

East Africa," December 31, 1931.

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EAST AND CENTRAL AFRICA.

A WEEKLY JOURNAL.

VOL. 8 NO. 320.

THURSDAY DECEMBER 31, 1931.

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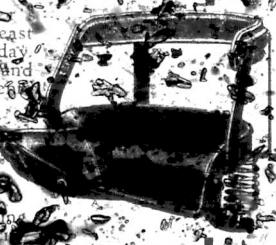
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A WEEKLY JOURNAL.

VOL. 8, NO. 380.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 31, 1931.

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

Annual subscription

3/- post free

Single copies

FOUNDED AND EDITED BY S. J. DELSON.

PRINCIPAL Contributors

PAGE

EDITORIAL AND PUBLISHING OFFICE
91, Great Fitchfield Street, Oxford Street, London, W.1.
Telephone: Museum 7278. Telegrams: Elimulus, London.

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HOME TRUTHS FOR HOME CRITICS.

The Committee for the Protection of Coloured Women in the British Colonies having apparently failed to reach a deal, unreliable press reports declared that the time had come for an appeal to the Colonial Office. This having in turn of course caused the Secretary of State to decide on getting its view transmitted to the Home Office Government, and the Secretary of State for Colonies has just

made at the Colonial Club Dinner this year, and the wife of a Colonial Secretary is now years away from home, is a man of keen sympathies, inspired by the desire to see a truly happy and safe future for his countrymen, and the world. When therefore the Committee approached him by deputation, and he informed him, he proceeded to make a rapid dispatch to all the Governors of the East African Dependencies (and others) a copy of a letter concerning the draw attention to a series of problems in which he had gathered detailed information. These matters ranged from the alleged increase of Native populations to the advisability of training dispensers from the status of Native women to the transfers of administrative officers and the desirability of their studying Native languages, to the prevalence of Native customs during the reign of European ideas of hygiene to the influence of the Native mind in land alienation, from better health conditions for Natives to education, facts about Native girls, a pretty complete schedule, in all of which he was prompted and assisted into action by the Committee aforesaid.

This policy has caused the colonial office to ignore the replies received from the governors, and in this matter, as in many others, has directly brought the magazine into the public domain, a number of references to this correspondence. The volume is now full of stories told in four pages. Its point in view however is not so much reason to believe that the former under consideration in East Africa are untrue, but to give information on these same some, and even infinite, number of subjects. But this is when

such things as殖民地 to exist, the native communities are as integral parts of the social life of the Empire, and can be maintained only on one hand through the local self-government, and on the other through the administration of the Native Affairs. These considerations have done more than almost anything else to bring about the present situation. The principal members of Parliament, of the same kidney outside the House of Commons, by a dangerous ignorance of Africa and the African, under this condition, willfully misrepresenting and misinforming the public, and finally, they were themselves responsible for the fact that the majority of the Native population of the colonies have never touched the soil of the place, even as a part of State himself. Once from the point of quality, in the dispensing of interest, the Native women were given to the practice of female circumcision "without stain and pollution," though pressing the matter, but who was disposed to advocate the course? If the native women before the public, it would be the duty of the native government to do the same, and the same could only possibly be the importation of such a thing.

In this is a point where the administration in East Africa is at a standstill from which no official suggestion has been made, and the Committee consider well known and necessary anthropological works on the subject on all the other rates of their membership, and the same is based on evidence from various reliable persons recently. Whether the Colony is a "willing or unwilling" among the identity of those "native persons" to the end, and why many of the stones thrown were used to repair particularly at Lembu, having cost the public purse a sum of money, should have received official replies which do not consider disappointing, the Committee might well possess a certain amount of similar action in the Native areas, it has much greater experience to move.

MATTERS OF MOMENT

Some time ago East Africa was able to publish the exclusive news that at least one of the East African territories would shortly introduce a cut of about 5% in official salaries, probably by means of a Special Law. We now learn that the best fed and most anti-social of Kenya official salaries will tomorrow become subject to a levy of 5% up to £480, 7½% between £480 and £1,200, and 10% for anything that in Uganda Government, although taking power to institute similar cuts, has no intention of enforcing them at the moment. Northern Rhodesia has already introduced a cut of 5% relating to military salaries. We have also previously recorded the Governors of the three British dependencies to make a gesture of goodwill and leadership by voluntarily relinquishing some portion of their emoluments. But unfortunately not one of them has seen fit to imitate the example so splendidly set by King, the Prince of Wales, the Governors of the Colonies or the Governors of various Crown Colonies. All other nothing. His Majesty's Commission of Enquiry selected of such voluntary sacrifice by the Governors could have been made at a little cost to their pockets, but the last straw of their prestige did not seizeize their opportunity by no means negligible.

From many extracts, reviews and opinions published in East Africa our readers will have gathered that there are two main thoughts regarding protective colouring in animals which may be dubbed the "museum" and the "field" naturalists. Schools, zoos, petting zoos, conflict in their ultimate conclusion, have so far been unable to reach a definite conclusion, save so far as possible. The late Mr. Abel Chapman, for example, a company with a glorious past of famous failures, decries the museum "panda" which pretend that African animals secure safety by protective colouring, while嗤笑ing the classification of colouring. Field naturalists know that the lion can instance lights the zebra by night, when its starry eyes can have little or no effect one way or the other. Many other examples will spring to the mind. Now Mr. Gurney-Price, a student of toads, and can believe, approaches the subject from another angle. At first he thinks he holds the opinion the protective colouring was not an instinct but a simple case of a general hunt by day rather than by sight, but his general experience in Africa led him to the conclusion that not sufficient attention had been paid to make the most predatory animals, as far as the problem of protective colouring.

At the point of view of the field naturalist, an animal sight only need be afraid that it belongs to what it enemy is, and has always been, and THE ELEPHANT, who is possibly equated with GREY MURK, is the reason of the prolonged DRYNESS, and the attacks upon man. The best known and interesting of recent archaeological researches goes to show that man has lived in Africa for very many thousands of years, and there is no doubt that before man was primarily a hunter. How many there were of the

man tribe in Africa in those early days is not known, but they must have been a sturdy community. But were they enough in numbers to inflict one or two armaments upon to bring about the extinction of protective colouring in the elephant? We agree with Mr. Gurney-Price that this aspect of the problem is not easily considered, so we leave the question to be left by competent zoologists, for whom the answer is always in the sun.

The breeders of cattle, both wethers in pens and bulls in the open pastures, of any variety of cattle, should be encouraged to cross

COW CROSS-BREEDING (DEFEAT ANTHRAX AND RINDERPEST) This would be a good man who would undertake anything if this would be impossible.

It is comparatively easy for the expert to transfer, say, a rust resistant character from one breed to another, and this is susceptible colour to a pink flower. With animals, the task is perhaps more difficult and certainly takes a longer time but Mr. P. E. Goddard, V.D., suggests two lines of research which should interest East African veterinary surgeons and stockbreeders. The African warthog is known to be invulnerable to African anthrax, which attacks huge numbers of buffaloes, reedbuck and the best-bred cattle in India, and the zebra when wounded with otherwise fatal results transmits the power to resist anthrax. Certain sheepfarming countries in the Indian Islands are particularly immune to rinderpest, and by judicious cross-breeding we may be able to wipe out this plague from its favourite breeding grounds amongst which East Africa must be counted. As a layman we cannot estimate the practical difficulties which may lie in the path of the suggested researches, but we do not recall that any steps in this direction have been taken by any of the veterinary institutions in East Africa.

More than once we have invited the attention of East African farmers to the valuable feeding experiments on stock made by the Rowett Research Institute, Aberdeen; now

HILLS FOR BREEDERS Major P. F. Wall records in *The Farmer's Weekly* of South Africa some of the results which practical farmers may obtain by turning his crops into meat instead of continually cropping land and selling the result. On his farm well-bred pigs are rearing 180-210 lb in well under 12 months, and of 100 lb with the exception of a few mineral mixtures produced on the farm, and a cost of £2 a pig. For slightly less than £100 of meat and live weight gains have exceeded 115 lb. The food consists of three parts finely ground maize, two parts of separated meal, and green food, either cabbages or pumpkins to form the bulk ration. The pigs are given three meals a day and are never allowed to eat more than 15 minutes for each meal, everything being measured out and put into the stock tub for breeding sows. In addition to climatic and present agricultural resources, Major Wall deserves the careful consideration of all settlers in

VIEWs OF THE SAHARA ON THE SPOT.

THE TANKS OF THE BEAT

Fig. 1. A photograph of the same field as in Figure 1, but taken at a later date. The vegetation has been cleared and the ground is bare.

... by the Protection
of the GROWTH, Collected, the whole
of which is now forwarded to Dr. Boulton and
Dr. D'Unger, and I shall have Chairman, Army
and Navy, examine them before returning them
to you. As you approach
the time of your arrival, the
Secretary of State will be
pleased to receive your
recommendations. The best of the S. would

The following are the names of three who
especially were selected among the Akikuni and
tection of the members of whom will result in much
the same.

Extinction of the viruses by the treatment of the living cells.

...and a girl in administrative office who should be removed from her post for another girl who should be promoted to teach more Indian languages so that they may continue their study Native women.

More education for all

Land Tenure in Kenya

The Committee could not resist a kit at the end problem in Kenya.

Finally, it has been the general opinion that it is difficult, if not in the way of an effective action against the Government, to sustain an action in the courts against the administration or state laws. This has been the general opinion, so far as many of the more prominent political leaders are represented to us, as clinging to all the more tenaciously to usual customs of whatever kind. We are of opinion, however, that the Government action against the contraband and illegal trade must largely depend upon a satisfaction of the public mind and opinion in the colony in general and the public here in particular.

Possibly, even if improved by the representations of the Committee, it would be dispatched in time to cover the whole of the East African Dependencies, pointing out that the increase in the native population was rapid, he regarded as "an very dangerous disease" the low death standards and slow increase of population among the estimated 12,000, according to the press, of the natives. Native customs, especially to initiation rites, suggesting that Native women might be trained to perform the operation of female circumcision with proper skill and "caution," acknowledged as the "present cause" of the disease, was always welcome. In some cases, according to the habits resulting from slavery, and asking for "protection" and "indemnification" on the part of the authorities.

WILHELMINA VAN DER OEN

Mr. W. Perryman, who was at the
Attor. & Govr. of Florida, stated upon points
on which Mr. Pashfield required confirmation.

You can hardly imagine the difficulty of saving
but the fragments of the time are, and the present
has proved rather overwhelming. I have often thought
of writing a book and I have tried to do so,
to deal adequately with the questions raised by the action
of one division. A book could be written on the
whole subject, but it would be a very large one.

of the public health service were not available to the author for his research on infectious diseases. These reports are not available to the author, and the information which may have been available to him has not been published. The author would like to thank the Director of the Bureau of the Census for permission to publish this paper.

After his return much more information could be found in the anthropological works of Rocco, Dribog, and a number of other people. It was felt the information would be of interest to the physiologists at the Field station. Permanent work on

It was decided with the difficulty that it was impossible to write a history of Uganda as it is told in the traditional sense. The people of Uganda are neither savages, primitives, savagery, or savants of women, nor savagery to say so. There appears to be a very large number of those in England who every proper effort should be made in African affairs to regard as African as anything African. The area of Uganda is not large but it contains twenty-six main tribes, each with its own characteristics of primitive tradition and customs, customs, and reaction to alien influences—the whole representing a most interesting gradation from the extremely primitive to the semi-civilized. The Munganda has nothing to do with the Karamoja, and statements made to that effect would be misleading if applied to the other.

Elway's Kitchen Bellows

On the subject of Native religion, Mr. Berryman

the country into the hands of Negro nations and to
put an end to abolishing the white man's governments.
It was a study of the religious beliefs of all the different
tribes. As a result of this she obtained one main paragraph
in the first article of the constitution. In many cases, native
tribesmen, innumerable in number, carry the sanctity attached
to a religion, whence it has been induced before us,
not to suppose that any one who is commonly known as
a heathen or "pagans" have no religions. On
this day of Christianity, in view of the
Nigerian and the American, others stressed
separately for the tribes which used to be slaves
and now became the life of time, and because Africans
are ignorant to associate their beliefs with European's,
in this country, tend to treat them lightly so that
it may be a good thing.

Mr. Perryman has in his possession the following information as he finds possible. From the circumstances in Uganda it is advised by the Foreign Office, the Secretary of State, Mr. G. H. R. Rose, etc., in regard to starting his book on the plantation system in the last quarter century. A number of studies have been made on Native operations, and through the government of Uganda, the author has been able to be apprised of much information.

the number of our officers
increased until we had 1000 men
and 100 horses. We were then
able to make a good impression on the
Indians, who came to us in great numbers and that
we were able to get them to give up their
hostile intentions and to let us collect offraves and
provisions. We had a good time and I think we will be able

Fig. 1. - *Leucaspis* sp. (Hymenoptera: Encyrtidae) feeding on *Coccophagus coryli* (Homoptera: Kerriidae).

One suggestion that the status of Native women is scarcely distinguishable from that of slaves is without foundation; if the "workshops" wherein

time, in the sense a sale. But in the case of the Native Tribes, elaborate arrangements have been made of exchange, and the whole thing is a barter system.

It is a very curious central government arrangement that's on the books, and it's in this that the Native Tribes are being most ill-treated. It is this that has been the main factor in the continued existence of monogamous serfdom, all the main tribes having a bad effect on the high tribes. As such as a woman who is trying to live in a rural community, and is alone or left shelling beans at home can easily find her house and disappear in one of the towns, or bring up adoption like prostitution. These laws, which are in the Binnings could take steps to correct this, so as well by controlling the more severe consequences, but I was obliged to do nothing. This was a situation which aimed at giving the freedom of trade, which would enable to build up public opinion in favour of wedlock with Native however that the problem is too simple, and that complete reorganization of the Native women from all forms of tribal control would be the prime factor in improving the physical welfare of the people.

The Despotism of State would suggest.

With regard to the taxonomical health services, the difficulty is entirely one of finance.

The revenue of the Protectorate is derived from the Native population, and it is not to follow that schemes designed for the welfare of that population are limited to the capacity of the State. It is true, as an indication that the British taxpayer is willing to shoulder part of the burden, it has been laid down by His Majesty's Government that Native will not be required to contribute in direct taxation, so far as he may without hardship and without impeding his customary position of life, which is soon dispach of. The Native has indicated that there should be no discrimination between the rich and the poor tribes in the matter of pol-taxation, and the poor tribes in the matter of pol-taxation in the African should be adopted. If the rate of pol-tax in all districts is to be reduced to that which is in force in the least populated of the African areas, we will be in the next quarter of a century in a position to secure the interests of a normal year.

In these circumstances, the Acting Governor asks that you will be good enough to indicate those other attributes of the Protectorate Government which in your opinion can safely be suspended. This advice will be of the greatest value in framing future expenditure estimates. Mr. Barryman adds that some different figures for increased expenditure in various Departments have been received from Secretaries of State since 1908, including several from Lord Passfield himself.

VIEWS OF SIR DONALD CAMERON.

Sir Donald Cameron instanced the enormous development in Native education and medical services since German times, stressing the success of tribal doctors, and the results of the German mission in Tanganyika with the exception of a small pocket of the Tahora Evidence, in the north of the Mombasa District, and possibly in the northern provinces. The Governor said that he was averse to such practices while he was in office, and was bound to intercede in favour of the Native Tribes against the authorities. He had done so with the result that the same who as yet had been induced to cut off their nose. The question of the cutting off of a distressing organ in Tanganyika must continue the drift with gentle but sincere degrees through the various administrations. The best that can be done is to take by the Government side to make it the first step at this stage which would enter into the hearts of the Natives affected. As to the state of Native children—

I am aware that it is caused by the ignorance of whom know nothing about the subject of the Native population of the Territorial areas have never touched the softest people, that a woman can be beaten

down, and that the Native children are exposed to the same kind of ignorance practice, and it is very difficult to get conditions to change. It is the same with the Native children, and the same with the Native children. They are not even allowed to go to school, and if they were allowed to go to school, they would be beaten yesterday, the next day, and the next day.

Sir Donald said that an American of Boston—

During my tour of a remote part of the Mwanga Province I saw old lady Wimbo go to the schoolhouse, and I asked her how far she had to walk to the road? I spoke with her, and I wanted to examine the different kinds of tribe, and the different ways of living, and finally on leaving, I asked the Provincial Commissioner who was supervising the school, Wimbo, who appeared to be an old woman, to examine the school, and I found that some of the children that came to the school were well educated, and were working hard.

Crimes by ignorant People.

In conclusion, Sir Donald remarks—

On sufficient occasions, the mis-interpretation and in some cases mis-treatment of the Native population, many of whom have no knowledge of Native law, but primitive, are becoming responsible standards of the British Isles. It is necessary to make them aware of their intentions, new standard and conditions of life, native people have already been dispossessed, and the efforts of the Natives to improve their condition is Native as well, that I should suggest that I believe my purpose in this paper is served by this discussion, and I hope it will be of interest in the preceding paragraphs.

Sir Donald supported his drift by a final report of Dr. E. E. M. M. which had twenty-two years' service experience of the Natives in Nyasaland, Uganda, Rwanda and Tanganyika and a theme running in Dr. E. E. M. M. with eighteen years' experience in Nyasaland and Tanganyika. The latter is particularly interesting.

Now the Native economics are divided into three parts which represent three stages—

- (i) the hunting from a wild, cruel, valueless life.
- (ii) an intermediate period varying from a few weeks to as much as a year, according to tribe; this appears to be in some sense a period of initiation and instruction, for example, in tribal custom and totemical conduct, and so on.

(iii) The final ceremony of admission into the tribe, or rather assimilation into it. This is the most tremendous moment in Native life, to him life is everything, and he thinks of himself as an integral part of our bodies. It is by members of his tribe, he is brought into relation not only with the living numbers of it, but with the spirits of his forefathers, and the whole unknown and terrible world of the spiritual supernatural, which by an elaborate system of fear and superstitions controls his life. In days when people astounded since Barryman, it is a member of his tribe, who is called his family, that he has to marry to cultivate land and propagate. To the trials and tribulations the responsibilities of a Native family are of paramount importance. When he is married to his clan, and his wife will take charge of his widow or young children, who will rear him and attend to the needs of his wife.

Initiation Ceremonies.

To all of this his initiation ceremony is the only authorised admission of a tribe to a community, and it is in the case of initiation, the person who performs it is an independent. That the ceremonies of initiation are omitted is a gross omission. The action of the Vice-President of the Native tribe, where the second part of initiation is concerned, is the sum of his rights as a whole year, during which time, notwithstanding which they were not even allowed to move under any circumstances, whether it was a clenched fist of the right arm, or a clenched fist of the left arm, the girls that have

the old custom of circumcision, the old women and old men still practise it. They are always the leaders of ancient customs, and by order of the tribal council, which meets once every month, the circumcision ceremony was abolished.

Mr. HITCHCOCK, a former colonial and his staff members, were present.

In the discussions which followed, these陋monies were discussed again. Mr. Maboko raised the question of the status of women in Africa. She had provided with much valuable information, including the statement that "a woman has no rights until she is married." She has been born with the women's status. I do not know what led her to inform us, because, but as the Father of Law, God, and Head of African Independence, I would have liked and indeed care concerned, their views in some of that or that

Ideas Foreign to Bantu Conventions

As regards marriage, Mr. Maboko considers that misapprehension arises from the idea that ideas foreign to Bantu conceptions, introduced by missionaries, affect marriage as a contract between two individuals of that it is a sacrament and so can never be dissolved.

These things arouse hostility between the missionaries and their converts, which is fostered by the families and tribes of the Bantu who view the Christians what they regard as dangerous influences on the whole basis of their society. From this separate Native Church springing up and the frame of mind which sets in sudden and apparently unnecessary excitement over such things as circumcision. These very ignorant and bigoted people in Africa, in the missions and outside them, and from whom persons in Europe will continue to obtain as much evidence as they may desire, are entirely distorted and confused a very small subset of truth.

REPLIES FROM KENYA AND ZAIRE

Sir Edward Grigg, who visited Mr. Perrymans has never been a District Officer in Africa, contented himself with a brief report backed by a memorandum from the Director of Medical Services. The spirit of both of these reports harmonises with those quoted from Kenya and Uganda. He added that he considered

that one of the best resources of the Native is generally speaking ample to cover all the needs of development which is needed to augment his productivity and provide them with the same standard of living as our standard of living.

As an example of the inter-convertibility of the Native population in Africa and the assertion that Natives were dead before number one, Sir Edward pointed the case of the Maasai. There were about 50,000. During the organised treatment for worm infestations conducted by the Medical Department, less than 52,800 received treatment. The Native population was increasing and other physiological tests, feeding studies, etc., etc., indicated that the Native interconvertibility was not true. It was also interpreted that the initiation rites which obtain in many of the mainland countries were practised by the Natives, though they were not being slaves, and exercised a considerable influence on birth control. Early marriage and lack of education among women had a disastrous effect on the welfare of the people.

SCAMALI IN NORTHERN RHODESIA

The Government has issued a circular for investigation into a recent native committee which the King's Commission was unable to find. The motto was "No power to the natives." The factors were known, and the Government of Rhodesia, in many cases, the Amakoma, Amavita

Amavita and Amalima. They had circumcision rites. After the Yabu, or male circumcision, the minimum of blood-letting. Only following the circumcision is the greater series of the post-operative of five weeks. No scission of the skin, and the tissue becomes stiff, so there is no suppuration either from any incision or layer. It is forced.

The suggestion that the Bantu should be allowed to go to his security in a land where he can go to claim his property to his tributaries is one that I believe to be valid. In my opinion, in any case, I think that the tribes are not really independent.

The "order" distinguishing the Government of Northern Rhodesia stated that the population was increasing steadily and satisfactorily. The Secretary of State for Native Affairs concurred.

Although educated, ignorant persons have expressed disapproval of the initiation ceremony amongst girls, being vicious and depraved, it is believed that in the main the ceremony is a social and moral instruction in the duties of married women and the reparation of children, and is regarded by the public as a primitive rite. It is noted that he had previously known of any violation or illegitimacy as a result of the initiation ceremony.

The final comment on this important official document will be found in the leading article this issue.

GOVERNMENT CONTRACTS FOR BRITISH FIRMS.

Statement by the Secretary of Northern Rhodesia

Speaking recently in the Legislative Council of Northern Rhodesia the Chief Secretary said:

"There have recently appeared in the press and no doubt the matter has been discussed elsewhere, allegations to the effect that the Government is employing on large works a large number of persons who are not British subjects. It is now known where the contractors have recruited their labour force, but I may add, I find from the Director of Public Works,

"In regard to Rhodesia no one has self-employed in actual work whose principals are English or British origin, and the foreign firms are registered, but there is a certain number of foreigners, and I am told, of Chinese, who are engaged in government contracts. This has been a big firm, which was contracted for the construction of the railway, the Durban and Cape marine docks, and the building of the new bridge in the Victoria Falls, two companies, namely, the London and South African Railways, and the British Engineering Company, which has been considered.

"It is also reported that there is a foundation for the report that the principal is not a British subject. The total value of the contract is £1,000,000, and it is estimated that the value of the building material required to complete the project is £1,000,000. The contractor, however, is not known, and the cost of the work has been left open, as the work is not yet definitely defined in the contract.

"In addition, there is a large number of British subjects who run into account in the building of the railway, and the contractors are the subjects of Great Britain, but I am not able to confirm these facts before making statements, and when there is a confirmation of that, then we shall have before the House, and if any member of the Committee demands it, I am willing at any rate to give full details."

BROADCASTING NEWS TO THE EMPIRE

WITHIN a few days the new broadcasting service will be in full operation, and the first news bulletin will be sent out on the morning of Friday, November 1st, and will include from the external Empire broadcast stations, news which will be a veritable basis for the news service of the empire, and will bring the news to the viewer and the other item.

LETTER TO THE EDITOR.

PIONEER EAST AFRICAN NAMES PLEASE.

To the Editor of "East Africa".

Dear Sir—A small colony of us, the survivors of the first expedition to East Africa, now one year ago, who have been here since the time of the grand armada still abide. Sir Alfred Sharpe, like the usual heretic abroad, went there about 1886, while Lord Elgin arrived in the Sudan in 1887, and on June 1st, 1888, was appointed Governor. Have any of our readers knowledge of any still alive who were there before 1885?

Yours faithfully,

London, S.W. 1. A FORMER MEMBER OF THE EXPEDITION.

CHRISTIAN MARRIAGE AND THE NATIVE.

To the Editor of "East Africa".

A FORMER MEMBER OF THE EXPEDITION.

Dear Sir—As an ardent leader of "Christianity" in East Africa, I am sorry to say, it draws attention to the other difficulties which this ill-considered Bill presents but while supporting the main objections to which you have alluded, I beg leave to observe that according to the proposed Bill, at any rate as I read it, Native marriages will no longer be recognised as legally binding. This sets a new precedent in our administration of Native peoples and the Bill, if carried in its present form, will undoubtedly have disastrous results. Your colleague and I will not fail to make for a more harmonious contact between the two races.

Yours faithfully,

London, W.C. 2. J. H. DIBBLE.

A NEW UGANDA SNAKE?

Mr. Foster gives the facts.

To the Editor of "East Africa".

Sir—I will kindly allow the contents of this letter to my former newspaper for the benefit of one who signs himself "Nyoya" in East Africa.

The greater majority of snakes prey upon warm climates. The exception to this is the small vipers which are found, I believe, in parts of England. I have two hunting huts on Mount Elgon, one 10,000 feet, the other 11,000 feet, so I need not say any of the millions of heat unknown reptiles I am supposed to be finding in the cold of that mountain, as they do not exist there. The following extract of letter I have received from the Director of the British Museum: "I am directed by the Trustees of the British Museum (etc., etc.) to thank you for a collection of 160 mammals from Uganda, including a new Flying Scaly-Tail, *inhalatus*, and a new Porcupine belonging to the genus *Crossarius*." I shall be grateful to Nyoya now to close his subject.

Yours faithfully,

GEORGE W. FOSTER, Esq., F.R.S., F.Z.S.

Our correspondent, Nyoya, says that Mr. Foster was, on the point of discovering a new porcupine unknown. Apparently he stays at high altitude gathering specimens of the most interesting animals.

MOSQUITOES TRAPPED BY MUSICAL NOTES.

Can the Method be used against Locusts?

To the Editor of "East Africa".

An American scientist has devised a successful method of trapping mosquitoes by driving them into a cage by means of tuning-forks. In the course of my researches on the idea for dealing with locust swarms, certain of the American's schemes were given, but one may assume that the above tuning-forks which generate the shrill noise of the mosquito? That presumption involves the tuning-frequencies of the natural piping of the mosquito.

If he only does catch mosquitoes by this method, I must encourage other investigators to do so, just the pitch, timer, volume and character of the sound which will stimulate insects to take to the wing or song. Is the idea good?

Editor "East Africa".

Kenya, N.I.E.

MR. J. S. HUXLEY AND OUR ANCESTORS.

The African Civilization & Falstaff.

To the Editor of "East Africa".

Sir—I am sure Mr. Julian Huxley has, on the strength of a short visit to Africa, been comparing our ancestors with the African natives of to-day. He is reported to have said:

"They (the Natives) had not discovered the principle of the wheel, the plough, the art of building in stone, and most of the signs of an advanced civilization which in in the same state of development were 2,500 years ago."

Mr. Huxley assumes that the inhabitants of the British Isles 2,500 years ago were our ancestors. I am not sure, however, granting him that assumption, the existence of Stonehenge and the great order of megaliths are a ward fact of his argument. Their date is at least 2,000 years ago, and their implications are irrespective of Mr. Huxley's visitors. If he saw Stonehenge, the latter in date of 2,000 years ago, the stones of that enormous monument transported the huge stones from Peterborough a distance of 180 miles, and they must have had a knowledge of a hundred tons weight and of the principle of the pulley, the secret of the wheel. The mettive and lever—both these skills in country. The notorious significance of the structure involved highly developed and intelligent priesthood, with elaborate ritual. Making in stone, and the first attempt to indicate the beginning of something like an alphabet."

But the fundamental difference between "our ancestors" and the African natives is that our ancestors had the ability to absorb and profit by the civilisation of others, whereas, which the Africans into contact with, as far as I know, never did. As Mr. Elkins-Wenlock pointed out in his paper on the history of the school of Oriental Studies, when he had the pleasure of attending Hitler's conference containing the following classical schools, he noted that most became dead, so that the Greeks, Romans, all nations considered their antiquities, schools, and states that were without culture. Archaeological investigations are daily proving this; this idea is wrong. The use by aeroplanes of now-buildings, wonderfully massive and elaborate structures, built by Britain, Germany, France, and America, with the result that

EAST AFRICA'S "BOOKSHELF."

THE EAST AFRICAN CAMPAIGN.

(Original Record of Casualties.)

The Statistical and Medical Statistics section of the official historian of the Great War has now been published by the Admiralty Office. This book and the figures in the East African Campaign cannot but be of interest to many of our readers who will have poignant recollection of that strenuous and eventful time.

There are no definite figures available to show the average strength of the E.A. force prior to September, 1915, but the records from that date to the end of the campaign are given thus:

TABLE I.—AVERAGE RATIOS OF CASUALTIES.

	Off.	O.R.	Total	Followers
1915	370	5,658	5,929	20,885
1916	2,422	30,101	32,523	44,400
1917	2,142	4,016	2,558	22,224
1918	2,118	14,670	16,788	21,244

In preparing the statistical tables for East Africa it has been found necessary to divide the casualties into two periods, one dealing with 1915, for which the battle casualties only are definitely known, and the other with 1916-18, when battle non-battle casualties and strengths are available. Table 2 gives the results of the analysis of battle casualties during 1914-15, with percentages:

TABLE II.—CASUALTIES IN THE EAST AFRICA FIGHTING.

	Off.	O.R.	Total	Followers
Battle casualties:				
(a) Killed	550	600	—	41
(b) Died of wounds	46	49	—	—
(c) Missing	289	302	—	—
(d) Prisoners of war	94	97	—	—
(e) Wounded less (b)	70	104	754	9
Total	1,141	1,604	—	—
Non-battle casualties:				
Injury	247	158	405	—
Sick or fatigued	Not known	—	—	—

TABLE III.—CASUALTIES IN THE EAST AFRICA FIGHTING.

	Off.	O.R.	Total	Followers
Battle casualties:				
(a) Killed	1,182	1,889	—	—
(b) Died of wounds	1,142	1,200	—	—
(c) Missing	444	214	—	—
(d) Prisoners of war	444	6,579	7,023	1,121
(e) Wounded less (b)	1,182	6,184	7,366	1,121
(f) Died of disease	1,182	6,184	7,366	1,121
Non-battle casualties:				
(g) Sick or fatigued	10,243	119,038	130,232	21,088
Total	15,425	136,132	147,654	22,214

The proportion of battle casualties to non-battle casualties in 1915 among the troops was 1 to 10.2, compared to 5 to 10 others, and 1 to 314 all ranks; among followers it was 1 to 149.83.

ZANDE AND ENGLISH DICTIONARY.

As a companion book to their first Zannde dictionary published last year, Captain and Mrs. G. G. Moore now bring out a pocket English-Zannde dictionary (Price, £1). The words are collected in lists, the Zannde words are accompanied by phrases and sentences showing their proper use, and there is a preliminary note on pronunciation and diaphony which will be found very useful. The authors give five hundred quotations from these two books, the first being a year's study of and experience in a sufficient number of East African languages

ROADS AND THEIR STORY.

Professor Gregory's Usular Africa.

PROFESSOR T. V. GREGORY travelled on roads in Africa when posted as roads in East Africa, and as he says, "as each he has not the photographic experience," he says that the Native roads were originally game-trails, and on that fact bases his theory of the origin of roads all over the world. He developed in a useful book, "The Story of the Road" (Macklehose),

The tracks first made were doubtless those made by men in Africa, and these provided easy routes through savannah or forest. Some were the tracks of antelope, laid through dense scrub, some were holes, the rhinoceros digging a way through thorn bushes. In the column of charge, the proportion of animals to men increased, and so did the tracks, and so did the number of tracks.

The King—the ordinary expansion was usually irregular, direct, or zig-zag. The zig-zag through scrubland, where the path twists and turns due to obstacles that have disappeared long ago. A hunter's path adopts the obvious route which is most open where it first comes into use, and winds between trees and across dense thickets. Later on, trees grow across the path, and it is diverted, and so on, and such again on the other side, in a zig-zag bend, until it becomes covered with undergrowth and in time the path disappears in it or becomes lost. But the track will be well made and traffic may come along and widen it along its direction due to the fall of trees centuries before. Such a track through tropical forest and thorn scrub is also helpful to the traveller that he follows it so long as he can persuade himself that it is ultimately true in the desired direction.

The zig-zag road in 1850 was a primitive track that had been beaten by prolonged caravan traffic from Mombasa to the Victoria Nyanza, and was not worth while for any individual traveller, straight as the track is, the worst place to have cast him off at the time that he would have had sand bags, was authority imposed toll on the track, and loss of revenue.

The average length of a road track to-day is very much the same as were the roads in Britain in the days before Telford and Macadam, and this country has seen a revolution in road construction, the technical details of which are the outcome of discussions by experts in simple language.

The introduction of tolls on roads in Africa has not been seriously proposed by any responsible authority, but means of obtaining a sum of money from traffic on the railway is not so difficult to ascertain what the result of the toll will be in England (about 12/- per mile) than the cost of 2,000 miles of roadway had a revenue of £1,000,000 a year.

The turnpike system was attended by roads as drawn paths. The turnpike obstructive as each of them fought for its own interests, and finally the turnpike and turnpike convention, the management was so bad, so corrupt, and so dishonest, that borrowed £100,000,000, and spent £100,000,000, and left nothing, the only method of clearing the regulations was to ignore them, and the tolls were ignored as the drivers hoped. The tolls were so direful, were kept as receipts of tolls, and so high above the regulation lead, and so round the corner for extra draft animals by unhooking them, and the consequence of the pikemen just before King Charles' time.

Very interesting indeed is Professor Gregory's "Usular Africa," a valuable contribution to a subject of special East African interest and among other topics he writes authoritatively of the Zannde language, the Zulu language, and the Ambo language.

WITHOUT PREJUDICE.

is still being praised by the Americans.

See the outside back cover of this issue for further details.

THE LAMBAS OF NORTHERN RHODESIA

Dr. G. DOKE, Social Research.

DR. G. DOKE'S STUDY of the customs and laws of the Lambas of Northern Rhodesia, published in the *African Anthropological Review*, may be the first print seventy years since the Lambas as a missive of the English Missionary Society, and in that comparatively short time he has devoted to the goat life of the people, and among the tribesmen, a dozen or more languages. Bantu dialects. With 300 illustrations and a map, the book is a store of sound information which one is nothing short of scientific method, and enlightening but comment.

The Lambas number about 2,000 families scattered over Northern Rhodesia and live in the hill region of the Shire valley, a forested but watered wilderness. The life of the Lambas has been determined by the service of cattle and the presence of such cattle. Dr. Doke sees them here as primitives. They have a history carefully unearthing by the author. They suffered much from slave-riders of the old days. The Lambas women are rated for comeliness and were in demand; but they themselves practised at least of the domestic arts.

The Lambas in common with their surroundings practised a form of specific slavery from which they got their slaves. Slaves were to be treated as slaves. Men and women were enslaved as a punishment for some misdeed or in settlement of some debt. In many cases the slaves were descendants of the slaves in East Africa, and in consequence would have been slaves, and in fact most of them were guilty of murder and other serious crimes.

A fair and balanced view in which is very welcome. The slaves, regardless of conditions, were well-treated. When the Christians from the Lower Zambezi came to the Shireland, the Shire became Christian. There is no word of European slave trade—a point worth noting.

The chapters on tribal organisation and tribal law will be found invaluable to the Administrator for. Aspects Rule's purposes, the sections on the choice of chief, the character of these men and the method of their installation being particularly interesting. The long list of foodstuffs shows ample detail after prolonged research.

It is instructive to note that the Lambas never smoked tobacco, yet were烟燭者. Very impressive aids to memory in common with the other frontier tribes, hemp was smoked. When hemp in certain quantities was smoked, it had a麻醉 effect. In small quantities it had an intoxicating effect, but the practice was never followed by the Europeans again a point worth noting.

There are no initiation ceremonies for boys among the Lambas, and those who are initiated in the brutal mutilations common among many other tribes. Girls' initiation, not specialised in any way, dancing being the chief feature of the girls' initiation rite. Witchcraft was, of course, punished by death, but the punishments for ordinary crimes were, for an African, the mildest finding-in-kind—a gun fired "to scare away the Lambas," as said. Mutilation beats, cloth or grain, disfigurement, or, in some cases amputation—the cutting off of fingers (hand and thumb), ears or nose, or all of the Adonis tendon, the last a curious method of inflicting punishment on Africans. The chapter on marriage and its etiquette which rules the life of this people is most instructive.

Great hunting and lambing know the Lambas.

When the antelope are in the antelope of the year, the hunters after rhinoceros shoot as quickly as possible to his quick, will slip down and hissing hissing noise of the spear, so that one of a spear, the curiosity of the right is ignored, and reason and taste are all gone to see the wonder. When he is not shooting the shot will be heard, from the distance, like some cobra. On this is the skin of a baboon held. When it is blown a shrill note sounds resembling the voice of a young duckling. This attracts any stanchiller deer which will run up to find out the reason for the cobra. A dozen or more of the language of the Lambas is done, and what vocabulary there is adequate. Dr. Doke's study book will take its place in the front rank of those works which are so badly needed to enlighten the British administrator in his difficult task of ruling the African African with justice, sympathy and real knowledge.

AFRICA DISCUSSED AT GENEVA

THE African Child (London, Green, 2s. od.) Mr. E. Sharp sums up the proceedings of the International Conference on African Children held recently in Geneva. The English delegation fails to count the too frequently repeated lie that forty years ago smallpox was unknown in Uganda, and that the disease which was responsible for the introduction of this disease into Uganda was introduced by the Germans. It was in Uganda for years ago, and spread rapidly, and can easily be known that the allegation is untrue. I think, however, may be said with truth that the introduction of Arab and other slaves into Africa were mainly if not entirely responsible for the introduction of smallpox into the interior of Africa. These statements are completely confirmed by Dr. A. R. Cook, who informed *East Africa* that the Bantu have a name Native word for smallpox and that he found plenty of evidence in support of this when he arrived in Uganda five years ago.

The book, which has now privy to be submitted to the public, was Lord Ingoldsby's "African Child," which does not note of the Congress, for whose view is reported, can be compared with the alternatives without preface and slight reference to the recorded conclusions and decisions. From irreproachable sources we know that the whole of the debates during the meeting were well-balanced and skillfully managed, but Mr. Sharp certainly cannot be accused of economising the space given to him to the more extreme views expressed by what may justly be called "professional agitators."

LISTEN, NEAR AND FAR.

With the praiseworthy object of assisting the increasing number of Native Africans who are interested with very little educational equipment, the International Committee for Christianity in Africa is publishing a little journal, *African News from Near and Far* (1s. 6d.), of which the first number (January-February 1932) is now to hand. It is Christian in tone but not denominational; it contains articles, illustrations, photographs, designed for native village people, and the editorial staff comprises both Africans and Europeans. The managing editor is Mr. Robert Peart, who printed and written, the journal has met with success the whole it has up to date.

AFRICAN STUDIES IN NORTHERN NIGERIA.

A selected portion of Dr. G. Doke's study of Northern Rhodesia has been published by Messrs. Kegan Paul, Trench, Trübner and Co. at 25s. The author, the Government of Rhodesia, has investigated a large number of tribes, census them in every principle stage of culture. The head of the department which he heads is a man of wide scope of knowledge, remarkable breadth and conclusiveness which are keen and solid, and the book is a valuable and important addition to the literature of a prominent country.

MR. A. V. HALL'S POEMS.

Mr. Roger Hall's African Poem (London, 1s. 6d.) is the fifth volume in the series of African Poems, the others being 2s. 6d., 3s., 3s. 6d., and 4s. The author, African by birth, has lived some time in South Africa, and has written a number of poems in African, and in English, and in Afrikaans. The poems are all good, and the best.

NYASALAND'S NARRATIVE.

Echoes of the Chilembwe Rising.

Sixty Years Past.

For a hundred years European influence has been steadily increasing in Nyasaland, and the most recent and most serious event mentioned is an interesting article contributed to *Blackwood's Magazine* by Mr. J. S. Norman, the well-known Nyasaland planter, a reminiscence of the John Chilembwe rising in which three European settlers were killed (one being his wife and children), and in which it had been planned to slaughter every European in the country but two—Dr. A. Hetherwick, the pioneer missionary, and Mr. R. S. Hyde, who, owing to their popularity with the Natives, were known to be bullet-proof.

Chilembwe was an educated and intelligent Nambélézi Native, who had embraced Christianity, seceded from all recognised denominations, and established a church of his own, with the title of an estate manager for a large plantation company by Mr. Livingstone. His reason to believe that the pseudo-christianity was consistent with the duty to preach the European doctrines had lost no opportunity of poisoning the minds of the Natives with whom he came in contact against all white men. As a consequence relations between the planter and Chilembwe were always strained, and Mr. Livingstone was marked down as, and actually became the first victim of the insurrection, which unknown to the author had been planned a certain day.

One of the most striking features of the whole affair is that of one single European—not even those who, like Mr. Hetherwick, in the closest possible touch with native thought, was given the slightest hint that trouble was afoot; indeed, even when news of the so-called Blackwater rebellion others refused to credit it, and could get no confirmation from Natives who had known and confided in them for years past.

According to Chilembwe's plans, his raid was to made one Saturday night on the Mandala Station plantation, in order to seize all the rifles, cartridges, and ammunition in stock, and hence was then to rape and murder Europeans in their sleep. They were seen by a number of European planters, notably in the direction of Mandala, but their skill and previous slyness were attributed to nothing more serious than the result of a beer-drink.

In a most fortunate coincidence, before they reached the plantation a number of planters who had been attending a general meeting of the local sports clubs had to mount their motor cars to ride to the rescue of their estates. The starting of the engine was followed by the natives on horseback for the sound of machinery, and again the chieftain well shouted to his men to departing Europeans for words of command. Blameless results were expected for a while, but part of a group of natives, the chief being a bold and daring leader of the chieftain's party, had turned toward the station and slipped into the bush and returned when it had come.

Swift Action of the Planters.

The planters, however, were not to be beaten. They suspiciously confirmed that their houses suitable for a camp had been taken possession of, and a number of horses prepared to carry warning messages and sound the alarm, and children sent to safety.

From the situation was seen precarious, but practically helpless. Europeans were in war-service in the north of the country, the garrison of Nyasaland was weak from disbandment, and many were believed to be in the bush, and also of the rising's leaders were untrained and little was possible that a native force could do to support them.

The white blood of the earthenware may be easily quenched, but, though the story goes aright, the Natives, on the contrary, who were accompanied by only a small number of tried and trusted Natives, then rallied for the direct purpose, and harassed the insurgents so effectively, that Monday morning the rebellion had been broken, and Chilembwe shot a few days later tried to cross the border into Portuguese East Africa. That he was not caught, brought to trial, and publicly hanged was a masterpiece, for the hands of Native law believed firmly, and many still believe, in the power of his "medicine," and was able to evade the white man and escape with impunity.

Molted by German Officers.

More of the facts above-mentioned are set forth in the narrative of Mr. Norman, who contents himself with describing the work of a volunteer patrol in one particular instance; if, however, this interesting article be read with this brief summary, the reader will obtain an impression of a very serious incident, all too often forgotten, in the history of Native advance and progress for self-government.

The Chilembwe had been compelled to seek drastic measures by German officers, who, with improved bows and arrows, captured him during the time of his flight.



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UVAROV ON THE LOCUST PROBLEM.

OUR WARNING TO THE TERRITORIES.

OF Future Locust Invasions.

In the second week of May immense swarms of migratory Locusts invaded neighbouring provinces, and made their appearance in the territories belonging to them. As in 1931, swarms of this locust species, known as the Uganda, Kenya and Tanganyika Locust, have proved very favourable for the breeding of the locust, and at this moment practically all provinces of Uganda and Kenya and most of Tanganyika are infested with eggs or hatching swarms, while in some areas the hatching of hoppers has commenced. The extent of the mass invasion is still unknown, but it is evident from the recent history of locust invasions in many countries abroad, that there is no reason to hope for a rapid diminution of the outbreak.

On the contrary, the latest reports from the Sudan and from Nigeria are very favourable. In Nigeria the number of swarms increased considerably in early October, and large laying has commenced. The progeny of locusts bred in Nigeria usually migrates rapidly eastward, the streams already present in the Sudan and large numbers will be augmented with the movement of fresh immigrants from West Africa. From the Sudan a large number of swarms present in the central and southern provinces are expected shortly to invade Uganda and Kenya, already a few small-sized swarms which, in their turn, will almost certainly move farther south into Tanzania and Northern Rhodesia, and areas in the Belgian Congo have also reportedly been invaded by locusts of the same species, and a large exchange of swarms takes place between that country and East Africa. In addition, another species, the Red Locust (*Nomadacris septentrionalis* (Say)), is also moving in large numbers in the Belgian Congo. Some forms of this species have been known to the author to appear in Uganda.

IMMEDIATE CONTROL MEASURES.

Ordinary and only reasonable policy of locust control is organisation on a scale sufficiently large to insure complete extermination of the pest throughout the whole area of its mass appearance. The enormous extent of the territories invaded at present makes such a policy actually impracticable. It is, however, to argue that an anti-locust campaign on a colossal scale, though an expense which could not be seriously considered even in normal times, still less in the present crisis. Moreover, assume that the funds necessary, equipment, and labour were available, a campaign of extermination on a scale which could be guaranteed to complete the infested territories in East Africa would be very difficult if not, or severely inhibited, since it cannot be

probably the case that a later authorisation to locate Dr. Uvarov, of the Imperial Institute of Entomology, who recently prepared a detailed memorandum on the African locust problem, for the use of the Executive Council of the four East African Colonies, contains with the Colonial Office.

The document is as follows:

"We are pleased to make pleasant to you, but leaving to you, from our own the real value of our services, expert of world-wide repute, we are pleased to grant official permission to publish the above facts, so far as they have already been communicated to us well within the collection of our readers, that it is necessary for us to produce them. Having had

penetrated hitherto to the limits of roads, and others penetrate the vast immensity of sleeping African lands. Again, continuing in its increasing force, the pest has spread into new fields, wider than all efforts to eradicate it up to the time of the last discussions allow. All this means that the organisation of an effective campaign of locust extermination in East Africa is a task of the utmost difficulty, beyond practical possibility."

It has already been confined to the local Government early in the year, during the last session, but more recently every effort is being made to concentrate all efforts and resources upon the extermination of the locusts, as soon as possible in all areas where the presence constituted an immediate danger to the crops.

The general policy has been pursued during the last upper campaign, i.e., May till 1st June, as follows, the basis of the basis for the new campaign, which is just beginning:

DEVICES EMPLOYED AND SUGGESTED.

A wide range of control methods is used, but the most successful and cheapest baits, which are the most effective of all methods. The use of poisoned baits is particularly suitable when the organisation is based on co-operation of farmers, because the application of baits is very simple and does not require any apparatus. During the last upper campaign it was found in certain parts of East Africa that the average consumption of baits per acre was 100 lbs per acre, and because this was done by self-gardening movement in the Imperial colonies, the methodology for this was to be kept to investigate the reasons for the failure of baits, and to advise on the technique of their application, which would be suitable under conditions. Mr. G. B. Johnson, Special Officer in charge of the Local Institutes, who are now engaged in locust control by baits in the Sudan, has been sent to Uganda, and it is hoped that his findings will be of great value to the organisation of the new campaign.

The use of flame-throwers has again often suggested, but recent experience in East Africa, where this method was extensively used, showed that it is very costly, nor always applicable, and dangerous to the operators. Special experiments arranged in many places obtained the following results: Direct spraying of settled locusts with kerosene is just as effective, cheaper, and safer than any other.

The use of aeroplanes for driving locusts from the dry with dry poisons has been advocated, but the results of this method in other countries are not encouraging, the cost being prohibitory, and the results uncertain. Certain special types of aircraft, however, for example, may be more suitable, but this question has not yet been studied.

Another method often suggested is the use of gases. However, the respiratory system of man is very different from that of the locust, animal, and the effects of gases generally seem to mankind usually disappointing. Certain gases, like carbon dioxide, are applied with success, but only in small doses, while it appears impossible to wash in man, due to the high concentration of that would be necessary for locust control. This method has to be studied experimentally before a final decision is reached, meantime there is no justification for its introduction in practice now.

In the last war's more primitive methods of control are now owing to the possible side effects when baits are eaten, although with the minimum amount of baits the side effects are negligible.

Locusts flying in swarms are sometimes sprayed directly, introduced by various means. This measure only prevents swarms from settling on a plant, but does not affect them fatally.

Any suggestions as to new control methods, as well as the local departments of agriculture, the Uganda Government have a marked interest in the extermination of swarms, and a person who can suggest such methods, which can be adopted, will be greatly appreciated.

THE OUTLOOK.

While it can be satisfactorily stated that no major invasions can be expected in the near future, the ultimate from long-term view point, however, is not fully clear. The coming campaign will not be the last, and probably the last, prediction, when the actual knowledge of location and their habitats in East African colonies is still very limited, the pressure of the population, and the increase of the establishments of agriculture, will continue to increase, and therefore the invasions will continue for at least another 10 years, and possibly much longer.

Moreover, this is not the first invasion. The experience

periodically through the wetter months are not yet known, and the way to control the pest in case of serious local species, there can be no doubt, there is that a continuous and systematic experience of the last few years will do more to assist with the necessary information, and the economic consequences of such a pest will still further assist in the present battle against the cultivated areas and the loss of millions of dollars.

In experience, the organization of techniques of control gained during the present locust crisis undoubtedly serve to increase the efficiency of future pest control measures. The same may however be said of most discouraging, for it is scarcely probable that vast areas will be permitted to spread over so many countries; the problem of controlling a pest under African conditions becomes not perhaps difficult, but quite impossible in practice, unless the means of control in the areas affected shall be no less than that these conditions will permit. In any case, the methods which operate the present invasion from time to time.

Action to Prevent Further Invasions.

These considerations make it apparent that the work and methods which would have to be undertaken in the future. The evidence gathered at the Royal Institute of Entomology suggests that invasions of locusts in Africa have their origin in certain definite breeding areas, where locust swarms gradually spread over the continent. A portion of the continent has permanent breeding areas, which appear to be relatively small in number, and are probably not a great extent. In the discovery of these areas must constitute the first step toward efficient locust control in the future, based not on the mere defence of crops, but on the prevention of invasion by exterminating the swarms before they have left the breeding areas.

It was with this purpose in view that a Locust Committee of the Economic Advisory Council was appointed in 1903, to devise plans for extensive research on the breeding areas, migration routes, habits, and methods of control of the invading African pests. The Committee has put forward a scheme of locust research, calculated for five years, which has found support from all Colonial Governments concerned. The Empire Marketing Board has agreed to contribute towards the scheme an amount equal to that contributed by all Colonies combined.

The actual work has been entrusted to the Imperial Institute of Entomology, and is carried out along two main lines. One is the collection and summarizing of all available information on locusts concerning their breeding, migrations, etc., in all countries of Africa and adjoining parts of Asia. Another line of research consists of the actual investigations of breeding areas by expert entomologists appointed solely for this purpose. The work of the Institute has produced some important results, and already a great deal more is known on locusts than two years ago. The scientific and practical value of the Institute's work has received full recognition at the international meeting of specialists engaged in locust work, which took place in September last in Russia. The Governments of the countries concerned agreed to co-operate in the Institute's work by supplying all information on locusts.

The information is now being received from fifteen British and twenty-five foreign countries and territories, and a connected picture is being of the general situation with regard to locusts. All the information is being collected and indexed by experts, and in this way a particular aspect of the locust problem is easily obtained.

Photograph for the Fund.

The final practical value of the locust control work depends principally on its continuance. Some method of securing funds must be pointed out. It is suggested that contributions may be collected in the following manner. A Board of Directors may be formed, and each member of the Board may be given a seat on the board, and a place on the committee, to be renewed every year. This will necessitate a central organization, and it is difficult to conceive of a better or more general organization for this work, because of the general interest which it would唤起. Such a body seriously affect the future development of tropical Africa.

A native has died in Vila Bery, S. E. A. following an unusual incident. He was pulling ants out of a hole by their tails, and after capturing them he was way beyond his hand in the hole again. He unfortunately lost hold of the tail of a scorpion, which bit him on the hand, and his hand has since lost the power of movement.

EAST AFRICA'S

WHO'S WHO

No. 1 General Staff Office
Levin, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., A.D.C.



Copyright 1911
Many men who English soldiers, refugees have settled in Kenya. Brigadier-General Levin is the only one who is an A.D.C. to The King. After leaving Cambridge he joined the King's Regiment in 1895 and transferred to the 10th Hussars ten years later. During wartime served with the Mounted Infantry through the South African War, winning the D.S.O. and two mentions in despatches. In the European War he was six times mentioned in despatches, made Major-Colonel, awarded the C.B., M.C., and the Russian Order of St. Anne, and appointed A.D.C. to the King. Units disbanded he was Colonel of the Commonwealth Rangers. Now he is Commandant of the Nyandar District of the East African Force. He began early and made great at Corunna, but soon concentrated on agriculture and horticulture. He has a large farm, a high-yield dairy, a large garden, a green house, and other plantations, and has built a large and comfortable house for himself and his wife. When, after the death of Mrs. Levin, he came home in 1901, he decided to live on a farm to earn his living, and after a few weeks' time next, he had bought three acres of 15,000 million, who knew his gentle virtue were not surprised that he himself with such energy into the business. He is an author, and also a scholar.

DECEMBER 18, 1931

PERSONALIA.

Mr. J. Blaser has left for Mombasa by

Mr. S. A. Johnson has arrived from India.

Miss Margaret French, amateur tennis champion of Canada, has arrived in Nairobi.

Mr. H. W. Parker, District Officer in Uasin Gishu, has returned home on leave.

Mr. A. A. Armitage has been appointed honorary Scout Commissioner for East Africa.

Mr. C. G. Green is on his way back from London to Nairobi after being away for six months.

Colonel G. G. Griffith, C.M.G., has been elected chairman of the Nakuru Municipal Board.

Mr. and Mrs. R. A. Pelham have reached England from Tanganyika, having travelled via South Africa.

Mr. J. Mortimer has been re-elected as proposed as Parklands member of the Nairobi Municipal Council.

Mr. W. J. Fox, the Seringa coffee planter, a member of labour committee, has been revising his bush-hut at Kipalo.

Mr. G. Clifford, of Nanyuki, and Miss Evelyn Margaret Harbour-Clarke, were recently married in Nairobi.

Mr. J. L. and Mrs. J. J. Jones, the captain and wife of the Mombasa Golf Club, Mr. J. L. Jones, died in the summer.

Mrs. James Nicol has taken over the office of general manager of the British Central Africa Company.

Mr. N. E. Whiting, a former resident of the feature Rhodesia, has decided to return to Africa to return in the spring.

The sudden death at Kisumu is reported of Captain W. A. Smith, a well-known author of the "Sulphur" series.

Congratulations to Mr. N. N. Seker, who has been appointed a local director in East Africa of Barclays Bank (D.C.L.).

Mr. D. Leechman has assumed charge of the new district of Paraniwa, and Mr. A. D. Thompson of the Malu district.

Mr. G. R. P. Rutherford has been appointed editor of the *East African Rhododendron*.

Mr. T. D. Strop has taken up the chairmanship of the Nairobi branch of the National Bank of Canada, a former manager of the Valparaíso branch.

Mr. F. J. H. and Mrs. J. A. Luck, Assistant District Officers in Paraniwa, have arrived home on leave from Mombasa and Misima respectively.

Mr. J. S. Jackson, of the London firm of which he is a partner, who intends to visit London on Saturday on his last stop before returning to Kenya.

Mr. Sean MacCabe exhibited at the Claridges Hotel, Brook Street, a collection of eleven most panels, among which are some of hunting scenes in central Africa.

The final of the Uganda Golf Club championship was recently played in Kampala between Messrs. Macmillan and Scott, the latter winning with a score of 4 under par.

Miss V. McMillan one of the British delegates sent to London has stated that during the time she was in England she turned to Hinduism from a visit to India.

The Rev. W. G. Hall, who has been a missionary in Kenya for the last ten years, was recently ordained in London and is now entitled to assist in the European Church.

Mr. F. N. Melland is to lecture at the School of Oriental Studies on Jan. 20 on "The Natural Resources of Africa," and on Feb. 10 on "The Colonies in White-African Africa."

Commander L. Lockhead, who has recently been commanding the British and Indian Railway steamer s.s. Robert Gordon on Lake Albert, is shortly expected home on leave.

We regret to learn of the sudden death in South Africa shortly after his return from England, of Mr. A. Shewell, a director of Assurance Robertson & Sons (South Africa), Ltd.

Mrs. E. C. Harries, Kay, who recently stayed with her first law, Mrs. Oswald C. Harries, in Nairobi, has returned to Kenya a few months hence. At present she is staying in Garwen.

Mr. Harold Tate, B. Barnes, who was recently married in Nairobi to Miss Joan Gunning Barnes, is the only son of Sir John Gunning Barnes, B.E., joint managing director to the Kenya Government.

Captain D. MacM. The, O.M.C., who has been serving as a pilot to the British Residency in Zanzibar, has arrived home on leave. He has resided in Zanzibar for the past seven years.

We regret to report the death in Eldoret of Mr. J. C. Smith, well known in Kenya as a trainer and jockey. Mr. Smith, who died from injuries received from a kick from a horse he was bearing in the livery stable.

The lion "Lulu" of Westeraria, who recently flew through East Africa on her way to the Cape, is shortly expected to cross the country from her round Africa flight, and will make the next stopover at Durban. Dr. McIntosh.

We regret to learn of the death of Mrs. Hilda Hutchinson, widow of the late Rev. H. Hutchinson, who died only the week before his ride. Captain West went, to the Belgian Congo in 1870, remains there to this day.

EAST AFRICA

Since Hardinge's retirement, Mr. J. C. M. Sturges, formerly Governor of British Somaliland, has been recently appointed Governor of the Colony of British Honduras, and Sir George H. Dyer, who has been Acting Governor of the Colony of British Somaliland, has been appointed Governor of British East Africa.

Colonel Rennie, Acting Governor of Uganda, Bishop of Uganda, was born in Birkenhead at the age of 21 in 1875. He has also visited Egypt and the Sudan; for it is only since 1920 that those two countries were made a separate colony.

The new agreement is announced between Lieutenant Commander Reginald G. S. R. N. Fred of the Uganda Administration and Miss Alberta Warde, younger daughter of Professor W. H. Ward, Vice-Chancellor of University College, Liverpool.

The first elephant conversation between Brussels and Leopoldville in the film of 1930 occurred last week from Mons. De Gasaert, Belgian Minister of the Colonies, to Col. Pierremont, General Officer Commanding the Force Publique.

Mr. D. F. Basson, Chairman of the Uganda Company, which has been in abeyance for the winter, Major V. M. Crowley, another member of the Executive Council of the East African State, will also be abroad for the next couple of months.

Before the day before Christmas, Captain H. A. Traub, the District Commissioner, Mombasa, presented the M.V. Valley Sports Club in recognition of his efficiency, unselfish attitude, initiative and energy's particularly in combating the locust invasion.

Col. Justice Montgomery, M.R.C., M.S., formerly of the Royal Engineers, now of the Royal Engineers, was granted leave of absence by the State of the colonies, at London yesterday for a visit to the Gold Coast, Aden, Leone, and the Gambia. He is due to sail to East Africa about the end of April.

The Committee composed to consider the question of moving the capital and neighbouring districts consists of the other Navy Commissioner, Mr. E. D. T. French, Pritchard Brown, Lt. Col. H. MacNamara, the Hon. W. C. Mitchell, Lt. Col. Colonel W. K. Tucker, the District Commissioner for Nairobi, and the Naval Attaché Officer.

Colonel T. G. L. Tolson, the Secretary of Zanzibar, who has carried the post since 1920, has been appointed Governor of the 10,000 square miles of the East African Colony for eleven years. His appointment was confirmed by the East African Council of 1930, and he is Acting Governor of Tanganyika Territory, all its authorities being in Administration.

Colonel Siddeh, Carlson, the well-known Executive settler, has arrived in Uganda from London to which he expects to return in three or four weeks' time. In the War he was severely wounded while serving with the infantry in the Mesopotamia front, but owing to hospital superannuation referred to the army medical department, he did not go back to the front.

Miss Lucy Newell, the woman missionary who some time ago drove 30,000 guineas in an ambulance to Bruderhof, the Company's headquarters, in Germany, Lieutenant-Colonel Newell, aide-de-camp to Sir Joseph Henry Hayes, Governor of Kenya. The Brude is the daughter of Sir George of the Royal Engineers, former Member of Parliament for Surrey.

It is reported that Mr. Broadbent, the Hon. Mr. Secretary, & M. D. S. Q., director of the East African Land, Timber and Railways Company Ltd., is visiting Kenya on behalf of that company as its representative, but is in the Colony in a purely private capacity. On his way home from the company's property in Pietermaritzburg, South Africa.

Lieutenant-Colonel F. C. Bickler, N.I.M.R.A., Assistant Engineer Superintendent of the Kenya and Uganda Railway, has arrived home from Mombasa, where he had won his popularity in official life, was held in high regard by the yachting enthusiasts. As keen member of the Mombasa Yacht Club, he was recently elected Commodore for 1930, and is.

Mr. C. W. Hayes-Miller, of the Kenya Administrative Service, and Miss Winifred Pauline Weston, youngest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. W. W. Weston, of Minehead, Somerset, were married in Mombasa just before Christmas. The bridegroom, who has served in Kenya during the eleven years, is a member of the East African Corporation from 1905 to 1911.

Mr. J. C. M. Sturges, the new Governor of East Africa, has come up with a new proposal to be called "Waporo," to advise British film producers regarding the best looks for filming in various parts of the Empire and the cost of production. Mr. Sturges, a well-known man, many of our readers in Tanganyika and Portuguese East Africa, amongst the best game scenes in "The Four Feathers," his wife starred in "The White Queen," was young enough in 1914 to be a

during the recent session of the Central Rhodesian Legislative Council they had Moore protected against the cold persistent, that propionate flavoring added to the bath oil. Sir the Earl and Countess of Athlone, in their stiff type that it looks like a case of the old custom of perseverance, the Queen, replied that the Government had decided to do away with the country, and the people allowed to go abroad.

BOMRIL has saved my life again!



PERSONALIA (continued)

Mrs. G. V. W. M. Moore, this country's first "Funda" or "Big Matatu," whose cabin door is inscribed "Kamala's Cabin" and who is known as "Kamala" throughout East Africa, has been appointed Manager of the Uganda Gold and Mineral Mining Company, Ltd., of the Kenya Gold and Mineral Mining Company, Ltd., and of the railway Administration of the Uganda Railways and Harbours, Ltd., and of the drawing of the Public Works Department of the Uganda Government, and of the Swanzy Construction Office.

At the meeting of the St. African Branch of the Imperial League held at 4 p.m. on Saturday at the Empire House, St. James's Street, S.W. 1, Mr. E. T. Mayer will give a short talk on the homeward flight from Kenya. Anyone interested in East Africa is invited to attend, but it would be a convenience if a postcard could be sent beforehand to the Hon. Secretary of the Branch indicating an intention to be present.

Captain R. G. Wright-Nooth, M.C., who has been appointed Deputy Director of Public Works in Northern Rhodesia, served in East Africa for three years before the War during which he saw service in the East African campaign, receiving the M.C. and being twice mentioned in despatches. He was in charge of the Survey and construction of the Magadi branch of the Kericho-Uganda Railway in 1911. Since the War he has served in Antigua and British Guiana.

Captain H. A. ("Babs") White, who has repeatedly visited East Africa on behalf of the Field Museum, has again arrived in the Colony to continue his investigations. Among the members of his present expedition are Mrs. Woolworth Donoghue and Mr. Guy Cooper, the last Film Editor of the *White Star Line* of New York, Africa, recently though, has been spent in England by the Field Museum.

We deeply regret to learn of the death of Mrs. Lloyd, wife of Mr. George A. B. Lloyd, one of the pioneer missionaries of Uganda, now 75 years of Combe Down, Bath. Mr. and Mrs. Lloyd were married in Uganda in 1890, and she was a constant helper to her husband in his work among the Rongas and other tribes, some of whom at that time still practised cannibalism. East Africans will sympathise sincerely with Archdeacon Lloyd, and there is only one Mr. Cyril Lloyd Brown since in Uganda.

Sir Humphrey Berkeley, Chairman of the British East Africa Corporation, is one of the nine members of the Empire Committee set up by the Federation of British Industries under the chairmanship of Sir Arthur Duckworth, President elect of the F.B.I., to carry out an ongoing study of Empire trade problems and the future of the Empire trade. The other members are Lord Barnby, past President of the I.B.A.; Dr. Hugo First, Chairman, General Electric Co.; Mr. Alexander Falke, Chairman, John Walker & Sons, Ltd.; Mr. Frank D'Arcy, Vice-chairman of the Royal Automobile Association; Mr. J. C. L. G. Macmillan, Director of the Standard Motor Company; Mr. Charles Gauntlett, Chairman, Permanent Bonded Coal Trusts; Mr. Justice Piggott, distinguished barrister; Mr. Ernest Spender, and Mr. Donald Scott, Secretary.

MR. JAMES KELLY, Artisan and Manager, Brightfield, left, with C. G. G. G. D. of Africa, following his arrival in Nairobi yesterday after a long absence from the continent. Mr. Kelly, who has been managing director of the Zanzibar Fisheries Company, has returned to his old home in Kenya, temporarily relinquishing control of his paper in East Africa.

The wings are granted to Mr. Sankhaulal by Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth, to wear the insignia of the fifth class of the Order of the Briliant Cross of Zanzibar, conferred upon him by the Sultan, in recognition of valuable services rendered by him as assistant manager to the Zanzibar Government.

Paula Hailes, whose solo tour of East and South Africa to the Cape and back was a great success, has been one of the most remarkable girls of the day. Her tour, however, has just obtained her certificate for bird-living, being the first woman in Great Britain to take this qualification.

MR. CHARLES BONSONBY → RESIGNS

Of Managing Director of the *Uganda Company*.

Mr. Charles Bonsonby, who has been managing director of the British Central Africa Committee since 1922, to-day resigns from his active management. He will retain his position as a director and will visit East Africa to complete his East African Committee's project. He has been an active worker in the public movements designed to assist the territories. He has been a member of the Advisory Committee appointed by the Secretary of State to advise the East African Dependencies. He is a member of the London African Protection Committee, a Member of the Executive Council of the Joint East African Board, Vice-Chairman of the East African Section of the London Chamber of Commerce, and a member of its S.S.A.L. Sub-Section, a founder of the British Empire Producers' Organisation, of the newly-formed Empire Tobacco Federation, and of the African Society, and Vice-President of the East Africa Dinner Club, and all those bodies have found him a constant attendant at their meetings, a young friend, his countenance and a congenial companion when wider interests were prevalent. When contrasting his views regarding the opinions of Nyasaland officials, he discussed problems and projects from the African's African standpoint. For the last year he has been a director of the Uganda Company, Ltd.

Mr. Charles Bonsonby, Managing Director of the Uganda Company, Ltd., has been succeeded by Mr. J. C. L. G. Macmillan, who has been a director of the company since 1922. Mr. Macmillan is a member of the London African Protection Committee, a member of the Executive Council of the Joint East African Board, Vice-Chairman of the East African Section of the London Chamber of Commerce, and a member of its S.S.A.L. Sub-Section, a founder of the British Empire Producers' Organisation, of the newly-formed Empire Tobacco Federation, and of the African Society, and Vice-President of the East Africa Dinner Club, and all those bodies have found him a constant attendant at their meetings, a young friend, his countenance and a congenial companion when wider interests were prevalent. When contrasting his views regarding the opinions of Nyasaland officials, he discussed problems and projects from the African's African standpoint. For the last year he has been a director of the Uganda Company, Ltd.

GAME FISH IN KENYA RARE

Excellent Sport for the Anglers.

The population of Kenya is rapidly increasing, more than one-half is under 18 years of age, but the 200,000 beautiful streams and bracing mountain air in the mountain slopes of the streams wind through rich forest vegetation. In the great contrast of the green jungle and the savanna, the trap is the increasing number of tourists and their desire to take a holiday. temples, while some rivers must be left for the future.

Thus writes Mr. R. Deni, the fish expert of the Kenya Game Department. In the report for 1932, The author quotes on enjoying the delights of the rod in Kenya as follows: "A very great achievement for so long and exact scientific work of the year."

During the year the Gacini River, which flows into Kenya through Meru, was stocked with a main source on the mountain lakes, the tributaries of the Tana River, the Maralal River, which also produced rainbow trout in numbers too great to count, the same fish which are found in Lake Victoria.

In the river Lainet, a lake of about five miles, has been introduced to Tilapia, which, of which now supply tens of millions of tons of vegetation of the flower and vegetable gardens. Mr. Deni watched them eating the leaves of lettuce, radishes and broad beans which had been covered by a rise of water. The remains of the catchers are not recordable probably because impracticable. The catchers of the lake were to be spotted by pied kingfisher, grey, red and black.

Tilapia form an important item in the food ladder of the black bass, introduced in February, to the extent that it is proved that the aromatic fish are grown at least 100 lbs. in about one year and a month. And they have been spotted after being fifteen months in the lake, just under two years of age.

By a most fortunate concatenation of circumstances the 150,000 trout over 100,000 fished in England during the year met with disaster, and only "escapists" survived to swim Kenya streams.

So far, rainbow trout have had pride of place in records with the 100 lbs. fish caught some years ago in the Karanayu River. Now a brown trout of 100 lbs. from the Karanayu River has beaten the record. Tuso, in the Aberdare, has produced many brown trout of from 10 lbs. to 100 lbs. the Shaita and Ong'atob Rivers on Mount Kenya, the Rivers of the Aberian and Nguru Lakes, and the streams which enter Lake Victoria, continue to yield good basket fish.

Stately tree ferns add yet another to the many charms of Kenya. The Kikuyu, Meru, Embu, Mombasa, and a world over.

ENTRY FOR 1932 LUCIFER COMPETITION

First African Golfer Please Note?

African golfers who contemplate taking part in the Lucifer Competition Society's competition may apply to their estate before May 30. The competition is open to any British or foreigner resident in or to established golf clubs in the overseas Empire. The play at Walton Heath on July 3 and 4, 1932, must be golfers whose lowest handicap is 18 or under, and must be resident in the overseas Empire at the date of entry. The competition will consist of 36 holes to be played under handicap, 18 holes being played on each day.

Entries which should be addressed to Captain C. J. Lewis, C.S.E., 18 Grosvenor Street, London, S.W.1, must state the address having regard to a recognised club together with a certificate of address and an address in Scotland and an appropriate letter of application in the county. All those entries in the competition are treated by the secretariat of the Lucifer Golfing Society at a sum of £100. The Mansion House, London, presided over by the Lord Mayor of London, Mr. John, who is himself a Lucifer member. The secretary will be given the information that ability to be present at the dinner.

APRIL

SIR JOHN BYRNE'S FAITH IN KENYA

Kenya Country in Which to Spend a Holiday.

Sir John Byrne, the Governor of Kenya, is definitely making his name known by two "news-cinematographs" in his theatres, which will be installed in the Nairobi cinema and thousands of cinemas all over the Colony, including the following:

"I have absolute faith in the future of Kenya. With hard work, graft and determination European settlers will place agriculture on a firm and lasting basis. But the highlands are not only, as the farmers indeed, would strongly advise those with moderate incomes, who settle down to beautiful surroundings with singing and flowing streams at their doors, to go to the plains and judge for themselves. Much of it is a fine country in which to make their home and rear up their children. And here the big game hunting is excellent. The Government's desire is to do all it is possible to do for education, in improving health and agriculture, and for the production of meat, organically reared, in the Reserves which have for half a century been reserved in this State for the Native inhabitants, and which extend to approximately 100,000 square miles of the Colony. This, including the frontier districts, is the most fertile land in East Africa."

It is estimated that Kenya will be inhabited by over three million people.

PERSONAL CONCESSIONS

"Private—not financial—concessions are now accepted by the Government in this column at the request of the members of the Legislative Assembly. For the sake of two or three advertisements there is an additional charge of 1s. per insertion towards cost of advertising fees. Advertisements reaching 'Kenya', 91, Great Titchfield Street, London, W.1, after Tuesday morning will not appear until the following Friday. In Memorandum announcements can be inserted for one year—speculates."

BIRTH

Mrs. ELLIE At Newlands, Glasgow, on November 2nd to Mrs. wife of Gordon E. ELLIE, G.P.O. Clerk, Siam (Malaya), daughter.

ENGAGEMENT

THE ENGAGEMENT is announced of Mr. ALBERT STANLEY HARTLEY, Agricultural Officer, Kenya, 1920, and Native Planter of Houghton Hall, I.L., 1920, of Cheshire, Dumfriesshire, B. and Thomas, Mayo, Ireland.

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MARY ANN HILL On November 10, 1931, at the church of the Fishermen, Nairobi, Mary Ann Hill, 21, of 10, C. Street, Nairobi, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. G. C. Hill, 42, Lynwood, greatest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. G. C. Hill, Indian Affairs, R.D.

AFRICAN LANGUAGES

AFRICAN LANGUAGES can be learnt in London in institutions such as Swami, Chinmoy, India, Sikkyu, Bengal, Arabic, Hayes, Ibo, Yoruba, etc., the Mandarins, and Gujarati, Indian, Persian, Native teachers at The School or OUTSTUDIES, 10, Grosvenor Gardens, London, S.W.1.

APPROPRIATE DESIRES

ENGLISHMAN, 29, single, 18 years, commences his studies in India, U.P. Central Labour Institute, Hindustan, shortly proceeding Mysore, Open-air schools, plantations, Ecclesiastical references. Will be No. 1 at 4, 1st Floor, Grosvenor Gardens, London, S.W.1.

KENYA FOR MEDIUM INCOMES
Mr. D. A. Johnson at Moi, in a position to obtain a house in the Nairobi area, blocks away. Mental note. Mr. D. A. Johnson, 29, single, 18 years, Mysore, India, H.P. University, where fruit and honey bees are raised. Good couple could live comfortably on a £100 income. Incorporated with Carreras, 25, Grosvenor Gardens, London, S.W.1.

PUBLIC EXPENDITURE IN UGANDA.

SINCE 1920 we have had a general sense of the size of the country's budget deficit existing in Uganda. And defied the statement of the Accounting of the S.E.A. East African Board that the Uganda Administration was "extravagant" responsible for an impossibly inflationary increase in 1920-21 and 1920-21. William said, "salaries are too high." But the figures do not add up. In fact, the figures do not add up. Every known return on top of that that is available on the surface reads:

"The total revenue was £1,000,000,000.00. The total public production was £1,000,000,000.00. It was stated that when 1922-23 increased which was £1,000,000,000.00. The revenue had exceeded the production by £1,000,000,000.00. This was £1,000,000,000.00. In 1923-24 the revenue was £1,000,000,000.00. The production was £850,000,000.00. The difference between the two was £150,000,000.00. The official figure was £1,000,000,000.00. The officials in 1924-25 claimed £1,000,000,000.00. The difference was £373,876."

THE STUDY OF EAST AFRICAN FORESTRY.

EAST AFRICA appears to be receiving satisfactory attention from the Imperial Forestry Institute. In October, 1931, from the report for 1930-31, we learn that the scientific staff were sent to Northern Rhodesia, Nyasaland, Uganda, and the Sudan, and a touring party is now in preparation for Southern Rhodesia, Nyasaland, Uganda. The preparation of a forest map of the whole of East Africa is in progress.

Post-graduates are working at Gombe, Uganda, and Nogoma, Kenya, while a large number of students are engaged in Northern Rhodesia. It is intended to begin also in the same year, covering a wider area. Some East African Conifers and Fagus now belong to the Royal Botanic Garden, Kew.

An important investigation has been undertaken by the State Surveyor, entomological grouping of species and genera of Moths and Butterflies. This method, begun by Professor of Entomology University, Bradford, and carried on since 1888 on the forest trees, has now a total estimated value of £10,000 per annum for the charge of the laboratory.

BULL RUNTS IN PEMBA, ZANZIBAR.

A recent article in *Zanzibar Times* describes the custom.

THE custom of *Bengi*, bull runts, is one of the most interesting moments of the customs of the people by the Portuguese during the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries. This consists of a fight, even and death, on the Iberian model, and carried out with many scenes of the excitement of the real thing. Elaborate plans are made for the more important spectacles and the safety of the ladies is ensured by their being penned together in a strongly constructed stockade.

In a battle the bulls undertaken with the bull of the other party flushed in front of the bull Native matadors induce the admiration of the onlookers and spectators and then, before the battle of bravado, precisely as is done so numerously in Portugal, it must be admitted that the bull is informed that these entertainments exhibit a certain subtlety in eluding the rushes of the bull and, if it manages to do so, it is only occasionally that the latter has the satisfaction of putting him to attack home or away, or on the other party of the阅读者.

Nevertheless, to repeat, the bull which is always a courageous animal, is not killed or tortured to death, and the death of his martyrdom is a mild punishment for the injuries he has suffered, and his devotees to sacrifice him to the gods, according to their directions. The whole ritual should last 30 days and the dimmest damage to the soul of a bull is regarded as an offence which lies prone and open to the judgment of the gods.

A few weeks ago the author was invited to a Zanzibari Earl's gate British Legion Pub for a half-night, which was attended by the usual crowd of British expatriates.

RESTRICTION OF COPPER PRODUCTION.

THE most notable this year in the copper-mining world was the success of the negotiations with the American smelters to conclude a new agreement for the future of the S.E.A. Copper Production Control Scheme. Notwithstanding the general good will shown in the curtailing of production by 10% by some American smelters, there was no compunction on the part of the others to do the same. This connection alone could fail to corroborate the well-known statement that mining is a disease, and nothing for it but a cure. The apocalyptic figure of 150,000 tons for the coming year, however, is probably a bit of a fib, but contemporary news indicate that 100,000 tons per annum is a maximum output, and on this basis it seems the best that could be reckoned out for the year. At the beginning of next year, under the scheme, tonnes in force, there will be certainly not less than 550,000 tons in stocks deemed available for consumption, excluding all possible stocks held by the U.S. smelters and manufacturers in their own yards.

150,000 tonnes is the starting point, a refusal of charter to import 800,000 probable minimum price of head, cost of insurance and health restored, and quick delivery elsewhere. There is no objection to some voluntary production arrangement of the highest satellites are maintained, etc., etc., and the proposed scheme will mean unsatisfactory conditions, a difficult economy, and, I fear, a further reduction in the output. This would be a blow to it in the same period. Restriction is not a cure in kind for an industry that is really over-weighted; it is simply a preference for the slow methods against the off-the-wall ones.

This affair will be of special interest to Northern Rhodesia.

KENYA WANTS A GOLFING SOCIETY.

GOLFING TEAMS IN EAST AFRICA will greet each other on their return from the tour onwards in *Golf* and *Kenya Golf*. The organization section of the Kenya Golfing Society has fruitfully inquiries for the text of a certain "Golfis" and, indeed, the first word of what may be known as the "K.W.H." a golf of base.

Mr. G. C. Campbell has suggested the following song, to be sung to the tune "USA Huntin' We Will Go":

One Merry Men, be young and old,
Who ever "Golf" to play?
And say, we will all encourage both
In our merry day.
Golfing we will go, etc.

Golfing is fine, the wind is right,
The grass smooth, the sun won't set,
Every other's eye is bright,
Each hopes great feasts to eat.

When a golfin' we do see,
We points out that as songs are usually preceded
by a rest, the following are taken from verses composed
in the Blackwood's Edinburgh Review before 1733.

Golfing is fine, the wind is right,
No man can tell how to reach it,
No man can tell how to reach it,
True to me, true to me.

Then, here of my heart, all its praises be sung,
The next year shall drink to you, friends far and near,
And the men of those who no longer appear,
Who have played their last round, and laid over
that pure.
From which the best Gaffer can never rear
Health, happiness, affluence, friendship and fame.
As the fruits and rewards of our favourite sport,
A sport so distinguished, the fair ones appear,
To to give the day, and the world to buy.

It has been known as *USA Huntin'* in America, and it would be interesting to have a list of similar towns in America after East Africa, and to find out whether they are pioneer

A GOOD LION-STORY.

By Captain J. C. H. D. Pitman.

SIR GEORGE GOMBERG, Bishop of Central Tanganyika, was returning from the Kilimandjaro after a very long and fatiguing motor-tour. He had already had his passenger fast asleep with the approach of night, when he endeavoured to make his "home" safe by another trip. Suddenly he heard the roar of a pride of lions, louder than ever before. There was nothing to do but to stop, so he turned his steamer to the lake side and made his way to the left, and soon passed safely ahead of him. Then another roar went "phew!" Having just lost his spaniel, he and his passenger had to mend the boat by the end of the night, with the knowledge that somewhere in the immediate vicinity were a hundred men of lions. Mrs. G. A. Chambers, who told the story at a church meeting in London recently, has the true artist's knowledge that elimination is the essence of Art. She told the story well, leaving the dénouement to the imagination of her audience.

PYGMIES OF THE ITURI FORESTS.

THE Pygmies of Central Africa are a race of sparingly clad savages. Numbers have arrived from Negroes by intermarriage, as is confirmed by the Rev. Dr. P. Scherzer, Professor of Ethnology, after an extended tour through the Belgian Congo for the special purpose of studying these little folk. The Ituri Pygmies, he finds, make no account of the tallest race; the average height is 4 ft. 10 in. men and 4 ft. 4 in. for women, from measurements of over five hundred individuals, who claim that they are certainly the smallest human beings in the world.

The large head on a short neck, the short legs and long arms, the prognathism, the broad nose, the thin lips, the high cheek bones and widely separated eyes give them a strange and unique appearance which is well described by the photograph published in the current issue of *Natura*, in which Dr. Schebesta's interesting article for German *Science*. The relations of the pygmies with their neighbours the Bantu are described as a basis of a word one does not easily having in his connexion, but which appears distinctly Japanese. It is the secret of the author's theory to consider that the pygmies as a whole are more numerous than has been imagined, and he puts the Ituri Pygmy population at from 50,000 to 80,000.

A PILOT'S GUIDE TO EAST AFRICA.

ONE of the pilots on the forthcoming R.A.F. tour to East Africa is Capt. E. H. Lightfoot, R.A.F., a former member of Sir H. G. Glubb's team. With Commander Alan W. Harris is to accompany the flight as a representative of the Air Office, commanding the Middle East. The other pilots belong to the Officers' Flying School and are Captains F. G. Hallinan and R. J. Cooper, flying between certain Provincial and District Commissioner's offices over parts of their districts other than sedimentary or grass.

The flight is due to leave Cairo on May 1st, 1939, where the machines are to remain for the winter. Two propeller-driven aircraft, to start from Nairobi via Mombasa the machine will fly to various parts of Tanganyika, Zanzibar, and Mombasa, Nairobi, Tororo and Lubanga, Egypt, which is hoped to reach before the end of May.

UGANDA, LAKES AND CROCODILES.

By Captain S. J. S. Pitman.

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, R. A. F., Lampeter, Ian MacGowan-Watson in Uganda, is not satisfied with any of the explanations yet advanced to solve the baffling problem of the source of crocodiles from certain parts of Africa. John D. L. has now, however, written among his notes on Uganda:

"In view of the large number of Geologists, Edwards in Uganda and Lakes, etc., in the Belgian Congo, it is difficult to ascertain the fact, have heard no reliable theory offered as account for it. I have, however, recently these facts are of more interest, and the following the great swarms of Albert Nyanza, Victoria Nyanza and Lake Edward, between the two. However, it is said that the cause can only be due to the reason why it has not been traced back to Lakes George and Edward by one of the African Geologists which practically form the northern boundary of Albert and Victoria Nyanza, even though across the latter barrier for the Albert River near its mouth, seems to be the limit."

Speaking particularly about the Uganda Lakes, the possibility of extensive adulteration of the water by chemicals has been carefully investigated. The results obtained do not show why fish should thrive there and grow to such size, and since the only possible breeding grounds are the lakes themselves, the finding of the cause must be left to the experts. Whether there is an adequate amount of fish husbandry in the Uganda Lakes is impossible to say which would be caused by certain numbers of unused units of sheep and cattle, which have to be fed under one condition, and yet remain to be solved. In any case, it is insisted that there are no crocodiles there, and I would know better."

Colonel W. J. Mann, of the R.A.F. 164 Squadron, is as valuable as any man in the world. His knowledge of differences between over ten thousand aircraft, and the fact that he is a prominently situated man in the R.A.F. makes him the best man to advise on the details of individual aircraft and administrative details of aircraft.

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See page 127 for full details.

Please check over this simplified specification:

ENGINE: six cylinder overhead valve type,
 detachable head. 4 bearing crankshaft, 4-strut
 special alloy piston. R.A.C. rating, 26.3 h.p.ALTERNATOR: Full pressure automatic force
 driven, with built-in voltage stabilisation.TRANSMISSION: Full synchromesh four-speed
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STEERING: Bisham rod and lever type.

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WHEELS: 18x6.5x8, with built-in shock absorber.

WHEELBASE: 8 ft. 6 in. Ground clearance, 8 in.

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Heavy cross members.

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Very compact chassis, including

various undercarriage, five wheels, bumpers,
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YOUR TRAVELS

EAST AFRICA'S INFORMATION BUREAU

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

There have recently damaged Tanganyika's roads.

Good prospects for the Sudan economy are reported.

The s.s. "Walmers Castle" has been sold to a ship-breaking company for £13,500.

A new station, named "Zaza", has been opened in the Eastern Province of Tanganyika Territory.

A telephone system has been installed for the convenience of settlers in the Tana district of North Kenya.

It is expected that, owing to damage by Jöchis, the export of sugar from the Sudan will be prohibited.

The last girder in Beira's deep-water wharf extension was placed in position during this week, thus concluding the underwater portion of the work.

Owing to re-enforcement by the copper mining companies of Northern Rhodesia, more than 100 Europeans have been repatriated during the past year.

The Prospecting and Development Syndicate has begun reef mining operations about Forty miles south of the Big Sheep on the Lupu gold fields.

The total revenue of the Tanganyika Railways from April 1 to October 24 amounted to £304,680, compared with £396,357 for the corresponding period of 1930.

The East African branch of the British Medical Association are to hold a general meeting on April 10 next at Nairobi to celebrate the centenary of the Association.

Owing to the continuous badgesession Messrs. G. S. & H. Betz announce that they cannot yet pay the dividends declared, the same having been in arrears since July 1, 1930.

Two Americans have visited Kampala during this week, the spouse of one of the friends being clearly seen in the compound of a large and ornate new National Cathedral.

During the first seven months of 1931 the value of the imports from Northern Rhodesia was 20% in excess of the corresponding figure of 1930, but in excess of only 10% or less than 800,000.

Gold exports from Kenya during January amounted to 14,057 tons, of which 1,627 tons were to Belgium. During the same month the port of Mombasa reported 5,822 tons of sisal, 3,261 tons of sisal were sent to Belgium.

A first return of 1s per share has been issued.

M. Thomas Aspinwall, founder of Nasar, Consolidated, in respect of each share held, shareholders are entitled to receive 1s 6d of a 5/- sum, five Participating Preferred shares and 62½ Ordinary shares in the Nasar Consol-

olidated issues from America, and the Copper Institute of New York has announced the voluntary curtailment of copper throughout the world, although no formal agreement has been drawn up. Output is to be limited generally to approximately 60% of the estimated production capacity.

The North Chaffie and Egyptian Copper (1919) reports that bad trading conditions have resulted in a loss of £600,000 during the past twelve months, in addition £170 has been written off on stocks. While the recent regular debt has been increased by £100,000, the debt balance to be carried forward has therefore been increased from £45,457,76 to £45,550.

At the week's opening of the Egyptian Parliament King Farhad stated that his Government is to reconsider the construction of a barrage at Gebe Aulia in the Sudan. Experts assert that such a barrage will greatly assist the development of Egyptian irrigation, but opponents have their arguments on the fact that it would give British control over the water supply of Egypt, giving the Sudan.

Barclays Bank (A.C. & C.) report a net profit of £402,753 for the year to September 30 last, to which the sum of £16,570 brought forward from the previous year is added, making available a total of £387,183. After deducting dividends of £10,437 for ordinary dividends, £51,005 for Preference dividends, and £59,671 for dividends on B.V. shares, the sum of £227,737 is left to be carried forward.

Natura Rubber Mines, Ltd., announced that an arrangement has been made whereby Ross Antelope Copper Mines and the Selukulu Corporation are to take the rubber estate of 55,000 acres for 1931. The sum of £1,000,000 is to be paid by instalments to the three companies concerned in view of the removal of a clause in the contract by which the total amount represented by the notes of the three companies from two plants instead of three.

East Africans will be interested to hear that the Coast Government, having closed down its Information Bureau in London, the Coast Information Bureau, Ltd., has been registered as a private company with a capital of £100,000 by Lieutenant-Colonel J. H. Levey (the former Commissary to the Government Bureau), and M. E. Levey. The principal objects of the company are to establish and carry on information bureaux in England and other countries and to conduct tourist and travel agencies.

NOTICE

MR. THOMAS ASPINWALL, a leading partner of General Metal Works, Ltd., has died.

He was born in Liverpool, and his own account, dated January 1, 1922, set out to the public attention the history of his life in Kenya and elsewhere.

He will also carry on his usual business of property, insurance, valuations, and other classes of property for Messrs. Aspinwall Brothers, Ltd., and other purposes.

Mr. Aspinwall's Fellow Director, Mr. George Stevenson (Managing Director), a Chartered Accountant, and a Director under the Land and Agricultural Bank of Kenya, has been appointed to act in his place.

Aspinwall announced on late last night that he had sold his 50% interest in his company to Mr. W. T. Young, a director of the firm, and that he had addressed to him to Young Bros., Ltd., Walworth, London, Sixth Avenue, and to the

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GENERAL INFORMATION: Published monthly, and to watch and control East African mail.

EAST AFRICAN COFFEE PRICES.

	Per lb
Kenya	68s. 0d.
Uganda	68s. 0d.
East African	68s. 0d.
Second size greenish	63s. 0d.
London greenish	63s. 0d.
London graded	63s. 0d.
Second size greenish	63s. 0d.

London graded
Second size brownish

68s. 0d. to 68s. 0d.

London's stocks of East African coffee, December, totalled 27,758 bags, compared with 27,757 bags on the corresponding date last year.

Natal. Coffee bags, 1,000 lbs., and 1,200 lbs., K.R.R. coffee, were offered for sale in Durban on December 10 by Messrs. Clegg & Co., Ltd. Sixty lots realised their reserve price of £1.60 per ton and other lots fetched £1.50, £1.55, and £1.60. In all about fifty tons of coffee were sold at an average price of £1.60 per ton, while some three tons of inferior quality were sold at £1.40 per ton. The price of £1.60 per ton is the official price on which it may be converted in coffee by any subscriber to the Natal.

OTHER PRODUCERS.

Markets generally being closed owing to the heavy rainfall, no weekly reports of market prices are now published.

UGANDA ECONOMIC COMMITTEE PROPOSED

To develop the Country's Productivity.

THE Uganda Finance Committee has strongly recommended that a Standing Economic Committee should be created and charged with the functions of submitting to Government proposals concerning the Country's productivity by extending the area annually brought under established crops, by improving Native methods of agriculture so as to increase the yield per acre, and by introducing and developing new crops.

The Committee should be under the chairmanship of the Director of Agriculture and should include representatives of the Provincial Administration, of the Veterinary Department, and of the Native producers. The Committee understands that Government is considering the creation of a Cotton Development Fund and the appointment of a board of commissioners to advise Government with regard to expenditure from the Fund. The Committee consider that this function might also be vested in the proposed Economic Development Committee.

The Standard-Bank of South Africa includes the following notes on East Africa in its current monthly review:

Tanga.—The general tone of the Mombasa Bazaar continues bad, having regard to prevailing conditions elsewhere. The coffee crop estimate for the Nairobi district has been reduced to 7,000 from 5,000 tons, a comment on adverse weather conditions. As a result of the negotiations of local opinion it is difficult to ascertain whether the colony will have an exportable surplus of maize.

Natal.—Barnar business is still very quiet. There has been better inquiry for the old season's coffee from England, and there is a general opinion that demand in England will prove fairly able to the supply.

AN OUTSTANDING EAST AFRICAN CATALOGUE.

Containing the best catalogues of East African coffee, from the leading East African business concerns, the following list of firms is given. It is suggested that the well-known firm of Ward & Sons, Ltd., of London, will produce a book for the catalogue as nothing else seems likely to be of the interest of every East African planter, missionary, or visitor of any kind who is a judge of the value of their products. The catalogue will be of great interest to manufacturers, importers, and export trade, and will follow for its splendour, excellency, and utility, the famous "Illustrated Catalogue of British India," which was recommended to Englishmen dealing with India. The publishers say their colony

Other News of Our Advertisers.

The British Africa Trade Development Corporation, now motorising through East Africa, enter the Bradfield and Messrs. Jeffreys, Malins, Ltd., using Marson's Nappy cars for traversing black cotton soil areas.

An excellent linseed oil has been produced by Messrs. Isler & Co., Ltd., the well known Nigerian oil millers of Calabar, East London, Ltd., who are themselves glad to learn from East Africa in the opinion of their agents.

An increase of nearly 100% in the export sales of General Motors, Ltd., the company manufacturing the well known Vauxhall type of car, reported at their annual meetings, passenger, which have proved most suitable for use in Eastern Africa, are sold throughout the territories by the various establishments of Motor Mart & Exporters, Ltd.

The British East African Broadcast Company, Ltd., has been wound up voluntarily and all its assets transferred to Imperial International Communications, Ltd.

JACOB & CO'S.



GINGER NUTS.

Probably there is no more general favourite among old-fashioned Biscuit makers than Jacob & Co's Ginger Nuts, advertised as always having in favour with confectioners, bakers, and grocers, and the new special tin illustrated above is designed to stimulate this demand.

W. B. JACOB & CO., LTD., DUBLIN, IRELAND.
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3 Shakes Whiter In 3 days.

She decided to try the Kolynos Dry-Brightening Cream. After using Kolynos on her brush, morning and night, nothing was discovered for the first time in her life that her white teeth are as unnatural as sore, spongy gums. After teeth were whitened by 3 shakes, she found that all the dirt and stains of coffee, receives teeth and destroys anything that is in contact with them as to decay - washes away the mordid stains - leaves teeth down to the naked white enamel - without injury.

Also it removes
gums and
teeth.

Kolynos to day

KOLYNOS DENTAL CREAM.

DR. BENGUE'S BALSAM

Reliability and rapidity of action are the causes of the popularity of Dr. Bengue's Balsam. This preparation gives an instant relief in cases of CHROMATISM, NEURITIS AND GOUTY AFFECTIONS.

Valuable for mosquito bites owing to its antiseptic action.

Simple and lucrative application.
BENGUE & CO. LTD., Manufacturers,
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MIS-TO-MOTHERS ON CARE OF BABY

It is amazing how mothers nowadays such as the case of Baby wedged in between the million tales we hear up the running of a room - that they do not appreciate this. That is why St. John's well-loved book "How to Mother" has become such an invaluable home guide in hundreds of homes all over the world. It is a practical work, every little girl can understand fully when she has it handled in her case. If you are serious over it, get what tops a white armful.

Now I have a few words to say and you will be surprised at those famous old men who when the appear made Not only a child would be scared in telling him until he could eat so sure. But now the time has come when you can get a patient and his wife to do a little keeping blood from and to. Your body is hints to Mamas is awaiting you. Why not and I posted for it to John St. John, 222, New Bond Street, London.

Something to interest a mother. I have advised you to help you.

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**MRS. JOHN KELLY ON THE FUTURE OF
RUBBER AND COFFEE.**
ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING, EAST AFRICAN RUBBER
PLANTATIONS LIMITED.

Comparative Interests in East African Estates.

The nineteenth annual general meeting of the British (Selangor) Rubber Plantations Limited was held in the Council Room, 19, Old Bond Street, London, on Dec. 12. Mr. John Kelly, Chairman and Managing Director, presided.

The representative of the auditors having read his notice to attend the meeting and the report of the auditors, the chairman said:

In Mr. Kelly's Speech.

"Gentlemen. You will see from the accounts that there is a loss on trading of £1,100. This is so far after deducting £500 for depreciation and carrying forward a large and strong Reserve; there is a loss of £600 on working capital so bad. Deducted this sum from last year's carry forward of £470 os. 9d.; there remains a balance of £600, or £1,600 at the credit of Profit and Loss.

The company's resources now under review for last year seem will be found thus while the profit is £1,123, and whilst £1600 revenue has been lost £2,028 to date, the latter is the consumed cost in the production of rubber. On the same figure has been reduced by half. The present working capital is £1,600, or £1,700 equivalent. Sum £3,700 in the present working crop of 7,300 lb. the working cost is more than last year, because of the early tapping taking place in May 1930.

The total crop was 3,216 lb., or 2,028 less than in the previous season and shows a substantial reduction. It must be remembered the price of the commodity was £1,000 per ton in September 1930, and it then became necessary to take steps to meet the situation by cutting down consumption in every possible direction, consisting with maintaining the estate in a reasonable state of activity. It took some time before the benefit of this organisation was reflected in the accounts.

The loss of £1,100 on trading was mostly incurred during the first months of our financial year, in the event that there was only about £100. In fact the January/March period showed a profit, and the situation during the months April-June was accounted for by the still further fall in the price of rubber. For June 1st it cost us 262d.

Very Low Costs of Production.

With regard to the future costs, it may interest you to know that the cost of latex for the month of July, August and September is estimated at about 10/- per lb., and the crop cost 10/- per lb. on the basis of estimated cost. I am very hopeful that this figure can be still further reduced, consistent with conservation of methods of tapping, and in my opinion the new plantation industry in East Africa is one of the most efficient organised in the world. Commodity and the above figures confirm my view on this.

I would like to make a statement concerning particularly the 1930/31 crop which was raised by a T.C.P. system. As is everybody's complaint with rubber, the main difficulty is the continuous system which makes up the continuous system, which makes it necessary for the planter, selecting appropriate trees, to do from

does not mean, on the side of this company, that we are tapping all oil, which seems ill informed. It appears to me that by selective tapping, we merely obtain the oil produced in the seed containing part of the tree. We are to tap all oil in the tree, no more than 800 lb. oil can be harvested. This is just to let you know that the estate is not being misused; some of our critics do not appear to be too familiar with the evolution now going place in this industry.

It is a balance sheet drawn up in the usual way and shows investments, debts, stocks, etc., £5,026 15s. 7d. While the editor, having tax etc. Samoa £6,332 0s. 3d. I do not think that there is anything further for me to say in this account, in connection with the Arusha Estate's working.

Arusha Estate.

With regard to our investments in East African coffee, we remain unchanged and as a result in last Budget Sheet, 1931, Jan. 28, that the 1930 coffee crop sold well and realised the top price and the largest average for the trustee district of Mwanza, 1s. 6d. While East African coffee has escaped the depression in commodity prices, it is still standing up well in comparison of a very fine quality and consequently selling better than low quality estates. This brings me back to the well known motto, Quality versus Quantity.

The coffee is sold in full beans, and it will be another year or two before we shall expect to receive any material return from these investments. However, by the time the coffee is marketed we are in mind that process will have changed considerably, and there is a note in the Budget regarding a contingent liability of £4,125 in respect of these investments. Last year, you will remember, I mentioned that we expected to bring the coffee into bearing without calling up further capital and I can only repeat this to-day. As has been stated in our annual meetings during the past years, our directors decided to effect an amortisation of our investment of East African coffee.

In view of the set-back in commodity prices, I am still confident that this venture will be successful and will finally prove a valuable asset. After all in view of recent events, it is apparent that coffee is a sound one and the utilisation of the coffee beans will be proved to be better than existing rubber, tea, and wine, the latter being affected by the weather.

The Future of Rubber.

At this point I expect to say something in regard to the future of the rubber plantations.

I think, becoming very evident, in fact, is the need for a change in methods of cultivation of rubber, from the old Malay system, using the much fastidious, the only remedy, the present over-production or under-consumption, whichever turns preferred. The position of the Governments concerned must now be so desperate that the force of the situation may eventually compel them to change their method of curbing exports, financial disaster to the extent of £4,000,000 a scheme can possibly be evolved without the co-operation of the Indian and Malayan Imperial Commissions, and I do not see that can be done easily. The situation unless a more controlled marketing scheme is adopted, rests upon the rubber plantation.

These measures we must face. The situation is such that our own difficulties are at the same

EAST AFRICA

and we do not know the outcome of the financial concern, and they could not be induced to make any following forward contracts. The measures of protection against the world depression have been suspended, and there is no hope of any improvement in our present financial situation.

FORWARD S.

Yours sincerely yours,
John G. Clark
Managing Director

December 10, 1930.

Signed copy monthly delivery during December.

December 10, 1930. w. b. m.

3 copies monthly delivery during October.

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These contracts were made in order to avoid approaching ship owners, and further working capital in time of need. These contracts are now suspended, and the price of the commodity is so low in the world that you will realize at the moment that the company has its own particular problems. There is no general policy statement, all the main directors have taken it easy, while the company is big, the interests of the shareholders are also being as far as possible maintained, so long as they can still be maintained, and so far as meet with no damage to the estate. It appears to them to be the proper course to pursue. I feel sure that all shareholders will appreciate it is essential to keep our organization going in the hope of better times to come. The stock exchange meet with rubber at the present low level, naturally entails heavy sacrifices by all concerned, but such sacrifices are being made willingly and so far as spared to enable the company to survive.

Directors safeguarding Shareholders' Interests

Some shareholders seem to think it is unusual for the directors to have drawn fees during 1930-31.

With this view I entirely disagree. I am prepared to admit that such criticism is fair if it can be justified. But it is not justified in the case of this company, and I leave the figures now to you to speak for themselves. The directors of this company work wholeheartedly in the interest of the company; and I feel quite sure, if you devote much more time to a detailed examination they receive fees for services rendered.

Articles in 1912—over nineteen years ago—have never been increased and do not provide for a commission on profits. That, I think, cannot be said of many concerns of a similar nature. You safely leave this matter to the directors.

I do what is reasonably according to the year's results during the current year. The Board have waived a substantial proportion of their fees during the past year.

In the estimation of the very earliest possible date, I procured the East African with the local arrangements and see if still further improvements can be effected. I am doing this at a very great personal inconvenience which financially is otherwise—but I want you to fully understand—of little consequence on this board and myself to do all that is humanly possible to see the best result throughout.

Another record at last

Before concluding I wish to emphasize the directors' appreciation of the efforts made during this very difficult year especially by our managing director, Mr. J. B. Clark, who has done a most unselfish and hard-working job and one of the best.

The appreciation of the services of the managing director is on no occasion more worthy than when under such circumstances.

It is to be feared that a heavy loss of tonnage will be rendered from the other shipping available in view of the present economic conditions.

I have the reports of the directors and audited and the accounts as submitted to the meeting by the managing director approved and adopted, and a balance of £14,670 standing to the credit of the board, and a sum account of £1,000.

I will enclose a copy of the above to you before submitting the same to the shareholders. I shall be pleased to answer any questions you may have to pose.

POINTS ABOUT PINEAPPLE CULTURE

Agricultural plantings in South Africa will have practically disappeared by 1931. It is evident the country is not fit for the excessive growing of fruit, the pineapple deserves attention. A useful little pamphlet on "Pineapple Culture" by Mr. J. H. Clark, B.Sc., issued by the Department of Agriculture in the Union of South Africa ("No. 100," published 1929), gives sound advice on the cultivation of the two varieties of fruit which are grown in the Eastern Province—the Egyptian Queen and the Smooth Alpine.

Remarkable improvements in seeds, pastes and plant diseases—the only serious trouble is "black spot." Apples are very sensitive to frost. Very drought-resistant, well-drained soil, copious rainfall of 15 to 20 inches, though 25 to 30 inches gives better results, a temperature of from 75° to 80° F., while a minimum of 60° F. is required. "Smooth Alpine" is apt to suffer with a high temperature and little humidity, though high temperature alone does not appear to injure the plants; strong winds, especially between 10 and 15 miles per hour, are injurious.

Propagation is by suckers, slips, crowns or stolons. The first crop of fruit appears eight months or two years after sowing, but once the plants are started, a year hardly a day passes without a fruit being picked. The bulk of the crop is produced during April. The use of a shaft or a bell-shaped pit produces very successful results.

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Outward mails are expected on January 1 by the steamer "Duchess" on Saturday by the steamer "Empress of India" on Sunday by the steamer "Empress of Scotland" on Monday.

Inward air mail to be at the G. O. London on Friday evening will be made to London on Monday morning. Outward air mail to London by each Wednesday.

East African Air Mail in Seven Days

Another record! Last week the mail was to be despatched on December 23, without any delay, and publicised in time to catch the air-mail.

The Christmas mails carried to the East African territories by Imperial Airways were double the number sent those for Kenya, Uganda, and Tanganyika, weighing about 20 lbs., and those for Rhodesia and Southern Rhodesia about 10 lbs.

On time receiving the mail reached its destination at Cape Town in 2 days 2 hours.

EAST AFRICA

DECEMBER 31, 1934



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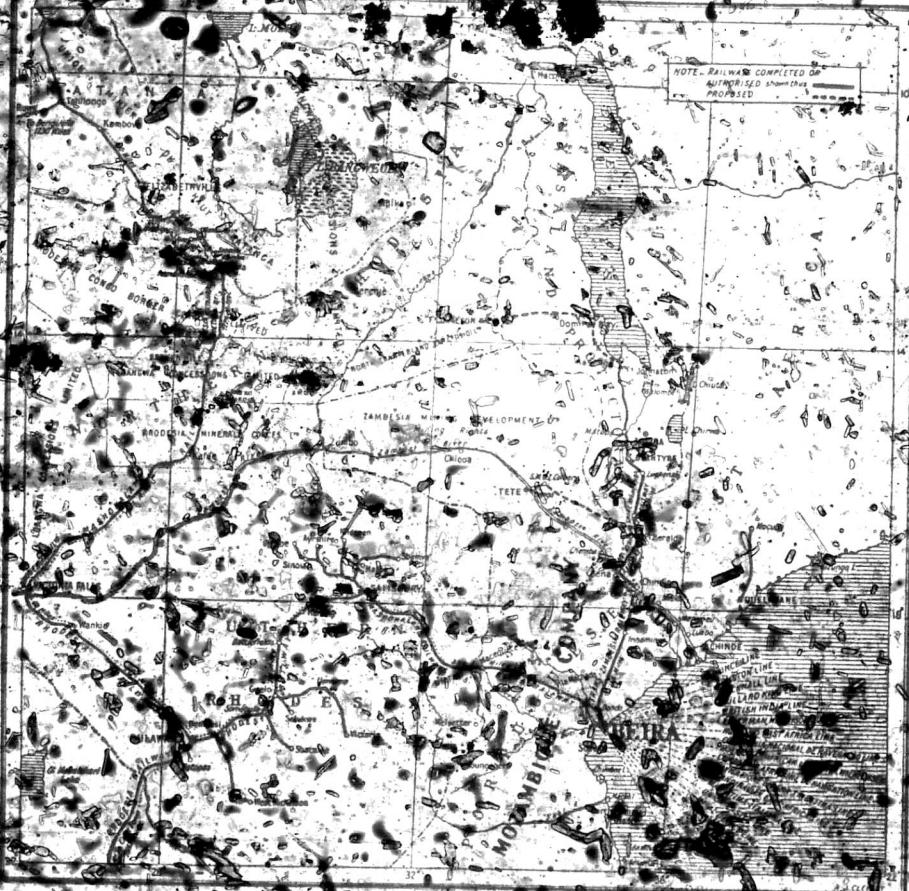
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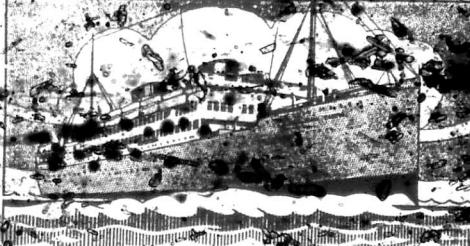
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Vol. 3, No. 381

THURSDAY, JANUARY 1, 1932.

Annual Subscription
£30/- post free

Expenditure

FOUNDED AND EDITED BY F. S. JOELSON.

PRINCIPAL CONTENTS.

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ANACHRONISMS WHICH MUST GO.

The present terms and conditions of life which in many parts of East and Central Africa are unquestionably anachronistic, leave arrangements, for instance, are generally speaking still based on the state of affairs existing here forty years ago. What is now an unusual, and often economically, short period of duty whether it is a majority of cases a unusually long tour, after the completion of which the Government servant may fairly merit a generous gratuity. Hence, what would then be rated as a man in shape which might be no other European for months at a time, can be a nourishing specimen number their hundreds of European families, medical, personal, social and other amenities they entirely want to have wrought a wonderful transformation. The important function of diet has been largely dispensed and cheapened by local production, and anxiety has been drastically diminished for the individual. If the policy of centralisation (over-centralisation) were of utility. In short, the lot of the officer in the great majority of East African stations has to-day scarcely any resemblance to that of his pioneer predecesors of three or four decades ago.

A strong public demand for revision of the terms of service in order to bring them in somewhat more conformity with present conditions of that service implies a failure of recognition the importance of the Dependencies of securing first class personnel and keeping its members contented and fit for the service. The great majority of men who have wrought ceaselessly and successfully for the welfare of the territories and the Empire. Human nature being what it is, there has been a veritable and understandable reliance on the part of officials to hasten cunsumption of the various privileges and attractions of their appointments, but to the credit be it record, however, a reasonable number admits finally

that perpetuation of the conditions of life in vogue in an unfair state in East Africa demands the re-regulation of service in India and strain on the official himself. That senior officials are today prepared to endorse most of the proposals of representative unofficials has been strikingly demonstrated by the choice of the terms of Service Committee appointed in January by the Kenya Legislative Council. Mr. Chumian was the Foreigner concerned who was assisted on the side of the Treasury by the Director of Medical Services and the Acting Chief Native Commissioner of the unofficial side, by four of the thoroughly qualified members; thus through the Committee consisted of an equal number of officials and unofficials, no chairmanship conferred a casting vote on the officers side. Happily the Report is unanimous, save from a single reservation by one official member.

It is, of course, evident that proposals entirely suitable for adoption in Kenya cannot be applied wholesale to Uganda or Tanganyika, which have a smaller proportion of healthy status, and in which other amenities have not reached the stage of development enjoyed by the Kenya Highlands. Making due allowance, however, for that fact, the adoption by Kenya of a scheme on the lines of that forwarded by the Terms of Service Committee must have far-reaching effects throughout Eastern Africa in which Kenya may fairly claim to be *status inter pares*, and in which international of other nature become increasingly frequent.

The principal recommendations are that salaries and allowances shall be consolidated, that a medical service shall be established, similar to the existing Royal Army Service; that senior officers shall be entitled to a pension of 12% that officers shall be granted better accommodation provided for them by the government, that a pension and pensions scheme shall be inaugurated, that junior officers shall be in second class instead of first, that free medical treatment shall not continue to be provided for the families of officials. Further details of these recommendations appear in our news columns.

MATTERS OF MOMENT.

How our readers can have regretted the missing of 1906, a year of successive difficulties for all the territories and for almost every kind of enterprise within them, is neither

THE PROMISE. — On the New Year's Day which we are entering with bated breath, a good deal of interest before world confidence returns. Markets respond, and development is resumed, none can safely prophesy; we may still have to face months of trial and anxiety, but whether that be so, as we are inclined to believe, or whether some speedy improvement may be anticipated, as some prophets foretell, the Empire embarks upon her long voyage with a higher heart than for more than a decade of record, of late the facts tell. Mother Country, awoken to her duty, has swayed the trifles installed a National Government with instructions to concentrate on Home and Imperial problems, and looks steadily forward to an imperial conference which is expected to be as propitious as the last was barren of all but talk. The question of inter-Imperial trade, hitherto by far the most important, is discussed by the masters of the Empire, will be definitely settled in March; but the foremost of Empire products, oil, primary and manufactured commodities, East Africa, of course, will cover her system in this new economic policy. The adoption and studied pursuit of such an essential to the prosperity of the King's Dominions.

THE NEW YORK HONOURS. — Daring a knighthood to Mr. Alfred Hodson, who is affectionately remembered as being in the way for a difficult

FROM THE KING. — As well done in Ethiopia to Mr. T. T. Jackson, whose labours for the Empire Cotton Growing Corporation have definitely benefited East Africa; to Mr. J. C. Tandy, a former popular Chief Secretary to the Uganda Commission, as a mining engineer and a writer on tropical research; to Mr. Justice Laming, Chief Justice of Zanzibar, and previously resident in Kenya; to M. S. H. A. Murchie, Chief Secretary to the Sudanese Government; and to Major Evelyn Wrench, the founder and instigator of the Uganda Canal. In each case the nomination will be forwarded as usual to the Colonial Office. C. McLean, Mr. S. P. Osborne, the most active and far-sighted Chief Secretary to Uganda, and Mr. Henry Performance Uganda, have also been honoured, and an offer from the Royal Residency Resident in Bechuanaland, previously Mr. E. H. Muller, C. I. E., will surely be cordially welcomed. It will be a mark of the same honour to Mr. J. Moffat, The Colonist Secretary to Uganda, as in Northern Rhodesia,

THE COLONIAL SERVICE. — We trust that the best news is that of Mrs. Frankfort Cook, though when Uganda could not be

— **NON-MILITARY SERVICE.** — We trust that the world which might easily citizens of East Africa never be surprised to see men and women who have given their time unselfishly to unpaid public work often in various

finances, to themselves, from the authorities seem strange to the anti-social recognises. We do not, however, expect that many years of participation in public life would naturally result in the gradual recognition of the importance in some countries, but we do feel that His Majesty's advisers in the country and in East Africa might bear more prominently in mind the desirability of suitable awards from time to time. They would be regarded as a fair acknowledgment of the value of unofficial cooperation in the tasks of government and public leadership.

Will our readers help us to compile a list of surviving East African pioneers? It is meet that they should be honoured and East

A PIONEER ROLL. — Africa would consider it a privilege to have a register to be the medium through which their names and records could be collected. Our correspondence columns at this week, and next, will yield a number of valuable facts, but we urge East Africans to let us of other men whose names should be added to this particular roll. If same our ideal would be a complete list of all the Europeans still surviving who were in the early part of East or Central Africa prior to 1860 or even to 1850, to record the date of their first landing and to retain, in due course, some account of their subsequent career. Such matter cannot easily be collated, but it would make a fascinating and inspiring story. A noted Woodsman, a Canadian, Captain suggests directly read our "Colonial Pioneer," or he landed in Uganda as long ago as 1855. Other names in this list must be those of the Rev. G. Lockwood (Uganda, 1878), Dr. A. Eken (Uganda, 1870), the Rev. R. P. Ashe (Uganda, 1882), Canon J. F. Tessier (Uganda, 1882), Lord Islay (Sudan, 1885), Sir Edward Sharpe (Masailand, 1886), Archdeacon G. H. Walker (Uganda, 1887), Dr. J. G. Smith (Uganda, 1890). This is a small list, but a Pioneer's soul demands to be tempted and what no grateful forces can resist. Our readers will send us names of old-timers, the approximate date of their birth and arrival, and their last known address, together with any other available particulars, we will endeavour to check and amend such information as that was. East Africa would be honoured to those to whom it gave so much.

Thoughts on the proposed invited visit of the King to Northern Rhodesia to be carried out with the responsibilities of self-government, well agree, that the Hon. T. E. Bowes would find a

most welcome addition to his political life, if he could, before the Northern Council, that the members of the territory would be summoned prior to the forthcoming general election, as soon as the elected representatives of the white settlers such a proportion of this membership of this Council as would concur in an increase of responsibility in proportion for the assumption of sole government of the State his colleagues in the unofficial side of the House, we would

EAST AFRICA

not to support such a law as one of them might have suggested the next session in order to give the Government an opportunity of replying such formation which would not have presented the second reader from his paper, and so far as I am aware, against the resolution. Not that the same selected members wished to remain silent now, but surely this is the ultimate for self-government, but as a matter of courtesy to their studio colleague, and in order that a final decision might have been made, we regret that the motion was allowed to fall to the ground for want of a second.

On no question of East African policy have we ever agreed with the *Manchester Guardian*, but we would nevertheless pay our humble tribute to the memory of Mr. C. R. A. CRITIC OF STATE, who passed away on New EAST AFRICA Year's Day at the age of eighty-five, after devoting sixty years to the service of a paper which he raised from a precarious

provincial origin to one of the most powerful journals in the world. Right or wrong—and we are not inclined to think his paper were not well advised—on many a difficult affair he made the *Guardian* a prominent authority, what he honestly believed to be the cause of righteousness. He was an opponent whom one could honour, for never did he buy his paper, No. 200, for instance, has so consistently criticised the territories which he used to serve, and we cannot pretend to feel that he did them even base justice, but we can only accuse him of sometimes charge of having deliberately misrepresented them. He was incapable of being one thing and writing another. British public life is the poorer for his passing.

Last year United Kingdom imports of 10,153 tons of foreign coal, and only 1,153 tons of coal came from East Africa, thus 3,028 tons being consumed in the U.K.

PURCHASES.—We reveal that our suggestions regarding coal purchases being accepted, has certain important results. The first is that it will increase the object of increasing the proportion of Empire grown supplies. The last is that this country should impose a duty of say 10 per cent on all fibre imports, but imposed on the basis of the value of the Empire-grown product. The second is that such an arrangement should be coupled with the imposition of an export duty of some 10 per cent by the East African Governments, which would thus secure a very considerable additional source of revenue at a time of financial distress. But it is evident without definition of the interest of producing countries. An apparently wild, of course, make it easier for Brazil, Australia and Mexico to sell in the U.S.A. and on the strength of such a basis it appears that producers would be assured of a new market which at present draws more than 90 per cent of its requirements from foreign sources. This should be well current with our readers, and it is this the first newspaper to be able to do. These proposals

Within the past few days, however, it has been suggested in the *Standard* that the *Advertiser* due to the large amount of advertising, is compelled to oppose the importation of wine and beer, and that the latter should be limited which can be shown that such articles have been imported

abstain wholly from British-grown fibre. Though this innovation would surely help the British manufacturer in his sales to the Continent, it would not assist British rope and twine manufacturers, who would increase their employment by 100 per cent if their labour and would not increase the beneficial effects on British ships, for which the first mentioned proposals would bring. Moreover, there are very few who would object to the institution of a loan committee and we sincerely trust that sufficient representations will be made to secure no support from British East African sisal growers.

One of the most interesting developments is to be seen in so far as this time is the report of the Select Committee appointed by the Select Committee on Estimates of the PROPOSALS FOR Kenya Legislative Councils and LONDON OFFICE. Under the Autre of Kenya representation and publicity in London, Mr. H. D. Rushton the Colonial Treasurer, Mr. W. M. Legge, the Acting Commissioner for Local Government, Lands and Settlements, Lord Brudenell, the Hon. W. G. Mitchell and the Hon. Colonel W. K. Tucker, the members of the Select Committee, their recommendations on the associations that "The Empire and Uganda should propose to withdraw from the existing agreements and take these contributions of £1,000 per annum to H.M.'s Eastern African Dependencies, Trade and Information Office, Uganda, Uganda proposes to withdraw her subscription of £100 per annum, and Shagawala Territory proposes to reduce her contribution by £100." Those statements are, we believe, accurate. We have good reason to doubt whether the Kenya and Uganda Railways would withdraw from the present London East African Conference, the participating Governors decided that the two governments contemplated withdrawing from subscription only of their territories, dealing with and some at least reprobating the fact, were not in favour of abolishing the present arrangements, and Tanzania, despite grave financial stringency, has not yet decided to reduce her subscription.

Speaking from its face, probably, the most important news is that a well-known firm of touring agents in London is willing to place at the disposal of the Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika Government a furnished room for £250 per annum, which presumably includes light, heat and insurance, and an experienced shorthand operator in a suitable figure, and on other basic charges a secretary, a consulting room, with the services of London and Nairobi, at the following costs:

Agent's salary	£200
Rent of room, light, heating and insurance	250
Shorthand-typist	250
Secretary, postage, cables, telephone	250
Kniveton's carage	250
Advertising and stationery of £100	100

It is to be observed that the agent's salary is to be charged at £200 per month, and the engaged stenographer at £250 per month. The telephone, cables, and postages are to be paid by the agent. The carage is to be paid by the agent, and the advertising and stationery of £100 per month is to be paid by the agent.

The above estimate of the cost of a London Office for Kenya's, in our opinion, hopelessly inadequate. It provides merely for a sufficiently **UNSATISFACTORY** agent and typist, who has no **STAFF AND ACCOMMODATION**, agent will be compelled to attend meetings at which his presence is required to represent the Colony's exhibits and other functions, indeed he leaves his office for luncheon most probably in India. His typist may be a girl with a name like *Marianne*, who, being satisfied, will be only too glad to leave another country.

Again, if the agent is in his office, a visitor who is an enquirer will not be likely to speak frankly and confidently, for the scheme provides only for a furnished room, and the potential investor of large sum of money is not accustomed to discussing his plans in the presence of a typist who would have to do so before other casual visitors, who, as they arrive in the single room available, would presumably be seated or cross just inside the door in full view, and almost inevitably within hearing of the harassed agent and embarrassed visitor. Could anything be less calculated to assist the efforts of Kenya's chosen spokesman?

£250 per annum is set aside for travel expenses, though whether that amount is intended to meet the cost of a visit to Kenya every three years, or to **KEEPING RECORDS UP-TO-DATE**, is not clear; in either event the provision is inexplicable, since during such periods of travel the office would be left in the sole charge of a typist, and that can surely not be seriously proposed. It is highly important that the information of such a brevet shall be thoroughly up-to-date and instantly available, considerate which can be achieved only by the employment of an able clerk who combines the offices of librarian, statistician, and general factotum. It is fantastic to suppose that the one typist can act as telephonist, receptionist, secretary and typist to the agent, filing and dispatch clerk, statistician, librarian and messenger; yet nothing of these tasks can be left undone if the Office is to operate with even moderate efficiency.

And the scheme, it is noted, provides for an annual expenditure on advertising and other publicity of £1,200, or compared with £1,800 under the **PRESENT PUBLICITY**, with £1,800 under the **PUBLICITY SHOULD BE HALVED**, arrangement—and as to the man in the street East Africa almost invariably means Kenya. You may fairly consider that she is boasting in mere exaggeration, but of that one can be certain. Her claim has always been that more should be spent on advertising her attractions, not that her publicity expenditure in the country should be almost halved at one fell swoop, as would be demanded by the present proposal. We believe their position impractical and from our own, first-hand experience of the present Committee, are convinced that they would prove absolutely unworkable. The Committee, we believe, were well informed with a mass of unimportant detail that they would have, no time for constructive discussion, and of course, the importance of all the concentrated effort must matter. One, two, three, four items would pile themselves up into a formidable mass

of papers that the organisation would probably require in its public relations publications to supply prompt information.

In view of the costs under the scheme, the advertising could immediately alienate the typewriters of all the other agencies which can be **ADMITTED SHOULD** affective, the desire to attract **BE TREATED THE SAME**.

It is not less important than the individual organisation whose name is mentioned. It is inconceivable that clients of other agencies, testing information on the tourist attractions of Kenya will be sent to a Kenya Office, unless it they must enter the parlour of that agency. We should be delighted to see any visiting agency open its own office in Nairobi, Mombasa or elsewhere in East Africa, but any step which would convey the impression that Kenya's publicity is in any sense linked with one individual agency would be most injurious and disastrous. The sub-committee's statement that expenses connected with small exhibitions in England would continue to be financed by the Department of Overseas Trade or the Empire Marketing Board, and representation at foreign exhibitions, as in the past, partly by the Empire Marketing Board and partly by specific appropriation by the Government, will be represented, do not represent the facts. Exhibitions in Great Britain or of East Africa's attractions have never been financed by the D.O.T. or the E.M.B.; when the Empire Marketing Board has booked large space in its own name the participating Dominions and Colonies have always paid for the privilege of exhibiting, and there is not the slightest likelihood that the E.M.B. would pay for Kenya's, and other, entry.

The report, then, is a thoroughly unreliable document demonstrably inaccurate in what important statements of fact, and as we have tried to show, moreover, **KENYA SHOULD NOT EMBARK UPON PAROCHIALISM**.

We have tried to show, moreover, dependability in its representations and proposals. We have always strenuously opposed the idea of divorcing Kenya from the general Office, for we are convinced that Kenya herself, and the East African territories as a whole, will be better served by representation in one great East African Office. That is not to say that we stand for perpetuation of the present arrangement, or that we consider it incapable of improvement. Like other organisations, it has its weaknesses: we are sure the position of the Commissioner, not the Deputy Commissioner, would ameliorate those difficulties, though the latter would be affected. We have suggested that Kenya should be allowed to control its own share of the general office budget, and consider that she should be given a representative in Nairobi, which would keep in the closest touch with the Commissioner and the Advisory Committee in London, and we have no doubt that such liaison would be of great assistance in present difficulties. But we can see no possibility gain and must certain loss from a breakaway from the existing organisation. This is no think for the moment, and if Kenya can separate herself from the all East African Government Office and open her own representation in London, it would be a distinct improvement which would ill serve the best interests of the Colony.

THE LIFE STORY OF BEASTS.

Woodcut Illustrations on the Last.

In only four or five of his illustrations, Mr. F. E. Dalglish's book on "The Life Story of Beasts" (Dent), so much worth the heavy requirement of money, is of a very poor quality, although it is not bad in that respect, indeed it is good. The woodcut, which gives a clarity of outline, in contrast with the soft and shade effect, is a presentation of more popular subjects, which are the elephant, the lion, the rhinoceros, the hippopotamus, the monkey, the zebra, the guanaco—well known subjects, black and white. The broad effects are well-solved as the veiling of the leaves delicate and correct. The portrait—it is nothing less—is of porcupines; a marvellous presentation of every detail of the quills; the little sketch of an African elephant looks like a real drawing; and the zebra and the ostrich are no less realistic. Few arts to-day venture to use woodcuts to illustrate books of popular appeal, and Mr. Dalglish's success is, therefore, the more gratifying.

The text is less distinguished, but serves the author's purpose. He gives a popular account of the characteristics, food, hunting, breeding, courtship, and pedigree from babyhood to parenthood, of the elephant, which term he connotes mammals exclusively. He adds chapters on the beasts, and on the intelligence of beasts; and while he omits the obvious and is never critical, he will stand, on the whole, as a reliable guide. Thus he brings out quite clearly the essential difference between the ears of deer, and the horns of many mammals, and shows that the former are the frequent sole distinguishing African antelopes. *True!*

But some of his statements should receive dis-
sion from East African naturalists and big-game
hunters. Thus he accepts what may be called the
miserable attitude towards "protective colouration," by crediting the cheetah with "running at the
rate of six miles a minute" ($\frac{1}{2}$ over 500 yards); he asserts that "the sense of sight is especially
keen in herbivorous animals which depend on their
speed in slithering their enemies"; the accuracy of
which statement depends on the testimony of
Hawkins. Mr. Gurney Holmes should have some-
thing to say on this point! He considers that the
tusks of the elephant are raised by cutting through
the bark of certain trees, of which the elephants are
very fond; that the hippopotamus "feeds largely
on water-weed, the owner always staying close
by, if they did"; and he omits to state that the
hippo is studded by its dark underparts, the
most remarkable phenomenon.

He is also wrong on the porcupine.
When irritated or annoyed, the porcupine secretes
a fluid and rubs them together, at the same time stamp-
ing its strong legs on its feet. Should this form of
frightfulness prove insufficient to scare off the aggressor,
the porcupine turns its back and rushes backwards at its
enemy. The force of impact is considerable, for its
porcupine is a heavy beast, and several pounds are induced
on its sharp spines, which often break in the flesh and
cause terrible sores. Now let me tell you, and I do not
believe still that the animal is looking it back!

These things are "born" with them, and when
opened, a mosquito or a fly would find difficulty in
leaving the skin, when the old animal is dead.
Indeed, it is impossible to get rid of the
spines, for they are so deeply imbedded in the
flesh, that even the amputation of the limb
of most tree-swallers only can "free" little about
them. A few months ago, in Ambo, I
had the opportunity of the following

and more remarkable than the amputation of the
limb, sand, i.e., the desert regions of Somaliland. This
is a desolate, monotonous, little land, than a hot, arid waste which
nothing penetrates. The dry, sandy soil, which
comes into contact with the body, becomes
hardened by heat. The body is almost
dead, and the muscles are reduced to a mere
series of tendons, and appear to be little else as
vital organs, and there are no vital organs. The long
teeth protrude before the lips, giving the creature
a sort of toothy expression. The body is almost
blackened in color, and the head shrunk and square
—which is a consequence of this extraordinary condition
of death. And, probably, by an ordinary
man has managed to adapt to such conditions without
having either grown in size or developed in intelligence.

On the intelligence of animals he gives a chapter
which cannot too often be repeated, and can
be easily understood.

In assessing the intelligence of animals, as measured
by their behaviour, it is necessary constantly to guard
against errors of interpretation. It is the easiest thing in
the world to know these creatures with all the higher
mental attributes of man, because one naturally reads into
their actions the processes of reason which would govern
our own behaviour under similar conditions.

Finally his story of the "three full-grown African
elephants" which arrived at Herr Hagenbeck's
famous zoo, were fed and left lying down, apparently
composed for sleep, but were found later
dead, bleeding with great open wounds made by
the eating the elephants' flesh, raises some interest.
Curious cases such as, "Do elephants lie down to
sleep?—Whether deaths due to fright (elephants
are notorious for fear of little animals, such as mice
and small dogs)? and others.

It will be seen that there is much of interest and
of observation in Mr. Dalglish's book, while the
illustrations are new things of beauty.

ZANZIBAR FIFTY YEARS AGO.

ZANZIBAR in 1852 was a very different place from
Zanzibar of to-day, as will be seen from the description
given of it by Colonel Sir Percival Marling,
V.C., C.B., who visited the town when he was a
young officer of twenty-one returning from the first
Aber war.

Zanzibar is quite a large town of about 20,000 inhabitants,
the streets are very narrow and dirty, wide
openings for two people to walk abreast.
Visited their Khan's stable and counted the herd, sum-
ming up good horses, all stallions, some of them had their
tails cut off. The palace is a high building
with three in front facing the sea. There are
several houses, though they are now scattered.
There is not a single modern European house in the
town, every thing is mossy and dilapidated, that includes
the Sultan's Palace, where the native mullahs
attempt to keep the place clean.

In the afternoon I went to a coffee at the Sultan's
Palace. We were made and seated in a large room, on
the floor, the walls were covered with
monkies' mirrors. The Sultan sat on a sort of throne al-
one, and we sat on chairs along the walls on each
side and conversed through an interpreter. Their black
coffee was served round in tiny little cups without handles
and no spoons. Next some more servants brought in
less "sherbert." The heat was oppressive. It
was noon and other wild-beastian cages and sides of
the prison gates. The Black Prince Minister tried to
make my poor pouch belt off me. In the big hall where
coffee was had were several mighty boats of
the Sultan's.

Two items of the horses painted pink tails and the
blinds at the gates appear to be news.

Sir Percival has served in the Army for thirty
years and fought in the campaigns from the Indian
war to the Zulu war, and kept a diary
throughout his career, at the age of seventy, he has
written the "Sultan's" a most interesting and
valuable history of Mombasa.

SURVIVING EAST AFRICAN PIONEERS.Editor, *East Africa*.

Mr. V. M. Woodward, the author of "East African Pioneers," which appeared in the *Editor's* column of your paper last year, has written a few more words to add to his article. I am sure many have been ignorant of the names of them all, so I will add a few more to your columns.

Canon Woodward joined our Mission so long ago as 1855, and after three years in Zanzibar went to Magalia, thirty miles inland from Tanga, which district became his home for more than forty years. Before the Germans ever came to the country, as well as through the period of German rule, Woodward was well known as a veritable Bonde.

During those years, as you know, your well remembered Mr. Editor, he and I were young fellow-pioneers in East Africa, one could have ventured to prophesy that fifteen years later he would be found in secure work in his beloved East Africa, and yet, as you and I both now know, is indeed the case.

In 1868 he left Tanganyika to enter the service of Africa, but not for the expected dash at the end for good. Last year the doctors advised a return to what had seemed for Canon Woodward a comfortable abode, but now he is a broken man, and is confined to a weak bed in Zanzibar, where he and his wife both now reside.

Yours faithfully,

ERNEST F. SPENCER.

THREE OTHER PIONEER MISSIONARIES.Editor, *East Africa*.

We are glad to issue a former editor of ours from time to time European biographies of interesting and useful missionaries of the Church. Missions, who are still alive, were serving in the Uganda Mission before 1885, the Rev. G. L. Jackson, the author of "Uganda," the Rev. J. D. Ashby in 1885, and the Rev. Canon J. Ross of Greathead, Uganda, in 1882.

Yours faithfully,

H. D. Horner.

London, E.C. Church Missionary Society.

TWO FURTHER EARLY ARRIVALS IN UGANDA.Editor, *East Africa*.

Sir.—In answer to the inquiry of Mr. Horner, we would say that the two others of whom he speaks as early arrivals in Uganda would be Dr. John Hunter, who went out in 1860, and Rev. R. H. Ashby, who went out in 1882 and now lives at Croydon, and The Very Archdeacon R. H. Waller, 1888, living at Entebbe.

The names of the other Englishmen would be Stephen Bagley, Colonel John Ainsworth, and Mr. W. Hobley, but many of them served the cause in Uganda before reaching Uganda.

An accurate list of pioneers of East Africa would be of very great interest.

Yours faithfully,

London, S.W.16. —Archdeacon FISHER.

CHARACTERISTICS OF THE FLAMINGO.Editor, *East Africa*.

Comparatively little is known about the flamingo, and it is difficult to get reliable information, as it is a bird of the tropics, and its habits are not easily observed. It is, however, a bird of great interest, and deserves a place in any account of the birds of East Africa.

The flamingo is a large bird, about 4 ft. high, with a long neck, long legs, and long toes. Its plumage is pink, with some black feathers on the wings. It feeds on small fish, insects, and other rank vegetation, and is a valuable bird for the hunting campaign. Turning him to the uses for medical disease or injury, the proportion is one to eighty-one for the 104,000 people and one to 57,000 in the latter stage, such as a remarkable difference. The conclusion to be drawn would seem to be that the slight additional baggage afforded by the use of the greater resources for buying and carrying out supplementary rations, and available fuel, resulted in a marked diminution of their team as compared with that in which men carried their loads over long distances to the fort, and in general, as far as a man's equivalent in fighting power of the German forces are concerned, was available, but if the same amount of food, transport, &c., was available, the army would further reinforce the German force.

Yours faithfully,

G. ORD BROWN,

Major, Royal Artillery.

MR. R. C. SAMUEL'S RECORD ELAND.Editor, *East Africa*.

Sir.—On a confidence call I reading during our part of the department for Slavery of Mr. Samuel's record of his trophy, welling bed to bed, of Records of Big Game, which opened a note of the second edition, which lists a "big eland" as having shot a herd in the land district of Marikana, could in fact, not shot also a specimen in the same state. Mr. R. C. Samuel's record:

"Big horns of Mr. Samuel's eland measured 46 inches from tip to tip, and 24 inches from base to base, and 24 inches from tip to tip. His trophy, however, exceeded in length on front of horn 40 inches, and only one antelope to the measurement by 1 inch, and that not in Tanganyika."

Yours faithfully,

C. D. REXFORD.

Mr. Samuel who died a few days ago at Arusha, and whose record of his trophy, mentioned in the owner's name, was the largest ever made in East Africa, was a man of great energy and a man who deserved a long life. When he first came to Africa, he was a boy, and a time when the British Government timber fleet established at Mombasa, was the chief occupation of the country, and he was a boy who had to go to work to earn his living.

Yours faithfully,

C. D. REXFORD.

Editor, *East Africa*.

Yours faithfully, —
Editor, *East Africa*.

Editor, *East Africa*.Editor, *East Africa*.Editor, *East Africa*.Editor, *East Africa*.

EAST AFRICA

LARGER COSTS OF GOVERNMENT NEEDED

THE STATE OF EAST AFRICAN INDEPENDENCE.

I have written to the Foreign Office of a letter of December 1931, in which I have set out the salaries of Uganda African officials, but I have also attached a copy of the salary scale of the members of His Majesty's Civil Service in Uganda, and I would like to draw your attention to the comparison of the salary scales of the former with the latter, or any other year. The present salary scale is common to all the services in Eastern Africa, and is not peculiar to Uganda. I think it is also generally known that the officials in Uganda did not hold a series of secret meetings and vote themselves an increase, and that the bonus of increase was duly approved by the Colonial Office.

I have never suggested that the Uganda official is the *officerate* of that very powerful union—the Colonial Service. I have dealt with Uganda only because it is the country in which I am wholly interested, but analogous in the other East African territories are every bit as concerned with their respective heavy tasks of administration, and they have as far as possible in their powers taken steps to remedy this very unsatisfactory state of affairs. We are all anxiously awaiting the results of the endeavours of the taxpayer.

I have never questioned the propriety or justice of the increase in salaries after the War. It became necessary to raise wages and salaries to meet the increased cost of living, but the increase was not limited to officials or to civil service. It was applied wide, whereas the scale fixed after the War had been reduced from time to time by the British and many parts of the Empire, the East African members of the service consistently opposed alteration of the 1923 salary scales. It is difficult to reconcile for this differentiation between members of His Majesty's armed forces and Civil servants in the country, India, dominions, etc., and the civil servants in East Africa.

The number of officials and their salaries pay must depend on the means of the taxpayers in which they are to be employed. The question is, Can Uganda afford to keep all its servants and pay them on the present salary scales plus various allowances?

Uganda depends almost entirely on its cotton crop for its revenue, and not on the quantity of cotton grown, so that the expected bumper crop which is needed for better days may well fail to add much to its revenue and no increase in taxation will be necessary. The Indian cotton will be followed by a sand trade will be necessary before any influence there will be no cotton to follow. The show of the Government could be used with the people of the country.

The Exchequer is reported to have said that the financial position in Uganda and Mombasa is such that the public services would be great Britain in order to finance the Bank of Uganda not necessary in Uganda. Sir William Brewster is right in thinking that there is no reason for anxiety seriously should Uganda not finance her Bank, especially as it has been found necessary to increase taxation to what is record of the Ugandan African Committee, the highest which the country can reasonably be expected to support, and yet there is no tax on the second income, are excise duties, import and export duties, and a general sales tax.

The point of view of the proposed increase in the public expenditure is that it is enough to sustain the State, to sustain the nation, and being in debt, but that because he has his money, is about a sum with which he has spent—“Infinite and

is uninterred” by expressing them in even a man like the author of *St. Alde's Tongue*. However, this year's figures are definite of course in business; the worse and worst. We are not to blame, but we should be surprised to hear that the same is true of the rest of all those countries which are situated in the same hemisphere. The world is recognising the need for revision of methods and re-organisation of organisations, and awaiting the answer. As far as the Apaches are, the kind of this letter.

Yours faithfully,

G. E. ISHAMBL

HOW UGANDA CAN ECONOMISE

UNNECESSARY ADMINISTRATIVE STATIONS.

To the President, East Africa.

I append the impressive tabulation of Uganda public expenditure in your issue of October 29. These figures should be studied by all who interested in the trade of this country, for they reveal the basic cause of excessive taxation, which by taking an unduly high proportion of the few Native production and by the consequent purchasing power, and—of the utmost importance to British manufacturers—leads to demand for very cheap staple, which is supplied by us. The slow increase of Japanese imports is therefore the direct result of the excessive cost of living.

Brutal reduction of taxes, salaries and other emoluments of officials, extension of our four three years, and reduction in numbers, especially in the importation of officials is urgently needed. In this connection the replacement of Goans by Natives as rapidly as possible is imperative.

Talk of economy is rank hypocrisy while three administrative stations are maintained within a circle of twenty-five miles diameter. This is the case with Mbari, Tororo and Buli in long Uganda's eastern frontier. Formerly, these three small districts were all efficiently administered from Mbale, and while stations at other places like Tororo are desirable, there is no possibility of separation for a third of Mbala within ten miles radius. Furthermore, there are no permanent buildings at Buli, and this utterly redundant station should be closed down. Mbala, however, should be administered from Mbala and southern districts of Tororo. The two northern districts should be staffed by postmen and carriers. District commissioners should be appointed to districts. This system, in contrast to the present one, will give a larger population to the states, more compacted from the one centre of Mbala.

Yours faithfully,

H. H. VANCE

A DEFINITE SERVICE TO KENYA.

One of our shareholders has already bought a tenth of Kenya without Prejudice.

Kenya is a country of great natural wealth and potentialities, and we believe that this will be the best address for a receipt of the proceeds of the sale of our shares.

Africans in the New Year Honours List

The New Year Honours List contains the names of the following people from East African territories whose services to the country and their worth as citizens have been recognised.

KNIGHT COUNCILLOR.

ELIJAH MUSONDE, M.C.V.O., M.C.B., D.Sc., A present-day pioneer in East Africa. He has travelled extensively throughout the continent and has been interested in Empire development. He is an A.P.T.A. Karamoja division member. (See page 204.)

BARONET.

SAMUEL ARTHUR MICHAEL COOPER, M.A., F.R.S., Secretary to the Department of Overseas Trade from 1924 to 1928.

KNIGHT BACHELOR.

HENRY DE SASSIUS MONTAGUE, G.C.M.G., G.C.I.E., C.M.G., Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Seychelles from 1928. Served with the British East African Administration from 1897 to 1906.

EDWARD RICHARD HOGG, Esq., F.P.P., Chairman of Empress Cotton Growing Corporation. Has done much to stimulate cotton growing in the East African territories. Is Chairman of Hoyle and Jackson, Ltd., cotton spinners.

BUCKINGHAM GEORGE HUNTER, M.A., Chief Justice of Zanzibar. First appointed to East Africa October 1912, he was transferred to Zanzibar in 1920. In 1926 became Henry Solomon, M.L.I., F.S.A., Founder of Wellcome Laboratories, Kilimanjaro. A patriotic government leader, he has always been a champion of the interests of his countrymen in the tropics.

JOHN THOMAS HARRIS, M.A., M.R.C.P., M.R.C.S., M.R.C.O., M.R.C.P. (Edin.), M.R.C.P. (Lond.). Physician to the Royal Hospital, Kilimanjaro, and to the Royal Hospital, Zanzibar.

EDWARD JAMES KINGSTON, M.A., M.R.C.P., M.R.C.S., M.R.C.O., M.R.C.P. (Edin.), M.R.C.P. (Lond.). Physician to the Royal Hospital, Kilimanjaro, and to the Royal Hospital, Zanzibar.

EDWARD JR. JAMES KINGSTON, M.A., M.R.C.P., M.R.C.S., M.R.C.O., M.R.C.P. (Edin.), M.R.C.P. (Lond.). Physician to the Royal Hospital, Kilimanjaro, and to the Royal Hospital, Zanzibar.

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EDWARD JR. JAMES KINGSTON, M.A., M.R.C.P., M.R.C.S., M.R.C.O., M.R.C.P. (Edin.), M.R.C.P. (Lond.). Physician to the Royal Hospital, Kilimanjaro, and to the Royal Hospital, Zanzibar.

Served as Governor of the territory. Is author of "The Mass Mullahs of East Africa" and joint author of "The Handicap of Islam."

PERCY WILBERTON, M.A., O.B.E., M.R.C.P., M.R.C.S., M.R.C.O., M.R.C.P. (Edin.), M.R.C.P. (Lond.). Chief Secretary to Uganda where he was born. Held such briefs as Acting as Government of the Protectorate during the absence of Lord Lugard, William Garroway, and Alfred Hinde. His mother died after living for weeks at the door, so however, using good progress. One of the most popular officials in Uganda.

CHARLES FERNAND, M.A., Resident Commissioner of Southern Rhodesia. Like many some years in Ethiopia and South Africa he has written several charitable works.

ROYAL VICTORIAN ORDER.

R.C.V.O.

VICEMARSHAL GENERAL SIMON JOSEPH, Baron K.T. M.C., M.A., F.R.Ae.S., F.R.C.P., F.R.C.O., F.R.C.S., F.R.C.P. (Edin.), F.R.C.P. (Lond.). An

student who later on the basis of family settlement.

ORDER OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE.

R.B.E. (CIVIL DIVISION).

SCOTT JOHN, Esq., C.M.G. Colonial Secretary of Uganda Settlement from 1924 to 1928.

C.B.E. (CIVIL DIVISION).

RALEIGH ROBERT EDWARD HUTCHINSON, Esq., M.B., B.C., Governor of the Kassala Province of the Sudan.

EDWARD STUART, Esq., Honorary Treasurer of Royal Empire Society.

BUNDELL, GEORGE VICKERY, Owner, Pott Manager, Kilimani, Nairobi, Kenya. Was discharged without cause, and by the different terms recommended him to the public service. He is in the service of the Royal Engineers, and is an able and highly rated Ordnance Engineer.

ROBERT JAMES MACKENZIE, M.A., M.R.C.P., M.R.C.O., M.R.C.S., M.R.C.O., M.R.C.P. (Edin.), M.R.C.P. (Lond.). Physician to the Royal Hospital, Kilimanjaro.

MILITARY DIVISION.

COLONEL MONTGOMERY MCADAMS, M.A., M.R.C.P., M.R.C.O., M.R.C.S., M.R.C.O., M.R.C.P. (Edin.), M.R.C.P. (Lond.). Leader, Officer Commanding Highland Battalion, King's African Rifles.

THOMAS JAMES, The Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders, M.R.C.P., M.R.C.O., M.R.C.S., M.R.C.O., M.R.C.P. (Edin.), M.R.C.P. (Lond.).

COLONIAL DIVISION.

EDWARD JAMES KINGSTON, M.A., M.R.C.P., M.R.C.S., M.R.C.O., M.R.C.P. (Edin.), M.R.C.P. (Lond.). Superintendent of the Royal Hospital, Kilimanjaro.

ARTHUR WORTLEY, M.R.C.P., M.R.C.S., M.R.C.O., M.R.C.P. (Edin.), M.R.C.P. (Lond.). For services to the welfare of sailors from the Royal Navy and in Mauritius.

COST MACKENZIE, M.A., B.B.S. For social service in Uganda, in which she has worked selflessly for the welfare of the slaves.

JOHN COOK, C.M.G., O.B.E., F.R.C.P., F.R.C.O., F.R.C.S., F.R.C.P. (Edin.), F.R.C.P. (Lond.). For services to the welfare of the slaves.

EDWARD JAMES KINGSTON, M.A., M.R.C.P., M.R.C.S., M.R.C.O., M.R.C.P. (Edin.), M.R.C.P. (Lond.). For services to the welfare of the slaves.

HERBERT STEPHENS, M.R.C.P., M.R.C.S., M.R.C.O., M.R.C.P. (Edin.), M.R.C.P. (Lond.). For services to the welfare of the slaves.

EDWARD JAMES KINGSTON, M.A., M.R.C.P., M.R.C.S., M.R.C.O., M.R.C.P. (Edin.), M.R.C.P. (Lond.). For services to the welfare of the slaves.

EDWARD JAMES KINGSTON, M.A., M.R.C.P., M.R.C.S., M.R.C.O., M.R.C.P. (Edin.), M.R.C.P. (Lond.). For services to the welfare of the slaves.

EDWARD JAMES KINGSTON, M.A., M.R.C.P., M.R.C.S., M.R.C.O., M.R.C.P. (Edin.), M.R.C.P. (Lond.). For services to the welfare of the slaves.

EDWARD JAMES KINGSTON, M.A., M.R.C.P., M.R.C.S., M.R.C.O., M.R.C.P. (Edin.), M.R.C.P. (Lond.). For services to the welfare of the slaves.

EDWARD JAMES KINGSTON, M.A., M.R.C.P., M.R.C.S., M.R.C.O., M.R.C.P. (Edin.), M.R.C.P. (Lond.). For services to the welfare of the slaves.

EDWARD JAMES KINGSTON, M.A., M.R.C.P., M.R.C.S., M.R.C.O., M.R.C.P. (Edin.), M.R.C.P. (Lond.). For services to the welfare of the slaves.

MILITARY DIVISION (for Miscellaneous Services).

SERGEANT-MAJOR, G.H.Q. R.A.F. For services to the Corps of the Sudan, General Headquarters, R.A.F. Command, Egypt, and Major in the Royal Artillery.

Some Statements Worth Noting

There was a parade of the Kavirondo section of the Kenya Defense Forces—“Kenya’s frontier” these blushing shillings.

We have had to deal with no fewer than recorded raids from Ethiopia into British territory since 1917—“Lord Lloyd in a broad cloth.”

Rhodesian tobacco has only 1.5% nicotine content compared with 3.5% content of British tobacco—“Mr. J. H. Wright in the Sunday Times.”

The methods by which tropical labour is exploited are by far more varied than in the days of the anti-slavery campaign—“C. Roden Kanga speaking in Liverpool.”

By the middle of July, 1930, the Colony could be regarded as free of the tsetse fly. This has been since March 1908—“The Acting Director of Agriculture, Kenya, in the Departmental Report for 1930.”

The total driving time between Nairobi and Livingstone, Northern Rhodesia, and Charle is thirty-four and a half hours, compared with two and a half months by car—“Mr. G. Walter in the “Daily Standard.”

If Professor Huxley had gone on tour with Bishop Whitehead in Uganda he might have had a wider insight into the peculiarly religious works of his son—“Rev. C. E. Stuart writing in the “Lambeth Church Review.”

The average employee of a thousand Native workers finds it economic to engage a doctor to look after them—“Dr. G. S. Ward, Director of Medical Services of Northern Rhodesia speaking to the Executive Council.”

There is no intention of abandoning the project of establishing administrative headquarters at Lusaka; and the right time would go forward—“The Chief Secretary to the Government of Northern Rhodesia, speaking in the Legislative Assembly.”

I have lived thirty-seven years in India and had a tour of Kenya. I believe the Colony would be entirely suitable for Indian servants to retire to,” Commandant M. R. Hibbert of the Salvation Army. In interview with the “National Standard.”

Water obtained from a borehole in Mikuyu contained a remarkably large amount of zinc in solution. This zinc can only have been obtained by serpentine, sand and mud from contact with pipes made of the copper-covered metal.” Kenya Agricultural Research Institute.

“I was so frightened that I found myself unable to get out of my racing motor boat that I took my machine under the bonnet and sat down to start it up, and we could not imagine why the engine was failing.” Dr. George C. E. Stuart in the “Lambeth Church Review.”

The people (Bantu) who live in the summits of the Rand and in the areas of Nairobi are their tragic. This is not because they are abandoned in isolation but also because they are robbed of their land and suffer other equally degrading penalties.” Dr. Vernon A. Price in a letter to the “Morning Star.”

WHO'S WHO

No. 83—Major James Hamilton Gailey D.S.O.



Copyright East Africa

The Colony officials who have become settlers are few indeed. Well known is Major J. H. Gailey, who after spending six years surveying and constructing railways in Brazil, Chile and Colombia, was last year in December, 1901, for the first time in Uganda. He resigned when

the railway was finished and soon joined with the late Mr. D. B. Roberts. This began what is now one of the largest commercial concerns in East Africa, the coffee trading in Uganda, and in 1904 Major Gailey became managing director of the Uganda Railways and Douglas Company in partnership with Mr. G. F. Roberts, the third son of the late Mr. D. B. Roberts. The Roberts family, behind whose name is an enormous coffee planter, have done much for Uganda.

Belonging to the same class of colonists are the brothers W. and J. G. Gresham, who have constructed the railway which at present, and during the First World War, was selected as the Royal Engineers who were responsible for the construction of the military railway between Entebbe and Jinja, and for repairing the damage done to the government of the Uganda and central railways of that road, then used for carrying the German prisoners captured

PERSONALIA

Miss D. E. Bell, 21, has left for Mombasa.

Mr. J. S. Nash, Senior Consultant Engineer in Land Surveying, has returned from London.

Mr. G. S. Studd, a talk on "Kenya" before him last week.

The Rev. Father Lenzini of Kampala is spending a holiday in Holland.

Mr. T. J. Mardon has left this country to visit his wife in Nairobi, Kenya.

Mrs. R. R. Gee, wife and Miss A. Ruggles-Brown have arrived home from Tanganyika.

Mr. & Mrs. Robinson and Miss Ans Wylie, recently married in Livingstone.

Mr. F. B. Rosling, District Officer, Kenya, and Mr. Rosling are now abroad.

Major Clarence E. V. Burton, M.C., has been appointed District Commissioner of South Kavirondo.

Dr. W. Robertson, D.S.O., M.B., of the Uganda Provincial Administration is now editing the "African Gazette."

Lord Halsbury, Secretary of State for the Colonies in the last Socialist Government, contemplates visiting Nigeria next year.

Mr. John Warholz, a director of the Usagara Company, has returned to Europe from his visit to Tanganyika Territory.

Mr. W. N. McLean, M.P., who served in the Sudan some years ago, has just in Glasgow last week on "Empire Development."

Mr. E. A. Floyer of the African Highlands Produce Company, Kericho, is on his way back to Kenya accompanied by Mrs. Floyer.

Mr. J. Vincent of the Natural History Museum is investigating bird life in territories East Africa. He also visited East Africa last year.

Mr. H. H. Montgomery, Senior Commissioner, Kenya, has just returned, accompanied by Mr. Montgomery and their wives.

The s.s. "Jeanie" which leaves Marseilles tomorrow, carries Messrs. W. A. Hunter, E. J. Hart and E. M. Moore for Mombasa.

Mr. Lockin Morris, M.I.E., who visited Kenya nine years ago, lectured in Carmarthen last week on "The Land of the Black Man."

H. H. Allcock, the Tanzanian District Officer in England, is now en route for Tanganyika. On his first tour he was stationed in Uganda.

Mr. A. Kemp, 10, M.C., sailed on his return to Nairobi from London last week for Mombasa, accompanied by Mr. & Mrs. and young nephew.

Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Macfarlan are en route their home from Beirut where Mr. Macfarlan is on the staff of a well-known engineering company.

The marriage between Captain C. G. Evans, Nigeria, who served in German East Africa in 1917, and Miss Joyce Mason, a late pilot in February.

The Countess of Dundonald, whose son Captain R. G. Ward has an estate in Kenya, is leaving England to visit the Colony early in the year.

Miss D. Gee, 24, of A. Langford Estates, near Koro, has just left England on another visit to Tanganyika accompanied by Mrs. Gee and Miss P. Gee.

Miss Winifred Smiths, ex-A.P. for Persia, has recently made a lightning tour of Kenya, Uganda, and Tanganyika and left England to lecture in America.

A road in Uganda has been named "Hollis Road" in honour of the Governor, Sir Claude Hollis, who served so many years in Zanzibar, which has also a "Hollis Rock."

Mr. V. F. Thorne, who recently became Minister of Tanganyika, comes from England's Northern Rhodesia, to which territory he has been transferred.

Mr. D. G. W. Verhald, architect, previously Mattheson & Co. Ltd., who visited East Africa some months ago, has been appointed a director of the Alliance Assurance Company.

Mr. Thomas Russell, one of the pioneers of Kenya who has been staying in Cape Town for the last month or so, is now on his way up the East African coast to his estate at Kabawo.

Mr. & Mrs. F. O. Thorne have this coming weekend after the wedding of their son, Mr. F. C. A. Thorne, the Rev. F. J. P. Thorne, from the London diocese, and arrived home.

Mr. & Mrs. S. S. Moore, 12, in the Tanganyika Game Conservation Department, have been gazetted Captain in the King's African Rifles Reserve of Officers. They are present stationed at Arusha.

Colonel W. Nicholson, who has discontinued from a nursing home in Maidenhead, where he was undergoing treatment, is a retired officer of the Indian Army, and served in the East African Campaign. To the effects of which his nervous breakdown is attributed.

We much regret to report that Mr. F. H. Bellamy, who had been taken to hospital suffering from bronchitis, fainting and delirious heavily that he has severely tortured his face for weeks, however, never recovered sufficiently to be able to attend the meeting of the School of Oriental Studies on Tuesday 20th.

JANUARY 7, 1932.

EAST AFRICA

Mrs. Margaret C. Hall, who has left England to take up nursing work at Livingstonia, Nyasaland, made her first flight in order to proceed to the station under the direction of the Queen's District Nursing Association.

The splendid dinner held in Mombasa was marked by excellent speeches by Mr. W. G. Scott, who presided in the absence of Mr. J. G. Jenkins, on leave, Mr. G. V. Godfrey, and Captain Bellfray.

The Ethiopian Legation in London now has offices at 33, Elm Park Gardens, S.W.10. Mr. Ato Bakalya is acting Charge d'affaires during the absence of Switzerland of the Minister, H.E. Bedrionde Zelleke Aguedeou.

Miss Joan Beauchamp Proctor, D.Sc.F.R.S., Curator of Reptiles at the London Zoological Gardens, who died in September at the age of thirty-four, left estate of gross value of £6,474, with net personality £29.

Mr. H. G. Duncan, general manager of the Manz Zambezi and Nyasaland Railways, and Mrs. Duncan, who started their leave by a visit to India in order to spend Christmas with their son, are shortly expected in London.

Mr. H. Williams, formerly Chief Locust Officer in South Africa, has been seconded to Northern Rhodesia to supervise campaigns of destruction of hoppers should hatching take place. He is at present touring the affected areas.

Prince Asfaw Wossen, the sixteen-year-old Crown Prince of Ethiopia, is expected to reach London on his official visit early in next month. Accompanying him are two generals of the Ethiopian Army. He arrived in Paris last Saturday.

Mr. Alfred J. P. Baumann, who has extensive produce and trading interests in East Africa, has taken into partnership Mr. J. Simons and Mr. E. O. A. Baumann. The business will in future be conducted under the style of A. Baumann & Co.

Major Reginald Bernard Lock, of Nottingham, well-known traveller and big-game hunter, who had recently visited East Africa, died on October 28 at the age of sixty-seven, left unsettled estate of £847,900, with net personality £546,721.

Mr. Reid Dick, the sculptor, who is anxious to obtain a full-length photograph of the African explorer, Mr. Dick would be glad to hear at 4, Grove End Road, London, N.W.8, from any reader possessing such a picture.

Government subsidies have come from Nyasaland to Mr. A. G. Cameron, District Officer; Mr. R. G. Allan, Assistant District Surveyor; Dr. W. S. Watson and Dr. H. G. Rutherford of the Medical Department; and Mr. O. A. L. Tait of the Government Press.

The members will take note with interest of Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Elton, of the Somersett Institution, and Miss Dorothy Alice Elton, daughter of Captain Tyree. Mr. Elton will be remembered by many of our readers in Tanganyika, where he served for nine years.

The flying boat is outward-bound for East Africa. A Pur-Moth machine was forced down in a snow storm near the French-Algerian border. Lord Lovelace and his pilot, Mr. C. W. Wood, formerly a civil aviator in China, escaped unharmed. The plane was not seriously damaged.

Mr. Fredrick J. Patterson, who is also in the big game hunting expedition to East Africa, and who is widely known in America as the "Cash Register King," was in London last week. He presented the trophies he gained in the territories to the British Museum of Natural History.

Mr. G. B. Sibley, who is well known to most of our readers interested in the sisal industry, has appealed to British rope and twine manufacturers to purchase British jute. Most of the small vines, sisal, chrysanthemum, can be made from Indian hemp, and the small ropes from African sisal.

The party of English choir boys who have been touring the world for the past three years are en route home via East Africa. Their leader, Mr. Edward Branscombe, well known as a tenor soloist at Westminster Abbey, died in Durban. The party was on the point of leaving for East Africa.

Dr. M. T. Mills, who recently toured the Africa inland missions in East Africa, left England to return to America, where he is president of the mission's Brooklyn Council. Believing that Africa's future lies in the uplift of the women and girls, he intends to urge the Chinese girls' work should be developed.

The Rev. Frank Officer, who has taken temporary charge of the Presbyterian Church of Lusaka, Northern Rhodesia, is remembered by our readers as the former Secretary of the British Empire Leprosy Relief Association, for whom he toured East and Central Africa early in 1927. He resigned his title in Southern Rhodesia.

Another member of the U.S.A. Delegation has been elected Vice-chairman of the U.S.A. Delegation for 1932. The Committee is composed of Messrs. J. F. Cameron, A. J. Gordon, Baron von Hornell, J. Mulholland, and A. G. Upton, the Hon. Secretary, Mr. C. Redfern, and the Treasurer, Captain T. Parry Dowling.

Mr. Linfield M. Davis, chairman of the U.S.A. Delegation Commission, which left after seven years ago, has undertaken a mission to East Africa. Vice-chairman of the Kachacha Motor Traffic Committee, he is investigating the available facilities for obtaining liquid fuel.

Mr. R. Caldwell, who has undertaken to be the permanent Director of Native Education in Northern Rhodesia, has had considerable experience in East Africa. During 1928-1930 he served with the U.S. Legation, after which in 1930 he was transferred to the Education Department in Tanganyika, and was appointed "Assistant Director of Education" in Nyasaland in 1931.

EAST AFRICA.

PERSONALIA (continued).

He succeeded Mr. W. A. G. Governor of German East Africa, one of the victims of the War, has been appointed Chairman of the Hague Commission of Inquiry into the formation of Mandates.

Colonel Jules Francois, who escaped away in Germany during the seventy-four servitors in East Africa under von Wissman in the autumn, and after recapturing Trencell, the French mission to exploring the Lulongo and Chama tributaries of the Congo. He rewards commanded the German forces in German South-West Africa, leading them in their disastrous campaign against the Boers last year. When he was in the Imperial Guard he had been a sergeant since 1893.

Just weeks ago reported the arrival from Mombasa of Lieutenant-Commander J. O. Buckle, R.D., R.N., whereas Mr. Colin C. T. Buckley, of the staff of Messrs. Pilkings & Co., Ltd., who is leaving Mombasa, where he has been well known as a yachtsman, has joined Commodore of the Royal Yacht Club for three years in succession. Lieutenant-Commander J. O. Buckley, on the other hand, has just transferred to Nairobi as Marine Adviser to the headquarters staff of the Railways.

Professor J. A. Gregory, who visited East Africa in the early 'nineties, and on account of several works concerning East Africa has left England for East Africa to lead a geological expedition formed to investigate the coastal regions and inland member of the expedition. Professor East African scientist is Miss E. McKinnon-Wood, who some time ago went up to the coastal regions of East Africa in search of fossils. She is the daughter of Mr. J. McKinnon-Wood, a former member of the Staff for Scotland.

At the thirty-eighth annual dinner in Mombasa members of the 1903 Column which occupied Matabeleland the honourable respondents at the toast of the 1903 Columnists' Association Major Walter Howard, D.S.O., J.P., whom some of our readers will remember as captain of war in Germany and East Africa. At the time of the outbreak of the War when he was coming from Durban to Germany had the misfortune to be arrested as he was on the point of crossing the Tugela River from German territory. Under constant cheerfulness and bold front was an example which few law prisoners are ever likely to match. May he be spared to attend many more Association dinners!

Sir Sydney H. Henn, K.C., recently appeared in the *Financial News* with a letter. The letter was "which accompanied the portrait drawing said: 'After spending thirty years at the West Coast of South Africa, Sir Sydney Henn returned to England in time to serve on various Government Committees during immediately after the War. He presented a bill in the House of Commons in 1922 and 1929, and during the past ten years has devoted a large part of his energies to the development of the East African colonies and occupied the positions of Chairman of the Joint East African Board for the first seven years of its existence. Sir Sydney Chairman of the *Forster's* Insurance Co., Ltd. Forster's Guards, and a member of the Horsebridge and Sandringham Hunt.'

Mr. A. E. Hill, the past eight years the manager of the Mombasa Cotton Bros., has died in Kenya. Summarised received when he died in Kenya, summing up received when he died were collided with a train at a level crossing at Nairobi. Mr. Ellard, who was 60, in Kenya twenty-eight years ago, and who was a keen sportsman, leaving his wife and child, both of whom are still living, owing to the accident.

On a recent report the death in his eighty ninth year of Mr. William James Thompson, head of the firm of W. J. & C. Thompson, the well-known Colonial agents of 38 Merton Street, Central African concession. Mr. Thompson embarked upon business career in London in 1866, when a Deputy Agent for the U.S.A. London was one of the founders of the London Chamber of Commerce and the Great Ormond Street Hospital, a founder of the hospital, one of the oldest members of the Conservative Club, and a keen yachtsman, always ready to give his time and money to charity. He was popular with all who knew him, and was well-known to a great many in London, and was a yachtsman. Mr. Thompson's grandson and heiress visited Kenya a couple of years ago.

Personal Announcements.

Private hot trade-advertised in this paper accepted "East Africa" for publication in this column, at the standard rate of 1/- per yard for insertion, with minimum of 5/- per insertion. Three consecutive insertions for the sum of two. Advertising should reach "East Africa," 9, Great Titchfield Street, London, before Friday evenings. In Memoria unison can be used for the last two days special rates.

ENGAGEMENTS.

THE ENGAGEMENT is announced of Mr. E. Buckley, of the Kenya and Uganda wireless stations, son of Mr. M. Granville, younger son of Mr. S. Granville, Barrister-at-Law.

ENGAGEMENT.

THE ENGAGEMENT is announced of Mr. ALBERT SYDNEY HENRY, Assistant Officer, Kenya Colony, son of Col. H. Bourke-Jones, D.L., B.R.B., Shandong, China, & Thornhill Mayo, India.

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AFRICAN LANGUAGES can be learned in London. Instruction in Zulu, Chichewa, Chilambo, Nyanja, Swahili, Arabic, Hausa, etc. (Also reading and understanding in European languages). Price £100 or £120. Address: Mr. J. C. G. Gwynne, 11, C. B.C.

BONNIE BIRD. On November 24th, 1935, at the Cathedral of the Highlands, Nairobi, HAROLD C. B. BLAKEY, and of H. C. Barnes, C.B.E., in many years a member of the Service, and a daughter of Lt. Col. C. J. Gwynne, Royal Army (Rtd.).

FOR CHURCHES & ESTATES.
RECENTLY RECEIVED.—A copy received over forty pages of quite advertising in these columns may be printed for me. Advise me if it is. If you would buy a property in East Africa, advise your requirements, and see whether I can help you.

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DARSHANISHMAN, 30, single, to assist commerce, including tea, coffee, Ceylon tea, Native labour, Hindoo sailor. Shortly proceeding Mombasa. Open to all men willing to work. Address: Darshanishman, Suite No. 104, Arusha, 1, Great Titchfield Street, London.

KENYA FOR MEN OF MODERATE INCOMES.
AND available £1,000 in a perfect healthy climate in an open thousand acre block, also a residence, plot, to five acres. Social, sporting, and educational facilities. Proven surviving stock, hunt, and shooting preserves. Single or married. Married couple would be comfortably accommodated. Inspection welcomed. Address: FREDERIC F. HILL, Accountant, 23, Queen's Gate, London.

TERMS OF OFFICIAL RETIREMENT

Proposed by the Native Select Committee.

The Report of the Native Select Committee on the terms of official retirement of European officers and other officials in the civil service contains much interesting information. It states that "hidden" salaries raise additional costs of £300 to £500 per annum, £400 being one case so far reported worth £764, and that a £1,500 appointment costs the country £741. No wonder the Committee recommends the introduction of consolidated rates of pay so that the public may know exactly what is paying.

In 1932 the 942 pensionable European posts are estimated to cost £51,000 and the 435 non-pensionable posts £14,000; pensionable and non-pensionable Asian posts with costs £16,000 and £6,000 respectively; and a further £20,000 will be incurred in salary and wages for non-pensionable Africans representing a total harvest of £83,000, excluding the Railways and the Northern Brigade of the King's African Rifles.

The pension and gratuity bill has grown accordingly. Its cost in 1906-7 was £375, in 1911 after five years' leave £1,000, in 1920 £102,303 and this year is estimated to reach £2,775. This has followed a rise to a minimum of £100,000 in 1910, a peak of £200,000 in 1914.

Detailed Recommendations.

The Committee recommends that all European posts should be divided into two main classes, the ordinarily required overseas, and the other normally required locally.

For future postings into the Overseas Service a new leave provision is proposed, namely, entitled to half leave per annum instead of the present four months' vacation leave to be following three years of six months' resident service at least. This would entail six months' inclusive leave after four years' resident service for the next seven years, resident service six months after three, and half years' and thereafter six months after each half years'. This recommendation is based on service as a healthy position without regard for others. Lower rank officers would henceforth have a second class.

The Committee urges that an increase in minimum pay for officers should be given based on his salary in the cost of living house, an increase before whom that the present privileges are prohibited to the point of abuse". It is recommended that medical allowances should be restricted to attention to benefits withdrawn from the wives and families of officers and officers should be paid for their drugs and medicines.

The establishment of a "contribution" scheme is favoured, as is to determine in case of the retirement of fifty, it is suggested that it should be "fifty five years or after thirty years' service, whichever comes earlier, subject to the consent of Government to a sum which has reached fifty".

Appointments of "Constructors, laboratory assistants, postal clerks, telegraphists, etc." are suggested as suitable to be filled by local servants, who would be on local scales of remuneration the present attachmenets are not. A contribution scheme is recommended for the members of the local service and a considerable number less permanent workers, as is proposed by the "minds of local servants". The Committee considers that the services now from the Colony are liable to be advised of the amount of money to be paid over by the Government and the local contributions will be establishing a "Local Service Fund" to regulate admission to the fund by service prescribed.

Recommendations would save £100,000 annually.

The Committee states that the recommendations of the Committee will result in an annual saving of £12,000 on the expenses of grants and a further £1,000 on the introduction of a "Local Service Fund". It also suggests that from the introduction of a local service fund there will be a

SIR HAROLD KITTERMMASTER.

and their work in Somaliland.

During his visit to Berlin, Sir Harold Kittermaster had a long interview with the British Ambassador, Sir George H. G. Duff, and with the Foreign Minister, Dr. Konstantin von Neurath. They were both very friendly and cordial. Kittermaster was received by the Indian officer and the British merchants of British Somaliland, Mr. J. S. Maitland, presenting an address on behalf of the former, and Mr. T. E. L. Clegg, on behalf of the latter.

Sir Harold's administration, during his address, had been notable for the construction of an Agricultural Department, the improvement of roads, and subsequent growth of agriculture, the erection of a new hospital, the views of the Duke of Gloucester, his call for a sterling unit of His Excellency's mind and heart, which had endeared him to the esteem of all classes in the Country. The Lady Kittermaster's keen interest in Indian Native welfare would not be forgotten.

The exceptionally peaceful course of Governor's administration, Sir Mr. Ahmed Shah had engaged himself in their preparations. His Excellency had done his best to improve commerce, but it had suffered from the world-wide depression. This thanked him for his persistent efforts to enlarge the possibilities of the port of Djibouti, and to improve the possibilities of cotton and dried produce, and only regretted that success had not come.

Finally, Sir Harold Kittermaster said that he had followed the trials of his predecessor, the late Sir Gerald Summers, and had sought to obtain the same privileges of Indians as for Europeans.

Mr. F. H. Macnabne, the retiring Director of Public Works, and Mrs. Macnabne were honoured on the same occasion in connection with their laudable services in promoting artistic and social functions in Somaliland.

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A home for motherless Native babies called
"Our Lady Motherly". The Place of Roy
has been opened in Nairobi, Kenya.

SURVIVAL AND MANNING DEAD.

His Valuable Services in South Africa.

We regret to record the death of Sir Joseph Byrne, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., K.C.V.O., K.C.B., K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E., who, after a long and services life, has passed away in East and Central Africa. His services in behalf of our forces, estimated at nearly 40 years, culminated in his appointment as Governor of Uganda. Few men in official life have possessed such marked ability and acquire Native languages.

After leaving Cambridge and the Royal Military College, he joined the South Wales Borderers in 1859, transferred to the Inniskilling Dragoon Guards later, was wounded in the Burmese War, saw service against the Welsh Frontiers, and then in 1869 was given command of the Mysore and Bengal Regiments. He led the British Central Africa Expedition to the charge of the rebellion against Chief Mapethi in north-eastern Rhodesia, and, as a Major and Lieutenant Colonel for his services, was made Deputy Commissioner and Consul-General for British Central Africa, and for two years was acting Commissioner. He raised and commanded the Central Africa Regiment, and was the first Inspector-General of the King's African Rifles, an appointment which he held from 1871 to 1873.

Somaliland and Nyasaland.

In 1882 he commanded the Somaliland Field Force in its operations against the Mad Mullah, and in 1884 had the 1st Brigade of the 1st Reinforced Column under him mentioned in the Bigges' Despatch. He was promoted C.B. in 1887, became Adjutant-General and Commissioner in Chief of the British Protectorate, became Commissioner and Commandant-in-Chief of Somaliland; and a few months later was promoted Governor and Commander-in-Chief of Nyasaland.

During his three years of office he showed keen interest in the development of cotton growing, and even in despatch popularity among the local settlers by his personal ability, kindness, appreciation of their difficulties, and his sparing qualities. He had strong opinions of his own, which he was neither slow to form nor express; but his pronouncements, however, knew that he had the strong support of his men; and his opinions were sometimes wrong. His departure for Leyton was prompted, and was therefore greatly regretted in Nyasaland.

SIR JOSEPH BYRNE ON KENYA.

Important statement on Government Policy.

SOME interesting statements were made by Sir Joseph Byrne, the Governor of Kenya, in his Annual Lecture and Dinner. We are indebted to the *Mombasa Times* for the following extracts:

"I have now been ten months in Kenya and I am admiring and appreciating the work and the progress that is being done. It is my fate to administer this large and important colony of exceptional size and strength, my task has certainly been rendered difficult by the want of loyalty and disaffection, by the attack and destruction of the European community, but by the God of all mercies and power in whom we trust, the Indians, the Arabs, the great African population are carrying out their daily work, often in the face of hardship and difficulty."

"I am at great trouble to see that there is an making strenuous efforts in the Native Reserves, a good team working the Medical, Education, Agricultural, Veterinary and other departments coupled with co-operation between the Local Native Councils and the missionaries."

and he added that when we considered the Budget and the Government's financial difficulties and otherwise, it was evident that the last year had been now quite sufficient to abrogate any claim of unusual compensation for any similar pacificating effort in the settlement of the Kavirondo native disturbances. There were also special difficulties and, with the aid of Native assistance to each as provided by technical advice, both the Government and the

Board of Agriculture to be Reformed.

The Native Government, he said, of the Board of Agriculture will should be abolished, perhaps on some of the lines of those in the the principal interests of the State, and Native agriculture may receive proper attention.

The inquiries I have formed of the men have shown that if they could take it be told the plain truth, and with honour and pride, they would have no objection to being repaid within the visible future for the services I am being pressed imperiously to introduce measures, requiring Government financial assistance, as long as agricultural credits are plain truth, that no such funds are available, they could only obtain them two sources, from a loan or from surplus revenue. This is at the slightest possibility, a loan being raised in the London market, or a resumption of the surcharge which has been reduced to twenty-five per cent, being withdrawn, amounting to £2,000,000 authorised by Act in aid of Agriculture.

We are up against hard economic facts and we have got to meet with courage and straightforwardness, any such credits, however, there is no reason why a loan should not be obtained prepared for consideration when the time comes, and I am sure that the Government will take such steps as are necessary in this direction.

I am sure that the orders of the day, and I may add that the Government is greatly in favour of a

thought-out and co-ordinated campaign, though it is not overdone, but until we are in a position to deliver the goods,

Some excellent photographs taken by Captain H. Brocklehurst and a range of fine specimens of elephants stampeding have been published by *The Illustrated London News*.

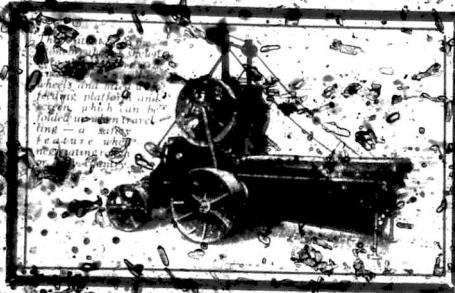
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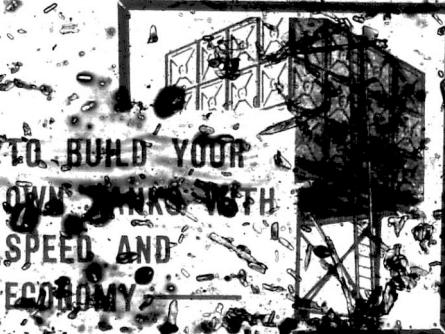
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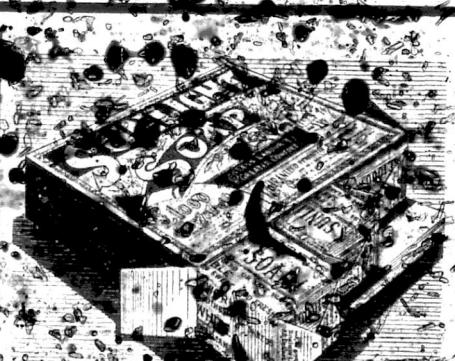
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Save time, save labour, save money by always using Sunlight Soap. This soap lathers well, the resulting foam makes clothes last longer because it cleanses and washes without伤毛 (harmful to fibres). Sunlight is cheap, has wonderful impurities, impurities which last long, and lathers freely down to the last drop. Therefore, a guarantee of purity on every table.

SUNLIGHT
SOAP

Egypt Rising in the Press.

LORD DELAMERE AUGUST, 1914.

As the course of a letter to the Daily Mail, Mr. T. O. M. S. wrote the following reminiscence of Lord Delamere:

"A few days ago my wife and I were driving through the Massai country, and it was a pleasure to see the early motor age in its early part of the world coming along the road the Massai carpeted. This was a most interesting companion as there is a sheltered cloistered boma that Great Britain was at war, and in order to get away that he was travelling as far as he could in his Ford, with luck 150 miles, and from that point he was to travel on foot to the Massai *mariyattas*, because the German border is organised in such a way to prevent raiding into British Territory."

This shipment naturally was very much lighter, most of us would like to have on *safari*. A 160 lb. ground sheet and a rug, rifle and some ammunition, and one saw. Native. No cook or large retinue, so we had to go on our brave man's word to his bit, and taking the most direct route to do it—not like some of his brothers who on the look out for cushy bags, took the long side roads down."

I served under Lord Delamere's orders the following summer in the early part of the A.V.C.W.F., and am glad to record my little part in the Kenyas. Great fun."

NATIVE "NICKNAMES" IN EAST AFRICA.

East Africans are often intrigued by the Native nicknames bestowed on men and on their wives. In the course of an interesting article on this subject, a correspondent of the U.M.C.A. monthly magazine, "Central Africa," writes:

"The Kenya 'Native' and especially the Kikuyu, has a well deserved reputation for giving him the European and giving him a suitable name. The native was an example to the world, for he gave himself the name of his father, still retaining the Master from our Father same kind of a pun you will find the natives do in their names. The Master of the white elephant and does not wish it."

"Two other examples are those who keep the mill and the man who is the master of the mill; mazatiki, who makes sugar; the person who continually takes care of recommendations, the carings, such as 'The master who plays football'! The master for whom you need not work hard, 'the fence master,' 'the Master of the white elephant'—only seven of the Native picknames of the planters known."

"Characteristic names were 'Gashai' (spectacles), 'Makanda' (wick) and 'Sparrow' (a bird). The Catholic missionaries in their living converts Latin names resulted in some very delightful distortions. It was a long time before I solved the names of two old Kikuyu who were addressed by their slaves as 'John the Baptist,' 'Samuel,' 'Gashai' and 'Ambu' respectively."

We are pleased to receive from Mr. J. L. Lockett a note on this specially interesting Native nomenclature:

THE gossip writer of the Daily Mail, writing of news he had received from Dr. G. H. Lockett in East Africa, quotes the following extract:

"We have just returned from a short week's ramble by grib heat, dust storms, and terrible water damage. We lost a Chapman, and he was also occurred round our camp, and I have been charged by him and another occur by a shino when I ran for life. I am now 100% fit. These little misadventures is good though, as it is good for the soul."

ETHIOPIA PHILATELIC HISTORY.

SOME information concerning the early days of Philately in Ethiopia is given in a contribution by Mr. J. W. R. Atkinson to the "Philatelic Magazine," May 1914.

The first postage stamp of Ethiopia was issued in 1896, during the reign of Negus Menelek King of Kings, signed from Addis Ababa, 1914. It is shown as being made of gold, weighing some twenty pounds and studded with various stones. The higher denominations are of the same material and device, designated the "Conqueror of the Judah."

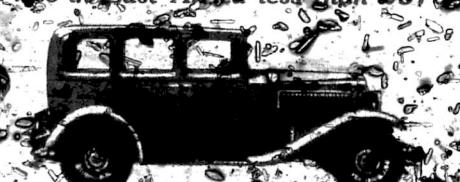
After this, the king issued three postage stamps of great value, a complete set of political subjects. Addis Ababa and Antalo being the *beau geste* of the reign. Menelik II had the equipment for a printing office, including dies and plates, at the postage stamping which were officially printed at the French Government printing establishment in Paris.

Subsequently owing to a lack of funds through irregular channels, it became necessary to do without those costly solders. An Alsatian post office was negotiating them with various control marks in the form of star-like characters, signifying Postage (Posta) or Message (Message), etc.

This procedure continued until, when Ethiopia entered the Entente, a final type of Menelik II postage stamp was then obtained from Paris, the lower values depicting the famous throne of Solomon, wherein the Ethiopian Emperors were crowned, and the remainder of Menelik II. The last Emperor was even then still on the throne.

In the island of Bagdad, a similar situation was created. After a four day search in Basra, I was able to obtain some of a very inferior grade of "old" or twenty "A." respondent of the

Car in East Africa less than £375.



THIS 20 H.P. CYLINDER VAUXHALL V.X.

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"When you go leave us a message to you to arrange to buy your 'V.X.' through agents or branches and if you prefer to write to our headquarters, or, through us, you can buy it direct from General Motors Export Dept., London, N.W. 9, used whilst on hire, and hand it back or ship it to us when you return."

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PRUDENCE ADVOCATED IN THE SUDAN.

In view of their importance we quote next followings from a leading article published by the *Sudan Daily Times*, the proprietor of which, Mr. G. E. Condon, is a well-known and one of the leading business men in the country and one of the soundest advocates of an independent Sudan. We have no doubt that the author's views are inspired by the article in the *Times* of 19th January, which approved the "no judgements" policy.

"With the new year approaching the Sudan Government is asked to increase its public and private expenditure. Expenditure cannot be increased by new burdens on the shoulders of those who can no longer carry the weight. Expenditure must be reduced by sound means, and a policy of strict economy conducted in every line, cutting down salaries of public officials and dispensing with the services of all places withal to involve the Sudan Government in the country's difficulties, on the contrary, trade depression will increase enormously and complete bankruptcy will be the result."

The first aim of the Government is not only soundness but must be to close up all commercial ventures, features being the only appropriate word we can use, as sensible Government underwriters have right anything but a venture. Sudan cotton growing, cotton ginning, cotton buying in London at a high premium, same cost as the Sudan and keeping a large staff, the most expensive hotel in the country, the only one to afford a decent service to a host of tourists, mineral water manufacturing, and catering for example, hotels, restaurants or other trading ventures or economic activities which have proved abortive in the past, whether on account of a good or bad harvest, or because given up to furnish the Sudan houses available in the Sudan capable of handling business in my way that, whilst increasing the revenue of the country, if any—derived from these sources, presenting with the aim of making business healthier in the Sudan as well as attractive to capital."

We hear of intentions to call the salvoes of shells together with an impossible income tax. We hope none of these rumours is correct. We know no one has a retrospective of the Sudan's safety who, after a life's work has been so fruitless and short, but a man of his mind is sufficient, indeed, to spend a few days in the Government and we know of no European merchant who has ever left the country with his purse empty or pocket full, invested elsewhere. Any money he has earned in years of drudgery here is invested in his country and it is attempted to sell out and go he cannot, but little capital can raise and would be no better off than the Government financial institutions inadequate pension such a position is to our modest West African states. Europeans usually do no business in this country. The only business which they may do is that of the import and export of foodstuffs. The government has been taxed to such an extent that the same may not hard afford one or two weeks

NOW BIASED AGAINST EAST AFRICA.

Recently, on occasion of a critique statement concerning East Africa made in the columns of *The Botswana Daily Echo*, and we now glad to be able to assure that our contemporary as published therein from our criticisms together with a suggestion that it is not unadvisable question affecting the development and progress of British Africa the institutions to which we subscribe having been established by a half century ago in the course of the reign of Queen Victoria and ourselves, are fully entitled the views of the author himself can be easily seen in the following extract and we trust the reader will be compelled to agree, henceforth not to repeat the actual statements in the territories.

He adds, the heading His Son and I have Tamed in African Wilderness, the author of the *Botswana Daily Echo* writes, and interestingly of Mr. R. F. Sutherland, who has spent thirty years in East Africa, said has for the past six years been in Kafuombi about forty miles from the northern Rhodesia

FIGHT BETWEEN RHINOS AND ELEPHANT.

Mrs. Chaswell, who had spent many years in Northern and Southern Rhodesia as a trader, a prospector and big game hunter, is continuing a series of articles on Africa and the wild animals thereon, which she recently started.

She lately reported some very successful rhino-hunting combat, and on several occasions the destruction of these animals, she has said, has shown that it seemed to indicate their natural habitat.

Two days ago a furious rhino broke from the bush and charged straight at the elephant mother. This "motherhood" brought out various things. In the confusion it encountered, and notwithstanding all followed, she felt reasonably certain that an ordinary circumstance that rhino would have let her alone, or thought that the elephant would have created the charge with contemptuous indifference, but not so.

Behold, however, an angry fit on the part of the great lady. She pushed her tusker aside, she rapidly curved her trunk, she failed to meet the charge with an equal charge to do justice to her nature, but even her rage did not touch her indignation, it did beat her opponent, and her tactics were bounded and varied. At last, eminently satisfied with her work, she dropped on the ground, and pivoted rapidly aside. Then as the big elephant passed, she turned to her feet and followed. The rhino showed no fear; but while she was thus preening herself, that lady's nose had got lost in the ribs, a blow had penetrated the lower parts of the stem.

Despite her injury, the female stampeded her mate, who was still in an instant the largest animal in the world, and she, instead of running away, stood over him, and, uttering a roar of rage, she impaled him on her horn, and then, in the course of the snorting form, rolling around, her body struck the ground, and blood beneath her nostrils.

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VEROLE
AND
MILK.

ALL STORES STOCK BOTH

THE FABRIC MANUFACTURED

FAST AFRICA

MAKING A HOME ON EAST AFRICA.

The importance of the Air Service.

THE importance of the Air Service in East Africa was said to have been brought to the day's afternoon's meeting by the East African Branch of the Overseas Legion. Captain G. C. G. Groom, who established the weekly air mail service to and from the Cape. Thirty years ago no one had traversed the continent of Africa from the Cape to the Mediterranean. Now you may sit in comfort in your chair and always machine pass beneath you. The fine possible investment of money to-day is to purchase a ticket for Africa by air.

In Kenya Highlands, he declared, offered an opportunity in which Britons could spend the autumn of their days, as was the only place in which the country "was without tears" (Laughter). One could live there and wear what one liked, and even say what one liked, among the best possible people in the best possible circumstances. It was not a question of whether to get rich quickly, but no one in the world offered so much value for money. He would be doing service to the individuals themselves and to the Empire to get sedentary people from Great Britain into this great new world, which offered such gigantic opportunities.

Not many East Africans realised that Kenya, Uganda, and Tanganyika Territories were together as large as Denmark, Belgium, Germany, France, Sweden, and Portugal combined. They were the most important countries in the world; in which one could step out of first class travel into an atmosphere and into a country where the poorest tribes still existing in the condition under which Christopher Columbus travelled.

Mr. F. Maveng was to have spoken on his recent flight from Kenya, but being unable to attend on account of illness, Major Grocock stepped into the breach at a minute's notice. His enthusiasm and wit were eloquently apparent.

ON SAFARI WITH MR. HOLMES.

The New Film of East Africa.

Some beautiful scenes of East Africa are shown in Mr. Rattclive Holmes's new film "On Safari," which was made shortly in London. This day is shortly to be released for public exhibition. It is adorned by the usual highlights usually associated with American travel pictures of East Africa, and free from the travesties of Native life so often inflicted on English audiences, it bears the mark of having been made by a man of sufficient knowledge of the territories.

Mr. Holmes, a thin, keen, a diamond-cutting, the author of half a dozen books on East Africa to a group of friends. His bearing, field, character, and all manner of skill and punctuated with those touches of humour which he shows so well how to interplay with his narrative. In Moshi whence he begins his tour, he passes through Gondora, Tabora, in which he has a residence, to be found a hundred thousand head of cattle. His position is showered by a glorious sunset over a distance of 500 miles.

Then follow some really remarkable scenes of African savages—but not necessarily those of northern Tanganyika or East Africa, many of which will

recognise where these scenes were taken. The Natives who have been captured and are compelled to make themselves into smaller relatives back. The savages, if you will, the best to the last. The film ends with a shot of hippos and their distant offspring, different species of game.

From the film, it is possible to see two wild Native running, dispatch with a gun, addressed to the cinematographer, whom he regards towards the end of the picture.

How did Hippo reach Ngami?

How hippos find their way into one of the lakes of the crater? The film contains several pictures of these animals depicting the scenes in the water, but does not satisfy our curiosity as to how they get there beyond stating that if they came from the nearest of the Wild Water Bays, would have had to trek about twelve miles over mountainous country.

"On Safari" is in fact a picture which East Africa can be recommended not to miss, for the celluloid is a true portrayal of life on safari in East Africa as the themselves have known it. The film is an excellent antidote to some other East African species which we have had the witness. As a narrator, Mr. Hobbes holds his audience from start to finish.

SUDANESE IN THE HONOURS LIST.

Included them fully.

Major I. A. F. DAWSON, Major J. W. B. BISHOP, Major A. H. SALAH, Major S. M. KHAIR, Major S. A. REED, Major S. Y. SULTAN, Major S. S. SULEIMAN, Sergeant Major ALLAH BOU SURUR, Evidently Corps, Sudan Defence Forces.

CIVIL DIVISION (General entry).

Major I. M. POGGIO, Consul, Khartoum Province Police, for an act of conspicuous courage. The constable, having failed to kill with his bow a rabid dog which was attacking him, strangled it with his hands, being severely bitten in the struggle. The constable died by his prompt action and bravery, from infection.

CIVIL DIVISION (Local entry).

Major I. H. SHESSINGTON, in charge of Police, Port Sudan; FADL AL MULKI, Head of Lifes, Sudan Posts and Telegraphs Department; SIBRAHIM EL HABIB, honorary doctor, Sudan Medical Service; Ibrahim Rostom, Bash Sharif, Bear el Ghazal Province; SIBRAHIM ABABA, FAISI, Muawin of Amara, Kasala Province; SIDIKA; MURSHID, Bash farash, Government Building, Khartoum; SIBRAHIM EL HABIB, MEDROMO, Chairman, Sudan Medical Service; SIDIKA AHMED, Dispensary, Shendi.

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"EAST AFRICA'S" INFORMATION BUREAU.

"East Africa's" Information Bureau finds for the free service of subscribers and advertisers among the Editor's air and news. One of the principal objects is to contribute to the development of East African diplomatic, East and Central Africa and any information which renders me willing to give for that purpose will be greatly welcomed.

A wireless station has been erected at Mombasa for the first time.

Telegraphic facilities are now available at Fort Hall and Nyasaland.

A list of valuations to the land and Agricultural Bank of Kenya has been published by the Office Committee.

A 400 ft. "water" triangle in Mombasa with a green flag upon the end is to be marketed in Nairobi by Messrs. G. North & Sons.

Cables from Kenya report further discoveries of gold in the Kikuyu district, while increasing numbers of prospectors are working.

The last English actors is to leave England early this month to be added to male company of some Doyle's "Pals" in East Africa.

Frogs received from the Andamans Railway signalised a rainfall of 1,160 mm., compared with 1,221 mm. during the corresponding month of 1930. The call sign of the new experimental wireless station at Livingston, Northern Rhodesia, is XQ2XE. Music broadcast during the new year. Signals from Nairobi to Mombasa.

One of the Tanganyika Government aeroplanes was recently chartered by a Dar es Salaam firm to carry over 170 Zanzibar a bundle of measures still needed by the Tanganyika Native Council. Staff.

A Nairobi doctor who was required to perform an urgent operation on a patient recently flew from the Kenyan capital, via Entebbe, to Jinja, and then travelled to Nairobi by air. He died yesterday.

The Committee of the British Medical Association met at the instance of Dr. George L. Evans, the surgeon, to consider the items of consideration.

Kenya's first post office in Uganda.

The Kenya Branch of the British Medical Association has passed a resolution urging the necessity for the privatisation of pure and adequate water supplies for Nairobi. It considers that only if control of the water scheme ends.

Shareholders of a firm called the East African Corporation, which has interests in East Africa, have voted passed a resolution providing for a minimum of £1,000,000 to be spent on the development of East Africa.

Barclays Bank Ltd. agreed to pay a final dividend for the year to members of staff at the rate of 8% per annum, the Commercial Preference shares and funds advanced on the "A" game B shares at the rate of 6% per annum less tax.

The Danes, Salomon, Chambers & Company suggested that the Tanganyika Government should increase from £500 or £100 the deposit required from importers on the goods. The suggestion came from the fact that the Belgian Congo and Northern Rhodesia, which formerly compelled some months ago to raise its own immigration fee to the £200 level,

Whether such a sum would be sufficient to bring East African coffee in export on which widely differing opinion appears to prevail. Brazil, of course, has standard rates for very bold beans, but charges for other types vary from season to season.

Kenya's traders state that some 1,500 Natives have been thrown out of employment in Uganda, Uganda by the cessation of work on the Lumbura Railway, and the abandonment of road construction. They are said to be wandering about in bands and committing extensive thefts.

The Holy Churchmen's Missions Society has sent twelve Laus Rudden district, eleven missionaries, who have founded stations at the foot of the shore of the lake. Each man on the coast of Lake Marsabit on the west. One of the most prominent, Rev. Peter Winkler, established St. Mark's Gospel Chapel, the territory of the Kerimoja tribe.

The Royal Commission set up by the Hon. H. E. Moore, the Northern Rhodesian Government announces that the numbers of officials in the service of that administration was 1,000 in 1930, and 1931 was 1,066 and 705 respectively. Salaries and allowances for the former in 1930 amounted to £27,378, £24,758, and £30,425.

The new Empire news bulletin was broadcast at 6.45 p.m. on Monday from the experimental station at Chelmsford for short wave listeners in Africa and India. The bulletins are now also being regularly broadcast at 6.45 p.m. for listeners in Canada and the West Indies, 7.30 p.m. for those in Australia, East and Australasia.

In accordance with the world copper agreement which came into force on New Year's Day, the output of the Union Miniere du Haut Katanga will be reduced to 82,000 tons a year, of which 36,000 tons will be stocked by the British Comptoir. Since the Katanga is the cheapest producer in the world, the agreement has been fiercely attacked in Belgium where it is asserted that the company agreed to the reduction only for political reasons.

Four types of East African hardwoods are in evidence in exhibit at Kew of articles turned from the woods. They are the work of Mr. C. G. Washington, Curator in the Department of Science and Industrial Research. The East African woods utilised for the purpose are African mahogany (*Khaya*), mahogany wood (*Khaya*), and African mahogany (*Khaya Bakeri*), brown oak (*Quercus chrysophylla* Lam.) and African olive (*Olea hochstetteri* Baker).

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JANUARY 7, 1932

EAST AFRICA

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EAST AFRICAN PRODUCE REPORTS.

Cotton.—Steady spot market buying quoted at \$1.10 per lb. January February shipments quoted at \$1.10 per lb. Comparative quotations in 1930 and 1931 were as follows:

At the time of issue of our press we had not received quotations for this week's sales. Our usual cotton report will be resumed next week.

Cotton.—Little business is passed in East African, which is quoted at \$1.10 per lb. The comparative quotation last year was \$1.00.

Tea.—**Seed.**—Full, with East African, nominally quoted at \$1.00. The comparative quotations in 1930 and 1931 were \$0.95 and \$1.00.

Hides and Skins.—Little business is passing, but the batted Morogoro are quoted at about \$1.00 per lb.

Masai.—Now white flat East African mutton quotation is to 25c. 10d. per lb. in bags. The comparative quotation last year was from 25c. to 30c. per lb.

Sugar.—Quite quiet, but rather better, with a few bags off Janjanbureh. March shipment quoted at 16c. 10d. The comparative quotation last year was 14s. 5d.

LONDON LECTURES ON AFRICAN LIFE.

The following public lectures on African life and culture, arranged jointly with the Royal Anthropological Institute, will be given at the School of Oriental Studies, Finsbury Circus, E.C.2., at 15.30 p.m. on the following dates:

January 20.—Mr. E. G. Molland, D.Sc., F.R.C.S., on "Native Resources of Africa."

January 27.—Professor C. A. Schlegman, M.D., F.R.C.P., F.R.S., on "Races of Africa."

February 3.—Miss W. Hobley, C.M.G., on "The Development of Native Education in Kenya."

February 10.—Captain R. S. Ratcliffe, B.E., D.Sc., D.J.P., on "Kenya."

March 2.—The Rev. B. W. Smith, on "The Vice of Folk Tales in African Life."

March 9.—Miss H. Braunfels, M.A., on "The Craft of the African Home."

March 16.—Miss M. H. Bratberg, M.A., on "African Systems of Education."

Admission tickets are required for the lectures, and anyone interested in Africa is cordially invited to attend.

EAST AFRICAN RAINFALL CABLE.

East African Dependencies' Trade and Information Office has been able to record the following detailed information concerning rainfall in East Africa for the week ended December 15. Eldama Marais 0.14 inch; Elmore, 0.22; Fort Portal, 1.00; Kitale, 0.27; Kiboko, 0.05; Kigoma, 0.05; Kitale, 0.08; Karatu, 0.23; Lamu, 0.09; Limuru, 0.58; Macelwane, 0.09; Mackinnon Road, 0.50; Makindu, 0.06; Makeni, 0.07; Mombasa, 0.01; Nairobi, 0.04; Nakuru, 0.03; Ngong, 0.57; Ojoro, 0.25; Emburum, 0.01; Ol Malo, 0.34; Taveta, 0.48; Voi, 0.27; Voi, 0.04; Voi, 0.04 inch.

The Rainfall in South and East Africa Year Book.—Issued by the Meteorological Office, it is an invaluable book of reference for all who are interested in agriculture, and includes a summary of rainfall statistics, a detailed account of rainfall in various countries, information on agriculture, and meteorological information. It can be cordially recommended to all those interested in the study of weather conditions of Africa and to those already resident there.

WANTED.—A collection of old postage stamps, including some rare and interesting issues. Banks, etc. Only best and rarest topics wanted. Collection must contain a good proportion of different countries. Stamps should be left on large pieces of envelopes or wrappers, and Air stamps on the entire covers. Collections and accumulations of old issues also required.

TYRELL & KID, William Street, London, E.C.4.

NEW KENYA-UGANDA RAILWAY RATES.

PARTIES EXCURSIONS when come into operation on the Kenya and Uganda Railways on January 1, 1932.

Passenger Traffic.—The current rates for first class, second class, picnickers, and concessionary passengers, including race meetings are as follows:—The basis of certain concessionary return tickets and excursion tickets will be reduced to 25c. single fare plus one quarter existing rebates allowed under traders' and merchants' concession tickets will be retained in the case of the maximum rate to 37½c. in general other rates by 25c. There are to be seasonal height reductions in charges from the Kenya Highlands to the coast in July and August, from the coast to Nairobi and the Highlands from January 15 to March 15, and from Uganda to the Kenya Highlands in January and February.

Parcels Traffic.—Rates for certain rates in each country produce an arrangement of 10c. and over, or greater transported at owner's risk at quarter parcel rates, will be increased to the third parcel rates, the minimum charge being 25c.

Cargo Traffic.—All distribution rates withdrawn. The revised rates apply to asbestos and gypsum sheets, slates and tiles, corrugated and galvanized iron and cement. Maximum rates in operation for coal, coke, and mineral sulphur withdrawn. Petrol is now classified as class 1.

Old marine export rates are carried and substituted by the following rates. Particulars of 10c. lots and over, heading by senders, at stations from Kenya main line stations, shs 13.50 cents per ton, and from branch line stations, shs 13.50 cents per ton plus 25 cents per ton. Mafinga C.F.R. for export in 10-ton lots, shs 13.50 cents per ton. By owner at owner's risk from Kano or Mombasa.

Freight rates for 10c. lots of seed cotton round Lake Albert and River Omo, and Rhoda Camp now classified class 3 for the first 500 miles.

A CURE FOR MANGE ON CAMELS.

In some parts of Africa, so-called "mange" is known as a cure for cattle ticks, but a letter received by **Colonel E. Lake Greer**, late Inspector of the Repression of Slavery Department of the Ministry of Interior of Egypt, indicates that while operating in the Kordofan Province of the Sudan he made use of this wood preservative in cases of mange for camels. His letter

of several years ago commanded a police force in the Sudan for the repression of slavery under the Ministry of Interior of Egypt. The force included a camel corps. At times these animals became infested with mange, and occasions presented themselves when no suitable and available treatment could be found in ones. I found that after a period of about two years the mange was cured. The animals were then well cleaned, powdered, and dried. A layer of coarse horse hair, but powdered and dry, soon became fit for duty again. This is not a recognized treatment, but in the absence of anything better seems to have brought it to my attention, and the camels apparently suffered no ill effects.

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EAST AFRICA

PASSENGERS FOR EAST AFRICA.

The m.v. "Langibby Castle," which left London on December 29, 1931, carries the following passengers for:

Port Said to Mombasa
Mr. & Mrs. L. Autd.
Mrs. A. E. Beattie
Mr. & Mrs. W. Bell
Miss D. E. Bell
Mr. R. Seymour Benson
Miss Seymour Benson
Mr. C. Breskala
Miss I. Brown
Mr. A. Bryant
Mr. E. E. K. Dalley
Mr. F. W. Evans
Mr. & Mrs. E. A. Floyer
Mr. & Mrs. D. Galbreath
Mr. & Mrs. H. G. Hale
Miss E. D. Hicks
Mr. & Mrs. E. D. Hosking
Miss E. A. Jones
Mr. G. D. Jones
Mr. & Mrs. J. Keir
Miss A. J. Keir
Mr. & Mrs. G. Leaven
Mr. P. C. Langlands
Miss S. W. Martineau
Mrs. I. M. Millar
Mr. J. Millar
Mr. & Mrs. H. R. Montgomery
Miss M. W. Montgomery
Mr. & Mrs. R. Palmer
Mr. & Mrs. Ramsden
Mr. J. A. Robb
Mr. S. A. & S. Salkind
Capt. H. Penrhoy-Salmon
Mr. L. T. W.
Mr. & Mrs. H. G. Scott
Miss M. M. Seager
Miss E. A. Stowe
Mr. & Mrs. T. Trappin
Capt. & Mrs. G. S. Vasey
Mr. & Mrs. W. Ward
Mrs. D. A. Watson
Miss S. Watson
Mr. G. Watson
Mrs. A. Weir
Miss Oliver
Mr. V. A. Willey
Miss V. E. Williams

Marseilles to Dar es Salaam
Mr. G. Cowin
Mr. & Mrs. H. Hutchinson
Mr. F. Johnson
Mr. N. McL. Moore
Mr. & Mrs. I. South

Marseilles to Mombasa
Mr. T. Blair
Mr. E. Boncaine
Mr. R. G. Bostock
Mr. R. G. U. Fisher
Mr. & Mrs. Rodwell

Genoa to Beira
Mr. & Mrs. Mervyn Baskett

NOTICE

MR. GEORGE A. TYSON is resuming his professional services at Mombasa, Kenya, on January 31, 1932.

He proposes to begin practice again on January 31, 1932, and intends to devote special attention to the surveying of Estates in Kenya for absent owners.

He will offer Surveyor's Land and Estate Agency business, including negotiations of all classes of operations for Migrant Estates, Farm Balance Sheet, and other purposes.

Mr. Tyson is a Fellow of the Surveyors' Institution (Valuation Division), a Government Approved Valuer, a Valuer under the Land and Agricultural Bank Ordinance, etc.

Pending an announcement later, his new office telephone, &c., will be available for consultation to be addressed to Mr. George A. Tyson, M.A.S.I., Wimborne Buildings, Sixth Avenue, Nairobi.

PASSENGERS FROM EAST AFRICA.

The m.s. "Leopold II" (Leopold II) arrived Mombasa on December 28, brought the following passengers:

Port Said to Mombasa
Mr. & Mrs. Bedford
Mr. & Mrs. Blowers
Mr. & Mrs. Walker
Mr. & Mrs. H. J. Walker
Marseilles to Tanga
Mr. & Mrs. S. Cowin
Mr. & Mrs. C. B. Gee
Miss P. Gee
Mr. J. F. Nicoll
Tanganyika
Mr. G. A. R. W. Pensell
Mr. & Mrs. O. Condon
Mr. G. Von Dippes
Marseilles to Dar es Salaam
Mr. & Mrs. A. G. Gillard
Dar es Salaam
Mr. & Mrs. Burrows
Mr. H. Burrows
Mr. & Mrs. A. Hughes
Mrs. R. Jenkinson
Master Jenkinson
Mr. F. L. Roman
Dr. D. A. Skan
Mrs. Skan
Mr. B. G. Weatherhead
Mr. & Mrs. H. Wallhouse
Marseilles to Dar es Salaam
Mr. G. Cowin
Mr. & Mrs. H. Hutchinson
Mr. F. Johnson
Mr. N. McL. Moore
Mr. & Mrs. I. South
Beira
Mr. & Mrs. V. Graynor
Mr. G. Hale
Mr. & Mrs. W. A. Moubray
Miss M. Moubray
Miss B. Moubray
Miss Shewring
Mr. H. S. S.
Miss Sly
Mr. & Mrs. E. F. Snowdon
Mr. & Mrs. G. S. Vasey
Mr. J. E. A. Carr

EAST AFRICAN STEAMSHIP MOVEMENTS.

BERMUDA
 "Modasa" left Port Said homewards, January 1.
 "Adura" left Beira homewards, February 1.
 "Majana" arrived Port Said outwards, January 1.
 "Kenya" arrived Seychelles for Durban homewards.
 "Karagola" arrived Bombay, January 2.
 "Kilwa" arrived Madras, January 5.
 "Kilwa" left Dar es Salaam for Bombay, January 5.

CUTTER LINE
 "Casaregis" left Durban homewards, December 18.
 "Francesco Crispi" left Aden outwards, January 1.
 "Giovanni Mazzini" left Madras homewards, January 1.

CLAN-ELLERMAN LINES
 "Clan MacIwhirter" left Aden outwards, January 1.
 "Benefactor" left Kenhead outwards, December 26.

HOLLAND-ARABIA
 "Nieuw Statenz" left Ceylon homewards, December 26.
 "Nijkerk" left Antwerp for East Africa, December 29.
 "Westerkom" left Mombasa homewards, December 30.
 "Nijntje" passed Gibraltar for East Africa, December 31.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES
 "General Duchesne" arrived Marseilles, January 3.
 "General Voron" arrived Mombasa outwards, January 27.
 "Excalibur" left Mombasa homewards, January 28.
 "Chambord" left Aden homewards, January 3.

GRIOT CREEF
 "Dundee Castle" left Aden homewards, January 2.
 "Guilford Castle" arrived London, January 3.
 "Llandaff Castle" left Mombasa homewards, January 3.
 "Langibby Castle" arrived Gilbrat for Bombay, January 4.
 "Rumba Castle" left Cape Town for Beira, January 5.

EAST AFRICAN MAILS.

Uganda, Tanganyika, and Zambia
 Mail to be sent at 6 p.m. on Saturday
 by the "Kicker-i-Hippe" and
 "Molland" to the Rhodesia and Portuguese
 Posts, London, at 11.30 a.m.
 Inter-mail service is on Saturday by the
 "Modasa" and "Kenya" by the
 "Kicker-i-Hippe" and
 "Molland".
 Mail was made up in London last Monday morning
 and will be sent by the "Kicker-i-Hippe" and
 "Molland" on Saturday.