adopt them "in principle." She indeed uses them to "lay down a pole." So short Miss Perhamon opposes her adherence to a settlement in the settle. The document of many years' duration which she has added is so long-winded that it is difficult to say whether far better informed man, and a more experienced hand can boast to what the settlers will be willing to consider all proposals thoroughly worked out in detail, but there is very general interest, however, in the matter.

SPECULATION IN U.S.A.

Mexican silver to cooperate with American

To the Editor of "East Africa."

You will find enclosed in our last issue a copy of my letter to *The Times* on the question of the prevailing low values of silver in London markets. Meantime I have received many words of encouragement both by telephone and by letter, and in one or two instances have my views elicited and that by a prominent banker in this seat. The gentleman questioned the fact that Mexican silver was being sold at the price published in *The Times*. He has since, however, been given to understand that the silver in Mexico is genuine and, therefore, known to be of value. Mexican silver have actually been one of the best basis.

In the earnest hope you will find space for its publication, I attach to this letter a memorandum I have drawn from the Mexican Embassy Agency in London, as I am confident that it will induce you to appreciate the friendly gesture of co-operation contained in the memorandum. It is the only really significant power of the London market, the Bank of England, and the Mexican Embassy, to do their utmost to defend the price of silver, and that is why I consider that the Mexican offer of co-operation should be more known, through your paper, than to produce in *The Standard*.

My own idea is that the demoralised state of the Tanzanian sisal market in London is that until a central bank of issue is formed by the producers of Tanzania, the other market will always be the playing field of the speculators.

Yours faithfully,
London.

I have mentioned memoandum to you on August 21st. Martin L. V. Cos, reads:

"I have had to go on, having been away since last summer, until the time of my return, been preoccupied with various business and prices, and have devoted little time to a consideration of

and has been the subject of much memorandum by the result of the study.

The London seal market is thus constituted—
by the most important who buy it from the
outward porters, who in turn buy it from
the importers, who are not themselves
importers but importers of the products, including
transports. Both, in any case, are not
making any serious use of "seals" in their
transactions.

(2) By other merchants, who operate exclusively on behalf
of the European and American buyers, who have
interest, therefore, to sell at the purchase of seal at
the lowest possible price. Because of this chief interest,
the particular merchant sometimes manipulates the
market, doing so through other merchants and brokers.

(3) By brokers, whose chief interest is also to effect
transactions.

As will be seen from this outline, there are no repre-
sentatives of the East African seal market whose genuine
interest is that of the growers.

Now, the only reason for obtaining a picture of
the market is to examine the position of the
growers, especially since the beginning of the
war, withstanding the fact that the most important growth
of sisal in the world (Yucatan, Mexico) has been cut
out of the market. Also, in order to better understand
the price below the prices which have prevailed in East
African seal No. 1 f.s.o. quality since October last, the
data from our Table I.

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Approx. date	1st	15th	1st	15th	1st	15th	1st	15th	1st	15th	1st	15th
1st	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16
15th	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16
20th	15	15	16	16	15	16	16	16	16	16	16	16
25th	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15

The following facts can be instantly appreciated from
Table I:

(1) The price of East African seal has been declining
from December last to August, so far as we can see
from the available data.

(2) The only increase in price during this period was
from March 1st to March 15th, when the price fell again
on the 20th, and then declined to the same price
again for three months.

(3) There was a small increase of 1s. per ton in
no doubt to the fact that all shipments of East
African seal had been opportunity absorbed by buyers
owing to good general prospects. But the general
quantity of seal then required to complete under two
orders.

According to the information obtained from the Euro-
pean and American seal consumers, we keep a considerable
stock of either the raw material or the manufactured
article. This means that they have absorbed a consider-
able and very substantial part of the consumers
of seal, and now have declined so considerably
as shown in the above table. This is important
to the European (Catalan) Co-operative
Society, who have further competed with those who wish to
compete continuously, as follows: first, their stocks
being firmly held. Therefore seal prices have declined.

(4) Because notwithstanding the fact that the largest
seal producers withdrew from the control of his own
and all the merchants who were in the business, in
addition to the sale of all surplus stocks, based
on large production, and to a number of land
and interests, he would price his seal at a minimum
to the detriment of the producer, and not to the
merchants.

(5) The consumer—who is the one who can pur-
chase as much as he wants, and is depressed by the
fact that the latter cannot be obtained from entering into
contracts with the merchants, and has only bought what
he needs, and, therefore, his machine goes.

(6) Finally, the East African seal
growers of arable land, in opposition, and without
intervention in the East African seal market, have been the
cause which they themselves have brought to their own
ruin, shipping seal which is inferior, not having
even to the extent of cutting the leaves, so

that seal has been restricted, a fact also contributing
to a continuing decline.

These factors, without exception, prevail in Africa
where Sisal grows, and, in addition from the degree
which also has manifested in some cases where there
is still the need of selling in local prices
at the present time. It is along
these lines that it is not only possible
but necessary to take steps to so do, and
this is the only way to do it.

(7) In this, it is good to organise themselves
in such a manner (without depriving themselves of their
individual independence) to work together, and then
themselves in concert and the same way to break with
and have a common plan and standard fibre of the East
African market.

(8) For this case African seal interests to have a direct
intervention in the London seal market, which is still
in the hands of intermediaries and of a large con-
sideration.

To carry this practice on, as well as to be ad-
vised to collaborate with each and all the East African
seal interests.

MALARIA DRUGS AND MOSQUITOES

over-Optimistic Expectations

the case of DDT

SIR.—I read with interest your comments upon
the *Lancet's* full report of the discovery of a new
malaria prophylactic known to the lay public as
Plasmoquine. No question arises which like
quinine, instead of giving new satisfaction even
of late, in view of great scope of its use
workers and visitors in malarious countries.

Nevertheless, it is time, surely, that we begin
to learn against over-optimistic expectations
which in some quarters still exist. That is
already taken the form of statements that Plasmo-
quine can, in effect, to the destruction of the
mosquitoes. For nothing, however, can be
more asserted positively than since quinine has
never approached by usefulness or alternative to
destruction of mosquitoes in the control of malaria,
certainly Plasmoquine (which is a new drug)

will not prove to be so. Sir Ronald Ross, the author of the true
about the murder of mosquitoes, a carrier
of malaria, has repeatedly warned the authorities
in all the countries against the theory of quinine
as an alternative to mosquito reduction in thickly
populated areas. The same views were held by Sir
Malcolm Watson, whose application of Ross's
methods in Malaya transformed the States.

Drugs are useful temporary preventive and check
to epidemics, but so far as permanent cures
with the use of Plasmoquine are ludicrously
over-optimistic. The quantity to make any consider-
able impression on the world problem of malaria
Sir Percy Neirn, the Indian Medical Service, has
estimated the largest quantity of Plasmoquine
which would affect on the malaria problem in
India would be about 6,000,000 a year. This
figure is based on a consumption of 20 grains
per head per annum, but the amount of a European
head is 75 grains a day. So grossly ill-calculated
is the use of Plasmoquine in India, that it
cannot now produce only about 1% of the world's
supply. The Dutch planters of Java control
in the total supplies.

I should like to ask some questions which
certainly have not been tried in certain
regions of East and West Africa. Professor Muller
of Cologne has claimed that there are about
one hundred million people in the world, living in
such regions.

Yours faithfully,
London, N. 7
R. E. MCGROZ.

SEASIDE BOOKSHOP.

ALUMINIUM COOKING VESSELS CONDEMNED

We travelled on safari in East Africa and found that they have suffered from aluminium after drinking lemon juice contained in aluminium water bottles. Our huts used to cook their own food in aluminium pots, resulting to my much suffering bouts for many years.

We ask these questions because we have received a copy of a pamphlet by Dr. Frank Dixey Cooper, M.D., B.Sc., late Captain R.A.M.C., D.S.O., of Harrismith Orange River Colony, South Africa. The Danger of Food Contamination by Aluminium (Dixey, Sengpiel-Dixeyson), which contains statements of a startling character. In the course of his practice he also encountered cases of severe recurrent gastric attacks which he traced to the use of aluminium water bottles. He himself suffered of certain characteristic symptoms—weight headache, drowsiness, diarrhoea with a feeling of looseness, a sharp pain on passing the bowels, and a tendency to stiffness (incomplete distension) of the knee-joints. He stamped out aluminium utensils in his house.

Thus he was led to investigate the effects of various acids on aluminium vessels. He found dissolved 50 grains of the metal per gallon. Much reading was done at the Kenya Queen's Hospital, Nairobi, to the coming events of this Note. A soup of mucous polystyrene, onion, potato, egg, salt, was allowed to stand for twenty-four hours, containing 100 grains of aluminium per gallon. Imagine then, the writer of this Note, the amount of aluminium in a single soup is not only left over but heated up again.

The tests (made by Dr. Eastes) of the well-known Harveys Street Chemical and Mining Laboratory (London) on the new aluminium cooking vessels were made on cold and hot tap water, and water hot milk, 100 grains of the metal per gallon, even when not allowed to stand, in a soup, and lemonade. Tap water gastric juice dissolved both aluminium hydroxide and the aluminium. Experiments by Dr. Dixey and others on dogs, cattle, and horses given aluminium to induce serious disease on the digestive tract of the animals tested.

Dr. Cooper's conclusion is that the human body aluminium is active, inflammatory, ulcerative, and paroxysmal effects similar to gastric and intestinal disease, and may seriously affect the nervous system.

Given the very widespread use of aluminium cooking utensils in the East and Central African Dependencies, it is important that action should be taken to Dr. Cooper's warning, which appears to be well documented.

What do British aluminium manufacturers say? Let us see what East Africa say in reply to these charges. Readers will want to hear the other side of the case.

PROBLEMS OF WATER SUPPLY.

By FRANK DIXEY.

FRANK DIXEY, Director of the Geological Survey of East Africa, has now completed six years of work by the publication of a book on "Water Supply" (Methuen, £1.5s.). It has been claimed as a practical handbook to the subject, written with a view to assisting those who are called upon

to provide for or to improve the water supplies of European and native settlements, as well as the other administrative and mining stations, and the conditions dealt with are mainly those common to the tropical parts of Central and East Africa. Different as its social life is, readers in the United States will find it equally interesting.

TAKING FIRSTLY Water-finding Methods.

Many people believe that water may be obtained anywhere by digging to the level of the water-table or surface water, or by digging deep enough, there is always the case. However, in general, the water-bearing capacity of rocks varies with depth, and superficial water-bearing groundwater is usually under unstable geological conditions.

When a site for a new farm or station is being considered, a region of low rainfall, the investigation of the water-bearing zones should be carried out as a matter of first importance, and the settler should not be deceived by the statements of local inhabitants.

Industrialists, especially those interested in permanent water supplies, has been obtained.

It has met with examples of farms that have been built and equipped with difficulty, only to be abandoned in consequence of the scarcity of water supplies; and so often

the water-supply to the farms as obtaining a sufficient quantity of water to meet the needs of the household.

Finally, the house that has been built should have a reservoir on the edge of a plain, at some considerable distance from the site.

In general, a new site should be examined towards the end of the rains when water is most plentiful, and again at later dates to see at what point water indicates the presence of water-bearing strata.

Finally, trial wells or other suitable works should be put

hand at the close of the dry season to ensure that ample supplies of water are available before the new rains begin.

He then proceeds to discuss the problem in detail, pointing out that while plants, even animals, may give full information as to the presence of water, geological and related data provide the only reliable means of detecting underground supplies.

Water division as a means of detecting water has hitherto been proved by competent observers to yield highly erratic results, although an experienced water-diviner may none the less be able to indicate the course of a fresh water and be found in an area in which he is familiar. Various water-divining instruments, such as the geodetic instruments, have also been proved to be most untrustworthy.

Dixey devotes a whole chapter to the discussion of this view, and interested readers will enjoy it. He even notes his test of the famous optical water-divining in Nyassaland from which he concluded that "nothing but nothing" more than six feet an opinion already formed in the mind of the observer.

Frequently reference is made to Native wells in East and Central Africa, and since it is difficult to improve them and reservations, the author includes the opinion that the alleged progressive deterioration of Africa is due not to any change of climate, but to the activity of man in deforesting the country, for grazing it and burning the soil, so as to soil erosion.

Dr. Dixey's book—it runs to 570 pages with figures and tables—can be warmly recommended. East Africa, as far as it goes, on every aspect of the problem of water supply, the treatment of a highly technical subject in elementary terms, as well as in no specialist (it is, indeed, the only elementary work dealing with the question which has hitherto been published)—and sets constant bearing on after-care of wells and water in East and Central Africa of special importance. Finally, Dr. Dixey's scientific qualifications ensure the best accuracy and authority in statement, as diagrams explain the text in the clearest manner.

Statements Worth Noting

"Men's voices cannot carry us beyond a certain limit in the case of the voiced opposition of women."

The Sunday Express (London)

"50% of the girls taking on the Tanganyika Central Railway are from the colonial Congo." Sir Stewart Stansfeld, Governor of Tanganyika.

"I have lived on several estates and Nasaland is the best one to live in during this depression." Shenton Thomas speaking at the Nasaland Club, London.

"After finally killing a full-grown rhinoceros the London Zoological Gazette with ropes and chains, the cutting saws had to be called into action to remove a piece of the horn. Two broke in the process of operation." M. H. J. Sheep writing in the "Picture Review."

"A deer are seen in the vicinity of a park or forest stand at Kibera, but as he is a game the beasts will hunt. From a photographic point of view this may be dangerous even if the animal is classed as a game morsel to be destroyed as vermin, shooting him like this is in the sense of sportsmanship." Lucas, "Hunting and Working Terriers."

"In a certain district a man is very hard and unmerciful. A visitor asked: 'How do you make things go?'" Pointing to a man working on the land the farmer replied: 'You see that fellow? Well, he's my assistant, and I set him at work. Well, he's an assistant, and I set him at work. Soon he'll catch the farm for me and hire him. Then I shall work for him till I die.'—*The Beacon News*.

"We think the appointment of non-British members of the Legislative Council should be by districts and their election left to approved associations. We wish to retain the semi-independent character of the Government. Therefore, we consider it essential that members chosen by European associations should be European. British Association members?" The British Association of Kenya reply in the negative.

"The responsibility of the Sudan Government to ensure the safety of animals as far as it is able is heavy. In consequence desert areas known to be infested with lions have been forced to undergo a mean annual reduction of 30% hatching experience of pilots flying under their own line. The present situation is due to the fact that the Nile has tactics for protection of its own, causing them to attack savagery."—*Sudan Report* (July 20).

"The present residents of Kenya would be better and better off by disposal of their surplus land and thus rendering themselves with a few thousand acres to incoming settlers would give a fair happy life there at present in Europe and Africa would perish like the sun by tree. This is so. And here millions would have been spent on advertising the best land some time ago."—*Commander J. Latford, R.A.F.* (Ret'd) in a letter to *the Nairobi Standard*.

"There is probably no local paper published in Kenya and Uganda that can furnish more such well-informed news as that which I have just received from a subscriber in Tanganyika."

EAST AFRICAS

WHO'S WHO

66. Mr. Geoffrey Walsh, C.B.E.



After spending seven years in the semi-independent of his home, Mr. Geoffrey Walsh returned to Kenya in 1933 as Collector of Customs. On August 16, 1934, he was appointed Civil Supply Officer in Mombasa; shortly afterwards he became Assistant Cable Censor, and from September, 1935, to July, 1937, was Second Assistant Customs Officer in the port and also a member of the Executive where he undertook the responsibility to expand and organize a customs service in the relatively undeveloped areas to trade.

Soon after the termination of the year he was made Deputy Commissioner of Customs for Kenya and Uganda and this was later promoted Commissioner. In that capacity he presided over the Inter-Territorial Tax Committee of 1930, Tanganyikan Labour Board, and the agreed Customs Tariff Commission for Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika. In his capacity he was a member of the most important committees for customs union and the simplification of customs regulations, and he enforces unusual measures to stimulate confidence in the reliability of his labours.

He has been an ex-officio member of the Legislative Council since 1933. Chairman of the Mombasa Harbour Committee and member of the Committee of the General Purposes Committee of the Mombasa Municipal Board since 1935. A member of the Mombasa Pathfinders' Commdt., and also of the Mombasa branch of St. George's Society, and he was one of the most active members of the Don Bosco

PERSONALIA.

Mr. D. J. Nal has been appointed Post Officer Mwasea.

Mr. G. E. L. T. Lewis has arrived home from Kenya.

Mr. R. R. Suckling, of Mongu, Northern Rhodesia, arrived home.

Sir Edward and Lady Davison have arrived back in London from Switzerland.

Mr. R. Bishop, of the Nyasaland Customs Department, has arrived home on leave.

E. S. Ford has been appointed a Justice of the Peace for Northern Rhodesia.

Mr. E. D. Theunissen, of the Kenya Police Force, has been spending his leave at the Cape.

Brigadier-General G. D. Rhodes, C.B.E., D.S.O., has opened Mombasa's new golf course.

Mr. G. Ellis Finch has been appointed a Member of the Fort Portal Legislative Board.

Mr. David Draper, the well-known business man, recently married.

Lieutenant C. Ashby, of the 1st King's African Rifles, is now home on leave from Nyasaland.

Sir Edward Grigg last week addressed the South African Conservative Association on the national crisis.

Mr. R. E. G. Williams, of Nairobi, Nyasaland, recently came home on leave from the Cape.

Mr. and Mrs. G. Preston, who are present in the south of France, are shortly flying to Naivasha.

Lord Furness, returning on leave in the autumn, accompanied by Mr. Rattray, the Kenya White Hunter.

Major C. J. Colclough-Patrick is busy returning to Northern Rhodesia to conduct further aerial surveys.

Mrs. J. F. Nairn, the Governor of the Uganda Protectorate, was recently invited to a dinner in Nairobi.

Misses M. A. and Miss Rachaelian were recently married in Northern Rhodesia.

Messrs. G. R. Peterson, G. L. Davis, and F. H. Carter have been commissioned Land Surveyors on Nyasaland.

Mr. W. A. of the Standard Public Works Department has arrived home on leave recommended by the medical officer.

A meeting of the late Lord Stanley of Alderley was held on Friday at St. Michael's Church, London.

Miss H. Stevens, of the Nasau Police Department, has arrived in this country on holiday.

Mr. and Mrs. H. J. and Miss L. M. Routsel, of New Zealand, were married last Saturday at East Grinstead, Sussex.

The Kenya Kencwa Cricket team, which recently visited Mombasa, Africa, and Dar es Salaam, were unbeaten in their matches.

Colonel L. Berne, O.B.E., of the Tanganyika secretariat, left London last week for Cape Town, accompanied by Mrs. Berne.

Mrs. F. B. Ballenden, wife and daughter of the former Survey officer, have left for Mombasa, South Africa.

Mr. C. G. Hartday and Miss Nina Tremlen were recently married in Mombasa. The bridegroom had been in the Colony for the past ten years.

We are sorry to learn that Mr. J. H. Maxwell, Governor of the Gold Coast, has suffered from a recent attack of malignant cholera.

Captain B. J. G. Lakes, of Tanganyika, and Mr. S. D. Brown, of Northern Rhodesia, have been elected to the Flows of the Royal Empire Society.

Mr. C. Scholtz, of the Kenya Game Protection Department, has recently filed a criminal action against the Game Ordinances which he appealed.

Mr. Josephine King, Governor of Kenya, recently flew round Mombasa and distanced in a Wilson Airplane a land speed record of Mr. C. C. Mostert.

Captain the Rt. Hon. F. D. Guest, who had intended to fly to East Africa early next month, has decided to postpone his departure for a few weeks.

Captain E. J. Skipper, the well-known sheep-shearer, one of the oldest and most popular shepherds in Kenya, recently returned to the Colony from a holiday trip to South Africa.

The following passengers arrived at Croydon last week, having flown from East Africa: Lieutenant G. E. Peart, Mr. J. McDonnell, Mr. Ashton, and Mr. McNeen.

Lieutenant-Commander D. G. Blunt, R.N., who has been in the Essequibian Game Preservation Department for the past six years, recently flew to Mombasa.

The Rev. J. Alfred Jackson, chaplain, who is missionary in the Congo, where he first worked and died on the shores of Lake Victoria, is missing.

Captain G. M. Withers is soon in charge of the local detachment of Northern Rhodesia Police, when Mrs. Withers leaves England, and the momentous joins her husband.

Mr. G. S. Alexander has been elected President of the Owners' Breeders' and Trainers' Society of Africa, which Messrs. A. H. Hawe and E. J. Koch are Vice-Presidents.

The engagement is announced between Mr. G. G. Moore, of Arusha, Tanganyika, and Miss M. H. Jones, of Mombasa, Kenya, daughter of Mrs. F. W. Jones, of Arusha.

Mr. R. C. Dr. Rankin, English Resident of Zanzibar, who is at present on this spot, is returning to the Island early next month. He is sailing on the 1st of October.

The results of the Nyasaland tennis competition were: Men's Doubles Final (Gates) 7-5, 6-1; Men's Doubles Price and Taylor (Stock) 6-3, 6-4.

The marriage arranged between Mr. T. E. son of Commander Coke, of Kericho, and Miss Joan Hellier, daughter of Sir George Hellier, is to take place quietly at Turweston Church on September 24.

Assistants H. Murphy, E. L. Jennings, G. S. Philip, of the Nyasaland District Administration have assumed charge of the Doma, Peta, Herakwana, Cholo districts respectively.

It is rumoured that the extension of office was granted by the late Government to Field Marshal Sir George White, Chief of the Imperial General Staff, who has interests in Kenya.

M. F. E. L. L. M. Director of the Tanganyika Police Department, who has been Mavanza on leave, has served in the Territory for the past twelve years, previous to which he was in the South African Police.

These young officers have been appointed to the Nyasaland Volunteer Reserve for 1932: President Mr. I. C. Lindsay; Secretary Mr. J. C. Jones; Committee Members, Mr. T. A. Hartley, Mr. Badham and Mr. May.

Colonel J. V. Phillips, Deputy Director of the Tanganyika Game Reserve, the Department, who was appointed from South Africa four years ago, has now left the Territory on termination of his appointment.

Mr. H. Windsor Wade, who having paid a brief visit to Zanzibar, Chief Pathologist of the Port Leipzig Settlement, the Flamingo Islands. During his stay, we may see him at the former and the Funzi Islands.

Mr. E. M. Organ, who for the past two years has resided in Beira, Matutu as manager of Messrs. Alcock and Shepherd, has been appointed to the management of the Impala Salisbury (Southern Rhodesia) branch.

BOVRIL has saved my life again!



Mr. H. P. Wickham, the Uganda Agricultural Officer who was recently attacked on a game course by a hippo, and who is now recovering in Somerset. He has fully recovered from the injuries he received.

We regret to learn of the death of Cemetery L.A. wife of Captain Leslie Hon. Milo George Talbot, C.B., who, as Director of Surveys in the Sudan, some 1000 to 1905, carried out surveys in Southern Egypt and in the Sudan.

A small section, save from the twelve-ton mass of meteoric iron found October 1920, near Mwanza between Lakes Nyanza and Tanganyika, has been presented to the British Museum (Natural History) by Mr. G. V. B. Lloyd Phillips.

Sgt. H. Pendle, member of the Nyasaland Volunteers, has succeeded in winning during 1931 the Armed Forces Trophy, the Duncan Cup and the trophy cup, each of which was awarded for highest scores in rifle shooting.

Admiral the Hon. Sir Hubert G. Brand, K.C.B., is well-known to many East Africans, and who during the South African War was A.D.C. to Lord Kitchener, was appointed First and Principal Naval Attaché to South Africa.

Captain B. E. V. H. Stafford, who is now home on leave from Dar es Salaam, has served with the 6th Battalion King's African Rifles since 1926. He was recently stationed in Mombasa, and formerly served with the Royal Rifle Corps.

Mr. R. L. C. Higgins, D.S.O., and Mr. D. B. Mahony, of the Tanganyika Veterinary Department, have been transferred to Dar es Salaam and Nzege respectively, and Mr. G. E. M. Rogan, of the same Department, is now stationed at Korogwe.

The marriage is shortly to take place between Mr. P. G. Smith, of the Uganda Survey Department, son of Dr. and Mrs. Spurr, of Mulway, Wimborne, Dorset, and Miss Joyce Berridge, elder daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George of The Orford, Gerrards Cross, Bucks.

Among those recently leaving Tanganyika are Mr. J. C. Crawley, medical Instructor; Mr. S. Gardner, senior Assistant Engineer; Mr. N. G. Gould, District Agricultural Officer; Mr. H. W. Johnson and Mr. H. N. Winter, of the Picnic Weeks Department.

Mr. D. A. V. Kenaly, Johannesburg business man and brother of Mr. "P." Kenaly, the Nairobi settler, and former Kenya Legislative Councillor, is on his way back to South Africa following a business tour through Northern Rhodesia, Nyasaland, Tanganyika, Kenya and Uganda.

Major-General Sir David Bruce, K.C.B., who is seriously ill in a London nursing home, visited Uganda in 1908, and established the fact that sleeping sickness was transmitted by the bite of infected tsetse fly. He also did great work in describing the causal agent of the disease in man and animals the trypanosome.

PERSONAL (Continued)

The hostility of the native chieftains at Nyalwa, Southern Rhodesia, was directed against Mr. C. E. M. B. L. Parker, Mr. W. J. Graham Dawson, and Miss Harris; Major Parker was elected to the Legislative Council, and Mr. T. A. M'Intosh and Mr. S. G. Hobson, respectively Doubles Mr. M'Intosh and Mr. B. English.

Mr. R. E. Spangler has been elected President of the Eastern Province Chamber of Commerce, Uganda, with Mr. N. R. Patel as Vice-President. Mr. W. A. St. John is to be the shadow with Mr. V. C. O. as Hon. Vice-Chairman. The Committee is composed of Messrs. C. W. Scott, E. J. Sandvi, Parley and Atkinson.

A hospital boat has been organized in Kenya for the Nairobi and Elgeort Hospitals, and in addition a list of thirty money purse ranging from £20 down to £1 is being distributed among the organizations commanded by Col. J. Couldrey, of Nakuru, and Colono E. K. K. H. Moore. The draw is to be made in Nairobi on December 19. Tickets cost 2s. each.

Mr. R. E. Werren and Mr. Edward Nichols, two New York undergraduates, have arrived back in America from a lightning tour of Africa, "Reaching Africa by boat they flew to Kisumu and then Nairobi where they secured the services of Mr. Leslie Simpson, the white hunter, after spending a week hunting lions and other serengeti Plains, they travelled to Cape Town where, as usual,

Mr. B. L. Hunt, who has just returned from Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia, has spent the past twenty-two years in Northern Rhodesia, the latter part of that time as Secretary to the Lands Department. He served in the B.S.P. Mounted Police from 1904 to 1910, and from 1910 to 1911 was in their commercial branch. He was appointed to Government service in 1911.

After a long sojourn in Europe, Mr. George Browne, D.P.A., who is now retired from his position as Commissioner in Tanganyika, has now come to the East African Campaign. In the latter he was Durbar of the East African Campaign. He was promoted to Commissioner in 1906 and to the rank of Major in 1911. His son, Major George Browne, was established six years later. Before his departure from Morogoro Major George Browne was entertained at a farewell dinner, which Mr. Ruggles Brise and Mr. Jessie Orme spoke highly of his services to the Territory.

At the recent annual meeting of the County Union of Kenya and Uganda, all the leading officers were re-elected. Amongst them Mr. Kenneth Archibald, Lieutenant-Colonel R. G. Collings, Mr. and Lieutenant-Colonel R. H. F. Conolly, Major A. Ashton (Kangemi), Mr. H. F. Bargman (Nairobi), Mr. P. S. Clay (Donyo Sabuk), Mr. P. J. H. Colham (Kisumu), Mr. G. J. Glass (Mombasa), Captain E. McSweeney (Thika), Mr. P. M. K. and Captain of Mr. W. W. Ward (Mombasa), Captain H. Sprent (Nairobi), Mr. R. M. Packen (Mombasa), Captain H. Ward (Sobat) and Captain H. Ward (Sambiki).

Mr. J. A. Wood, of Umtali, Northern Rhodesia, was elected chairman of the section of Chamber of Commerce, Umtali, and Mr. W. L. Parker was elected Vice-President. Mr. W. J. Graham Dawson was re-elected to the Legislative Council, Mr. R. W. Scott, a representative, and Mr. R. G. Ward, Vice-Chairman, among the founders of the Association.

Mr. Amro Eric Gernert, the well-known Belgian mining engineer, has left by air for Mwanza, en route for Mandara, the new Belgian Congo tinfield, which is in visit on behalf of the Geominies Company. It is intended that 100,000,000 tons of tin ore have been located at Mandara, which will probably become one of the richest tin areas in the world. The Geominies Company have installed at Port Mwanza a plant with a capacity of 35,000 tons of hydro-electric power station, and a capacity of 15,000 horse-power. Gernert is a director of the Geominies Company, is managing director of the company operating the concessions at Tex, and is a director of the East African Trading Agency and other concerns.

EAST AFRICAN CAMPAIGN DINNER

The Prince of Wales to Preside.

The Prince of Wales will preside on October 1 at a Reunion Dinner for officers serving on the East African Campaign. The object of this evening is to be general reunions. Tickets for the dinner will go on sale in due course. The price will be £10/- a glass of wine, and applications should be addressed as early as possible to Captain A. G. Mayall, Esq., Secretary, East African Campaign Dinner, St. Thomas's Mansions, S.E.

THE OTHER REUNIONS.

The annual dinner of the Royal West African Frontier Force—whose services during the latter days of the East African Campaign have been so forthcoming by their many readers of *Scouts*, who are the sole agents against Lettow-Vorbeck, will be held on Friday, October 5, at the Savoy Hotel, London. The Hon. Secretary of the Dinner is Major S. J. Cole, Room 73, Cole's Office, S.W. 1, and the charge for members of the R.W.A.F. Dinner Club will be £10/- while for non-members it is £1/- each, exclusive of wine and cigars.

The survivors of the Royal Engineers and British South Africa Company Police, who occupied Macdonald Land in 1890, and all ranks who served there, Macdonald Land and Macdonald Campagna of 1893 and 1895-97, are invited to a Reunion on Saturday, October 6, at the Hotel Metropole, Piccadilly, London, W.1. General Sir Edward Earle Malone, K.C.B., G.C.V.O., will preside and applications for tickets should be sent as early as possible to Major T. J. M. C. St. James's Street, S.W. 1.

THE EAST AFRICAN DINNER.

THE ENGAGEMENT of a young man of theborough, Robert James, S.R.N. Since he made himself a diploma of the late Lieutenant M.A., lately Director of the Agricultural Research Station, Amuru, Tanganyika Territory, and Mrs. Leobine, now of Bedford, and Mrs. Eric Stockdale, M.D., Municipal Commissioner Service, Singapore, son of Captain W. E. Pickering, R.N. (ret'd) and Mrs. Pickering, of Bedford.

ADVOCATES' LONDON will take two or three girls, aged 14-16, to work for her own daughter. Higher qualities, residence in London, English governess, Spanish teacher, French and English literature and History, Greek and Latin from Paris. Work to begin in October. £25 per month, including board and expenses. To be conducted on strict terms. Higher educational qualification by Lady Corryton. Higher salary applies. Lady Corryton, 16, Grosvenor Gardens, S.W. 1.

FRIENDS' TRIBUTE TO MR. PELLEW WRIGHT.

His Character and Career.

FOR many friends of his brother officer in Uganda, or the late Mr. H. Pellew Wright, East Africa has received a sad and touching tribute.

The sudden death in Nairobi under very tragic circumstances of Harold Pellew Wright will come as a great shock to his many friends in East Africa at home.... Only fortnight previously Mrs. Pellew Wright had been badly burned by the explosion of a petro-cooking stove. She was taken to Nairobi Hospital and was making splendid progress towards a complete recovery, greatly aided by her devoted care. But the end came suddenly, and finally, though he was taken ill with a fatal apoplectic seizure. Medical attention was all available and no serious result was anticipated. He died rife with other life and within twenty-four hours he had passed away peacefully in his bed.

Pellew Wright's career was wholly given to Africa. Educated at Querimore School, he volunteered with the Royal South African Rifles in a light cavalry unit in service in the South African War, both in the Imperial Yeomanry and in the S.A.C. After the peace he filled responsible positions in the Orange River Colony Police for a number of years. For his services he wore the Queen's Medal with three clasps and the King's Medal with four clasps, but perhaps the decoration which he was proudest of was the Royal Humane Society's medal awarded for some remarkable bravery in saving life in the flooded Orange River.

When the days of entrenched men came in the south he decided to try fortune elsewhere, and in 1887 secured an appointment as an Assistant District Commissioner in Uganda. He was considerably young in both years and experience to the majority of his superiors, and so was marked out from the first for irresponsible administrative appointments. It was not long before he was leading the opening up of the Eastern and Northern Provinces of the Protectorate by the Civil Administration.

Establishing the British Raj.

It is difficult of those who now travel today over miles of first-class roads among the wide, extending cotton fields, of a wealthily contented, said prosessive people, to realise the hardships which those early administrators had to endure in their endeavours to bring the benefits of the British *raji* to primitive, warring and relapsing, isolated, ill-fed, worse-housed, and perpetually over-worked in a tropic climate and amidst unhealthy and monotonous surroundings, they were pioneers of that sort. Among them Pellew Wright ranked highest, not least in the great love for organisation found in his strong, simple, personally courageous conditions. And it was as District Commissioner, Mengo—the first Mauza of Kampala as he was often styled in jest, one day known as Director of Labour for the Protection of Slaves, and remembered as the vast increases of cotton cultivation associated with the name of Sir George Archer, coupled with greatly increasing demands for labour and the consequent creation of private employment, that created a very important station for him. The strenuous energies of Pellew Wright must stand as a satisfactory solution for the urgent problem which resulted officially Pellew, as he was universally known, was indeed a boy in mind, a famous alike for his hospitality and the wide knowledge of centre and country. One of the best-known silver gill in Mbale with which he decorated his simple commissionership, and there was no lack of the most brilliant episodes of his life, the less successful but very humorous episode of the loss of his silver gill to a snake, and the fact that one of his wife's married somewhat later in life was not inconceivable.

He had never really left the scene of many a wild leave, determined to live as a bohemian, and so he bought a small estate within a few miles of Nairobi. There for a few years he was happily occupied in planning and building his bungalow with the marked good taste and user of display of such matters, planning up with the most care to be built in such a way that he felt keenly the world stamp of what it expected of a certain amount of activity which he had had, would be a source of gain as well as pleasure.

Finally Pellew had the effect of his qualities. His keen business sense and his regard for neatness and order made him overtake in importance what seemed

the advantage of the advanced position in his life. His financial affairs brought about the arrival of the legatee of the wider world, who he had the misfortune of alienating by the impatience of a king-size telegraphic message which meant nothing, but could well offend. The thought within the corners of his head continued in Uganda, together with the engaging simplicity of his position, he kept to the last a true and honest man, that a senseless which irresistibly impels us to do in public our failings to see how at the time he had reached; and so it sometimes was that his life was pernicious at the same time that he was holding the highest ranks of

Scout Master, but to whom they amounted when all was said and done, and who could find any man worthier to die in his last thoughts, his heart bursting with care and tenderness as was last *Requiescat in pace*, dear friend, a fond husband, a lover of animals, and a most devoted

CHRISTIANITY.

The general situation of the Vicariate of Uganda says *The Times*, "which spreads over the five provinces of Uganda, the Protectorate, Uganda Kingdom, Burundi, and Rwanda, may be gathered in part from the following figures:—The total number of Christians in the year past was 538,310, of Protestants 213,052, of Malachites 1 Native Christians, 14,000 Adventists 400, and Moslems 1,126 of pagan 322,058, and a population of 1,483,754. These statistics extract from the official Blue Book; those of the Protestants have been supplied by Bameriche (Head-quarters of the Church Missionary Society), while the Catholics have been carefully computed by the Superiors of the various mission stations, aided by their catechists."

The Uganda Church Review is good enough to draw attention to the growing circulation of the *Shape* called *East Africa*, adding we do not identify ourselves with the political views of this or any other paper, we record with pleasure its fair attitude to missionaries and their work.



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EAST AFRICA

DIFFICULTIES OF SISAL PRODUCERS.

Please that all Sisal should be sold forward.

Official Report by "East Africa."

A strong plea for forward sales was established policy of East African sisal producers, who made at last week's meeting of the East African Producers of East Africa by Captain F. G. Johnson, who said that it was "certainly better to sell sisal at the price of £12.10s. a ton" than at the present price of £12.10s. a ton. Among those present were Major W. M. Cowdry (Chairman), Major C. H. Elphinstone, C. W. Hobley, Mr. T. G. Bell, Captain G. H. G. Johnson, Sir Novello Pearson, Major J. C. L. and Captain F. P. Lewis (Secretary).

Mr. G. W. Cowan, having drawn attention to Mr. Nevile Pearson's suggestion of last week's suggestion of Major Welsh (see page 14) of a new system that other buyers and traders in London were systematically depressing sisal prices, Captain Johnson said that his experience was that merchants and brokers had not been helpful. Merchants generally realised that the ultimate interests were those of the producers. East African sisal producers selling at £12.10s. suffered from their inability to sell methods. Quality of 100 tons sent forward sold automatically made a bad market, and the only way to obviate that position was to sell forward. A short while back there had been 600 tons of Banga sisal on offer, but that had been taken forward for sale on a cross-market which had still further depressed prices.

Sold Fixed Freight Rates were Granted.

Captain Johnson urged that sisal should be sold forward in bulk. It was for that reason that fixed freight rates for a certain position would be demanded by the shipping companies, and it should be recognised as one of the best ways of combating the present position was to give every producer in the territory a courage to sell his output forward after best rates obtainable. Producers had sold forward two months back the people who are now selling sisal in London at £12.10s. will have got £10, and had those forward contracts been paid off in £10s. about £16. The question is, if today would never have any forward sales being held in London and taking no account of what was done in the past, it would be wrong to say that it was done in the future.

Mr. Hobley said that in some sisal producing Tanganyika was not giving sufficient in German money in the past, and that those breaks in the financial structure in Germany could not be the advantage in thereby forcing the sisal producers to sell forward, regardless of the market position. Captain Johnson replied that forward selling would have made the position better and perhaps prevented the banks from having collapse. He concluded that the Association of East African producers should get down to a settled policy in the sisal industry. London might give a lead in the matter. It was fatalistic to continue on past lines.

Mr. Nevile Pearson believed that a concerted effort would cause a good deal of interest, and that it would be a scoop for the organisation concerned to reach such an agreement. Other sisal producing countries ought also to be approached. In a suggestion Mr. Hausinger replied that they had been approaching the past and had not come into line.

Captain Johnson thought that East Africa should put a clean house in order, and that it would be not because the question of prices is a difficult issue that either to raise an objection to sisal coming to London. That is a clear case in another place.

It was asked if they had any valid reasons for interest in the sisal market, and he said that they were due to the fact that they were in a large part of the sisal growing areas. They wanted to know whether less than 10% of the sisal growing in Kenya were said to be outside the Sisal Growers' Association. When the question of a ceiling was raised he was asked if he could not support the view that it was a reasonable suggestion. This was the principal form of argument in the first opinion of the Kenyan people.

Approach to the Forwarding Agents.

After further discussion it was decided to submit the following resolution to the Kenya and Tanganyika Agricultural Review Committees:

That a recommendation be made to the Tanganyika and Kenya Sisal Growers' Associations to the effect that imports of East African sisal growers should be strongly advised not to insist on any other terms than forward contracts, and that the present method of shipping sisal should be having a most deleterious effect on prices."

Future meetings are to take place at 12 noon on the last working day of each month from and including November, commanded by the Kericho tea master, who is coming home for health reasons, is to be invited to attend the meeting fixed for November 4.

Agents and International Communications, Ltd. announce that from September 1 to 31 special reduced rates are offered to send or receivegrams of 15 words or less in connexion with the Jewish Year for a message written in Hebrew and to a recipient according to district will be charged, while messages in Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland will be 5s. for ten words.

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GROUND CLEARANCE: 8 in. front, 8 in. rear.

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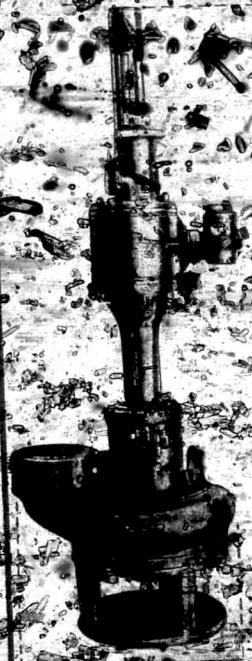
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in East Africa.

NEW ADDRESS.

The African Mercantile Co., Ltd., have removed to
Kingston Street, E.C. 1.
Messrs. J. G. Gilliat & Co., Ltd., are changing
their position address on September 30 to 22, Old
Jewry, E.C. 2.

GEOLOGICAL MAP OF SOUTHERN AFRICA.

At a recent meeting of the Conference of Karoma,
Anglo-African Cemetery, a geological map of the
southern half of the African continent will be pub-
lished. It will be accompanied by the following
announcements: At the Conference, Dr. H. H.
Turner, of Tanganyika Territory, Uganda, has
land, French Equatorial Africa, Belgian Congo
and Rhodesia.

NEW THOMPSON'S HOTEL.

The new hotel opened by Mr. J. Thompson in
Thompson's Mills is stated to offer some of the finest
views in Africa. It is a brick building situated
between The Falls, which bear the name of their
famous discoverer, Joseph Thompson, the first man
to cross the Masai country, have a clear drop of
400 feet. To the west is Lake Chilanga, much
decorated by game of all descriptions, including
rhino, and hippo, and a drove of many
various antelopes.

HEADMAN'S CHORE-TAKER CHARGE.

That in many cases native officials and
have allowed holders of official posts to their chosen
friends and supporters with total disregard for the
native hierarchy, hereditary Native authority in charge
of clan. This is thus a privilege of proper Native law
and custom, is a charge made in the Report of
the Committee on Native Land Tenure in the North
Kavango. To receive the members of such Com-
mittee were Mr. G. V. Maxwell, State Cen-
sorial Commissioner of Kelsya, Mr. E. D. B. Anderson, Dis-
trict Commissioner and Archdeacon W. G. Brown
of Kazembo.

CORRECTING AN OFFICIAL GAZETTE.

Not often does it fall to our lot to correct an
Official Gazette—in the *Tanganyika Gazette* of
July 31 however appears a statement that Mr. H.
McEvily has been appointed Commandant of the 6th
Battalion of the King's African Rifles. In vain
does one search through the records of the
Government Schieffelin-Papier-Hu-McEvily formerly
of the Royal Warwickshire Regiment, was first ap-
pointed Commandant of the old K.A.R. in April
1891, and in all the records of the
Government seems to be a little matter of six parts
of date in its records.

RHODESIAN SELECTION TRUST CERTIFICATE.

The Rhodesian Selection Trust, Ltd., which
conceivable interest in Mafubla Copper Mines
Ltd., and Luswishi Concessions, state in their
annual report that the former concern has decided
owing to the general charter situation, to complete
only one unit capable of treating 1,500 tons a day
only. It is estimated that the ore reserves in the
Mafubla, Chambisha and Luswishi properties total
162,000,000 short tons, averaging 1.2% of copper
of which 75% is in the north of Rhodesia. A new
agreement supplementing that existing with certain
arrangements respecting the sale of the interest in the
mines to the general meetings provided for
on the 1st of October, in creation of an independent
company of shareholders, of which it is proposed
to create \$1,500,000. The general meeting is to
be held at Kimberley on October 1st.

FINANCES OF THE SUDAN.

(Concluded from page 1552.)

In negligence and carelessness of the authorities which
cause as many difficulties to the natives as there
are children and old people among them, and
nothing can be done to help them.

The capital of cotton has been largely increased
from £1,622,000, compared with the estimate
of £1,455,000. Actually there was
a deficit of £100,000. A deficit of £1,500,000,
which was made good, except as to £1,352, from
mergers of other sources of revenue and from
economies in expenditure.

Rubber profits show a loss of £300,000.
Miscellaneous additional receipts
Sugar imports in excess of £1,000,000.

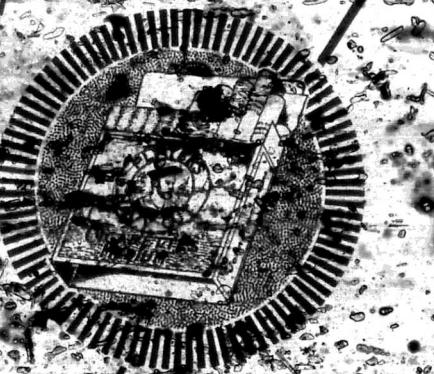
From mining a deficit of £1,000,000.

He differentiates the £300,000 loss by drawing
from the Gezira Liquidation Fund, which exists to
use the surplus credit available to the Budget
from the profits of the enterprise.

If the total normal revenue & trading receipts
from Egypt, Syria and Bechuanaland, only
62,000, was derived from direct taxes on Natives, in
1913 the proportion was no less than 45%. It
revealed in that year that only £1,250,000 in 10
amounted to £1,352,000.

East Africa is able to sustain there is no truth
in the rumour that the British Government
is withdrawing one of the two K. R. K. flying boats
to Britain in consequence of the war, Victoria
for diplomatic purposes.

Players' Special



PLAYER'S
NAVY CUT
CIGARETTES
MADE IN ENGLAND

EAST AFRICA INFORMATION BUREAU.

The East Africa Information Bureau exists for the purpose of collecting and disseminating information concerning the development of the British colonies in East Africa. One of its principal objects is to contribute to the development of trade and industry through East and Central Africa, and any information which tends to further that purpose will be gladly welcomed.

A new Goan Union Store has been opened at Kampala.

Nyasa and Cato Stores have opened a new departmental emporium in Lusaka.

The Buret of Estate, Kericho, hopes to produce 30,000 b. of tea this season.

Anti-tsetse telescopes will be in operation in Dar es Salaam in September next, so was announced.

Coconut palms from Pemba have been imported into Uganda by the Department of Agriculture.

A receiving order has been made against Alfie Mortimer, trading in Thailand, the China.

Domestic exports from Tanganyika amounted to £605,306 during the five months of this year.

The cost of living in a Police Force in 1950 was £17,209.3.3. This is 10% more than in 1949, on the estimates.

The three Commonwealth Forested in the Rhodesia silver were attending a Conference in Bulawayo this month.

A Wilson Airways Aeroplane was recently employed in Kenya to assist in a swarm of bees which had settled on a sugar plant at Mombasa.

Dominion export from Kenya and Uganda during the first five months of this year totalled £2,666,240, and home consumption imports during the first four months amounted to £380,000.

The training camp of the East African Forces, now constituents of the Kenyan Defence Force is to be held at Edoret from September 20 to 25 under the command of Lt.-Col. J. G. D. G. McLean, D.B.E.

The dining car service on the Nairobi-Kisumu section of the Kenya and Uganda Railways has been discontinued, and passengers agree to pursue the alternative routes via Mombasa, Lusaka and Maua.

Mr. W. Forbes Fothergill is no longer connected with the S.S. "Bremen" Company, which now produces an armament of British Naval ordnance, now under the sole control of Mr. A. T. Munro.

The East African Dependencies will be represented in the Trade Fair, which is to be a feature of the Empire Marketing Board's stand at the Grocery Exhibition to be held at the Royal Agricultural Hall on September 19.

Anglo-Rhodesian Tobacco Company has been registered as a private company with a capital of £10,000,000 in shares to carry on the business of tobacco, cotton, and cigarette manufacturers. The Subscribers are Major P. J. Dunlop and Mr. R. W. B. Fothergill.

Sir John Byrne, Governor of Kenya, visited the works of the African Marine and General Engineers Ltd., during his recent visit to Nairobi. He was particularly interested in the shipyards which has been constructed by the company for the repair of steamers up to 2,500 tons.

The news of revolution in India has caused the Indian and Persian Gulf, Hussein Kuitverji, Indian cotton merchants and importers, trading in cotton, as well as in the King's Central Office & Kampala. On the receipt of representations from commercial interests in India we made inquiries with theable to state that since submarine air services to East Africa are in operation the route to Port Bell will not be altered. The authority of residents in Kampala will be allowed.

Mr. Morton Thackray of the Caterpillar Tractor Co. has constructed a road nearly two miles long from Nairobi to the only twenty-eight homes. The tractors used were 100 Caterpillar tractor, a Caterpillar 100 Special, a 100 C. Killefels road grader. One thousand gallons of paraffin were used by the machine.

H.M. Eastern African Dependencies' Trade and Information Office has received cabled advice from London that the value of exports from November 1950 to July 1951 has been fixed at £1,000,000. The value of imports for the same period has been fixed at £1,000,000. The value of imports, £1,000,000 per frasila for the period January-June 1951.

Broadband and special wireless programme broadcast from Kenya to England in April last, the B.B.C. broadcasting Company having arranged a similar broadcast to Australia to take place on October 1. A feature of the programme is to be the personal greetings of individual East Africans to relatives and friends in Australia.

The total port traffic rated to the coast by the Kenya and Uganda Railways during the six months to June amounted to 217,000 tons, compared with 195,626 tons during the corresponding period of last year. Import traffic handled during the first half of the year was 107,906 tons, compared with 100,000 tons in the six months of last year.

Heavy rainfall, heavy fall in metal prices has affected Northern Rhodesia as seen from the fact that the mineral production for the first five months of the year is valued at £261,000, compared with £1,500,000 in the corresponding period of last year. The Northern Rhodesia has reported minerals of a value of £1,100,000.

The s.s. "Cement Hill" which was recently brought into the Mombasa Port, Bell, started on her Victoria, and has since been lying in Kisumu, as a replacement for "Escola" and s.s. "Kusinga" on the round trip voyage, the two larger vessels being withdrawn by the Kenya and Uganda Railway administration as a means of economy.

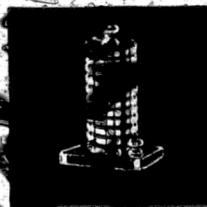
East Africa is £10.10 amounting that two Kenya members of the East African Medical Service have written to "Handbook of Tropical Diseases" designed to serve as a handy book of reference for practitioners in the tropics, for the diagnosis treatment of febrile disorders, and to illustrate symptoms of tropical disease and their diseases dealt with. The work is due for publication in the autumn.

In view of the good account from the crisis standing as any country in the world, and that the new newspaper bureau which challenge comparison with any of the world were two days made by the Commissioner of Police of Kenya when recently interviewed by a Committee of the Nairobi Association, which, after an investigation, the author was able to conclude that Englishmen constituted the overwhelming majority and that the standards of inadequate police work in our districts.

SEPTEMBER 10, 1931

EAST AFRICA

1939



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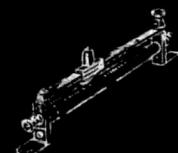
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EAST AFRICAN PRODUCE REPORTS.

COFFEE.
ONLY small supplies of East African coffee were offered for public sale last week, the latest arrivals being from Kenya.

Kenya:	- sizes	66s. od. to	80s. 6d.
	" B "	58s. od. to	63s. od.
	" C "	50s. od. to	59s. od.
Peaberry,	70s. od. to	87s. od.	
London grade:			
First sizes	165s. od.		
Second sizes	138s. od.		
Pearl	90s. od. to		
Pale mixed	22s. od. to	23s. od.	

Uganda:	-	33s. od.	36s. od.
Brownish			
Tan	30s. od. to	35s. od.	

Kenya: - Medium and small.
Mixed:
London stock of East African coffee in September totalled 3,852 bags, compared with 4,776 bags on the corresponding date of last year.

COFFEE PRICES.

Coffee, Sack: - Various prices £1.4s. per lb. The comparative quotations for 1930 and 1929 were £1.14s. and £1.72s. 6d. per lb.

Cloves: - Old Tanzanian quoted 8d. for September; October 6d. The comparative quotations for 1930 and 1929 were 7s. 6d. and 11s. per ton.

Cocoa: - First-class East African quoted at £1.11 per lb. for 1930 and 1929. The 8d. and 9d. per lb.

Groundnut: - 6d. and slightly higher. The comparative quotations for 1930 and 1929 were 4s. and 4s. 5d. per lb.

Maize: - Small quantities were quoted. The value of No. 2 maize was £1.4s. 9d. per sack. The comparative quotations for 1930 and 1929 were 20s. 6d. and 37s. 9d. per sack.

Sugar: - African sugar steady. Tanganyika and Kenya wood marks for September-November quoted 1s. 6d. per mark. Comparative quotations for 1930 and 1929 were 1s. 6d. and 1s. 10d. per mark. Wood sugar was quoted at 1s. 6d. and 1s. 10d. per mark. Nyasaland tea were quoted at 4s. 2d. per lb.

EAST AFRICAN CARGO SHIPPER ON FIRE.

The ss "Uhuru," a German cargo steamer en route from East Africa to Hamburg, arrived at Aden on Sunday last with cargo fire in Nos. Amherst on deck. After about 200 tons had been held, it was reported that about 2,000 tons had exploded. It was reported damaged, and that the whole stern end of the vessel is afire, while the ship is listing. The bulk of the cargo, built in Germany, consists of sisal, coir, cotton, sisal, wattles, bags, round huts, cloths, abaca, etc. Dar es Salaam, Zanzibar, Mombasa, and Nairobi leaving the latter port early last month.

CROP POSITION.

TURNING THE CROP POSITION IN KENYA TO THE END OF JULY last, the Kenya Department of Agriculture makes the following statements.

Millet: This total area under millet is estimated to be 1,445,000 acres below that of last year. Uasin-Gario district only 1,420,000 acres. In December 1930, 11,143 acres, or 1.1% of all districts, showed a decrease of 12,700 acres, or 9.3% while Nakuru district showed an increase of 23,700 acres, or 7.8%. Nakuru district shows that some farmers, notably in the Naivasha area, have under-sown considerable areas over to maize. In the Uasin Gario district the area sown to wheat has increased.

Coffee: - The area cultivated at 90,100 acres in February, or 1.4% of the area sown, the prospective crop will not exceed 3,000 bags.

BANK'S BETTER BUSINESS BULLETIN.

THE Standard Bank of South Africa reports: Kenya. Prospects for maize and wheat are good. In Nakuru and the Tana River maize is flourishing under ideal conditions, and it is expected that yields per acre will be even heavier than last year. Locusts have affected the position in the Kisumu, Embu, and Soy Hill Bridge areas. Flax trade in Mombasa remains unchanged. Stock-in-hand are reported to be small, and the general tone of the bazaar is fairly good.

Uganda: - A very trying period during the next few months is anticipated and some merchants with large overdrafts in the bazaar are already finding great difficulty in obtaining payments from certain of their customers. The planting of last season's cotton crop would have been well advanced by now, but owing to locust damage to food crops, natives have concentrated on replanting Native seeds.

Tanganyika: - In the Kilimanjaro area, coffee prospects are good. Only 5,300 bales of cotton are expected to be produced in Mwanza this year, and there the same district the rice crop is estimated to produce some 200 tons.

Nyasaland: - Trade generally shows improvement owing to the circulation of funds disbursed for Native tobacco production. It is believed to reflect the wholesale business and this may mean that retailers are concentrating on the disposal of old stocks and buying only essential items. Prospects for the cotton crop are good but the outlook for the growers is unfavourable owing to the very low prices ruling for cotton.

North Rhodesia: - Trade generally continues quiet in mining areas; several of the smaller traders have failed, but a better atmosphere now prevails. Business is a little more active in other centres as crops are being reaped and sold.

Only a small proportion of the 442 bags of coffee offered at the first public auction in Nairobi, that was arranged by Messrs. J. W. Mcigan & Co., was sold. Few buying orders having been received and several lots failing to reach the reserve price, put upon them by planters.

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Mr. Ferguson
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Mr. J. T. Graveth
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Mr. J. W. C. Ford
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Capt. Palmer Kerrison
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Miss P. M. Burton
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Mr. E. Wilder

EAST AFRICAN STEAMSHIP MOVEMENTS

BRITISH INDIA

"Modasa" left Port Sudan homewards, Sept. 4.
"Madura" left Dar es Salaam outwards, Sept. 4.
"Matanga" left Marseilles outwards, Sept. 5.
"Kenya" left Bomba for East Africa, Sept. 6.
"Kandahar" left Mozambique for Durban, Sept. 7.
"Karanya" arrived Beira for Mombasa, Sept. 8.

EUROPEAN SHIPS

"Wanderer" left Port Said for East Africa, Sept. 5.
"City of Suez" left Bombay for East Africa, Sept. 5.
"Clan Skye" due to pass from East Africa, Sept. 6.

HOLLAND AFRICA

"Nijkerk" left Hamburg for East Africa, Sept. 16.
"Miskerk" left Antwerp for East Africa, Aug. 20.
"Nieuwpoort" left East London for South Africa, Aug. 21.
"Waalkop" left Port Said homewards, Aug. 22.
"Heemskerk" left Marseilles homewards, Sept. 2.
"Klipdrift" left Amsterdam for East Africa, Sept. 3.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES

"General Vernon" left Marseilles outwards, Sept. 1.
"General Duchesne" left Majunga homewards, Sept. 1.
"Chambord" arrived Diego Suarez for East Africa.

"Jean Labord" left Port Said homewards, Sept. 1.
"Leconte de Lisle" left Réunion outwards, Sept. 2.

UNION CASTLE

"Chester Castle" left Naples for New York, Sept. 1.
"Dunelm Castle" arrived Beira for Mombasa, Sept. 1.
"Dundee Castle" left London for East Africa, Sept. 1.
"Dunlewey Castle" left Aden for East Africa, Sept. 1.
"Gartly Castle" left Aden for East Africa, Sept. 5.
"Llandover Castle" left London Bay for East Africa.

"Llandaff Castle" left Lime Town homewards.

EAST AFRICAN MAIL

Mail for Kenya, Uganda, Tanganyika, and Zanzibar is due at the P.O. London at 2 p.m. on Sept. 10 per s.s. "Naldera,"
Sept. 10 per s.s. "Ranchi,"
Sept. 10 per s.s. "Mooltan,"
Sept. 10 per s.s. "Jean Labord" (Dakar) to Dar es Salaam only.

Mail for Abyssinia, Rhodesia, and Portuguese East Africa is due at the P.O. London at 11.30 a.m. every Friday.
Lavare mail from East Africa is expected on September 11 per s.s. "Lady Labadee" and September 12 by the s.s. "Ranfurly."

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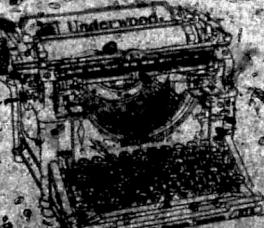
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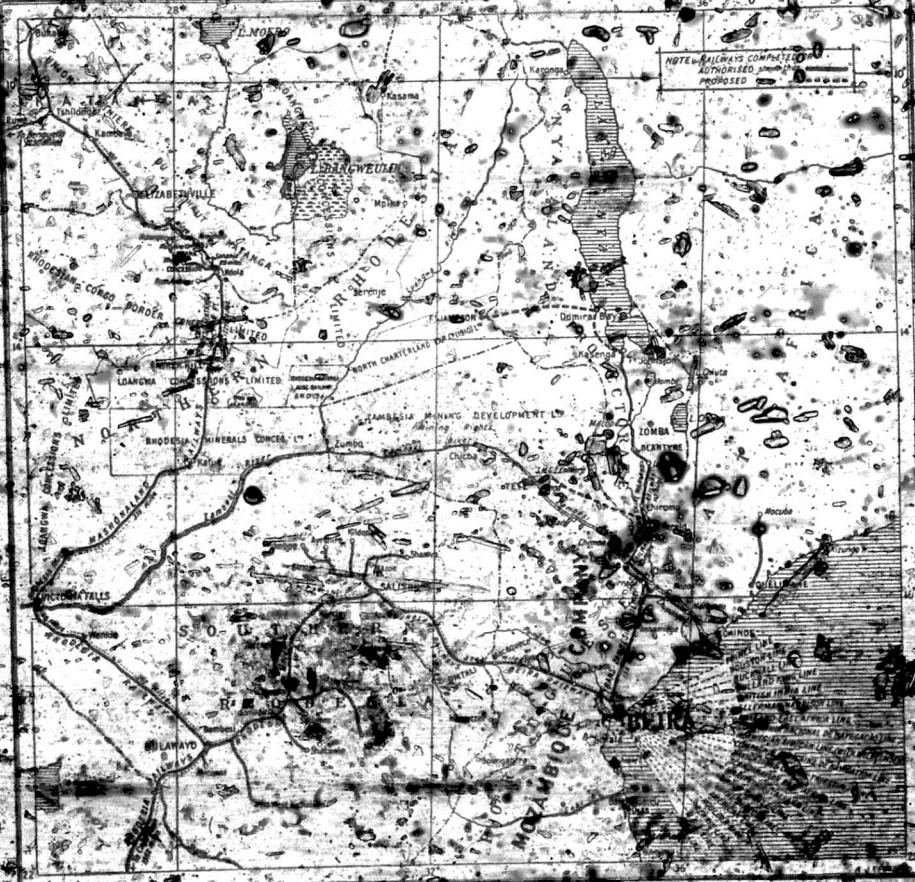
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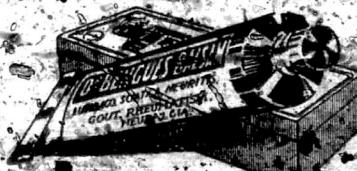


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EAST AND CENTRAL AFRICA

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LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

We have been on a consistent policy from the day of *East Africa's* establishment to make our correspondence an open forum for all who would like to write to us, publication being conditioned only by the laws of libel and the degree of East African interest of the communications. Whether the opinions expressed agreed with or differed from our own has not weighed with us one iota; we have welcomed the criticism of friends which polishes and brightens the intellect, and have been glad when readers have offered constructive criticism. Recently a valued correspondent has taken us to task for what he thinks of the manner in which we have handled his letter, pointing out that the same should have been given more prominence than the letter itself, as it concerned him in the matter. At this point we desire to join issue with our friend. It has certainly been our aim to push subjects to a final conclusion rather than to make our correspondence an open kaleidoscope of shifting topics, always titillating the curiosity of readers, but leaving only an evanescent impression on the mind. We know, for example, that some reader's considered that the "crowing, croaking, cobra" was a terrible snake. Starting with the actual, personal experience of a reliable observer, we established the fact that the existence of a snake having the features and accomplishment alleged was widely and firmly accepted over a vast extent of Africa, and that famous hunters and well-known explorers had encountered the phenomenon, but the terms of his correspondence would prove that no snake can make sounds described as that the noises heard were due to a bird, almost certainly the "button quail," and that the African, one of the worst of observers of wild life in his own country, a point on which confirmation is constantly forthcoming.

On the Mandi bear no final conclusion has as yet been possible. That elusive animal is of perennial interest even to hardened and unemotional Game Wardens. Experience of recent years has made it rash to state categorically that all is known that is to be known of African fauna: the discoveries o-

he olapi and of the giant porcupine, and further studies of the Komodo ("dragon") inhibit the wise man from denying the presence of a mysterious carnivore still living in the wider parts of Africa and very unknown to Science. We discount the tales of the beast by scared and superstitious savages, but from so much smoke we deduce fire of some sort. Only last week a perfectly sane and sober game ranger suggested to us the presence of a mysterious animal so fear-inspiring as the East African mountain lion, certainly a poor, he maintained, led to such a conclusion, and showed usuring characters which were intriguing.

Then this present discussion on the speed of African game. From a mass of correspondence from observers in many districts, in many and varying conditions, and presenting all degrees of speed, something definitely must surely emerge. In this case of very great interest, ascertain which game yield animal can achieve speed which materially exceeds that of the meerkat, or thoro and greyhound which have been selected for generations by man for speed alone. Anchovy is the main discussion is the psychology of our correspondents. One assures us that it is wellknown that the porcupine "shoots" bits of sharp spines. The facts are that, when encountered in the open, a porcupine attacks by lucky dashes, leaving its quills stuck in its prey. No shooting takes place, nor is any possible. But it is interesting to know that some people believe in the fact and are willing to put their belief into print.

And we may to take a very long view. What may seem trivial in epithelial letters now, and does little good, said wine, has future immeasurable value by ages. Who today can estimate the value of our correspondence columns when *East Africa* shall have achieved, say, its five thousandth number, and the wild life of Africa in its natural statistics a tradition of a dozen?

Will our readers accept this renewed invitation to write us at any time on any matter of East African interest? Their communication will be well-received.

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

MATTERS OF MOMENT.

Are the leaders of the agricultural movement in Kenya wise to sell out at present moment as an agricultural movement which
AGRICULTURAL SETTLEMENT SCHEME FOR KENYA to concentrate on new schemes
 OR FARM SETTLEMENT OF THE COLONY.

Even though we are aware that some experienced men consider the time most unpropitious, they argue that being that new agricultural enterprises anywhere in the tropics are at present nonremunerative, we on the contrary are more influenced by the fact that good land in Kenya has not been so cheap for many years, and will probably never be so cheap again that labour is plentiful that a great amount of valuable information is at the disposal of new settlers as a result of the experience gained in the last few years; and, by no means least, that the crushing taxation under which Great Britain labour has produced a class of men whose capital subject to very serious inroads in this country would suffice to establish them on a satisfactory basis in East Africa. It does not seem to us sound to oppose any well planned immigration scheme simply because most areas of agricultural activity are at this moment unremunerative. That is true of the whole world, and it is obvious that plantations and secondary producers cannot permanently sell at cost. Though production seems liable to be brought to levels much below those ruling at last, it must be remembered that during the time of stress farmers and planters have learnt to reduce drastically their costs of production without detriment to quality, and are, to our knowledge, in many cases producing at less than half the costs which they considered low a couple of years ago.

After the above paragraph had been written, Mr. J. F. H. Harper, Chairman of the Board of Agriculture of Kenya, who was **CHAIRMAN OF KENYA AGRICULTURAL BOARD**, passing through London on **SUPPORTS MOVEMENT**, discussed this subject with us

and concurred entirely with our views. While staying in the West of England he has addressed many farmers' meetings and has found a surprising degree of interest in agricultural prospects in Kenya, so much so indeed that a number of local farmers' associations which he could not find time to visit pleaded with him for documents for the information of their members. There were numerous inquiries not merely as to general conditions of farming life in East Africa, but as to land prices, costs of production, yields per acre, and the other facts which the practical man wants to know. In Mr. Harper's view there are in the West Country—as there must be in other agricultural districts—many experienced men of the right type and with sufficient capital who could be induced to settle in Kenya if adequate propaganda of the right character were undertaken. When he came home a few months ago he considered it unwise to seek new settlers during the present world wide slump in the returns, convinced that the time is unprecedentedly favourable for a good closer settlement scheme. We know that the Kenya Government are being kept fully informed of the draft scheme under elaboration by the settler leaders, and we have reason to believe that it is entirely

in line with the aims of the agricultural movement. We believe that there are tens of thousands of men in Great Britain with fixed incomes, and thousands of men in India and the tropical colonies who are looking forward to a certain number of years within various parts of Africa for income and attraction as a place of residence. If they choose to settle locally, they will enjoy a climate second to none in the world, the society of men and women of their own race, conditions and cheapness of living which will make their income go much farther than it would in the British Isles, and all the amenities, social sports, and facilities which they and their families require. As such people the fluctuations of produce prices would not be of immediate moment. They would be a stabilising factor in the European population and general economy of East Africa, and might often overlooked would be recruited to a considerable extent from the class which since the War has been increasingly drawn by financial pressure to live in France, Italy, and other non-British countries, in which costs of living are notably low.

Can a Mandate be terminated, and what authorities must be consulted beforehand? Such questions occupied a considerable portion of the time of the twentieth **TERMINATING A MANDATE** session of the Permanent Mandates Commission, and although the matter is not of immediate moment to Tanganyika Territory, that long and intricate discussion revealed some opinions which may have great influence in the future. The Commission decided that a Mandate was terminable when a country achieved a state of civilisation qualifying it to be independent and fulfilled a long list of conditions laid down; that the Council of the League of Nations was the body competent to terminate a Mandate; and that the request should come in the first instance from the Mandatory Powers. It will be noted that there was no question of transferring a Mandate from one Power to another; indeed two communications came from the "Committee of German Women to Germany against the War League" and the other from the "German Women's Fighting League" demanding the cession to Germany of a Mandate for one of her former Colonies, were dismissed by the Commission with the curt remark: "The concession of a Mandate to Germany is definitely outside the Commission's province."

What seems to be the most important point is the claim that the Council of the League is the sole authority competent to terminate **IS THE LEAGUE A MANDATE**. The argument being **COUNCIL THE SOLE AUTHORITY?** Allied and Associated Powers, which originally controlled the Mandates, was dissolved in 1920, and that the effective cessation of a Mandate does not call for the re-establishment of such a body. It is noted that the transfer to Belgium of the Kasaka area of Tanganyika Territory in 1923 was accomplished without reference to the Supreme Council, the Council of the League failing to confirm the partition. It is thus apparently held that the Allied

EAST AFRICA

and Associated Powers to whom Germany surrendered her Colonies, have so fully supported off the field, leaving the Council of the League in full possession—a subtle interpretation which must surely be resisted. By all means let the League as a recognised international authority play its part, but not to the extent of depriving the Allied Powers of their obvious right of expressing their views in any particular case. For that purpose there would be no need to call them together in conference; the agreements of mutual agreement could easily be expressed in writing.

Mr. H. C. D. C. Mackenzie-Kennedy, Chief Secretary to the Government of Northern Rhodesia, has repeatedly shown himself able in MODERATE'S DEBATE IN THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL ON CAPITAL and when the removal of the capital to Lusaka was recently under review discussion he again put the Government case with force and clarity. Almost all the opposition has come, quite naturally, from residents in Livingstone who fear that withdrawal of the administrative headquarters would very seriously affect the future of the present capital. The analytical examination of the facts now made by the new Secretary should reassure Livingston and his friends. He declared:—“240 administrative posts of which 60 would remain even when the removal of the capital was complete.” Could it be thought that the removal spread over five years of 180 Civil servants and their families would jeopardise the future of a town whose European population had increased in a decade from 900 to 1,500 and to a small degree as a result of the growth of the Civil Service?

In conclusion Mr. Mackenzie-Kennedy, referring to the desire of the Government to add the new capital to an existing township, said: “The last thing His Excellency [of his principal advisers] would like to see created in this country is a Government

A GOVERNMENT CONDENCING GOVERNMENT 2000. We wished to tack ourselves on with that community so as to get away from the obsession which attacks even the best of Civil servants, that their social and official life is all that matters. The establishment of a Government enclave means almost a complete divorce from the issues which affect us, to meet the sense and the social and political effects to meet the man in the street, to go and to mix with him, to know his wife and generally to get down to human levels instead of living in the somewhat rarefied atmosphere of a ‘bureau crat.’” What will Entebbe and Zomba think of such a dictum?

The Sudan Government is proceeding very cautiously with the development of coffee growing by Natives in the areas under its control. As the late report of the Central Economic Board

COFFEE GROWING IN THE SUDAN. The future is somewhat obscure. The Native is “naturally a little shy of a crop which takes three years to mature.” Though not yet known of the crop under Sudan conditions to be able to assure him of satisfactory results, but following a report by an official of the Uganda Department of Agriculture, an Inspector of Agriculture has been appointed to the Marcella Province to undertake all work in connection with estates in the Acholi hills and the Yei district. A shallwatch development may well interest

By electing Messrs. T. A. Wood and P. H. Clarke as President and Vice-President for the ensuing year the Association of ASSOCIATED CHAMBERS OF CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE OF EASTERN AFRICA has done KENYA OLD-TIMERS honour to two of the most

experienced business men in Kenya, and has secured for itself guidance which will be particularly valuable during the present period of depression and difficulty. Both the highlands and the coast are so represented, and it may safely be assumed that strict impartiality and prudence will direct their leadership. We congratulate them on this new tribute paid to them and the associated Chambers in re-enlisting their active services. No two business men in East Africa have done more public work over so long a period as these two pioneers, who are affectionately known to everyone as “Tommy” Wood and P. H. Between them they must have occupied almost every office open to a merchant resident in Nairobi or Mombasa.

* * *

At its recent annual session the Association of Chambers of Commerce of Eastern Africa resolved that the minimum rate of RATING POLICY PAGE OF ANY ROAD OVER THE KENYA AND UGANDA RAILWAYS should be “the actual cost of AFRICAN RAILWAYS management, apart from loan charges and administrative costs, provided that the Government concerned agreed to bear the cost of any instance in the matter of railway rates which may be necessary to preserve and protect the economic status of their own producing interests.” That resolution will, no doubt, be used as a powerful argument in future discussions on the intricate problem, but those who advance it may forget to state that the resolution was carried by only fifteen votes to twelve. In the circumstances, particularly in view of the important proviso contained in the resolution, it seems to us regrettable that the subject was forced to an issue, instead of being postponed until the next session, as was done in the case of Closer Union of Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika, which likewise appeared on the agenda. The Association of Chambers of Commerce of Eastern Africa has built up so well deserved a reputation for viewing Eastern African interests as a whole that it would be deplorable for the suspicion of sectionalism to develop. A sub-committee of the Inter Colonial Railway Council is at this moment examining the position in Kenya, and we agree with Colonel W. K. Tucker that no amendment would have been the wisest course for the Associated Chambers to adopt.

A good story, and a good one it comes from Kimwani in the Bokoko Province. The chief Mitole is a minor and is being educated at the Government Central School at Nyakal, where he is very popular and is making good progress with his studies. His uncle, who had been away as a recruit during the minority of the child, died and when the boy attended a *hawza* at Lamwani, the minaret where the people vociferously demanded that he might be granted a month's holiday to be spent with them, so that they might better acquaint him with the lad would have none of it. He was all for school and schooling, and wanted no holiday. Unanimous and uncertain regarding what the child's fate would be, notwithstanding a delay, he came to a determination for anything. Mitole took a gun and a child

CROCODILES AND AFRICAN LAKES.

How can their Total Absence be Explained?

Specially East Africa.

We are told of the fact that certain African lakes are quite free from crocodiles, while others, in direct contrast, are very warm with the horrid reptiles. Why do crocodiles abound in Lake Albert and the lower reaches of the Semliki river, while Lakes Edward and George have none? Why is Lake Edward free, while the River Ruzizi and Lake Tanganyika into which that stream runs, are infested with them?

This intriguing problem has attracted much attention lately and has given rise to a considerable correspondence in the London Press. Several suggestions have been made that volcanic activity at the recent period has separated the two species of crocodiles from one lake to another, the cold streams from Ruwenzori chill the sparker of the Semliki River, and so prevent crocodilian life; that noxious gases, sulphur and sulphuretted hydrogen, which smells like rotten eggs, is either dissolved or suspended in solution in the lake water and is toxic to crocodiles, that they cannot live in the particular lake selected.

For some time Mr. F. B. Worthington, leader of the Cambridge Expedition investigating the fauna of the Great Lakes, has been studying this problem among others, and his conclusion is infinite and valuable. He dismisses the poisonous water suggestion briefly but emphatically. In a long letter to *The Times* he writes:

"Any poison's substance in the water must be incomparably more poisonous to fishes which depend on water for respiration than to crocodiles, and of fish there is no lack."

Confirmation of Correspondent.

It is noteworthy that the same conclusion is almost the same words, was definitely stated by Mervyn Leechman in a letter to *East Africa* in March last year, in reply to Dr. Trickey Phillips's question as to the absence of crocodiles in Lake Edward was due to sulphuretted-hydrogen in the water.

Mr. Worthington personally investigated the effect of the cold streams from Ruwenzori on the temperature of the Semliki River and found that:

"The temperature of the water (about 80° F.) does not decrease near the Semliki source, but the cold Ruwenzori streams are too weak to affect the water before entering the Semliki, so that the apparent cooling of the latter takes place."

Colonial evidence, however, does not support the volcanic activity theory; such evidence was all in favour of desiccation being the primary cause of the dying out of crocodiles; geographical barriers have since prevented the repopulation of certain of the lakes in question.

It is pleasant to have evidence to the limit of crocodiles in the lakes at the so-called falls. I believe that he who can maintain that the Semliki River forms the boundary of a distribution was Sir William Gowers, in his day of Uganda, and there can be no doubt that he was right. Beadle and Arch visited this part of the river and, apart from annual waterfalls, those parts that the river thunders through deep rocky gorges of several miles, and the surrounding country is dry savannah forest. It is clear that the rains themselves are strong enough to prevent the upstream movement of such fish as those above, and may indeed, a dozen or several miles upstream, for crocodiles to be found in the upper reaches under such conditions. I would add, however, that there is no doubt that the waters of Lake Edward will be rapid and, taken Edward and Lake George, will become infested, as have the waters of Lake Victoria. In fact, it would be well to go on the opposite side of the river in a sense ofsted cloud area for

keeping visitors, were human beings to reinhabit the banks of such a river, a forest clearing along the river banks to remove the densest foliage might do separable harm to the fisheries and amenities of Lakes Edward and George, or making a path for crocodiles."

Thanks to the work of Dr. T. S. H. Moseley, it is possible to get some idea of what the desiccation was and when it occurred. Somewhere between 4,000 and 3,000 years B.C., a period of intense aridity can be demonstrated in East and Central Africa. In all the shallower lakes, such as Lake Edward, Lake Victoria, and Nakuru, must have dried up almost if not quite completely. Fossil remains show that both crocodiles and fish lived in these lakes at that time, so it now seems clear that while the fish were able to repopulate the lakes, the crocodiles were not. Lake Victoria, which Mr. Worthington thinks "dried up to a very mud pool" due to the interpluvial desiccation, may quite well have contained at least, of its crocodiles, but it has never received *Young Caimans*, fish and its young.

It will be seen that the Semliki barrier, postulated as impervious to crocodiles, consists of two factors: the long, deep, rocky gorge through which the river dashes in rapids, and a surrounding dense impenetrable forest. Both Murchison and Muhammed possess areas apparently not the diacene impenetrable. Crocodiles, therefore, would have great difficulty in circumventing the falls at those places, and from the little repopulating Lake Albert and Lake Victoria, even if in the latter no crocodiles had survived the desiccation.

But another point arises. After the first or second intense aridity, a pluvial period supervenes, when Lake Nakuru rose to 20 feet above its present level. Was it not possible that during this period, which reached its apex about 1,000 B.C., the rise of the waters of the big lakes was sufficient to connect them and leave a free passage for crocodiles? This leads to a consideration of the respective heights above sea-level of the lakes in question. At the present day Lake Tanganyika is 2,325 feet above sea-level, Lake Kivu 4,280 feet, Lake Edward 3,000 feet, and Lake Albert 2,040 feet. It is clear that rain which raised the level of the small Lake Nakuru 145 feet would be quite insufficient to connect up the larger lakes which are separated by from 1,000 to 2,000 feet of altitude.

The Most Satisfactory Explanation. When Mr. Worthington's explanation is given, it is far the most satisfactory of all the others given, one may conclude that the "falls-forest barrier" on the Semliki is the cause of the freedom of Lakes Edward and George from crocodiles.

But what of Lake Kivu? Lake Tanganyika, the deepest lake in the world next to Lake Baikal, with maximum soundings of nearly 5,000 feet, can never have dried up even in the fiercest desiccation period. It, no doubt, has always retained its crocodilian fauna and the Rusizi River, which to-day abounds in crocodiles ("the guide-book"), has constantly been replenished from Lake Tanganyika. What is the secret? Mr. Worthington's barrier on the Rusizi River, which according to Mr. Worthington's contention, prevents the passage of crocodiles into Lake Kivu. It seems that the presence or absence of such a barrier is the acid test of Mr. Worthington's theory. Who can apply the test and supply the answer?

In Mr. Worthington's explanation, it will be seen, presents the inhabitants of crocodiles to make any extended journeys over land, how far does this agree with the known range of crocodiles?

Concluded.

SEPTEMBER 17, 1931.

East Africa

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

THE GERMAN FREE STATE IN AFRICA

Strange Ideas about the Mandate.

To the Editor of "East Africa".

Will you allow me space to reply to critics of my article on the German Press?

It is said over the powers of the Mandate holder to Germany really means an amendment of the Treaty of Versailles, and once we begin on that, it may reach far. Success for the sea is assured to Free States by the creation of a German Empire of 1919. Art. 1 is the key.

As regards your own remarks, surely a British subject would no more have to swear allegiance to King than a Habsourian who became an Elector in 1805. Much less could he necessarily become Free State electors.

Racial discrimination is a ugly word, but I think Mandate gives special rights to Africans and other subjects of the King and is responsible for the administration of the territory and for public order.

Do you say that His Majesty may not favour his own subjects in such a task?

Yours faithfully,

W. HAWKINS.

Mr. Hawkins continues to make the same old hay out of him. He has never suggested that a British subject would have to swear allegiance to his King, and we are left without any definition of the Free State "electors," though they are now told they are, but would not necessarily be Mandate electors. He thinks the Mandate allows special rights to the subject of the King who is responsible for the administration of the Territory and for public order, and that "His Majesty may favour his own subjects in such a task." Will he explain exactly what he means? Having beaten at the existence of racial discrimination, he failed to qualify that by ambiguous words which may or may not merely mean that the Mandate Power naturally enforces the possibilities of administration to all citizens. In that all the same, "racial discrimination" was certainly the only legal term by which to describe it. We repeat that the Mandate expressly forbids racial discrimination, and that the League of Nations has been most scrupulous to observe both the letter and the spirit of the instrument under which it exercises authority. The rest of our systems Mr. Hawkins ignores, because he now rehearses the utter absurdity of his proposals. The scheme for a German Free State in the British Province of Tanganyika if we say again, a brainless idea, conceived in abysmal ignorance of the facts and utterly incompatible with practical politics.

F.E.A.

COKING VESSELS.

Notes of Manufacturers' Association.

To the Editor of "East Africa".

SIR.—The members of my Association convey their thanks for the opportunity you have given them to comment on your review of Dr. R. M. Le Huu's "Cooking Vessels" in the opinion that this "should not be allowed to sway" you quoting the following opinions by eminent medical and scientific authorities in this country, America and Germany, viz.:—

(1) Extract from *The Lancet*, dated January 14, 1931:—
"I have spent many years and myself made experiments with metal, aluminium, as it is now made, is a perfectly safe material, especially for cooking vessels, and again quite lately we published a series of information leading to the conclusion that even if small quantities are consumed in the water or food these without minimise on the health of the individual."

(2) Extract from *The British Medical Journal*, an organ of the British Medical Association, dated August 10, 1931:—A correspondent asks whether any danger can arise from the use of aluminium cooking utensils. He wishes to know whether acid or fruit juices may form poisonous salts. This is important as

aluminium is a better conductor of heat than platinum for culinary utensils. It is better than silver or gold, as it is more quickly corrupted by acids than aluminium. The risks to health are, however, so minute that it is difficult to determine the exact amount of corrosion which occurs. The corrosion of aluminium, since the product of the corrosion is a salt, is negligible, as that which is a common constituent of aluminium ordinary food, as well as drinking water.

(3) American Medical Association, Bureau of Education:—"There is not the slightest scientific evidence to show that the use of aluminium cooking utensils in any way harmful to health, on the other hand, no appreciable effect on foods or water used in such utensils."

(4) Dr. Hanke, President of the Board of Health, German Republic:—"There can be absolutely no objection to the use of aluminium for the standpots, kettles, etc."

Yours faithfully,

Birmingham.

H. L. T. Secretary.

BRITISH ALUMINIUM HOME-WARE
MANUFACTURERS' ASSOCIATION.

PECULIATION IN SISAL.

To the Editor of "East Africa".

SIR.—In his letter Major G. C. Walsh argues that Mexican sisal producers have been able to combine, to obtain a better price. We produce that in the East African producers may be able to get.

This is hardly surprising, but the situation in East Africa differs considerably from that in Mexico as Major Walsh would no doubt readily admit, and would not be easy to combine the various interests in East Africa.

"Even if they could be persuaded to combine the question of finance would make it most difficult to hold back large quantities of fibre in the hope of ultimately securing a higher price."

Without wishing to make any criticism of Major Walsh, or to differ from his conclusions, may I suggest that in the memorandum of Mr. Martin Diaz de Leon, which appears after Major Walsh's letter, the real position would be better conveyed if in section (1) the word "dealers" were to be substituted for "merchants," and in section (2) the word "agent" were used for "merchants."

In section (3) it is stated that "there are no representatives in the London sisal market whose genuine interest is that of the grower." This statement is distinctly misleading to put it mildly. What about the merchants raising the sum in the ordinary way of "commercial" merchants "who have advanced funds to the grower to enable him to produce his fibre in whose genuine interest" must manifestly be identical with that of the producer?

Major Walsh will agree as an earnestness of these arrangements remains:

Yours faithfully,
COMMISSION MERCHANT.

[Major Walsh to whom the above letter was submitted in proof replies:—]

"As a general rule I ignore anonymous letters in the Press, but am glad to surrender this principle to a Commission Merchant. There is no doubt that producers of Tanganyika sisal can look, as always, to the genuine bona fide commission agent who has done something in the past to help the industry. He is, however, on a different plane from the gambler and speculator—the man who has recently ruined the industry and is quite incorruptible to either the planter or the grower. I do not, of course, object to your doing what you had any right to do, but I do not believe that you had any right to censor over it. It was sent on merely for the information of your readers. No doubt Mr. de Cassio will accept the corrections suggested by Commission Merchant when they are brought to his notice."

VIEWS OF MEXICAN SALES AGENT.

Trade Co-operation between Yucatan and East Africa.

To the Editor of

SIR.—By analysis of the sales made in Yucatan during the last nine months, published in your last issue, I have caused considerable comment.

For these four years I have been General Agent for Europe for the Co-operative of Sisal Growers in Mexico (Mexico) is the cradle of sisal and the largest producer of sisal fibre. Our Co-operative was formed as a result of the experience and practice of experience Yucatan has had in effecting the sale of its sisal during the last forty years. This experience has taught them as a fundamental principle, *that the sales direct to the market do not benefit consumers, and not to their day, and which has not been previously applied to the sisal consumers.* In this manner Yucatan always has a perfect vision of the movements of its trading and can thus operate in consequence. Owing to this vision of its markets Yucatan, after its large sales of August 1930 completely withdrew from the markets until July 1st last, leaving the field open to its competitors Africa and Java, bidding there obtain minimum prices for their sisal.

On my return to Europe last month I found negotiations carried to an impossible limit by the growers, and still more serious, the market in such a state of demoralisation that prices could quite easily have been carried down to 10 per ton or lower as anything might result from a completely amalgamised market.

Then I began analysing the trend of prices. The statements made in my memoranda are absolutely true and I am disposed to discuss them with anyone who wishes to dispute them. To cure a sickness it is usually necessary to diagnose the complaint; I have written more than diagnosis.

I have prescribed the only possible remedy for this sickness—namely the establishment of a Central Sales Office for a number of men and language, whose main object would be to eliminate the selling of sisal on consignment. The sisal which has not been previously sold, for the consumers. By means of this union growers can easily get any financial assistance they may require; they will be able to rationalise their product; they will be in a position to arrive at an understanding with sisal growers in other countries; they will be able to obtain an equitable price for their product instead of the present ridiculous prices, and they will further be able to satisfy the consumers who like themselves, are importers and suppliers, resulting in the enormous fluctuations in prices.

I am not animated by personal animosity to the merchants, but I am sure that the remedy for the present crisis is the knowledge by African sisal growers of how to free themselves from the present system.

Yours faithfully,

A. D. de Gossio.

HOW EAST AFRICA HELPS ADVERTISERS.

To the Editor of "East Africa."

Sir.—I thank you for forwarding to me the notice of the Central American exhibition which has informed you that it is interested in our trade. It is without extraordinary thanks, except due to the East Africa Show, that an inquiry from Mexico has come of course writing the same.

Yours faithfully,

B. H. TREVOR.

COFFEE AUCTION.

The gap between white and local buyers.

To the Editor of "East Africa."

SIR.—In respect to the 10,000 coffee bags which you were able to find suitable for exportation, I enclose space to publish this somewhat detailed note to the letter written to you by the President of the Coffee Growers' Union of Kenya and Uganda. Your correspondence in my opinion is excellent. Under the whole procedure seems theoretic and your view and rather less from actual experiences. Assuming that local buyers will be able to classify with any degree of accuracy the lower grades of coffee after bulking has been placed, it is difficult to conceive of probability that the local buyers will be responsible for direct shipments, and thus if shipped may lead to heavy claims or even total rejection. Further, the planter will grossly damage quality which will easily be passed at the specially good quality will easily be passed at having been bulked with comparatively inferior quality. How generally unsatisfactory direct shipments have been up to the present may be gathered from the remarks of a correspondent in the Nairobi Standard of August 1 who writes: "The quality of certain shipments of coffee made direct from Nairobi to San Francisco was scarcely above the standard of Santos, and for the season future consignments will be treated with the greatest suspicion."

The following are some extracts from correspondence relating to direct shipments from Mombasa to the U.S.A. (not touching London). The original letters and cables are at your disposal.

(1) Concerning a sale of 180 bags Kenyan sample on actual sample, the buyer cables: "Bags charged no bags quite inferior. Buoy weight 11 cts. allowance \$20 barely acceptable."

(2) Regarding a sale of 60 bags Kenyan sample, the buyer writes: "You will be surprised to learn that deliveries do not even approach the quality of the sample. The 47 bags contain about 10 per cent. not present in the original sample, and a fairly large proportion of quakers. The 13 bags seem to us to be pure Bukoba or possibly Bukoba mixed with other low-grade coffee. These 13 bags are therefore in no sense Kenyan." Every against the purchase of Kenyan. The small self-service firm on your account as soon as we can get fair price will be charged. And the 13 bags will be handed over for 15 cents. You cannot sell them at that differential against what we could get. Consider equal to you, and we are trying to keep our loss as low as possible. Had the coffee been imported to sample, it would easily been sold by 15 cents, while the same coffee is almost unmarketable 25 cents and cannot now be considered as marketable Kenya which we bought from you."

(3) "You will be a general opinion regarding direct shipments from Mombasa. It is the writer's belief that most importers who have tried for direct shipment from Mombasa have had unpleasant experience."

It is only fair that I should now quote a few comments of importers from London and again in these instances the original letters and cables are at your disposal.

(4) "SS. 100 bags arrived in excellent condition and were well received by buyers. Might also comment that we might return to it."

(5) "Dear Sirs—We consider our 100 bags to be a very good delivery, and we are sending another 100 bags, but a slightly different quality, to you. We consider by far the best delivery."

(6) "I am sending a cable about 100 bags, taking into consideration the following. 100 bags, that are not often imported with air mail transport. The present state of development must inevitable cause a delay of at least a month before a importation of 100 bags can be started. But the sale

does not occur, and where the demand is limited to a definite price and quality. If coffee is to change its market, however, the planters must have a system of marketing altogether different from that which is adequate at present.

No plan of marketing can be adopted without calling a general meeting. This statement is not actually exhausted.

Let me repeat that the sellers do not appear entirely confident in selling on actual samples. An order was recently given for a parcel of coffee, and the seller's "individual sample" submitted by the Kenya merchant, but with the stipulation that if the outturn were not absolutely equal to the sample the buyer had the right to reject the shipment. The stipulation was accepted and the business concluded, but did not materialise.

The American merchants were unanimous that they intended to buy for direct shipment, provided they can rely on the producer to supply the quantity and quality required, to approve my prices, that they are only interested in a specific standard or grade of quality. Now the quality comes into consideration. Yet in London during the last few years Kenya coffee of every grade has always found its buyer. This is evidence, I think, that prices have been paid ranging from 100s per cwt.

Can Kenya planters seriously hope to enjoy the numerous advantages which they obtain in the American market by sending their coffee to London in competition with their local circle of buyers? The American market is very far removed business man, and it is extremely difficult to find a well-governed port town where conditions are likely to satisfy him. If the American importer expects to sell his coffee to the American importer at a price which is calculated to include all expenses of a double shipment and the cost of commodity charges in London, it is clear that the prospective buyer will not buy any cheap coffee and be still without doubt certain his purchase is London. Such arrangements are more reliable and satisfactory.

Taking the other point of view, if the exporter sells at prices less than those expected he will sacrifice profit and yet run the risk of his coffee being rejected (or else) meet a heavy claim for over-weight and the fact cannot be over-emphasised—the demand is confined to a certain quality and unsuitable quantity is sometimes as good as unsaleable. In London, however, every grade finds a buyer. Even if a compromise were to be effected, the difference in price due to avoiding London, I fear, were trifling in comparison.

Shareholders are enquiring whether in the event of variances lost on both sides, there would be any ultimate gain for anybody; and the risks that were to be run on either side would not so rectify the hypothetical advantage.

I think that Mr. Arlett will agree that his money spent on marketing and handling charges in London has been and continues to be a very sound investment. Without such efficient handling, I am sure, it is quite certain that Kenya coffee would not have the high reputation which it does today. London merchants continue to do a very large business in Kenya coffee, although the sellers are against Kenya coffee altogether. The sellers of coffee to the continental countries or to intermediate buyers by no means comprise a rather small number. As far as Kenya planters are concerned, I imagine it is

as far as the actual charges are concerned, the charge will be met out without some compensation. That is the case. What compensation of the kind will be given to the city will be able to set them way back again. The compensation for the charges for bulking and shipping from one warehouse to the other for

such cases, the Londoners will be unable to absorb larger quantities of lower grade Kenya coffee. So far the really inferior quality has never in only cases, with very small quantities, as usual, in pipe-bag, 10cwt. each, losses, it is quite likely that the prices obtained for these odd lots can scarcely provide any return to the grower and it is even questionable whether the transport charges, etc., are always fully covered. Such lots should be bulked in Nairobi; better prices would be obtained here where the parcels consist of a more substantial quantity.

Lastly, your correspondent wishes the public to believe that they are paying 2s. 2d. per lb. for coffee which passes only and averages 10s. 0d. per lb. in Nairobi Lane. That is an opinion to which I cannot subscribe. I submit that the coffee which is sold at an average of 9s. is not sold to the public at 10s. 0d. to 11s. 0d. Only the finer grades are used for seen coffee, and Mr. Arlett must be aware aware that extremely high prices are paid for seen coffee. This year up to less than 10s. has been paid for a few fancy lots of berry coffee.

Your readers are likely to form a wrong impression regarding the coffee houses in which standards retail prices increase the following. These flats are clearly brought home to them. The price in the auctions is per cwt. in bond, so that 11s. 0d. has immediately to be added to the price. When the coffee is roasted and ground, there is a loss of weight in the process amounting to from 10 to 15%. Apart from this there is the cost of roasting and grinding usually estimated at about 7s. per cwt. The retailer is also justified in expecting a better profit than that which he gets, say, on tea. Coffee is really of a perishable nature and if the unfortunate retailer finds himself at the end of a certain period with a quantity of old coffee, he either has to throw it away or else sell it at a very low price! To obviate this many retailers are installing their own roasting equipment, but this involves capital outlay of about £1000. A few West End shops may be able to find customers who will pay 3s. 0d. a lb. for Kenya coffee. But this is certainly an exceptional price.

Yours faithfully,
London, Feb. 3. RICHARD COPPER.

TANGANYIKA SISAL SHIPMENTS

The First 500 Tons.

To the editor of "East Africa"

SIR.—In your issue of the London meeting of East African Producers a statement appears to the effect that "during 1900, 500 tons of Tanganyika sisal were shipped in the native boats, and that our forcing the use of steamship boats instead, and that our forcing the use of steamship boats instead, had resulted in the further reduction in quantities." As no representative of the Tanganyika sisal industry gave this information, the statement was permitted to stand. It is now, however, permissible to give the facts. The statement was probably based upon the figures given by Mr. Arlett, who is to be congratulated on his accuracy and definitely to be congratulated on his success.

WALSH.

LAKE NYASA'S PREHISTORIC BEAST.

Mr. Old Suggests It was a Water-Spout.

To the Editor of "East Africa."

SIR.—Re Lake Nyasa's prehistoric beast once seen by the Natives said it was a *chitendo*, but I decided that it was a waterspout. It was on shore, and the phenomena was about the middle of the lake.

Yours faithfully,

J. H. SPURGEON

WHEN THE YOUNG LEAVES HOME.

The Effects on Mortality.

To the Editor of "East Africa."

SIR.—On page 4 under "Matters of Moment" you commented upon the remarkable range of temperatures at Colwezi, North-Western Rhodesia during September—*i.e.* a range with six or seven hours of 50° F., and a minimum of 20° F. (or maybe 15° F.) of interest is the fact that extreme fluctuations in the spring are always simultaneous with the budding of the young leaves after winter, and it is difficult to believe, to my own dissatisfaction that the general shooting of young and newest foliage has an influence for cold weather. This has always appeared to me an interesting problem in physics, and I hope our good leaders will be able to expand the matter scientifically.

Yours faithfully,

A. J. McKEEVER.

J. H. R. HARRIS

BRIDE-WEALTH AS A PLEA IN FAVOUR.

The Importance of Exact Terminology.

To the Editor of "East Africa."

SIR.—In your issue of August 1, Mr. A. K. Robinson declared that *jololo* to the South African (and to the Caucasian) meant "a sales, pure and simple, of a wife." We were correctly pointed out (see *E.A.*, August 13) that this view does not accord with facts noted by those who have had opportunities to observe Native life.

In your issue of August 27, Mr. E. D. Evans writes in favour of substituting "bridewealth" for "bride-prize" to refer to wealth which is handed over in marriage to one party to the other. He proposes that the term "bridewealth" on the one hand, and "bride-prize" on the other, indicates a purchase whereas "a mere lottery form of marriage from a downright purchase to free union on mutually honourable terms" exists.

I might point out that every authority on African societies I have seen claim to have found such roots on a solid contribution to ethnology agrees that African marriage is not a "purchase" (*e.g.* Dr. J. J. Rudolf, Radcliffe-Brown, Ruyter, Selzmann, Smith & Dale, Bridges, Werner, to mention but a few names). It was partly a consequence of informed opinion about the nature of the wealth handed over from one to the other in the union of marriage that anumber of alternative terms to "bride-prize" have been suggested during the last few years. In the meeting late Mr. E. Torday raised this subject and invited a discussion in the monthly *Journal of the Royal Anthropological Institute*.

Chirongo in Chiyangwa mission

Institute, in which several persons were with long and intimate experience of different African cultures, part (Lorday, Radcliffe-Brown, Dr. Ruyter, Mr. J. Cullinan, Young, the anthropologists, Wilson, Gledhill, and myself).

A change of terminology is also desirable for epistemological reasons. Many of us who have no special interest in African Natives nor any desire to analyze their culture reject the expression "bride-price" because we need the term "price" to describe other and quite unrelated social processes. "Price" has a restricted meaning in Society. This meaning does not cover the function performed by what is called "bride-price." Such a word has to be precise in the use of the terms which it employs. When a term is used in a single frame, it soon ceases to have its original meaning, and all that has to be discarded. Many of the alternative expressions proposed in *Journal* are unacceptable for the same reason. We need to find to describe special functions of wealth different from those performed by "bride-price." The same objection holds to Mr. Macmillan's "bride-money." Money is a particular form of wealth, however, and is not money. We cannot therefore use it with restricted meanings by economists and adapt them in quite different contexts. Social Anthropology will result.

It is quite true, as Mr. Gledhill suggests and as Mr. Radcliffe-Brown has shown, that one of the functions of his wealth is to indemnify the man who has made for the loss of one of his members, but it has many other functions as well. As acts as a title-deed document to which the right and obligations of marriage are submitted. It is a financial instrument; it is an economic guarantee of the stability and permanence of the union; it confers legitimacy on children, and therefore controls descent, inheritance, and succession. Its significance is ritual as well as economic. In fact it has so many associations in African cultures that "bride-money" is hardly to be expected among writers who wish to devise a new term to refer to it. One writer prefers to stress one of its functions while others consider this to be of less importance.

The basis of consent agreement is, however, probably the term "bride wealth." This expression I first used in 1926 by myself and by such distinguished ethnologists as Dr. Jessen and Mr. Seeger, Mr. Druey, and Dr. Schapera. When one wishes to specify the particular kind of wealth which is handed over at marriage in different African communities, one may do so by adding to its "bride-wealth," "bride-money," "bride-gift," "bride-factor," as the case may be.

The complete meaning of this term is not to be found in the expression which symbolizes it but in an exact description of the part which it plays in society. At present we have such descriptions of the part played by bride wealth in a very few African communities, and until the subject has been studied much more systematically, it will not be easy to make a competent analysis of its functions. Meanwhile the use of arbitrary terms in which every writer uses his own interpretation to deprecate and one may speak for general use of the expression "bride wealth" since it already considerable backlog.

Yours faithfully,
E. D. EVANS PRITCHARD

Mr. A. K. Robinson, it is clear from Mr. Evans Pritchard's letter, that he is explaining the use of African terms to the majority of South African delegations at the meeting of Action VI of the Education Conference. He was surprised at the presence of the East African delegation, which was a "Caucasian."

Some Statements Worth Noting.

The first telephone lines erected in Tanganyika were installed by Italian prisoners captured in "Battaglia di Gwawa" in 1902—Mr. J. L. Park in "Tanganyika Reports."

The primary function of a Veterinary Department is to prevent, not to cure, disease. — Doctor of Animal Health in Southern Rhodesia in his Report for 1930:

Efforts have been made to explain to the public the fluctuations in the World's markets; but these have proved rather more uninteresting to him than most producers. — *Report of the Native Administration, Tanganyika, for 1930*.

A small tax of £1.1. was imposed on the export of the first 1,000 lbs. of tobacco taxpayers were registered, their business a success, showing a readiness amounting to keenness to be registered. — *Report on the Mongalla Province, Sudan, for 1930*.

The Nairobi-Accra section of the Great North Road should be called the homicide highway. One drives along it at one foot on the brake and the other on the grave." — Mr. Lucius Clegg interviewed by the Nairobi "Standard."

We are very distressed at the rapid extermination of the game in this country, and we hope that great efforts will be made to enforce the game laws and to prevent the indiscriminate slaughter of game by Native. — *The U.S.A. Planters' Association in a memorandum to the Governor of Paganikoro*.

"By the exercise of an almost paternal authority over private rights, the record of the Sudan is unblemished, to say nothing of the fact that even that authority is powerless when the pilot of a land plane does not allow him enough petrol to cross the swamps and reach the next 'standing ground.' — *The Sudan Report for 1930*.

"In my 30,000 miles journey through South and Central Africa no link could have been so full of thrills, interest, beauty, and of admiration for mechanical efficiency as that from Elizabethville to Lobito, a distance of 1,200 miles. The main roads of Angola, 200 miles apart, were of such excellence that we could do 200 miles in a day." — Captain C. R. Alison in the "Beira News."

"In Shinyanga district the planting of windbreaks has met with success, about 50% of the seeds sown having germinated. The wind-breaks have been planted in pairs to avoid damage by the stock to the young trees. The breakers are being gradually extended and the results are very gratifying. The effect on the eroded areas is already apparent." — The Acting Provincial Commissioner, Tabora, in his Report for 1930.

"I want the visitors to notice East African Forestry Service which will build up traditions of its own, and which, with the assistance of a Central Research Institute should become a leading service in one of the most progressive forest services in the world. Instead of us, to present them to our recruits being attracted primarily to service in India, I wish to see them attracted to service in E.A. Africa. For political reasons the Indian Forest Service is losing lost in prestige and popularity, let the services of East Africa join forces and set up one united service to create which in prestige and service of service will be greater and as fine as was the Indian Forest Service in pest." — Mr. W. H. Wilson, Forest Director of the Government of Uganda and Legoland, in his "Future of East African Forestry."

WHO'S WHO.

Mr. Herbert James May.



Among the many well-known business men in Eastern Africa who first went out with the intention of returning is Mr. H. J. May, of Nairobi, beyond question the largest sports goods dealer in Tropical Africa. He was born in Durban, saw service during the South African War and the Zulu Rebellion of 1900, after spending three years in mixed farming in Natal, he nearly the same period in Germany and prospecting in Southern Rhodesia, went up to Kenya with the fixed determination of buying up land. But the general hotel trade led to acceptance of commercial opening, and for nine years he was with the firm of Nechad, Tarlton and Co., then took up every bit of African equipment outfitters, but now, least for money's sake.

Then, at the beginning of 1928, with Mr. O. F. Trindley as partner, he established the firm of May and Co., which has acquired a well deserved reputation for quality and service. The firm has established itself that it has gone from strength to strength, and to-day supply from stock almost any equipment requisite; indeed, it is nothing unusual for them to have over 100 clubs at £1,000 worth of equipment each, and they are continuing to establish themselves in London, Nairobi, and Mombasa. The firm's sporting community is evidently well deserved.

PERSONALIA

Mrs. and Mrs. G. A. Wallings have left for Kenya.

Mrs. D. Seppland recently arrived home from Tanganyika.

Mrs. C. Eckstein of Lubukia, Kenya, is spending a holiday in South Africa.

Mr. J. H. L. Gustafson has joined the British Golf Club for the third time.

Colonel and Mrs. D. N. Neyland recently celebrated their golden wedding in Nakuru.

Mr. V. Conforzi, the Nyasaland tobacco planter, is at present spending a holiday in Italy.

Major Harry Johnston, the Makuyu coffee planter, left England yesterday to return to Kenya.

Bishop Willis of Uganda is visiting Ruanda-Urundi, accompanied by the Rev. C. E. Stuart.

Mr. T. A. Jenkins recently won the scratch cup at a golf meeting at Fort Johnston, Nyasaland.

Mr. and Mrs. Hugh P. Cox are now managing the Bwana Mukwiba Hotel in Northern Rhodesia.

We regret to learn of the death at Lusaka, Northern Rhodesia, of Mr. W. Clague, of Counsell's Hotel.

The Rev. and Mrs. G. H. Anderson, and the Rev. and Mrs. S. T. King are en route for Tanganyika Territory.

Sir Montague Barlow, a director of the British Central Africa Company, is on his way back from Nairobi.

Mr. H. T. Martin, Q.B.E., is acting as Colonial Secretary in Kenya in the absence of Mr. H. M. M. Moore.

Mr. J. Bates, O.B.E., Government Printer in Uganda, has just joined the Kampala branch. He is a keen golfer.

Colonel and Mrs. Nicholl, formerly of Nyasaland, have now taken up residence at their new farm in the Simbilia district.

Rev. Canon and Mrs. Harry Leakey together with Mrs. L. S. B. Leakey and her infant daughter have left for Nairobi.

Mrs. H. C. Carralley, the Kenya District Magistrate, has left for Mombasa, accompanied by Mrs. Carralley and their two sons.

The German polar cyclist Herr H. Milbauer and Herr Fronckowiak have reached Tanganyika from Berlin, en route for the Cape.

Mr. B. Bafton-Eccles, Librarian to the University of Durham, has been appointed Librarian of the McMillan Memorial Library, Nairobi.

Mr. G. P. Aldridge, of the Tanga branch of Messrs. J. S. Davis & Co. Ltd., is returning to Tanganyika at the end of this month.

We regret to learn of the death in Wexbridge of Lady Morrison, wife of Sir Theodore Morrison, who served during the East African Campaign.

Until their return to Southern Rhodesia later in the year Sir Cecil and Lady Rodwell are staying at 48 Avenue Road, Regent's Park, N.W.8.

Lieutenants G. H. Cree and M. L. F. Wilson, of the 6th King's African Rifles, have been transferred to Arusha and Mahenge respectively.

The marriage will shortly take place between Mr. G. P. Spottiswoode, of the Uganda Survey Department, and Miss Joyce Berridge, of Gerrards Cross.

Mr. H. J. Siemssen, the London tobacco broker, was in Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia, during mail week. He had previously visited Nyasaland.

The engagement between Mr. Geoffrey B. Kettle, of the Uganda Public Works Department, and Miss Sonia Hodge, of East Molesey, is announced.

Mr. A. Crosbie Steedman, has returned to England from Nyasaland, which he visited on behalf of the British Central Africa Company.

We regret to learn of the death in Eldoret of Mr. D. O. Heard, recently employed as a temporary Locust Officer by the Department of Agriculture.

Major-General Sir Elliott Wood, K.C.B., who served in the Sudan expeditions against Osman Digna in 1884 and 1885, died at Hereford last week.

Mr. W. A. Hunter, the Irish business man, who is on holiday in Ireland, won the Captain's Cup at a recent meeting of the Dublin University Golfing Society.

Mrs. O. W. G. Tumir, who recently arrived in the country from India, accompanied by her daughter, is one of the keenest golfers in Uganda.

Mr. J. R. Kennedy, and Mr. G. K. Mitchell of the Uganda Provincial Administration, have assumed charge of the Bobulu and Tororo districts respectively.

Mr. D. J. Hand, of the Kampala office of Messrs. Leslie and Audester, has arrived home on leave. He expects to return to the Protectorate at the end of the year.

Mr. G. R. Harrison, of the Ross Institute, who has visited the site of the Zambezi Bridge in connection with anti-malaria measures, has arrived back in England.

Mr. L. L. Evans, a lecturer on African history at Cambridge, is at present touring the East African territories. He is author of "The British in Tropical Africa."

Mr. F. McL. Dawson, M.C., Senior Veterinary Officer in Tanganyika, is home on leave from Mombasa. He was appointed to the Territory thirteen years ago.

Mr. L. Maitland Warne, the Uganda District Officer who accompanied Sir Alan Cobham on part of his recent survey flights in Central Africa, flew home with Sir Alan.

Mr. and Mrs. W. A. McClelland and Miss McClelland have left for Mombasa. Mr. McClelland is a District Engineer on the Kenya-Uganda Railways.

Captain Victor Cozalet, M.C., M.P., has been appointed Parliamentary Private Secretary to Mr. J. H. Thomas, Secretary of State for Dominion Affairs and the Colonies.

Mr. A. M. Campbell, agent in Mombasa for the Union Castle Company, leaves Marsilles at the end of this week on his return from leave. He is accompanied by Mrs. Campbell.

Miss Eva Stuart-Watt, author of "Africa's Dome of Mystery" and a former missionary in East Africa, is now acting as Secretary to Ireland to the Sudan United Mission.

Mr. P. first, the Nairobi business man, who left London last week to return to Nairobi, was in business in Beira for twenty years before settling in Nairobi about twelve years ago.

Mrs. N. Murrow, wife of Mr. A. H. Murrow, the Hoey's Bridge settler, who has been in Kenya for the past twenty-seven years, is returning to Kenya early next month with her two daughters.

Major J. S. Wells, the Tanganyika Legislative Councillor and one of the pioneers of the Southern Highlands of the Territory, has arrived home. It is his first visit to this country for ten years.

General Sir Reginald Wingate and General Sir Rudolf Statis Pasha have collaborated with Dr. Richard A. Bernmann in writing a book on the life of the Mahdi, to be published in the autumn.

Captain and Mrs. C. Bovell, of the Uganda Police, have returned home. Captain Bovell, who has been in ill-health for some time past, served in Jamaica before his appointment to Uganda in 1907.

Mr. J. W. Shagrait-Horne, Northern Rhodesia Acting Secretary for Native Affairs, made his maiden speech in the Legislative Council when the removal of the capital to Lusaka was under discussion.

Pilms taken by the Prince of Wales during his visit to East Africa last year were shown to his guests at a dinner party given by His Royal Highness a few days ago at the Chateau de Matignon, Biarritz.

Mr. Maxtone G. Melville was recently indicted in Nairobi as an elder of the Scots Church in Tanganyika. The service was conducted by the Rev. F. G. Orr, Dr. Arthur and the Rev. A. Melville Anderson.

Mr. R. J. England, chairman of the Midland and Exchange, Ltd., who have branches in several East African townships, is making one of his periodical visits to Kenya. He is accompanied by Mrs. England.

Mr. A. K. Rittenier of Nairobi has a photograph of Zanzibar and one of the Law Courts at Kampala on exhibition at the annual exhibition of the Royal Photographic Society being held at its offices in Russell Square.

Miss Holden, who has taken charge of the Goat Kindergarten School in Kampala, is a sister of Captain W. S. Holden, of the Uganda Veterinary Department. She was formerly on the staff of the European School in Nairobi.

The following officers have been elected to the Fort Jameson Agricultural and Commercial Association for 1951: Chairman Mr. W. Watson; Vice-Chairman Mr. J. L. Bruce; Committee, Messrs. Briggs, Henderson, Goodhart, R. Taylor and T. S. Page.

Congratulations to Mr. C. Udall and Mr. F. Raper, who have been elected members of the Nairobi Municipal Council for the Central and Parklands Ward respectively. Both were former members of the Council, Mr. C. Udall being also an ex-Mayor.

Miss Irvine, daughter of Captain and Mrs. C. J. F. Irvine, two of the best rifle shots in Kenya, is following in the footsteps of her parents. Though only fourteen years of age she won the Children's Cup and the Lady's Cup at the recent Kenya Bisley meeting.

Mr. G. E. Tyler and Miss Irene Ada Cartland were recently married in Nakuru. The bride is the only daughter of the late Major T. J. Cartland and Mrs. Cartland, of London, and the bridegroom the eldest son of Captain and Mrs. Hugh Tyler, of Tredegar, Monmouth.

Mr. C. E. G. Lane, who during the past two years has acted as Resident Magistrate in Eldoret and Nairobi, has arrived home on leave. He joined the Kenya service in 1913, was transferred to Zanzibar in 1923, and appointed a magistrate in Tanganyika two years later.

Miss E. Dorothy Barberoff, who paid a long visit to East Africa some time ago, is in charge of the Children's Hour broadcast from the Midland Regional station. She has written a good deal of orchestral music, and, following her visit to Kenya, composed a "African Suite."

A Zande English dictionary compiled by Canon F. C. Gore is shortly to be published by the S.P.C.K. It is the result of many years' hard work on the part of the author, who is leaving again with Mrs. Gore to assume his missionary duties in the Sudan about the middle of next month.

The engagement is announced between Mr. F. H. Draker, only son of Mr. and Mrs. Wilfred Draker of Cassillis, Marylebone, Thames, and Miss Dorothy Frances Caulfield, elder daughter of Sir John and Lady Caulfield, Sir John a general manager of Barclays Bank (Plc.).

PERSONALIA

Mr. T. C. Lewin, son of the late Mr. G. Lewin, of Lewin's, a well-known firm of tailors, and of Mrs. Lewin, daughter of Mr. D. D. O'Nan, of Dublin, Ireland, was married in London last evening. Miss Winona Muriel Davis, daughter of the late Mr. J. B. Davis and Mrs. Davis of Westminster. The honeymoon is being spent on the Continent.

Mr. G. Beeson, Cooke, R.A. (retired), the Kenya Commissioner of Service, and Miss Cicely Richards, were recently married in Nakuru. The bride is the daughter of the late Stephen Richards, an old Lady Richards, and the step-grandson of Sir Charles C. and Mrs. Cooke of Ilkestone, Nottinghamshire.

A *Symplocos Snarensis*, a new variety of the garden plant commonly known as red hot poker, which was discovered on the slopes of Mount Elgon in Uganda by Mr. J. D. Snowdon, received an award of merit at last week's Royal Horticultural Society show in London. The plant is exhibited by Mr. P. Linn.

At the annual shoot of the Fort Jameson rifle Club Captain W. S. Socie, D.S.O., M.C., won the Silver Cup for the highest net aggregate score, and Mr. A. E. Weeks was presented with a silver cigarette box for the handicap aggregate score. Miss C. Tapson was successful in winning the first prize at the 100 yards range, and Mrs. Nishet second prize at 500 yards.

Among those outward bound for Kenya are Major G. J. C. Beecroft, of Gisela, Major E. B. Belcher, of Shilla, Mr. and Mrs. John Carberry, of Nyeri, Mr. and Mrs. S. A. Chambers of Thika, Mr. A. B. Cooley, of Nairobi, Mrs. S. S. Deeks, wife of the Kenya Provincial Commissioner, Mr. E. V. Dudgeon, the Subukia settler, Mr. E. Ruben of the Express Transport Company, Mr. J. B. Savill, of Nakuru, and Mr. and Mrs. R. Somerville of Hoes's Bridge.

The following East Africans have been appointed visiting Justices of the peace indicated:

Nairobi.—Dr. R. W. Burkitt, the Rev. Canon G. Burrows, Q.B.E., Mr. F. W. Buxton, Lieutenant-Colonel G. W. Wilson, the very Rev. Dean Wright, Captain L. O'Hagan, Female Prison, Mrs. George Blowers, Mrs. L. Kiffear, Mombasa.—Major R. W. B. Harrison, D.S.O., Captain K. G. H. Hartmann, Mr. G. H. Hartmann, Field Justice, Mrs. G. Ross.

Kisumu.—Mr. G. Maxwell, Mr. S. Swan, the Rev. Father Alexander Lowlands, M.C.

Nakuru.—The Hon. T. J. O'Brien, the Rev. Patrick Hartmann, Mr. G. Ghersi, Major G. G. Ross, the Rev. F. Tyre, Captain J. McNab Mandell.

Nyeri.—Mr. G. Maxwell, Captain G. O'Hagan, Mr. F. A. Mackenzie Ashton.

Lamu.—Mr. A. J. Whitton.

Kimberley.—Captain M. S. H. Montague.

Rumuruti.—Mr. A. Armstrong, Captain R. L. Scott.

SEAL CHAMPS

BEAUTY UK Ltd. and Birchall & Son, the old-established pedigree confectioners, have given £1,000 to the White Cliffs St. Margarets Bay, Mr. Dover, Kent.

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EAST AFRICAN CAMPAIGN DINNER

The date of the East African Campaign Dinner, on which all who wish to attend the forthcoming dinner over which the Prince of Wales will preside, should write immediately to the Hotels to Captain A. V. Lewis, the Manager, Hotel Secretary, 20, St. Thomas Place, London, S.W.1. The number of guests is limited by the wine, general sum to be paid at the end of the evening.

ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE IN KENYA

Sequel to Mr. Oswald Bentley's Endeavours.

In reply to the European members of the Legislative Council, the Government announces that it proposes to institute an inquiry into the administration of justice in criminal cases in which Natives are concerned. The Government is also to communicate with the Secretary of State for the Colonies and with the Governments of Tanganyika and Uganda.

The government accepted the findings of what is known as the Barratti murder enquiry. Four Barratti were sentenced to death for murder in 1928, but acquitted on retrial, the most strenuous effort being made by Mr. Oswald Bentley, the barrister, who ordered a few days before the death sentence was due for execution. The Commission of Inquiry found certain police officers concerned in the preliminary inquiry and conduct of the case guilty of grave irregularities, of which one was exonerated while another left the service. The Commission found that the accused and witnesses were intimidated and ill-treated by Native police, two of whom have been dismissed. The two officers charged with the conduct of the case were exonerated.

The importance of a comprehensive inquiry into the system of justice in Native cases has been impressed on the Government by the press and public for many years, and to the belief that procedure suitable for civilized races has placed unfledged Africans at a grave disadvantage. (Times, telegram from Nairobi.)

EAST AFRICA AND THE BUDGET

The reduction by £50,000 in the grants from the Imperial Exchequer to the Colonial Development Fund and the Empire Marketing Board must affect the East and Central African Dependencies. Fortunately, in the case of the Ambari Institute and of other East African institutions and organisations, the grants have been definitely promised for a period of years, in most cases for another three years.

The increase of the duty on tobacco by 8d. per lb. has not yet resulted in any increase in the price of cigarettes to the consumer, but it is being predicted that most pipe tobacco will become 1d. per oz. stronger.

EAST AFRICAN SERVICE APPOINTMENTS

The following appointments to the East African Civil Service were made by the Secretary of State for the Colonies during August:

KENYA.—Veterinary Department, Mr. J. Anderson, M.R.C.V.S.

Tanganyika Agricultural Department, Mr. J. D. Jameson, B.Sc., M.R.C.V.S. His responsibilities include the following:

Mr. J. Abraham, M.P.L.S. District Officer, to be Assistant Chief Secretary, Kisayansi.

Mr. J. C. G. Lindner, Deputy Inspector General Police, Secretary of the Commission of Police, Kenya.

Mr. C. G. H. Hall, Crown Counsel, Kenya, Attorney General, 1931.

Mr. E. J. Parker, Assistant Auditor General, Senior Assistant Auditor, Uganda.

Mr. J. M. Walker-Bottom, Publications Editor, Education Department, Gold Coast, to be Superintendent of Native Education of Northern Rhodesia.

VIEWS OF ASSOCIATED CHAMBERS.

Most Important Resolutions of Annual Session.

AMONG the more important resolutions passed at the recent annual session of the Association of Chambers of Commerce in Eastern Africa were the following:

Rising Railway Rates.—This Association is satisfied going to the fact that the Kenya and Uganda Railway gives three countries with different interests, the principle should be established that the minimum rate on any goods should be the actual cost of carriage plus from 10% charges and administrative costs; provided that the governments concerned agree to bear the cost of any assistance in the matter of railway rates which may be necessary to meet any political or economic status of their own productive interests.

Road and Rail Competition.—That while reaffirming the principle of protecting the East African railways from unfair competition, the Association is of the opinion that the terms of the Motor Services Bill (K.K.A.) as circulated (4) are calculated to penalise one section of the community in the transport of goods, while other sections of the community alongside the railway unrepresented in place in the clauses of the proposed Board of Trade's powers and in the clauses of the Bill are to the detriment of established interests, provisions for appeal should be inserted. Therefore, in the opinion of this Association the Bill, as amended by the Select Committee, should be recommended under that the public may be given the opportunity to express their opinion thereon.

Lake Transport Charges.—That this Association is of the opinion that the present tariff basis for lake transport charges is most unsound and militates unfairly against the functioning of the Marine Services and this Association recommends that a separate tariff based on the cost of water-borne traffic should be prepared and applied as soon as possible to the Marine Services on the Lakes.

Closer Union.—That the discussion of Closer Union be postponed until the next session, and that the sincere thanks of the Association be conveyed to Mr. F. H. Sayer and Mr. W. Tyson for the able and effective manner in which they represented the views of the commercial community before the Joint Parliamentary Committee.

Highest Postal Rate in the Empire.

Increases of Postal Rates.—The present postal packet rate of 30 cents for the first pound and the postcard rate of 15 cents are higher than any other similar rates in the British Empire. This Association deplores the action of the East African Governments in raising the rates to 40 cents and 20 cents respectively, and urges the real necessity of raising postal rates more in conformity with other similar postal rates throughout the Empire as a primary measure calling for the very earliest readjustment by the respective Governments. This Association demands revision of the Postal Service as a means of economy.

Samples by Air.—This Association is of opinion that the rate of Shs. 5/- per kilo., or part thereof, between the ports of London-Kisumu is prohibitive, and stresses the necessity of (a) reducing this charge to encourage traffic, (b) providing free *air-mail* charge for parcels weighing fractions of a kilo. from Nairobi, and (c) the introduction of a single fixed parcel rate, or an inclusive rate, and the same principle should be followed in the case of sets of mails. Further that the Executive be instructed to interview the representatives of Imperial Airways and forward memorandum giving a full report of this discussion, and to bring up the question of streamlining traffic by arranging a cheap rate for other samples besides coffee, e.g. samples of grain and cotton and small essential parts of machinery.

Trade Commissioners' Tanganyika.—That a suggestion is made that the time has arrived for the appointment of a Resident Trade Commissioner for Tanganyika and that such appointment will justify itself within a very short period.

Annual Report of the Trade Department.—That a letter be addressed to the Secretary of the Government of Kenya advising him to maintain uniformity in reports.

Chambers of Commerce Journal.—That the time is not yet ripe for the undertaking on a Chamber of Commerce Journal, but that this Association should bear the matter in mind for a future occasion.

European Education in Tanganyika.—That the Government of Tanganyika be asked to implement the promise made by Sir Donald Cameron to erect a school for European children in the Northern Province of Tanganyika.

Territory, particularly in view of the fact that taxation on roads adds the cost of construction and maintenance has already been imposed.
Mombasa Hospital.—That Resolution No. 20 of January 1931, setting by law defined the resolution of the General Assembly in Mombasa as of due reference to port and commercial interests rising thereto, impresses the Government to allocate the necessary funds to complete the scheme already agreed upon.

CROCODILES AND AFRICAN LAKES.

(Concluded from p. 8.)

During the rainy season the reptiles take to water and there is no time as in great dry seasons for reconnoitring which would compel them to return again to water, provided they had food elsewhere and they are not particularly fastidious. It is on record that crocs can exist for many years on land after their home habitat has dried up completely. It seems reasonable to suppose the fact that in the 5,000 years or so since the desertified area up the shallower Central African lakes some of the reptiles could have found their way from Lakes Albert and Tanganyika to Lakes Edward and Kivu respectively; for the pluvial period in 1,000 B.C. must have given them every chance of travelling overland, forest barrier or no forest barrier. But they didn't. That fact remains. And as they did not, why didn't they?

Two thinoceros killed last year in Mulu, Uganda had, besides the usual two horns, a tiny third horn, weighing about an ounce, growing from a point on the fleshy protuberance situated centrally between the two ears.

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East Africa in the Press.

THE SPEED OF AFRICAN ANIMALS

MR. H. E. Wimperis, who is Director of Scientific Research in the Air Ministry, in a letter to *The Times*, questions the accuracy of Mr. Marcuswell Maxwell's statement that one of the Mount Mikeno gorillas he was trying to photograph covered fifteen yards in well under one second "in an attack upon me." Mr. Wimperis writes:

"As it happens, no animal living could cover fifteen yards in well under the second. To do so would require an average acceleration force throughout that second of no less than thirty times the weight of the beast. Now this is what happens if just about the force applied by the catapults used on board ship for throwing airplanes into the air with such speed that flight is possible. Such a catapult could certainly have thrown 'old man' gorilla away. Maxwell says that the fifteen yards would be covered in a second, but no lesser mechanism would have sufficed even if the beast had had a clear downward drop on to Mr. Maxwell; it would have covered but five yards, not fifteen, in the first seconds, and it is very hard for anything—short of the airplane catapult—to get within one half of what the great force of gravity can do. If 'the old man' could be allowed two seconds for his jump instead of one I am sure he would be grateful, but one second is really in his confidence he could say whether that would be enough."

Mr. A. Leitcham has replied:

"Mr. H. E. Wimperis' right in saying that 'At it happens, no living animal could cover 15 yards in well under the second.' Has he ever seen an African bush buck leap from a standing start like that and not be frightened? And a bush buck is no means the swiftest of African antelopes; which rely upon their quickness in getting off the mark to escape from exceedingly active carnivores. After all, 15 yards a second is only 36 miles an hour, and I gather from a long correspondence in the London newspaper *East Africa*, which has devoted much attention to the matter, that 36 m.p.h. is the average speed of the fastest African game animals over quite long distances. It is well known that their initial speed is much greater. The Derby record works out at 34.674 m.p.h. for a champion racehorse. From my own experience I should say that a leopard could cover 15 yards in a second, springing from a standing start. They move literally like lightning."

Mr. Maxwell naturally makes no claim to scientific accuracy in his statement, but he is a cool and careful observer with a keen knowledge of African wild animals. The marks indicate that he is referring to a gorilla, and so to consider his estimate.

TELEGRAMS AND TELEGRAPHY IN ETHIOPIA

According to an article in *Commercial Report* by the American Vice Consul in Addis Ababa, Mr. L. L. Park, telephones were introduced into Ethiopia thirty-five years ago. He says:

"Telegraphic instruments are not used on the railway telegraph lines. Messages are telegraphed at stated telegraphic rates. There are almost as many relay stations as there are stations along the railway. Messages in Amharic are spoken word by word in foreign languages and Latin characters they are spoken letter by letter, most of the Native transmitters knowing only the alphabet by rote and really without comprehension of the text."

"There are only three real exchanges in operation in Ethiopia, each is in Addis Ababa, two being for Government service and the third for public use. This in the Imperial Palace has sixty lines and the second thirty lines. The third has two switchboards each of the maximum capacity. There are at present about 200 subscribers."

"Telephone instruments contain a strong magnet generating current for ringing by hand. Telephone installation in or near the cities costs £1.8., while subscription rates are roughly 10s per month. Trunk telephone lines radiate from Addis Ababa into the Province, phone lines radiate from Addis Ababa to long distances, having to be constantly relayed."

A HYENA AT TWENTY YEARS OF AGE

MR. H. E. Wimperis, Director of Scientific Research in the Air Ministry, in a letter to *The Times*, gives an interesting account of Squeaks, his more or less tame spotted hyena. Until four years of age Squeaks was as tame as a dog, but as he developed occasional vicious fits during which he is extremely dangerous. The picture which accompanies the text shows Squeaks a really handsome beast, but it is surprising to learn that he is doing well at twenty years of age.

"The survival of the 'hyena' law is proverbial, but doubt if it is generally realised how extraordinarily strong it really is. Let me give you one or two examples of Squeaks' capabilities in this direction. Give him half (cut down the middle) the skin of a horse before closing him up for the night, and when his cage is opened the following morning nothing will be left except the teeth scattered about the cage!"

"On one occasion it was necessary to move Squeaks from his cage into a travelling den—a performance he loathed! After many徒less attempts by driving with meat and sticks, and so forth, I decided to lasso him and drag him into the den. For this purpose I used a lasso. In the beginning I took a short piece of lead wire in the centre. The noose was soon closed on his neck and pulled taut. Before, however, we could start to pull him he had seized the rope in his jaw and snatched it, cut by steel cutters."

Squeaks is now the 'father' (the animal who has been longest in my menagerie), and at the age of twenty is fat and prosperous, with every tooth perfect, and a coat as short as could not disgrace a show dog."

A special session of the Kenya Legislative Council has been held to consider the trade in arms into Abyssinia arising out of the recent treaty between Great Britain, Italy, France, and Ethiopia.


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RAMPLY the camera is taking the place of the rifle or shotgun in the hands of sportsmen; for as Mr. Oliver G. Pike himself a pioneer in the game, says in his new book, "Nature Photography" (Chapman and Hall, 12s. 6d.)—

"Perhaps it is the difficulty of the work which appeals to our sporting instincts. There is always something very fascinating in knowing that you have successfully photographed a clever creature, and that is what nature photography really means when we attempt to photograph our wild birds and mammals." I have had experience of many and varied forms of sport, racing in several forms, shooting with rifle and shotgun, flying, motorcycling and nature photography. If I had to decide which did give the most satisfaction, I would毫不犹豫ly say the latter. Nature photography really is a sport for it is a question of putting your wits and chancing against that of the wild creatures toward all the time that they better one will win. If you happen to be the successful one, and you return with lasting records on your plates or films, I can assure my readers that the satisfaction is far, far greater than returning with a number of dead bodies after a day with the gun."

Mr. Pike is not content with giving his readers his own invaluable experience but he has enlisted the services of Major Radclyffe Dugmore to write on "Marine Photography" of Mr. F. Martin-Duncanson "Marine Photography and Low-Power Microscopy" and of Mr. E. J. Bedford on "The Photography of Plant Life." Taking the last first, Mr. Bedford's chapter will be found full of useful hints and instructions every botanist in East Africa should study it. The value of really good photographs to illustrate original papers cannot be overestimated, but how often are they really good? As for marine photography, one can only envy the naturalist stationed in Zanzibar who follows Mr. Martin-Duncanson's advice in investigating the marvellous wealth of marine life which swarms in the gloriously polluted waters of the Indian Ocean. There is practically an untouched field there. His hints on preserving the excessively delicate plankton forms are indispensable for anyone who would make the most of his opportunities. Entomologists, too, will profit by his directions on taking pictures of insects and other minute forms of life under the low power of the microscope.

Major Dugmore, of course, has made a great name

in the field of game photography. He writes, "Photography of wild animals, the writer may be divided into two classes those stalkers working from blinds, night stalkers with flashlights and set camera work by day or night, the latter, say, naming the animal, the sniffer and the shot, and soon getting away. Various methods the best results are obtained when work is done from a 'blind' or hiding place. It requires great patience and a knowledge of the habits of whatever species is to be portrayed. One must be prepared for endless disappointments, but when things go well, when a red-letter day comes, all the blank and discouraging days or weeks are forgotten in the wonderful pleasure of securing good pictures of the animals in natural attitudes, showing no fear, for they should be unconscious of the presence of their fear-inspiring enemy man."

He admits that certain animals can be stalked with success—elephant, rhino, buffalo ("provided you have the necessary amount of courage") and possibly giraffe. But there is always the chance that the picture presents the animals either gazing intently at the camera or else running away. To find the direction of the wind pastaking Major Dugmore recommends a lighted cigar which gives very exact information.

The idea that tobacco smoke will frighten animals is to my mind ridiculous, the stink of man is so strong and persistent and carries such a long way and means so much to any animal, that it is bound to reveal his presence and cause alarm far more surely than the smell of tobacco smoke. Many hunters disagree with me on this point, but I speak from my own observations."

A delightful account is given of his own experiences in a "blind" in Africa. He actually saw a grizzly drinking something so rare that even that great old hunter, "Clouds," had never seen it.

Mr. Pike, who confines himself to Great Britain, is a fountain of knowledge of nature photography, an inspiring teacher of the art and a deep student of the science. One observation of his is that wild birds are quite indifferent to the noise of a cinema camera.

It is not too much to say that this handsomely illustrated and authoritatively written book will be a perfect godsend to the nature photographer in East Africa saving him many hours of work, sparing his pocket, and multiplying indefinitely his success. The authors do not generalise, they give exact information on the make and cost and working of cameras, of plates and of accessories, including the setting up of "blinds." It is this detailed information which will be welcome to readers in East Africa who want to know exactly what instruments or material to order.

While the instructions are precise, the keenness of the writers and the beautiful examples of their art which are reproduced in the illustrations will inspire the East African nature photographer and set him a standard by which to judge his own efforts.

A. L.

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KENYA'S AGRICULTURAL CENSUS.

Coffee exports worth £1,477,000.

Time complications in the reports of the Kenya Department of Agriculture have been further added to by the decision to make the agricultural census cover the period March 1, 1930, to February 28, 1931, instead of August 1 to July 31. The figures now given cannot therefore be compared accurately with those of previous years.

While the Native reserves cover an area of 30,000,800 acres, the total acreage under cultivation by Europeans is given as 5,389,965 acres, an increase of 5·45%, and the total area either alienated or available for alienation as 17,692,800 acres. Maize (30·6%) occupies the greatest area but is diminishing, sisal (20·8%) comes next, coffee (14·9%) is third, and wheat (10·4%) is fourth. Cattle in possession of Europeans numbered 236,895, an increase of 4·42%, and woolled sheep increased by 11,608, or 5·6%. Of the 17,782 pure-bred cattle, 613 were Shorthorns, 577 Friesland, and 516 Ayrshires. Increases in milk and its derivatives indicate that the very considerable expansion of the dairy industry has been fully maintained. Bacon and ham increased 8·4% and 1,311 cwt., valued at £6,318, were exported.

Yields per Acre.

The average yield of maize was 8·2 bags (200 lb.) per acre, as against 7·04 bags in the previous year. In Nakuru district the high average of 10·02 bags per acre was attained over 65,82 acres. European maize growers numbered 43.

Owing to bad rust attack the average yield of wheat was only 2·82 bags (of 200 lb.) per acre, as against 4·64 in the previous year. The export of wheat and flour more than doubled in weight and nearly doubled in value. Eleven wheat mills were in operation.

The area under coffee was almost stationary at 65,680 acres, 52% being under trees over six years of age; 310,110 cwt. of Kenya coffee, valued at £1,477,486, were exported as against 133,234 cwt., value £793,158, in the previous year. The value of coffee exported during 1930 represented 45·8% of the total value of the Colony's agricultural exports. 260,841 lb. of tea, valued at £8,102, were exported, compared with 7,840 lb., value £738, in the previous year. The total output of prepared tea was 939,200 lb., an increase of 6%.

In spite of the heavy fall in price, 18,838 tons of sisal were produced from 77 estates, compared with 17,521 tons in the previous year. Importations of sugar declined to 14,603 in value, owing to local production of 9,001 tons of refined sugar.

Estimates of live stock in Native areas were: 4,742 cattle, 2,805,150 sheep, and 4,030,671 goats. To these must be added 23,584 cattle, 10,671 sheep and 24,872 goats, the property of Native smelters on European holdings.

UGANDA'S NEXT COTTON CROP.

Closely Settlement in Kenya.

News from Uganda indicates that the coming cotton crop is expected to lie between 250,000 and 300,000 bales, the highest since 1926. The Government has preached increased production for the last six months as one means of countering financial stringency. But unless cotton prices improve the larger crop is not likely to bring growers more than the smaller crop did last year. But it will materially assist the Kenya and Uganda Railways, the financial situation of which is most serious.

The elected members of the Kenyá Legislative Council are working out a new scheme for closer settlement, including all classes. It is expected that the Government will be prepared to co-operate at an early date.

A golf team from Ireland which recently visited Jima was beaten by 4½ matches to 1½ matches by the local club.

SCORES IN MANNING CUP SHOOTS.

Kenya's Third Win in Succession.

As we recently announced, a Kenya team has won the Manning Cup for the third successive year, with a score of 1,825, compared with Nyasaland's 1,745, Tanganyika's 1,701, and Uganda's total of 1,684.

The individual scores were:

Kenya—Captain G. J. E. Irving, 220; Mrs. C. J. F. Irving, 225; Mr. L. G. Ralph, 226; Dr. D. H. S. Fowcher, 225; Mr. H. D. Brown, 226; Sgt. Major C. A. Christian, 221; Mr. A. Richardson, 226; Mr. J. Bang, 223; *Nyasaland*—Mr. H. V. Ness, 228; Mr. T. Barnett, 228; Mr. J. Archer, 227; Mr. J. H. Hartwell, 218; Mr. L. J. Davidson, 211; Mr. F. H. Dally, 213; Mr. W. L. Phelps, 214; Mr. G. S. Pavley, 206.

Tanganyika—Mr. T. Williams, 225; Mr. H. R. Jones, 222; Mr. F. J. Hersee, 222; Mr. A. Fisher, 227. Other scores not available.

Uganda—Mr. C. Hansford, 220; Mr. N. J. Farmer, 215; Mr. C. M. Harris, 214; Mr. R. A. Whittle, 214; Mr. H. O. Henry, 212; Mr. R. S. Nash, 212; Mr. S. W. Brandy, 212.

Of the twenty-one annual competitions for the Cup Uganda has won ten, Kenya six, and Nyasaland four. The 1907 competition was cancelled owing to the alteration of the original date.

A RECORD GUERNSEY.

East African settlers who are accustomed to getting a couple of litres of milk a day from a Native cow during the briefest of lactation periods will be interested in the record of a Guernsey cow which at sixteen years of age has never been dry and which for fourteen years has supplied the fortunate family which owns her services with milk, cream and 8 lb. of butter each week!

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FEVER, CHOLERA, DYSENTERY (AMEBIC), GAS
AZAR, LEPROSY, MALARIA, ORIENTAL SELL,
RHEUMATIC AFFECTIONS, YAWS, ETC.

Medical Officers of Health, and Medical Men with labour
under their care, or in private practice, are invited to
write to us. All inquiries receive immediate attention.

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12, NEW CAVENDISH ST., LONDON, W.1.
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and
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are good only if made with the right
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in England are

**THE SPECIALITIES OF
G. STEMBRIDGE & CO.**

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at home and abroad.

You haven't had an *Indian* *Curry* till you've read our Advertisements.

ECONOMY

Economy is not always
achieved by saving.

There is also the economy
of spending.

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

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



The Worker Ant or Termita magnified 5 times
One white ant can destroy many hundreds of
times its own weight of
timber in a few days.

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Wood Preservative

If your architect or builder does not Rock-Solignum, ask him to do so.
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SEPTEMBER 17, 1931.

EAST AFRICA

All over the world
Radio enthusiasts
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READY RADIO KITS

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

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Every Ready Radio Kit consists of chosen components exactly as used in the tested model and all components are tested and passed before dispatch. Every customer buying a Ready Radio Kit is assured of being able to build a receiver identical in performance and appearance to the original model.

BECAUSE

RADIO ENTHUSIASTS ALL OVER THE WORLD KNOW THAT ONLY FROM READY RADIO WILL THEY RECEIVE SUCH ALL-ROUND SERVICE AND SATISFACTION

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THE CENTURY SUPER TR 1000 watt transmitter in superhet design

recognition on the very short wavelength band

and the first radio kit to receive such an award

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Girya

Keaya Colony,

as agents for the sale of their pencils in Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika.

Inquiries and orders emanating from these territories should be sent to the above-named.

Note. By ordering Chambers' pencils you are supporting an East African industry. No other pencil manufacturer uses exclusively East African Cedar. Therefore your pencil supplies should be manufactured by:

F. CHAMBERS & CO. LTD., STAPLEFORD, NOTTS.

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Companies, Industrial do Lobito
Commerce do Lobito

Stvedores, Warehousemen, Transit,
Forwarding and General Agents

The Municipality of Lobito has now open sea traffic to the Belgian Congo. It is anticipated that Lobito will be connected to Tschudi and open to traffic sometime in 1932.

MANUBITO is in a position to quote freight rates to and from all interior ports of Katanga and Angola, and will undertake transit customs formalities at reasonable rates.

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To save our readers time, trouble, and money, East Africa will gladly have catalogues and other information sent to them concerning any of the following. Tick the items that especially interest you.

Agricultural implements	Insects	Gasoline
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Bicycles	Mineral water	Tank
Camp equipment	Machinery	Terapall
Canteen, shop	Mining machinery	Tea lead and chassis
Children's toys	Ministering machinery	Tools
Concertinas	Miscellaneous netting	Trucks
Cooking, eating	Motor cycles	Turnips
Cooking, eating	Motor cars & lorries	Turnips
Cooking, eating	Oilseed	Upholstery
Cooking, eating	Planted timber	Toys
Cooking, eating	Paints	Tractors
Drums	Pens, fountain	Trailers
Disinfectants	Perforated metal	Tree-felling chains
Excavating machinery	Provisions	Truck Oil
Fencing material	Proprietary articles	Turnpikes
Golf clubs	Rubber	Vans
Gramophones	Rainproof	Vanes
Hotels	Ropes	Vinegar
Hosuehold articles	Rosin	Wireless apparatus
Hosuehold articles	Rosin	Wood preservatives

We are anxious to put readers in touch with manufacturers, traders, brokers, land and estate agents, motor hire services, newsagents, booksellers, chemists, dentists, opticians, tailors, grocers, butchers, bakers, etc., in all towns in East Africa. Send a postcard to Great Britain, London, E.C.1.

Name (in case of reply)

Full postal address

The most dependable Goods are those that are Advertised.

EAST AFRICAN PRODUCE REPORTS.

Only a few hundred bags of coffee were exported last year, but good qualities reached gold prices. The lower grades were few in size and were partly forwarded.

Pearl—In green, 10s. od.; 12s. od. to 12s. 6d. to 13s. 6d. to 15s. od. to 15s. 6d. to 16s. od. to 16s. 6d. to 17s. 6d. to 18s. 6d. to 19s. 6d.

Pale, brown and ungraded—10s. od. to 11s. 6d. to 12s. 6d. to 13s. 6d. to 14s. 6d. to 15s. 6d.

Medium size greenish—10s. od. to 11s. 6d. to 12s. 6d. to 13s. 6d. to 14s. 6d. to 15s. 6d.

Small—10s. od. to 11s. 6d. to 12s. 6d. to 13s. 6d. to 14s. 6d. to 15s. 6d.

Brown peaberry—10s. od. to 11s. 6d. to 12s. 6d. to 13s. 6d. to 14s. 6d. to 15s. 6d.

Robusta—10s. od. to 11s. 6d. to 12s. 6d. to 13s. 6d. to 14s. 6d. to 15s. 6d.

Tanganyika—10s. od. to 11s. 6d. to 12s. 6d. to 13s. 6d. to 14s. 6d. to 15s. 6d.

Peru—10s. od. to 11s. 6d. to 12s. 6d. to 13s. 6d. to 14s. 6d. to 15s. 6d.

Uganda—10s. od. to 11s. 6d. to 12s. 6d. to 13s. 6d. to 14s. 6d. to 15s. 6d.

London cleaned—10s. od. to 11s. 6d. to 12s. 6d. to 13s. 6d. to 14s. 6d. to 15s. 6d.

First size—10s. od. to 11s. 6d. to 12s. 6d. to 13s. 6d. to 14s. 6d. to 15s. 6d.

Second size—10s. od. to 11s. 6d. to 12s. 6d. to 13s. 6d. to 14s. 6d. to 15s. 6d.

Third size—10s. od. to 11s. 6d. to 12s. 6d. to 13s. 6d. to 14s. 6d. to 15s. 6d.

Peaberry—10s. od. to 11s. 6d. to 12s. 6d. to 13s. 6d. to 14s. 6d. to 15s. 6d.

Belgian Congo:

Brown mixed—10s. od. to 11s. 6d. to 12s. 6d. to 13s. 6d. to 14s. 6d. to 15s. 6d.

London graded—10s. od. to 11s. 6d. to 12s. 6d. to 13s. 6d. to 14s. 6d. to 15s. 6d.

First size good green—10s. od. to 11s. 6d. to 12s. 6d. to 13s. 6d. to 14s. 6d. to 15s. 6d.

Pale and brown—10s. od. to 11s. 6d. to 12s. 6d. to 13s. 6d. to 14s. 6d. to 15s. 6d.

Second size—10s. od. to 11s. 6d. to 12s. 6d. to 13s. 6d. to 14s. 6d. to 15s. 6d.

Third size—10s. od. to 11s. 6d. to 12s. 6d. to 13s. 6d. to 14s. 6d. to 15s. 6d.

Kioto—10s. od. to 11s. 6d. to 12s. 6d. to 13s. 6d. to 14s. 6d. to 15s. 6d.

Br. Bond pale—10s. od. to 11s. 6d. to 12s. 6d. to 13s. 6d. to 14s. 6d. to 15s. 6d.

London graded—10s. od. to 11s. 6d. to 12s. 6d. to 13s. 6d. to 14s. 6d. to 15s. 6d.

London stocks of East African coffee on September 1st totalled 15,107 bags, compared with 15,807 bags on the corresponding date of last year.

OTHER PRODUCE.

Bananas.—In slow demand with Dar es Salaam quoted 97s. 6d. per cwt. (The comparative quotation last year was 97s. 6d.)

Catostar Seeds.—Little business is passing. 10s. od. per cwt. (The comparative quotations in 1930 and 1931 were 21s. and 21s. 6d. ed.)

Chillies.—Still with Mombasa—10s. od. per cwt. (The comparative quotation last year was 45s.)

Clover.—Slow business is passing in steady prices. Zanzibar about half sold from 6s. to 7s. per spot £10. to £10. per cwt. (The comparative quotations is both 6s. and 7s. were 6s. 6d.)

Copra.—Low, with East African at 10s. 6d. (The comparative quotations in 1930 and 1931 were 16s. 6d. and 17s. 6d.)

Cotton.—Considerable business has passed in East African at 16s. 6d. according to the latest reports.

Cotton Seed.—Nominal, lower rate 17s. 6d. (The comparative quotations in 1930 and 1931 were 18s. 6d. and 19s. 6d.)

Cream.—Groundnut oil is passing in the lower prices, 10s. 6d. per ton. (The comparative quotations in 1930 and 1931 were £13. 10s. and £20. 10s.)

Hides and Skins.—Mahogany, hide, skin, medium and heavy weights are quoted at 10s. per lb. (The comparative quotations in 1930 and 1931 were 10s. 6d. and 11s. 6d.)

Molasses.—East African, N.W. white flat, 10s. od. per cwt. (The comparative quotations in 1930 and 1931 were 20s. 6d. and 20s. 6d.)

Sandals.—White and/or yellow is quoted at 11s. 6d. per ton. (The comparative quotations in 1930 and 1931 were 11s. 6d. and 12s. 6d.)

Sisal.—Steady, with East African at 16s. 6d. per cwt. (September/November specimen quoted at 19s. 6d. c.f.r. with 5d. a per cent. surcharge). The comparative quotations in 1930 and 1931 were 16s. 6d. and 16s. 6d.)

Tea.—With London quoted at 24s. per cwt. (The comparative quotation last year was 24s. 6d.)

Tea.—24 packages of tea salanova sold last week at an average of 2s. 6d. per lb. (The comparative quotation last year was 2s. 6d.)

FINANCING TANGANYIKA SISAL.

Important Negotiations in Progress.

The firm hopes to publish in due particular some very interesting information relating to the financials of the Tanganyika sisal industry. The development and negotiations have been kept "strictly confidential," and we are unable to make publication in time for inclusion in this week's issue.

COFFEE PLANTING IN UGANDA.

Having frequently been asked what was possible to the particulars of the number of European and Asiatic coffee planters in Uganda and of their acreages, we have made inquiries, with the result that we are able to give the following figures.

European Coffee Growers.

	Arable land	Robusta	Arabica
1930	1,323	4,507	200
1931	1,042	—	—
Total	2,365	4,507	200
1930	25	866	—
1931	2	74	—
Total	27	866	—
1930	—	—	—
1931	—	—	—
Total	—	—	—

FOR SUGAR.

The Sugar Association of London, whose opinion we asked of the possibility to substitute locally-made sacks for cane bags in the shipment of primary products from East Africa to European markets, kindly report that the sugar trade would not be willing to commit itself until some practical experience of such bags has been obtained, but add that one of the main considerations is to have a bag which retains its selling value after use. If would, therefore, be necessary to ascertain its durable qualities in comparison to the bag now used.

P.R.E. CANABIS.

East Africa is officially informed that there is no foundation for the report that the capital of Portuguese East Africa has been transferred to Maputo. This news evidently arose because of the transfer of the Agricultural Department and the section of Agriculture to Maputo.

REVENUE-EARNING DEPARTMENT.

The revenue of the Uganda Game Department in 1930 was £15,164. £1,668 being derived from game fees, rhino horns and hippo skins, £1,000 from game licences, and £28 from the sale of skins and other articles. The expenses in 1930 were £16,200, leaving a very handsome balance to be paid into the Treasury.

LONDON DRESSED MOST ECONOMICAL.

Pattern of 1931 waiters and self-assassins form 14 per cent. Surcharge also allowed for to be made up by your tailor.

A. TYRELL, Report Department,
40, King William St., London, E.C. 4, England.

SEPTEMBER 15, 1931.

EAST AFRICA



PASSENGERS FOR EAST AFRICA

The "Umbria," which left London September 10, has the following outward passengers for:

Bremen
Mr. J. Bottcher
Miss U. Brink
Mr. A. Ester
Mr. W. Faust
Dr. W. Klett
Miss K. Kranz
Miss E. Lippoldt
Mr. I. H. Markwalder
Mr. & Mrs. F. Müller
Mr. J. Naesemann
Mrs. Mrs. E. Pfeiffer
Mrs. G. Rohde

Britia
Mr. J. Afined
Mr. J. Aufreiter
Miss E. Bremers
Miss B. Broughall
Miss S. Broughall
Mr. F. Cavanian
Sister M. Edmon
Sister Maria Francesca
Mr. E. G. Hall
Mrs. E. Lanssen
Mr. E. Lasko
Mr. J. Minczuk
Mr. R. Nida
Mrs. E. Sonne

Dar es Salaam
The Rev. & Mrs. G. H. Anderson
Mr. S. Arthe
Miss M. Busele
Miss M. Bucher
Mrs. Baur
Mrs. S. Beck
Mrs. A. Böck
Miss M. E. Böck
Sister I. Hurliman
Sister Iarius
Sister B. Kälin
Mr. E. Käfer
Mr. E. Kiessling
The Rev. & Mrs. T. King
Mr. E. Künzli
Mrs. K. Künzli
Mr. E. Künzli
Mr. & Mrs. Künzli
Miss A. L. Künzli
Miss I. Severson
Miss M. S. Walker
Mrs. S. Yerina

Dar es Salaam
Mr. E. L. Leekay
Mrs. M. Little
Mr. D. G. MacInnes
Miss P. Mantel
Mrs. McLaughlin
Mrs. M. Meyer
Mr. Moenting
Mr. O. Morrison
Miss E. O'Rourke
Mr. L. R. Owen
Miss Palmer
Miss E. Premer
Mr. W. E. Pineo
Lt.-Col. A. M. W. Potts
Miss E. Richter
Miss E. Richter
Mr. E. Richter
Miss A. V. Richter
Capt. J. Seymour John
Mr. & Mrs. L. Sinclair
Mr. R. Steamer
Mr. E. St. Somerville
Mr. & Mrs. E. Stanton
Mrs. E. Stanton
Mr. E. Shill
Mr. & Mrs. E. H. Stock
Mr. D. G. Sulphur
Mr. H. B. Swanson
Mr. A. W. Symes
Miss E. S. Synder
Mr. & Mrs. J. T. Synder
Capt. J. Seymour John
Mr. & Mrs. L. Sinclair
Mr. R. Steamer
Mr. E. St. Somerville
Mr. & Mrs. E. Stanton
Mrs. E. Stanton
Mr. E. Shill
Mr. & Mrs. E. H. Stock
Mr. D. G. Sulphur
Mr. H. B. Swanson
Mr. A. W. Symes
Miss E. S. Synder
Mr. & Mrs. J. T. Synder

Dar es Salaam
Mrs. M. A. Baumann
Mr. & Mrs. E. Baumann
Miss C. Becker
Major E. B. Belcher
Mr. & Mrs. E. Blowers
Miss H. Blowers
Mr. M. Butto
Mr. & Mrs. E. Garber
Mr. & Mrs. E. Garber
Mr. & Mrs. E. Garber
Mrs. A. A. Gilford
Mrs. E. Gontis
Mr. A. B. Cooley
Mr. B. L. Morris
Mr. H. Morris
Captain H. Dawson

Dar es Salaam
Mrs. W. H. Gallaway
Miss A. M. Gallaway
Miss A. H. Gallaway
Mr. & Mrs. H. Gallaway
Miss E. A. McCalland
Mr. V. E. Barton
Mr. W. E. Rolls
Miss M. Murray
Mr. J. Azza
Miss L. A. Stager
Miss L. A. Wilson

Such are the names carried on the following vessels:

Montana
Mr. C. H. Adams
Mr. J. H. Bedford
Mr. J. H. Bell
Mr. R. S. A. J. Balfour
Mr. & Mrs. F. H. R. Bain
Miss Gaines
Miss & Mrs. J. G. Gaines
Masterman, D. G.
Master L. D. Carnie
Mr. R. C. Cawdick
Mr. & Mrs. F. S. Cowburn
Mr. C. Day
Mr. C. Day
Mr. C. Day
Miss E. Fitzgerald
Master M. Fitzgerald
Mr. J. F. Fisher
Mr. F. G. Gardner
Mr. & Mrs. S. G. Gidley
Mr. N. Hewgill
Mr. O. H. Hodge
Miss E. Lee Johnson
Miss K. S. Martin
Miss M. Money
Mr. & Mrs. E. Nesher
Mr. W. B. Offley
Mr. R. Scott
Mr. & Mrs. R. M. Scott
Mr. A. W. Sherman
Mr. T. A. Slatter
Mr. & Mrs. K. M. Strachan
Mrs. K. M. Thomas
Mr. & Mrs. G. R. Thomas
Mr. & Mrs. R. W. Vallings

Mombasa
Miss E. Murray
Miss G. Murray
Miss M. G. Murray
Miss M. G. Murray

Dar es Salaam
Mr. H. J. Burdett
Mr. T. E. Marshall
Miss A. Muncaster
Mr. E. A. Sadler

Mombasa to Dar es Salaam
Mr. A. W. S. Hooper

Dipira
Mr. W. J. Callaghan
Mr. H. Woodrow Cross
Mr. W. Cross
Miss G. Fairweather

Mombasa to Zanzibar
Miss E. W. Shan



OGDEN'S
SPORTSMAN
PUR. VIRGINIA
CIGARETTES

PASSENGERS FOR EAST AFRICA.

The "S.S. Durbar Castle," which left London on September 1, carries the following passengers to Beira:

Mr. & Mrs. H. G. Brown
Miss J. C. Brown
Mr. & Mrs. Bush

The "S.S. Explorateur" Marseilles on September 1 carries the following passengers to Zanzibar:

Mr. & Mrs. A. F. Bull
Mr. & Mrs. F. R. Bullock
Mr. & Mrs. H. Harper
Mrs. C. X. M. Hartson

PASSENGERS FROM EAST AFRICA.

This s.s. "Explorateur" Grandquier, which arrived at Marseilles on August 26, brought the following homeward passengers from Zanzibar:

Dar es Salaam.

Mr. J. Coeck
Mr. & Mrs. Copriau
Mr. & Mrs. Guld
Mr. Costermans
Mr. L. Faviers
Mr. & Mrs. Feltz
Mr. G. Halet
Mr. & Mrs. Herman
Mr. & Mrs. Jamar
Mr. Lambrecht
Mr. & Mrs. Lemaire
The Rev. P. Malchini

Mombasa.

Mr. Dunlop
Mr. Compton
Sister Edwin
Mr. & Mrs. Henry
Mr. Grojean
Sister Bernard Joseph
Mr. Faillat, Louis
Mr. & Mrs. Michel
Mr. Muller
Sister Philippina
Mr. Scoufield
Sister Theocene

Zanzibar.

Miss Flower
The Rev. Thorne

East Africans visiting Madeira during their leave are advised that they must present their passports for endorsement to the immigration authorities on arrival and departure. When leaving a fee of 1s. is charged before the passage ticket can be issued, the Portuguese Government now imposing a tax on all passengers embarking at Madeira.

ILLNESS FOR EAST AFRICAN HOMES.

This very useful little book has been published by Messrs. Longmans, Green & Co. at the low price of 1s. It is written by Dr. R. W. Todd, a well-known physician of the Belgian Congo and the Gold Coast, and it gives simple and practical instructions for administering first aid in the many cases which crop up in daily life in Africa. It consists of those that prevent and cure not only one sickness, but equally on general advice and suitable treatment, and would be greatly of service between those cases which can and should be treated at home and those which demand the services of a doctor. The many Europeans who are so devotedly and efficiently amateur physicking to their native employers will find this book invaluable. The directions on "How to Start a Dispensary" deserve special attention.

THE PRINCIPLES OF PLANT BIOCHEMISTRY.

Research workers in the East African Agricultural Departments will welcome Miss Mabel A. Onslow's latest book on "The Principles of Plant Biochemistry," in which difficult subject she is outstanding. She is Cambridge, and is already favourably known for her volume on "Practical Plant Biochemistry." This book brings together in convenient form an immense amount of information summarised from a whole army of workers, and tabulates a bibliography for the convenience of students. The problems considered are mainly those concerned with the biochemistry of the sugars and the nitrogen compounds, the former when they take part in cell wall formation and in respiration, the latter chiefly in connection with synthesis and the breakdown of protein. Oxidising systems, however, are also included. The book is published at the Cambridge University Press at 25s. net.

EAST AFRICAN STEAMSHIP MOVEMENTS.

BRITISH INDIA.

Madras left Port Said homewards Sept. 1.
Madura left Deira homewards Sept. 1.
Matiana left Suez homewards Sept. 1.
Kenya left Seychelles for Durban Sept. 1.
Khandala arrived Durban Sept. 1.
Zanzibar left Zanzibar for Bombay Sept. 1.
Karagali arrived Bombay Sept. 1.

GERMAN EAST AFRICA.

Udawalwawa left Dar es Salaam outwards Sept. 1.
Wanderer left Suez outwards Sept. 1.
City of Balagio left Biombo outwards Sept. 1.

DUTCH EAST AFRICA.

Meliskirk passed Dakar for South and East Africa Sept. 1.
Nieuwkerk left Lourenco Marques for East Africa Sept. 1.

Springbok left Tangier homewards Sept. 1.
Hemiker passed Ushant homewards Sept. 1.
Klinsfontein left Amsterdam for East Africa Sept. 1.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

Chambord arrived Réunion outwards Sept. 1.
General Voronoff left Port Said for Mauritius Sept. 1.

Jean Labordé arrived Marseilles Sept. 1.
Bernardin de St. Pierre arrived Zanzibar outwards Sept. 1.

UNION CASTLE.

Dundee Castle arrived Lourenco Marques homewards Sept. 1.
Grainful Castle arrived Mombasa outwards Sept. 1.

Guildford Castle arrived London Sept. 1.
Llandaff Castle left London for East Africa Sept. 1.

Landover Castle arrived Algoa Bay for Beira Sept. 1.

EAST AFRICAN MAIL.

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

Sept. 10 (part) Ranchi
Sept. 25 Moulmein
Sept. 26 Jean Labordé (East Africa)
as Salam only
Viceroy of India

Mainland, N.W. Rhodesia, and Northern
East Africa via G.P.O., London, at 6 p.m. on:
every Friday
Tanganyika
September 10
Kenya
September 11
Uganda
September 12
Zanzibar
September 13
Mombasa
September 14
Dar es Salaam
September 15
Aden
September 16
Port Sudan
September 17
Asmara
September 18
Massawa
September 19
Obock
September 20
Port Sudan
September 21
Asmara
September 22
Massawa
September 23
Port Sudan
September 24
Asmara
September 25
Massawa
September 26
Port Sudan
September 27
Asmara
September 28
Massawa
September 29
Port Sudan
September 30
Asmara
September 31
Massawa

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The Safe Germkiller
LIQUID
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DOCTORS recommend it for
ECZEMA, RINGWORM, BOILS
For cuts, scratches, bruises, burns, stings, and all skin complaints
it has no rival.

Send stamped addressed envelope for free sample.

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ROYAL PAVILION HOTEL, Facing
the sea and Water Laboratories. 3 to 5 rms.
Inclusive charge 15/- per day.

NEW IMPERIAL HOTEL, FIRST AVE. Over-
looking sea. (R.R. P.) 300 rms. Phone 15951.

HOTEL LE STRANGE ARMS AND GOLF
LINKS HOTEL, 2 to 4 Double, 1 Single, 12 Food.

EMPEROR HOTEL, ANNEX, PORT. An-
ideal Restaurant. Terms Moderate. Bucket list.

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Premises a short distance from the station 200
Rooms. 2000 ft. above sea level. Ideal
for those who like to live in quiet surroundings.

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and Lodging. 100 rooms. Individual atten-
tention.

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YORK & GREY STONES HOTEL, HINDSWICK RD.
Sea and mountains. Moderate terms.

AMADEL HOTEL, MITSAND, W.C.B. Facing river
front. Very moderate charges. 100 rooms.

NEW YORK HOTEL, 17-18 PRINCE'S SQUARE, W.C.
2 to 3 Bed. 80 rms. according to rooms.

CROYDON, SURREY—HIGH GROVE HOTEL. Luxurious
residence. 3000 ft. above sea level. Golf, Millards, Tennis, Dancing.

Cars, steamers, trains, &c. Adjoining.

LIVERPOOL—HARF M. RIBBLETON LTD., W.H.L.
Bedrooms and Breakfast rooms.

NEAL KENNEDY'S HOTEL, LAMBETH, Lambeth
Bridge, W.C. Luxurious terms. 2000 ft. above
sea level. Ship, 2nd class, 1st class, inc. British Rail-
ways. 2000 ft. above sea level. 100 rooms. Indi-
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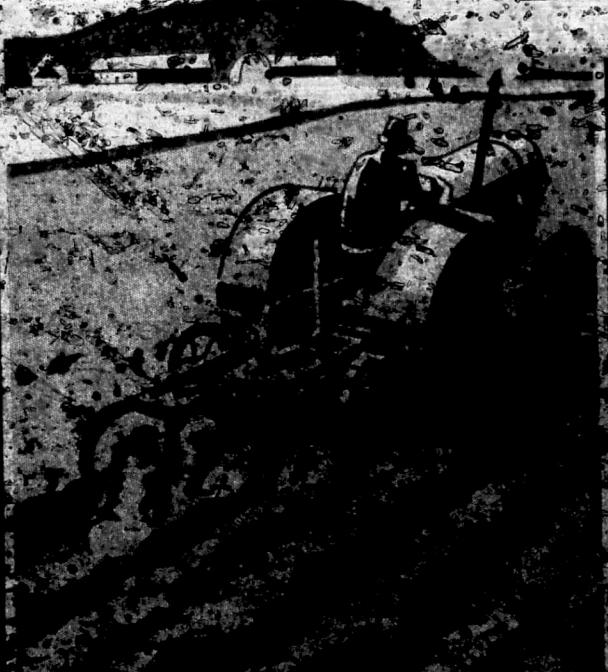
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