

East Africa," October 27, 1932.

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A WEEKLY JOURNAL

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MATTERS OF MOMENT.

Scores of letters have reached us in recent weeks from readers commenting on our support of the introduction of income tax in Kenya, Uganda, and Tanganyika Territory. For every one of our correspondents who is critical of our attitude, at least a dozen express agreement with the policy we have advocated, and more than a few admit that their own views have been changed by the examination to which *East Africa* has subjected the criticisms of the tax made by public men in the territories. The great majority of our correspondents, both those who favour and those who oppose an income tax, are afraid of an increased total of taxation, and urge that none of the territories should be called upon to bear additional burdens which can possibly be avoided. With that view we are in entire agreement. We have repeatedly pointed for an overhauling of the Government machine, for a reduction, not merely in evidence of increase, in the demands of the tax collector, and that the imposition of income tax, since its yield can be reliably assessed, shall be accompanied by a readjustment of the existing basis of taxation, including the scaling down of Customs duties on a number of articles, and the abolition of certain taxes and licences, particularly those which bear harshly on development or which yield very little revenue after deducting the costs of collection.

b burden of taxation as they can support, and that it must be reduced in the general interest. Much of the agitation in Kenya could have been avoided if a score of prominent public leaders had made a more careful study of Lord Moyes's report on the finances of that country, and had borne constantly in mind that his proposal of income tax was made reluctantly and only to avoid another unbalanced budget. For a year, or part of a year, and we trust not again, there must be an increase in taxation because no Government could take the risk of remitting Customs duties or other taxes or licences if it knew that revenue would be obtained from income tax, but since that important doubt has been set at rest there should be no delay in lightening the burden of the already distressed taxpayer. To run mind one of the arguments in favour of the new taxation policy is that it will distribute that burden much more equitably, and, in particular, ease the load which the sorely pressed individual settler has been carrying.

When Sir William Gowers, as Governor of Uganda, so strongly advocated the establishment of an income tax, it was with the thought of increasing the total contribution of the taxpayer, but for the deliberate purpose of readjusting the burden

according to capacity to pay irrespective of nationality, and a fact to which the public leaders in Kenya, Uganda, and Tanganyika have directed curiously little attention—incidentally securing substantial annual contributions to the local revenues in the shape of income tax on profits gained there on funds invested by individuals or companies domiciled in Great Britain, which investments under the arrangement for the avoidance of double income tax within the Empire would suffer no

The idea that those who support the official proposal to introduce income tax are indifferent to further raiding of the taxpayers' pockets—entirely without foundation.

THE BURDEN OF TAXATION. Furthermore, it is our conviction that the authorities concerned fully realize that the Eastern African Dependencies are to-day bearing a onerous a

addition to the total tax, that merely pay to the East African treasuries part of the tax now paid to the inland revenue authorities in Great Britain.

We have been challenged to elucidate the very definite statement which we made, as were then, that no income tax will not be levied in East Africa on the animal value of agricultural lands; and that the Ordinance will exempt from taxation all land used for gain or profit. At the moment we can say no more than repeat the assurance our friends is absolutely authoritative, and that our readers need pay no attention to those who assert that plantations will be taxed on the same of their yield, when they are operating at a loss. The farms we have only on the frontier and in East Africa in this country will be found to receive exceptional consideration under the Income Tax Ordinance which, far from causing anxiety to the genuine settler, will be recognised, in due time, as definitely in his advantage.

No Colonial territory may be regarded, perchance, as a field for exploitation by European manufacturers; nowhere must the local raw materials be treated as the exclusive merchandise of any one nation.

If the National Government of Great Britain, elected for specific purposes at a time of emergency, is to commit itself to a policy of Colonial exploitation and begins to build up strife against our European and American commercial rivals, the hand of those who are clamouring in Europe to-day for Colonies will be immensely strengthened. Is it astonishing if certain sections of German public opinion are casting long eyes on Germany's former Colonies and Portugal's when the papers proclaim daily the intention of Great Britain to adopt a policy of economic exploitation which seems more suited to the stupidity of the eighteenth century than the twentieth? Thus writes *The Spectator* in a leading article entitled "Ottawa and Colonial Expansion," which would have been much more appropriate if the emphasis had been thrown less on the fact that no heedful attention was made to Ottawa, and more on the British Colonies more definitely than in an Empire trade policy and more upon the question whether those arrangements were to quote our contemporary own words fairly to be "to the detriment of mankind."

The article under discussion suggests that the Ottawa arrangements regarding the Indians are tantamount to a grossly untrustworthy

BREAK WITH SHIPS. That the time has come, in course, for us to break with ships, is a matter of course. It is a fact that the shipping companies, who are accustomed to the carrying of goods in the Empire, are not yet prepared to risk the safety of their ships in the half-way experiments which are now contemplated either in the same terms as the Canadian Government, or in the same manner as the British Government, in the same way, and the same choice.

Colonial one-way trade wealth has been conferred by British colonial territories on innumerable foreign countries without any obvious reciprocal benefit to the inhabitants of these Colonies. The new colonial policy is framed to divert trade from foreign to British subjects, so that the prosperity will find itself in the provision of increasing the revenue, and the fortification of old enterprises.

With those who consider that the Colonies should be regarded as British zoos in which European enterprise should be excluded or

BRITISH TRADE WILL BENEFIT THE COLONIES

I disengaged we do not attempt to argue, but the reasonable beings who concede that the Colonies cannot stand still in a swift-moving world and that developments must come, we suggest that the investment of British money will be to the benefit of our kith and kin in the Colonies and to the advantage of their Native inhabitants, for both of which communities it will provide further employment thereby increasing their purchasing power, and so in turn enabling the authorities to provide better medical, sanitary, educational, agricultural, veterinary, and other essential public services. To say, as *The Spectator* does, that the deliberate attempt to provide the British manufacturer with advantages in the Colonial trade field is "thinking exclusively in terms of national self-interest to the detriment of mankind" is thus both shortsighted and unjust. We see no reason why the British supplier should not be given a definite preference, let us, admit frankly, that, especially in the early stages, the British article will often cost the consumer more than a similar article of foreign origin. For instance, Japan is to-day glutting into British Eastern Africa all manner of goods from silk to shoes and stockings to cement, at prices immeasurably below the cost of manufacture in any European country. They are the products of saturated labour, working under conditions which no political party, and no economist in this country would attempt to justify. Why then should the door for such products remain ever open in East Africa? Despite the Congo and Suez cities, a way of arresting such dumping may be found.

That Germany in particular will dislike the Ottawa Agreements is obvious, and that they will be used as another argument by her Colonial agitators is self-evident, but Great

**HOW BRITAIN
MIGHT REPLY
TO PROTESTS.** Britain need not be unduly concerned on that account, for Germany's own policy has been as *British* protectionist as any in Europe and the Colonial Empire is now merely about to employ, and very belatedly, Germany's long-established practice. Moreover, the German campaign is already so virulent that one argument more or less is of no real consequence. Well might our present Foreign Secretary meet any German, probably with the words of his great predecessor, Gladstone: "I hope that my heart beats high for the general interests of humanity." I hope I have as kindly a disposition towards the other nations of the earth as anyone who counts himself a philanthropist highly, and I am content to confess that, in the conduct of my political affairs, the great object of my contemplation is the interest of England.

The budget session of the Tanganyika Legislative Council, which opened yesterday cannot but be a gloomy occasion, for although the Government has already effected retrenchments and economies totalling some £12,000 gross, the net reduction is very much less on account of unavoidable increased expenditure on debt charges, pensions, gratuities and increments so that the Territory is still faced with an expenditure considerably in excess of the level warranted by the new revenue conditions. That statement will assuredly be strongly, but we trust not unreasonably, pressed from the non-official side, and will we have no doubt, be sympathetically received by the Government, which is acutely aware that a financial goal has by no means been reached. Owing to the serious illness of Sir Stewart Armitage-Smith, his report on the finances of the Territory cannot be laid before the Council during this session, but it may be expected to contain some drastic recommendations and in some important respects at least support proposals which have been put forward from the unofficial side. Every student of Tanganyikan affairs is aware of the way in which expenditure was piled up during the regime of Sir Donald Cameron and we shall be astonished if the Treasury expert, entrusted by the Secretary of State with the duty of investigating the expenditure of the Territory does not condemn, of course, in the most official language, and advise a curtailment of a number of such activities. It would not be presumed that the various headquarter staffs of some Departments will have escaped his attention. The present Administrator of Tanganyika, while he must expect to have to enforce further economies, may fairly plead that it has been due to the necessities of the case and has acted as promptly as if could. Mr. D. L. M. Milne, the Chief Secretary, took the unusual step to stop for an Acting Governor or appointing a Economy Committee with instructions to report annually, thereby saving the country much time and a good deal of money, and since his assumption of office Sir Stewart Symes, the present Governor, has given much personal attention to this matter, for the better adjustment of which he has probably done more tracing within the Territory in one year than his predecessor did in five.

A remarkable statement in the Report for 1931 of the Kenya Game Warden opens up a subject of great interest. The large buffalo herd, which inhabits the Karatu Forest, adjoining Naivasha town ship, says Captain A. T. A. Ritchie, provides formidable rivals to the imported pure-bred bulls for the favours of domestic stock on neighbouring farms. East Africa has already devoted considerable space to this important question of the crossing of the African buffalo with domestic cattle, taking notice of experiments which have been made, deliberately with the object of obtaining a cross-breed which would combine the virtues of the tame cattle with the resistance to autochthonous disease which should be conferred by the buffalo strain; but all the evidence so far to hand indicates that such a cross has not yet been effected. In its issue of January 8, 1931 we commented on Mr. Raymond Hook's experience at Nanyuki, where the tame buffalo bull "would be no interest whatever in the females of his own kind though he did court the cows of the domestic cattle herd." No pregnancy resulted in that case, and quoted the similar experiment of the famous Leidenbeck Zoo

zoo. The interbreeding of the Karatu buffaloes with the Natacana cows, must have had obvious results or not, and it would be useful if Captain Ritchie would give us this further information. There must be some natural urge for wild buffalo to cross with domestic cows, and it is curious if such crossings are always and inevitably sterile.

Are we getting more broad-minded in the matter of African marriage customs? It would certainly seem so from a pamphlet issued by the Committee of the Save the Children Fund, which is devoting special Attention to Africans. It quotes Miss

D. Rees, of the Bethesda Episcopal Mission, as declaring the dowry, or "bride-price," seems to be admirably suited for the survival and propagation of these racial stocks which are best fitted for their environment; every opportunity, she says, is given to the latter types among the tribe to bear as many children as possible, whereas the misfits, the weaklings and the lazy have but small chance of doing so, seeing that they will not be able to afford wives, or at most only one, and that perhaps only by running into debt. This is in strong contrast to the so-called "civilised" custom among ourselves, which is leading to the multiplication of the low-grade of the population and the disruption of the higher classes, while propagation by the mentally deficient is seriously threatening to undermine the race. Dr. Albert Schweitzer has also good word to say for polygamy. It is not disadvantageous to children, he writes, indeed, the system has the effect of securing more care for them than for the children of monogamous marriages, for after birth of a child the mother, among the races he has served so well, learns to get own revenge and for three or four years devotes the whole of her attention to it, undisturbed by the wife or her husband and family. The primary responsibility revolves on the mother's brother, but as the husband is likewise interested, the infant may receive a fair share of attention, but it would do if it had been born in Western lands. It is most encouraging to find two such authorities taking so sane a view of African customs and so influential a Committee giving their opinions such wide publicity.

Kind hearts are more than coronas, using the poet, "A simple faith than Norman blood."

More than one story of East Africa converts can be adduced.

MISSION POST-BOY. To continue the latter part of that annotation, and Mrs. Donald Fraser as repeated, one told her of the early days in Nyasaland. A Native carrying mails for a missionary found himself forced to flee with a lion on him the corner of a hedge-path. He dropped on his knees politely and informed the lion, "I belong to the Mission," whereupon the surprised beast turned aside into the high grass and the man composedly resumed his journey. There is nothing impossible in this tale; other people are encountered with lions in the paths. In other parts of East Africa, and have got off as easily without claiming any missionary connection, but it is easy to understand how powerful piece of propaganda that story must have been for the Mission concerned, and how it must tend to relieve the Natives of the fear of wild animals which is part of their accretion heredity in a land in which wild beasts are a major factor in life and death. It is only to be hoped that subsequent events have not occurred, and will not occur, to neutralise its effect.

WHITE SETTLEMENT IN N. RHODESIA.

PAST EXPERIENCE AND FUTURE PROSPECTS REVIEWED

By Sir James Crawford Maxwell.

Retiring Governor of the Protectorate.

In Livingstone's time Northern Rhodesia was harried by Arab slave dealers from the East Coast, the last slave caravan having been released in Fort Jameson as recently as 1895. The British South Africa Company then set up an administration in Northern Rhodesia, which country it continued to administer until it was handed over to the Crown in 1924.

At first there were great hopes of finding gold, and it was thought to be a good country for European settlement. The greater part of Northern Rhodesia is a tableland starting in the south at 3,200 ft. above sea-level and rising along the railway to from 6,000 to 8,000 ft., and while wholly in the tropics, it is certainly a country in which white men and their cattle can live and though it has wild reservations, bring up their children. It is entirely different from West Africa where people who try to bring up white children should be tried for manslaughter.

The anticipations of gold have been disappointed. Although gold has been found in small quantities, it has not been found in anything like the quantities discovered in Southern Rhodesia, and in the whole time they have been working gold in Northern Rhodesia the total output amounts to only £100,000.

The History of Settlement.

Settlement was also disappointing. While Northern Rhodesia is certainly a healthy enough country to live in compared with other parts of the tropics, it is very far from the sea. The nearest port, Beira, is 600 miles from Livingstone; Cape Town is over 1,300 miles away, and Lüderitz, the nearest outlet for the industrial area in the north, is 1,500 miles from Ndola. Northern Rhodesia is therefore a landlocked country, with a very long railway journey before you get access to markets outside South Africa. That was undoubtedly a severe obstacle to development of the country from a starting point of view. Still some settlers came out, and there were great hopes at one time. Some of the hopes were very mistaken.

Even yet some people have the most absurd ideas about farming. Some imagined that if you had enough money to buy and stock your farm and pay your labourers, all you had to do was to get the labourers to grow your maize and tobacco and cattle while you sat on your stool and accepted the proceeds. They found that certain difficulties had to be overcome, that insect and vegetable pests affected their cattle and their crops. Good sound farmers who knew something about farming and who worked hard—as every farmer has to do everywhere—had certainly made good.

There was and is room in Northern Rhodesia for European settlement without any damage whatsoever to the interests of the Native population. In Southern Nigeria where the Native population

lives in almost complete poverty, the East African branch of the East African



is too to the same mile, there is no room for European agriculture in Northern Rhodesia, the area is 14,600 square miles, it is denser in some areas but in others it is only 14 per square mile. There is thus plenty of room without doing any damage to the Native population. That is the sole bone of contention.

Warm Reception by the Chartered Company.

The British South Africa Company did magnificent work during the twenty-five years they were in charge. They made their agreements with the Native and other tribes and there was no case in which they had to call out troops except, of course, for internal troubles. There was nothing in the shape of organized rebellion corresponding to the Matabele Rebellion. The Company gave Northern Rhodesia a very fine Civil Service which will compare in efficiency and general worth with that of any other British possession in Africa. Their work was thoroughly sound, and they laid the foundations of administration. The country has very now, notwithstanding the faults of the Company's administration, the basis of a fairly sound colony by the present company, in spite of the expenditure. "Commercial colonies cannot go on" but the B.S.A. would have spent a great deal more if they had had the money. They did what they could do.

The methods of European settlement in the early days were perhaps a little haphazard. There was no time or money for a detailed survey of the agricultural possibilities of different areas. People came back about selecting plots, and it is gratifying if they could satisfy the Company that they have invested their capital for every acre. And the money from working is about the amount of capital.

Of late we see a little more forethought and study of the things on such a scale, money will be spent investigating the agricultural possibilities of Northern Rhodesia from the point of view of European settlement. Exports of the country were ruled out as soon as possible, and the question of communication or connection of European settlement thereto is a matter of importance. But the country is not close to the railway and investigation has been made of such investigation in detail, in addition to practical men, on the spot, for nearly ten years in Rhodesia for years, and then the experience has come down from South Africa. The first investigation was carried out for white settlement along the railway line with a small tooth comb, and the second investigation was fortunate enough to find a Milligan or the like, who was growing tobacco and cotton formerly, and for other culture in India for years, who advised me on white settlement generally.

The first investigation showed that white tobacco or oilseed was the best suited out by the soil and climate for European settlement. There were considerable areas of bush land, and in this, which are at present untenanted, for European settlement because the population and expatriation are due to extensive rainfall. This was rather important. On the African plateau, one can get out with 3,000 or 4,000 acres, and in one case in Rhodesia, 3,000 acres were held under irrigation, which was however all the zones, and few years.

No Owing for the Settler without Capital.

From the conclusions of the first investigation we immediately drew the conclusion that the future of white settlement in the farming and marketing must be to go to the market on credit.

It is a good idea for the small man with limited capital to go to the market on credit, and to get a bigger area with the same capital, and greater profit suited to European standards, it is a question of time and capital. Capital is now, as we know, these days, often easier to get than in the old days, and it is often easier to get a loan on credit than to get a loan on security. We have got the money, and the market is open, and we can make them available to the small man, but there are difficulties.

The man who comes out for example, and wants to cultivate tobacco knows something about tobacco, and does not have a considerable amount of capital, and he goes to the B.S.A. companies, his friends of course, and gets a distinction to Nyanza. There is no reason why he cannot go to Northern Rhodesia. There is a good opportunity for white settlement largely for the purposes of market in Southern Rhodesia. The question necessarily arises both agriculturally and agriculturally with the following: What does he want to do?

and breed cattle even better. We are now on the coast to export measles or cattle diseases. In industrial areas of the north and industrial development in Belgian Congo can alone give us social progress, which are now inexhaustible, and there is great depression in both areas. Northern Rhodesian farmers have to compete with farmers in Buchumaland and Southern Rhodesia who have been looking over their neighbors.

While there is still room and land available for settlers who know something about farming have available capital, and will spend at least £1000 on a farm, while Africa is room for individuals, there is no room at present for any large schemes of European immigration. That is the conclusion I have come to. Some reluctantly, as a result of my experience, in case it can only be low, and must be carefully watched to prevent breeding in the wrong people who will be unable to work.

General Smuts's Misnomer

Two years ago General Smuts paid a visit to Northern Rhodesia with Dr. H. G. Coetzee, and during his return to South Africa he drew attention to the magnificent tableland between Bulawayo and the Zambezi, and by boat, and said it was the best place for European settlement. It is healthy, though animals and men could live very comfortably there, they could not make a living at present save through a railway. For those Europeans of a sporting nature, it is a delightful spot but from the point of view of agriculture business by which to make a living that area is entirely ruled out for the present. We there have no mineral discoveries, in the middle of the territory we might have a railway line running North-easterly direction, eventually joining with Tanganyika Territory, and going out through Bar es Salam. That might give another area suited mainly for European settlement, but at present none would be settled except at Abercorn, where good coffee is being grown on a limited scale because it can be easily exported through Bar es Salam; but between the two, a stretch of six hundred miles, there is no area which can be considered for European habitation. Part of the country is part of the subtropical savannah which covers 100 square miles, is suited for tobacco growing.

We soon get into tsetse country east and west of the railhead, and until scientific men can discover some means of dealing with that menace you must rule out the parts of Northern Rhodesia as not merely unsuitable for European settlement, but as unlikely to have any great increase of Native population. One day I am afraid we shall find out the insect bearing man.

Locusts afford another aspect to be considered to enter Northern Rhodesia that not sufficiently known at present, and Tanganyika Territory, and it has started very little, but last year we used to give up our attempt to cope with the invasion. Locusts have invaded various parts; we had invasions in 1919, 1920, 1921, Northern Tanganyika, and the Native Provinces of Belgian Congo, which Northern Rhodesia did not affect the European settled areas. They few rather on the north of the settled areas, leaving the crops untouched, and the damage they did to Native areas was small. But the danger is not over. There is a locust in the air this summer, and every time we have a strong east wind they take off. If they fly back to Northern Rhodesia, farmers again face us bad times. This is the third year of the locusts in the African territories.

INCOME TAX IN NORTHERN RHODESIA.

Sir James having expressed his willingness to answer any questions, Major J. C. Wardlaw asked that "why were further rebjections at the idea of introducing the tax imminent?" What Northern Rhodesia had previously been, Sir James replied, that they had no income tax, and that Northern Rhodesia for at least a year past had been collecting without any trouble whatever, and that the additional expense involved in the collection of the tax had not been realised.

According to him, it was estimated that £100,000 had been collected this year, but next year it would be much more, for the railway workers had been paid, and had been very badly misappropriated by the various authorities in Northern Rhodesia. The railway workers were a bunch of scoundrels, and the money was all diverted. The £100,000 was exchanged for £100,000 in gold, and income tax had been introduced in 1929, so in the case of single miners, and others who had not been brought into the taxable position, it had been, and was still being collected.

The Provincial Budget for 1932-33 was based on an estimate of £100,000, and

the amount of the income tax on the man's income was very little, and indeed (laughed).

Major J. C. Wardlaw added that a alteration of the Customs Duties entirely for the new income tax would be inconvenient, so the new income tax zones in the territories divided only by one ordinary line, and at one point, ran through the northern part of Luangwa Province, from the

Northern Rhodesian boundary, it would be much better to have one zone over the whole of Africa given to Great Britain.

Northern Rhodesia might be in a position to amalgamate with Southern Rhodesia, and form a single body of opinion and action for the future. South Africa, however, is a very large country, and Northern Rhodesia had a small population, and probably so that as far as Northern Rhodesia was concerned, it would be better absorptions not amalgamation. There are enough problems in Northern and Southern Rhodesia to occupy the attention of the people of both territories for a number of years.

Mrs. Elyana asked if Northern Rhodesia asked the question of the boundaries between Rhodesia and South Africa.

Mr. James Maxwell: "No, the roads are in fairly fair condition, and the wet season area is not particularly good, but the heavy rain falls in the same time, say in December, January, and February, coming down and us

have more water than those of Kenya. We have got a road right across the railway from Livingstone to Port Elizabeth, for some hundreds of miles, but all the goods traffic goes out by rail. Our roads are still fair, not

fairly, not very good, but the roads from Livingstone to Port Elizabeth are not very good, and the

roads for direction roads, and so on, are not very good, and the natives have a great number of people could travel in their carts, so we have a road to put them more roads."

The lecturer, asked Mrs. Elyana, whether she could indicate how the Government intended to deal with the acute problem of the destination of the immigrants who were now received, and the considerations which were now received in the consideration of the Secretary of State.

MEMORIAL ON OCCUPATION DAY.

Mr. E. B. Worsley, M.P., said that as far as Northern Rhodesia was concerned that day, October 20, was very significant, for it was on October 20, 1897, that the late Sir Robert Erskine Childers had arrived at the Zambezi River at the head of his party, he (Mr. Worsley) had gone with him as his secretary. At midnight he had reached the river to meet the now famous commandant of the hundred heroes, Mr. London Hood, on the bank of which were

characteristic attitude, watching those ranges shoot out from the opposite bank. With his servant-major, corporal and three privates, the storm, according to his secret, the abandonment of his command, awaiting the British Army. The most advanced Native in Africa in native civilization. So that day was really occupied by Mr. London Hood's address, and so when his apposite speech was finished he made his way to see the Native chief.

Twenty-five years ago, Mr. London Hood, a steady,勇敢的 soldier, confessed that the date of the decease had been designed to commemorate that most interesting occasion, and said that Lady Coryndon would be present for an attack of influenza.

NEW CHURCH IN TABORA.

Mr. J. L. Woonhouse, District Officer in Tabora, recently turned the first sod for the foundation of the new church of St. John's, which appears in Tabora, the name of the town after the style of an English village, with a small tower over the entrance porch. The building, which will hold 1000 people, will be of cement blocks with an open tiled roof and is most conveniently situated between the residence of the Commissioner's wife, Mrs. J. L. Woonhouse, and the Victoria Works, Ingegator's residence, and the contract

was given to Messrs. J. C. and J. S. Smith and Company, of Nairobi. The Clerical Society for the propagation of Christian Knowledge, will be the trustees, and will be entitled to open the doors of the old building, may be used by Mr. G. T. R. Esq., the Ingegator, and Tangerine Oil Company, and the Vicar of St. John's, Rev. Mr. A. J. Armitage, who hopes to open the new church

TEA DEVELOPMENT IN TANZANIA AND NYASALAND.

HAROLD MANN'S FAVOURABLE IMPRESSIONS.

Exclusive to "East Africa."

WITH the British Eastern African Dependencies becoming great tea-producing countries, I find it difficult to think that important questions of particular difficulty arise when tea-growing, like almost every other form of enterprise, becomes remunerative, hence the area which was regarded as impregnably established on an economic basis; but that the potentialities of the territories are important has been clearly proved by practical measures, particularly in the last decade.

Nyasaland tea had, on a little place for itself on the English market even in pre-War days, and in the last few years has markedly increased both the area under cultivation and its reputation for quality. In Kenya great developments have occurred under the aegis of some of the leading tea-producing companies in the world; promising prospects were being made by individual planters in ignorance and in such widely separated areas as the Lamu, Kavirondo, Mombasa, and the Taveta area of the Nyanza Territory, while investigations were being conducted in the Lake Rudolf region.

There are those students of development in Nyasaland who believe that tea-growing must be regarded as a standing of Paragon in progress, since tobacco profits though increasing, are very difficult and disappointing, and the Portuguese Government, we find, it perfectly clear has attributed much of that "late importance" to the prospect of tea-growing in the southwest of highland, a preliminary tea report on which was published twelve years ago, and to which an agriculturist came with experience of tea-growing in Ceylon. Mr. M. Davies has been posted.

Thus the visit recently made to Tanzania, Beira, and Nyasaland by the Commissioner of the Secretary of State for the Colonies of The Hague Mission has a worldwide reputation as an authority on tea-growing as an important step, and East Africa is glad to have the opportunity of publishing the views of Dr. Mann, who returned to London recently and will, we expect, soon be engaged in projects and discussions on tea-growing practice in Nyasaland, with a view also to 30,000 acres which the mission will procure directly from the Colonial Office within a week or two, and he will leave on November 1. We trust that his views will be promptly published for the guidance of the public, which stands to benefit so greatly from his advice, criticisms, and suggestions. His views are set forth to assist in solving the situation.

TANZANIA COULD PLANT 50,000 ACRES.

In the areas of Maganga and Mboma, where we found that there was a possibility of 10,000 to 60,000 acres of land each, and 20,000 in the Usambara mountains, Dr. Mann and some 2000 others found that Dr. Mann told the story of tea clippings. The farms are as near the ideal as could be wished, the soil being the right climatic conditions, the problems of labour, access, and so on, all being thoroughly solved. The tea, although the best in the world, is not yet fit for market, as it is produced as a private source of income for the growing

people, all the tea can be got to market. A road will be built against erosion and difficulties in the district make it practicable labour difficulties which does not doubt the success. The tea-growing type of a world. I should approximate to the heat from southern India.

I was not impressed with the prospects of tea-growing in Nyasaland, particularly in the Mbula area, but Mbula, in this district, Park Lane holds out good prospects. There is no difficulty of escarpment, is a good mile of dry land, no more than fifteen miles wide, and some twenty or thirty miles long in which two or three English settlers and quite a number of Germans have been operating. To cater for their own, a factory is to be built almost immediately by German capital under Scherman, Dr. Wiedenhofer who has practical experience in Ceylon, and whose plan is to manufacture the leaf of plants in that neighbourhood for none of them has a sufficient area under cultivation or sufficient capital to be able to build a factory of their own, unless they can be taken in by one of the English settlers. The fact that this area is 100 miles distant from the Central railway is a handicap, but transport rates have dropped greatly in late and if every possible economy is exercised in developing the field a very considerable increase in output may result. It seems probable that the crop will soon become a large-scale enterprise, and production has reached an considerable figure.

POSITION IN NYASALAND.

The slopes of Rungwe Mountain below 4000 feet, or in some cases 5000, facing Lake Nyasa from the Tanganika district in southern Tanzania are admirably suited for growing the soil and the rainfall is well distributed. Adequate labour should be reasonably available. The great difficulty is transport. Of course it is somewhat less from the south than is however, less than 100 miles from Arusha, the nearest port on Lake Tanganyika, but because ships are not yet accelerated southwards on the Lake and over the Nyasaland Railways, it is only the plantations come by ground transport.

The question of tea-clippings is one of the greatest obstacles in the way of the development of the Nyasaland tea industry. It was particularly struck by the care with which some of the young plantations near Cholo have been planted and tended, skilled men with good experience in these countries, but by Nyasalanders, who have little or no technical practice and adapt to local conditions instead of standardizing methods. Old, older tea-growing countries, which in order to meet market, are compelled to use standard, in some cases, Nyasaland. It is true that there has been too rapid an imitation of old tea-growing practices, without attending to the differing climate conditions.

On the western shore of Lake Nyasa, and the plateau which rises some twenty miles inland is a good deal of hilly land, which is said to be ought to do well, but on which the tea has not been developed at any rate. Dr. Mann, who left Nairobi on October 1, has gone to Mbamba Bay to join the I. G. P. S. together, a great stricken by the effects of the long absence as he was. In other parts of Tanzania, and in Nyasaland, though he has not done so fully, Dr. Mann has found that the settlers and farmers are African men who have lost their way in Europe. He wishes to go back to the land and to help the settlers, who are reduced to poverty, and to assist in the different ways in which they can help their own homes.

FINAL REPORT ON TANZANIA.

As far as possible, the final report on Tanzania will be given in the next issue of "East Africa,"

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

STANDARDISATION OF AFRICAN TERMS.

SIR:—William Gowers endorses "East Africa's" proposal

to "use English" in East Africa.

SIR:—I have noticed with great interest your comments on the standardisation of African language names. I am, however, unconvinced of your express desire to substitute English words for some times. Kicukiro!

On the whole, I do not think that it would be better to use the root name alone, without any prefix from the Nguni language. There are certain difficulties in this, however. If you wanted to describe the language spoken by the people who are commonly called Swahili, you would have to describe it as "Nyabole," which might be unintelligible to good many people, but in the tribal I think this would be best.

I do agree that there should be some authenticated recommendations as regards the source of the language used. The National Institute of African Languages and Customs would be the best body to make such a recommendation. If nobody else does it, I will take the responsibility with the Secretary of State.

Yours faithfully,
WILLIAM GOVERS.

FREE CHARGES ON RIVER STEAMERS.

Mr. Drysdale's unusual experience.

SIR:—Editor of "East Africa."

SIR:—I made a trip to the Murchison Falls last week and on my first travelling down the Nile in the s.s. "T. M. Stirling" I had the unique experience of seeing an elephant in the river which charged his steamer to within forty feet, changed its mind and then walked across the bows. I took forty-five feet of cine film which is now being developed. It ought to be a good picture but for I had no passengers in the boat, and so the elephant coming straight for them.

I would like to take this opportunity of complimenting you upon your excellent publications, especially "East Africa." Today, much as the issue was published was word perfect and accurately up to date. Even though I know every inch of Uganda there is never a week but I have to refer to "East Africa" for information.

Yours faithfully,
J. G. DRYDALE.

HOW FAST CAN THE MAMBA TRAVEL?

To the Editor of "East Africa."

SIR:—In continuation to your discussion of the speed of animals, will I quote this from Mr. F. W. H. Bishop, of the Royal Society on Zoology?

"For speed and nimbleness there is no other animal (dromedary excepted) in the world.... To see a mamba slithering over the soft yellow surfaces and undulating grasses and through the fringe of trees suggests the flight of an arrow."

This is all very true and seems to add up to a good Irish change from the gloomy and dull Indian business. Perhaps Mr. Fitzwilliam's Irish temperament has led him to this rather indignant

Replies.—Yours faithfully,
R. M. WILKINSON.

THE AGE OF OLDOWAY MAN.

Mr. E. V. Wayland's opinion.

To the Editor of "East Africa."

SIR:—Your issue for August 5 containing an account of the reputation by Professor Bowell and Dr. Solomon of the claims of Mrs. Reck and Leakey with regard to the so-called Bed IV Oldoway man has just reached me, and since the matter is one of considerable interest I venture to suppose that you will welcome another view.

I visited Oldoway in August with Dr. Leakey, and after studying the local geology formed the opinion that there was no available evidence to prove that human fossil was of Bed II age, while, on the other hand, it might be difficult to show that it was not. There were, I found, two other alternatives, namely, that the body was buried during the interval of time between the deposition of Beds IV and V, or that the bones evidenced a modern interment. The latter alternative I rejected, partly on grounds already supplied by Leakey, and partly on other considerations, and I concluded my report by saying that I was compelled to bet I would put my money on Oldoway man being of Kenya Aryan naceous date; that is, that he died during the time gap between Beds IV and V.

My view as not altered by Professor Bowell's letter, however, except that, were I a betting man, I would double my bet on Bowell and Solomon. I use the term "bet" here, Oldoway man's recent interment on evidence necessarily supplied by Leakey, inasmuch as this is employed by Dr. Leakey in his discussions of mammals which may or may not be representative of the fauna from which they were taken, and it would appear that they were not.

At Oldoway I collected samples of the various beds both at and away from the burial site. These were studied in my laboratory by my colleague, Mr. W. C. Simonsen. This was before we knew of the work of Professor Bowell and Solomon in the previous connexion, and we had, of course, no materials which had been in direct position with the skeleton. Our results are not in agreement with those obtained at the Imperial College of Science and Technology by the above quoted authors, at any rate, so far as I can gather from Professor Bowell's letter.

I agree with the discovery of fossilized sea pebbles in the sample supplied by Professor Mullison of Murchison Land, but the occurrence of concretions, limpets, including an amphipode (not amphipodite as stated), does not prove the interment to be recent, as Leakey because "concretions containing the oysters and the beds" and amphipodes "not certain" as Professor Bowell appears to think. The Bed IV sample, however, contains in Beds II and III, as well.

I would not like to say, as you do, Sir, "If modern man was often interred with Piltown and Piltdown man, and even with Marie of Leid's" the latest fashion discards the white theory of evolution of modern man with our own and the melting pot, for I am not one of these. I indeed believe who believe that "Homo sapiens" was suddenly brought into being without the advent of the Minoan culture.

Yours faithfully,
R. M. WILKINSON.

Unless the Soudan-Kinshasa branch railway reduces its costs of haulage per ton a year, the line will not be able to compete effectively with the

NATIVES AS INCOME-TAX PAYERS.

Objections to Racial Discrimination.

To the Editor of "East Africa."

— You are making a very courageous stand against the more loudly vocal part of European public opinion in East Africa in the matter of income tax. So far I have not seen any convincing arguments against its introduction.

I am sorry that the proposal in Kenya appears to be only to have an income tax for Europeans and Indians because I think it is most important that the principle of taxation according to capacity-to-earn should be introduced among the Natives as well, and it is worth introducing even though at the present moment very few Natives would be liable for income tax. In British Kenya there must be some natives sufficiently well informed, or otherwise interested, in the introduction of an income tax to speak up for it. After a year or two, whatever the tax may be, the policy in Kenya will always seem to give a clear signal to the Natives of the extent of their capacities for sharing the financial burden of the welfare measures of the African Government, which is the right of a European population.

Yours faithfully,
London, S. H. C. M. L. E. P.

WIRELESS SETS FOR EAST AFRICA.

Strand, Opening for British Manufacture
in the Station of "East Africa."

In your issue of October 10th you mention the Department of Overseas Trade's forecast of East African trade to March 31st last that "nothing which you did well to advise, reading 'There undeniably but slow increase in the demand for wireless apparatus, and the market will remain limited to the European populations."

Let us hope that British manufacturers will be alert to their opportunity and will not profit from trade which is undoubtedly intended to be devoted to Continental suppliers. The regular Empire Broadcast programmes are to begin on Christmas Day, now only two months distant, so there is high time for those British manufacturers who want to share in this coming expansion to get busy.

The D.O.T. reporter has emphasised that the market will not be limited to the European population. The day, I believe, is near when every European settler will own a set, when thousands of Indians will wish to do the same, and when there will be hundreds rapidly growing into thousands, and then into tens of thousands of sets in the possession of Africans. There is limitless scope for expansion in the sales of the next type of apparatus. May British manufacturers make up their minds to fight strenuously for the trade.

Yours faithfully,
Harrogate.
C. SPARKS.

THE ROSS INSTITUTE NEEDS FUNDS.

A Plea for an Endowment Fund.

To the Editor of "East Africa."

This movement was started to found the Institute of Endowment for a sum the name of Ronald Ross, and cards on a scratch will, and to stimulate malaria control measures in the Empire.

The Ross Institute was officially founded in 1920 by H.R.H. The Prince of Wales, and Sir Ronald Ross was the Director-in-Chief. In less than eight years the Institute has already achieved as well known in the world over, but if its work is to be continued more financial support must be forthcoming immediately. There is no endowment fund and for two years contributions have been 25% below expenditure. This state of things cannot go on much longer. Every effort must be made to save the Institute and place it on a sound financial basis.

Yours faithfully,

C. M. L. E. P.

London, S. H. C. M. L. E. P.
QUEENBOROUGH,
Hull Treasurer.

THE NORTHERN RHODESIA FINANCE COMMISSION.

Their Scientific Qualifications Questioned.

Editor of "East Africa."

I wish to point out that the Finance Commission of Northern Rhodesia—composed, so far as I have been able to ascertain, of two officials (one the Acting Chief Secretary and the other the Treasurer), an accountant, a business man and a farmer—did not hesitate to condemn out of hand the practical utility of the experiments being conducted at the Central Research Station and the expenditure of public money on the production of cattle vaccines.

I think it is fair to ask what qualifications the members of the Commission had to judge the value of importance would a Chief Secretary, a Treasurer, an accountant, attaching criticisms of their particular job by agricultural or veterinary research? I enclose my card, but prefer to sign

Yours faithfully,

London, S. H. C. M. L. E. P. RESEARCH WORKER.

Sir, we think, impossible to pass judgment on the members of the Commission without knowing exactly what experience they received. They were probably very inexperienced. The officers of the Research Station, some of whom may have done due justice to the experiments, and probably also hearing the views of other individuals capable of expressing a useful opinion. It must be remembered that the Commission's task was essentially financial, and whether the experiments might have been justified under the existing conditions fails to advise the Governor that they are too expensive a luxury in this present period of

THE JUNIOR CONSTITUTIONAL CLUB.

The Junior Constitutional Club, although having many East African members, has hitherto had no invitation to meet. The organization has just been provided for women guests. The creation of a ladies' sitting room and a mixed dining room have been moved. A campaign for a new member has been opened. A campaign for a new member is being conducted, and for the sake of the entrance fees has been fixed. The hold of the ship of the Imperial Yacht our Lord and Master has been used. From the fact

of the presence of prominent guests, including prominent ladies, Captain G. C. Scott, Mr. G. A. Gordon, Mr. W. H. Burns, Mr. F. E. G. Smith, Mr. T. D. D. Ward, Mr. A. M. L. E. P., and others, it is considered that we

should be justified in holding a meeting. In this view of the case, we have decided some time ago to

Some Statements Worth Noting.

To be seen is a joint chain grown in two trees in the forest of Kibera, which is about 100 miles from Nairobi. — *Mosley's Magazine of the Month.*

Africans are born orators. Many of them also have good memories, and I have known some who have memorised long passages of Scripture. — *The Rev. W. Arthur speaking in Nairobi.*

Newland man provides over one-third of the total consumption of Goldfarb Tobacco, and has therefore had its share in the increased demand. — *U.S. Department of Agriculture of Nyasaland, 1931.*

The native shaman in Kenya has very suspicious of holes being dug in his garden; he fears disappearance of an magical cursing of his land. — *Mr. A. Bradley, Senior Agricultural Economist of Kenya, at the Economic Conference.*

Ten thousand letters of appeal for funds to build a new church have been sent to Native in the district. One collector returned triumphantly with £1,000, and forty seven shillings. — *The Times, October 10, 1931, of the "Nyanza Herald."*

The prosperity of the native races in different parts of the world which have come in contact with Englishmen due to greater contact to the English trades and English enterprise than to the administrators. — *Sir Bernard Bourdillon, Governor of Uganda speaking in Manchester.*

Nothing can be further from the truth than the impression that I am an autocrat determined to force through measures regardless of whether they are for the benefit of the Colony or not. — *Sir Joseph Ward, Governor of Kenya, replying to a deputation from the Nairobi Association.*

In South Africa and in the British African territories the European residents are far more heavily taxed than European residents in Latin America, and taxes are so arranged that the bulk of the tax burden has to be carried by the Europeans, although they may only number a small percentage of the total population. — *Dr. Sydney Evans, speaking in Johannesburg.*

We look forward to the day when a good Nairobi-Arusha road will make it possible for passengers to leave their ship at Mombasa, travel by rail to Nairobi, Africa to Arusha by coast through the Game Reserve, and then travel by train down to catch their ship at Mombasa. — *Arusha Chamber of Commerce, in a letter to the London Chamber of Commerce of Commerce in East Africa.*

Livingstone is an example of the type of man who understood the Africans in all his joints. He travelled slowly letting his fame precede him. He won his way through Africa where others pressing on ahead, to fight for a passage. 'More haste less speed' is a proverb that might have applied to Africa, and it is well to pay heed to it. — *Mr. Donald Fraser, in a talk to the League of Women.*

Periods of food scarcity in the Sudan appear to occur in cycles of six or seven years. Between these lean years occur the seasons of plenty, thus supplies when the country has a surplus of grain for export. But until some method can be found to counter these abnormal effects, of course, there will be growing scarcity and famine in the areas of the more reliable rainfall in the south east he ought to be taught to live on a starvation diet quota of food grains. The country will have to be supplied from theark of food security. — *Report of the Sudanese Economic Board of the Sudan, 1931.*

"EAST AFRICA'S"

WHO'S WHO

125. Mr. Harold George Robertson.



Copyright, 1931, by the publishers of "East Africa," and is used by permission for a longer period. It is a good caricature of Robertson in Kenya than any of his colleagues, who were kindly known and often well regarded. Sir Mr. H. G. Robertson, that is to say, Scots, who is known to an even wider public by the pen name of "Hal," which he adopts to his topical rhymes and other verse. Some of this has reached a high standard. He was joint author of "Chronicles of Kenya," a light serial, published in London in 1928, and has been editor of The Mombasa Times since 1929. A periodical he edited by sturdy independence of judgment and vigorous championing of coastal interests, policy which it has not infrequently brought him into conflict with mainland opinion, has had compensation in enhancing the reputation of his paper.

After leaving Glasgow University, Mr. Robertson for some years a freelance journalist in Scotland, until 1912 for Kenya to gain the East African stand. During the First World War he was a member of the British Mission to East Africa, and after the war he re-appeared in the East African colonies, first as a teacher and then as a school inspector. The "Critic" is his best-known column, in which he writes for what he calls "the people of the greater

PERSONALIA

Mr. Macken is on his way back to Kampala.

Mrs. Lady Delamere has returned to Nairobi.

Rev. J. C. Dunham has arrived on leave from Southern Tanganyika.

Sir Montague Barlow is expected to arrive back in London from South America next week.

Mr. F. H. Barnes, the East African who has been found dead in his house in Nairobi.

Mr. and Mrs. Paleyman have won the open and foursomes competition of the Nairobi Railway Golf Club.

General Sir Reginald and Lady Wingate have returned to Queen Anne's Mansions, S.W.1, from Scotland.

Mr. P. G. Russell, the Tanganyika District Officer, has been transferred from Pangani to Muhenge.

Mr. M. D. Latter, of the Central Mining and Investment Corporation of Johannesburg, is now visiting Kenya.

Brigadier-General E. A. W. S. Grove, who died in Brighton last week, served in the Sudan Garrison from 1884-95.

Major J. A. Coats, who died in Jimma, who was well known in East Africa, left personal estate valued at £76,657.

Captain C. A. Turpin, of the Uganda Police Force, has left the Protectorate in retirement after twenty-one years' service.

Lady Monica Buckley is shortly leaving for Nairobi where she will spend the next few months with her son Mr. David Lumsden.

Rear Admiral Martin E. S. Dunbar-Nasmith, V.C., Commander-in-Chief of the Royal Indian Navy Squadron, has been promoted Vice-Admiral.

Mr. T. J. V. Lansdowne, formerly of the Royal Engineers, who recently had been engaged by Westinghouse, Ltd., in Zambia, has accepted appointment in Nairobi, Secretary of the new technical office.

A mural tablet to the memory of Sir Otto Beit has been erected in the entrance archway of the Imperial College of Science and Technology in Nairobi.

The Trans-Nyanza Political Association, of which Mr. R. R. Ferguson, Secretary, has been formed in Kimimini, keeps in touch with the English members and associations of other districts.

The Open golf tournament staged in Nairobi by the John Stanning Cup, represented in Mr. Wood before Mr. Elliott in the final. There were twenty-three entries.

"The Globe Trotters," who had by Mr. and Mrs. Norton, recently visited several towns in East Africa, were playing at the Everyman, the Strand, London, last week.

Mr. E. G. Chisholm, M.P., of the Tanganyika Geological Survey, who is returning to Dodoma, has been serving in the East Coast Colony for eight years.

Colonel Frank Johnson, O.B.E., the Rhodesian pianist, acted as chairman at the inaugural luncheon in Jersey of the 10th Battalion of the Royal Empire Society.

Mr. W. J. Johnson, C.M.G., who has just been appointed Treasurer of the Colony of Kenya, has given some details of his appointment and his intentions in despatches.

Dr. George L. Smith, the Kenyan Consul designate, Uganda Army Bishop, Bremen, will leave London on November 10, while Dr. G. H. respectively.

We regret to learn of the death in Liverpool of Mr. W. M. Clegg, whose second son, Captain Victor Cazale, M.V.O., visited East Africa a few months ago.

A settler named Foco has been arrested in Kitale following the death of the youth he shot dead in mind of Mrs. Purkey, whose son was a school master in the Kiminini district.

Mr. Clifford, F.M.S., of Nairobi, is Kampala, endeavouring to organise a European chess team in Uganda, and will welcome correspondence from potential members.

Mr. G. Hardley, who has served in the Northern Rhodesian Administration for the past six years, has written a book entitled "Africa Now," published by Oxford University Press.

Mr. Ronald Frankau, the entertainer who recently toured several parts of East Africa, gave a humorous talk on the wireless broadcast on various phases of East African life.

Mr. J. C. L. Williams, who has recently been engaged by Westinghouse, Ltd., in Zambia, has accepted appointment in Nairobi, Secretary of the new technical office.

Mr. G. C. G. Smith, M.A., formerly of the Colonial Service, who is well known in Salisbury, has accepted appointment in Nairobi, Secretary of the Department for Kenya and Uganda, and Dr. G. V. Vicar, Vicar of Sheborne, and Mr. J. C. L. Williams.

Baron Honoria, brother of Sir Abe Bailey, is to succeed him as chairman of the Royal Empire Society, the "Glorification" of the Two White Rations, South Africa.

Mr. J. C. L. Williams, O.B.E., Director of Technical Training, who is dealing with pending the reorganisation of the Technical Education Board, has been appointed to the post of Inspector of Technical Education.

Mr. G. C. G. Smith, M.A., formerly of the Colonial Service, has obtained a permit to practice law in the Colony of Kenya, one thousand shillings having been paid to Mr. J. C. L. Williams.

Mr. J. C. L. Williams, M.A., formerly of the Kenya mission, has been appointed to the post of Inspector of Technical Education in the Colony of Kenya to the Royal Engineers, and will start work last week.

The Rev. H. D. P. McAlpin, organising secretary in the North of England to the YMCA, and formerly a member of the Mission in Zanzibar, addressed a missionary gathering in Rochdale last week.

Mr. Malcolm Ross, Librarian of the Tanga Club, would be very glad if members who are at Home on leave would send back any books which they may inadvertently have brought away with them.

Major C. L. Walsh has been nominated by the Hard Fibres Section of the British Empire Producers' Organisation as its representative on the Vegetable Fibres Committee of the Imperial Institute.

Many residents in and near Nakuru have urged Mr. J. H. Tennent, F.R.C.S., to reconsider his decision to resign from his position as Resident Medical Officer of the Nakuru War Memorial Hospital.

Sir Clement Hindley, K.C.I.E., who visited East Africa a couple of years ago, has been appointed a member of the African Council to the Committee of the Privy Council for Scientific and Industrial Research.

Dr. Burt Davis, lecturer in Tropical Forest Botany at Oxford, who has done much work on the classification of East African trees, has completed a manual of the flowering plants and ferns of the Transvaal.

The Earl of Uganda and Major F. T. M. Mallett, M.I.E., have consented to become Presidents of the Uganda Motor Transport Club, while Mr. A. Bond and Mr. G. G. Gidmo are Vice-Presidents.

Mr. W. Nevison, the famous author of war books, who visited Central Africa in 1901, lectured in Nairobi last week on his experiences during his travels in Southern and East Africa.

Lord Balfour, who was a close friend of Robert Hamilton as Under-Secretary of State for Colonies, has been appointed chairman of the Colonial Advisory Council of the Royal Society for Health.

Mr. J. Bell Barlow, son of Mr. and Mrs. J. Bell Barlow, of Bradford, was recently married in Nairobi to Miss M. Christie, younger daughter of the Rev. George Christie and Mrs. Christie, of Luton, Bedfordshire.

Sir Alfred Parker, the well-known big-game hunter, who visited Ethiopia in 1915 and has frequently visited East Africa since, has joined many of his old friends at the Connaught Club in Darlington one day a week.

Mr. J. F. Wolseley-Brown, M.C., whose home is now shortly pending reoccupation, has for the past two years been in the King's Police Force, of which he has latterly been Detective Commissioner. During the East African campaign he saw service with the King's African Rifles; when in 1917-1918 he commanded a column in the operations against the Aulman tribe in Jubaland.

The Insignia of the Third Class of the Order of the Nile has been conferred upon Major Paul Metcalfe-Latkin, O.B.E., who recently returned from the District Commissionership of the Central Province in Rhodesia.

Mr. J. H. Garrowell, F.G.I.A.S., of the Limestone River Bank Company, for the Blantyre-Limbe section of the Nyasaland, is a mounted Reserve Major. He was successful in gaining the Christened services trophy.

Rear Admiral R. A. Bellings, C.B., C.M.G., who has retired on pension, was Lieutenant Captain to the Commanding Officer of the East Indies Squadron from 1908 to 1912, during which time he visited East African ports on several occasions.

The engagement is announced between Mr. N. Langford, eldest of Mr. A. Langford's three sons, and Miss Barbara Lucy Harrison, eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. V. M. Harrison of Nairobi.

Mr. W. M. Tapscott of the Royal Engineers, a permanent officer who has been serving in the various theatres of war in the governments of King George V and King Edward VIII. He is attached to the Royal Engineers' Training Centre.

Mr. J. M. Roberts, of the Royal Engineers, Tanganyika, has just returned to London after a tour of the continent, having been engaged in the construction of roads, including those in Abyssinia, the governments of King George V and King Edward VIII. He is attached to the Royal Engineers' Training Centre.

It is understood that Mr. Langford, who is a son of Mr. A. Langford, has been engaged in the construction of roads, whereas Mr. Tapscott has been engaged in the construction of roads, including those in Abyssinia, the governments of King George V and King Edward VIII. He is attached to the Royal Engineers' Training Centre.

H. V. Anderson, youngest son of the late Mr. P. H. Anderson, and Mr. M. Anderson, of Edinburgh, and Miss Marion Estelle, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. V. F. Smith, of London, the shortly ago married in Tanganyika.

Captain Mr. J. L. Jackson, S.O., who has been appointed Captain of the 1st at Singapore, is in command of the modern merchant cruiser "Krafnas Castle" during the East African Campaign, when she transported many troops to East African ports.

Sydney Ainslie, Smith, who recently directed a financial investigation in Tanganyika, and is a member to the commission recently appointed to visit the East Indies in connection with the Union, has had to make due demands on accuracy.

Owing to continuing ill-health, Mr. J. L. Jackson resigned the office of the Chairman of the Director of the Mombasa Estates, and Mr. E. Broome (Secretary of the Director of the Director of the Mombasa Estates) has assumed the chairmanship of the company.

Mr. J. F. Wolseley-Brown, M.C., of Poole and Taunton, departing on leave, and returning on leave every four months, until 1933. He has served in the Territorial Army for twenty-four years, and has previously been in the Territorial Army for eight years.

PERSONS

Sir Charles Cowper M.A. formerly Governor of New South Wales our leader in 1859 where he served for many years. In 1861 he was chosen to represent the colony at the first Federal Parliament.

W. J. Connell and others, the year
President of the Tanganyika Branch of the
society, directed, with the Mayor of
Montreal, as Vice President, Mr. Buchanan,
Mr. MacLean, Mr. Adams, Dr. Macmillan,
and Mr. Weston to form the committee.

The following cadets of the Northern Rhodesia Administration have been posted to the service to indicate: Mr. A. C. M. Wilson, Mr. Grafton Benson, Mandazi; Mr. G. J. Morris, Private Acting Mr. C. A. Ridley, Kengwana; Mr. H. Law, Ndola and Mr. H. L. Jones, Mbala.

The King has granted Royal Licence to his Son, the
Duke of Cambridge, to wear the Foreign Decorations which he has been
conferred on him by King George V., King of Great Britain and Ireland,
and by His Excellency Sir James L. Scull, Governor General of Canada,
and by His Excellency Sir George Grey, Governor General of Australia, of the
Order of the Star of India, and by His Excellency Sir George Grey, Governor General of Australia, of the Order of the Brilliant Stars in Tasmania,
and by His Excellency Sir George Grey, Governor General of Tasmania, of the Order of the Brilliant Stars in Tasmania.

The Wright family had a residence in the Redwood Forest, a group of houses being located south of the Mississippi River, between Friedrichs Hill, Cassville, and Missouri. Among the Estherine Melvina, eldest daughter of Colonel McHale, Indian Army, Redwood Forest, Cassville, Overwater, were born:

Mr. F. G. L. FORD, the well-known English African hunter, has just written to me to contradict the repute that his contention business is at Arusha. He is however, still residing himself in East Africa, and is closely associated with the construction of a swimming pool at Tumbasa, reputed to be the largest of its kind in Africa. It is hoped that it will be opened to the public in January.

The branch of the S.P.C.A. in Xanadu has been established with the active co-operation of its president, Sir Richard Boulton. The following have agreed to form a temporary Committee with Mr. G. H. Maxwell as secretary:—
B. Wiegand, M.L.C.; A. V. Collier, Esq.; Dr. B. C. Johnson, M.V.B.; R. F. Miller,
Australasian M.S. Bank; Dr. J. P. S. Stirling, and Mr. F. E. B. Dingley.

On Sunday evening of the Executive Council the joint East African delegation was held yesterday evening. Major A. E. S. Young and Captain G. B. C. Anderson, representing Kenya, and Mr. J. P. Walsh, representing Uganda, were present. Mr. T. H. Battalay, representing Somaliland, was also present. The delegation was received by the Governor with great courtesy.

A high-magnification micrograph showing a dark, granular matrix. Within this matrix are numerous dark, irregularly shaped inclusions of varying sizes. Superimposed on the matrix are several bright, linear features, which appear to be elongated mineral grains or perhaps artifacts from the imaging process. The overall texture is highly heterogeneous.

The green insulation is common in most of
the Japanese houses. Note the N. E. Room A. Kay

and invaded an adjacent
area of Gomphus P. M. Bro.
C. C. Shuster K. W. H.

1939-40. The Secretary of State, Mr. Frank Murphy, has appointed Mr. George E. Nichols, of Boston, Mass., as his Special Agent in Charge of the Boston office.

Sparsely
stems 0-1 m. tall.
leaves 0-1 m. long.
- Morone

This electron micrograph shows a cross-section of a biological structure, likely a virus or a cell membrane. The central area features a dense, granular texture with several dark, irregularly shaped particles embedded within it. To the left, there is a prominent, dark, irregular mass. On the right, the structure appears more open, with long, thin, radiating fibers extending from the main body. The overall image has a high-contrast, black-and-white appearance typical of electron microscopy.

Henry T. Johnson
Fort Meade, Md.
the Envoy

with a hand in
and another
on the back.

and is expected to be the London Bureau of the
Daily Mirror.

ERROR IN CANNING - The office of the State Auditor in Mombasa has been unable

The pot is the companion
of the winter harvest,
the hives synthetic seedbed.

of the handling offices. His enthusiasm at his work he has gained many friends, by his thoroughness and willingness to bring difficulties to the fore.

is a good campsite.

~~Delicat Grilled and Inwards feed~~ **VIROL**

Vinum is the well-known nutritive food which the most delicate digestions can absorb with ease, a soft, thin food containing the essential vitamins and it has been saving the lives of infants & delicate invalids for more than two years.

FOR NERVES and SLEEPLESSNESS.

Viro-land-Milk is a combination of Viro with pure full cream Devonshire Milk and is the most nutritious Nerve food yet discovered. It contains exactly the kind of nutriment which exhausted, nervous, run-down, bedridden, debilitated, convalescent and hot water to the Godless.

VPOLE
M. L.

~~ALL INFORMATION~~

MR. JOHN BONI CLAIMS MOUNT KENYA.

equal blood-brotherhood with the Kikuyu

East Africa is able to announce that Mr. John Boni, the well-known Kenya settler, and author of those two absorbingly dramatic books, "The Company of Adventurers," and "The Seven Loves," one of them "Kikuyu," has forwarded a formal claim to the Government of Kenya for Mount Kenya. In the course of his memorandum to the Kenya Land Commission, of which Sir William Morris Legge is Chairman and which is now taking evidence in the Colony, he has written:

"About 1898 I entered the Kikuyu country from Nairobi over the Meru Valley, the first white man to live in that part of the country, and before any British immigration. I made my way through thirty-eight Kikuyu chiefs and established the friendly community."

The same year I crossed Lake Naivasha, Mount Kenya, and fell in with a tribe of aborigines, hunters, while hunting with them I was informed that they had shot lots of elephant and had sold many died on the Kenyan border. The Sikukus were their men and stealing the ivory. I was asked by the tribes, and indeed by Kikuyu with four of his followers, to go to the country under my protection to see what could be done about it. A meeting was called in which it was decided that we should go through the ceremony of blood-brotherhood and become friends.

Sir Halford Mackinder's Expedition.

Just then a powerful chief, Karuri, arrived, named Wagimbi, who lived on the slopes of Mount Kenya, and excitedly told me that seven white men had laid up Mount Kenya to take possession of it, and that he had had trouble with some of their askaris and also that some people had been killed. He also showed me a rifle which he had taken from one of the askaris. As the ceremony was proceeding it was decided that I should share the blood, as I was the only white man they knew, and also a blood-brother. After the ceremony was over, at which some thousand Natives were present, I was asked if I would do some shooting, which I did to close with the ceremony.

I afterwards found out that the expedition belonged to Sir Halford Mackinder, who was the first man to ascend to the top of Mount Kenya, and also bought some other land in the same way. One particular area of land was owned at the time, gave to the Italian Roman Catholic Mission, which still held it at Karuri. It will be seen that in accordance with the above facts which occurred when a legal claim to Mount Kenya according to Native law.

This interesting memorandum also contains the following further passages:

"In the end of 1899 a dear famine struck throughout the Kikuyu country; the natives were dying by the thousands. As far as I am that unpassing through the Karuri country, which includes Kilimali and Bumuru districts, and the chiefs in those districts to inter all the people that came with us so that I could take them with me further north. The famine was not so bad and feed them as they came along by themselves because they would have been supplied by the Natives of the country they had to go through. I took many thousands of Natives out of the Karuri country and quartered them with the Natives in Karuri's country where I had a few settlers. As a matter of fact, at the time there were very few Natives left in the Karuri districts. On the 1st of October of that year I returned them all to their own homes, a good number of Kikuyu people coming back with them.

Dissatisfied Politicians.

Now it is nearly about 15 years since Mr. Boni of Karuri's people went to the permanent as the original owners had a lot of money,

but they wanted to buy out his people because they were, before he could punish them they would escape to Karuri where he had no power, so that in a way a good number of discontented politicians were settled in the area, and they are the people who are giving all the trouble at the present time. One Noinange, who went to England in 1931 to give evidence in the House of Commons, is an emigrant from Karuri's country, and has acquired about 300 acres of land which belongs to the original Kikuyu Natives who lived there before and are according to the old Kikuyu law all and belong to the community and the only land which they own about 1500 acres under cultivation."

DEATH OF MRS. GOLDHAM.

Mrs. Goldham recently removed the strain at her residence, Chichester House, Old Amherst-Sussex, of Mrs. Goldham, widow of the late Mr. Henry James Goldham, of Amherst-Hall, Norfolk, and eldest daughter of the late John of Cosy Isomilton of the Manx House, Hatcham, Norfolk.

Mrs. Goldham took a great interest in Kenya Colony, visiting her son, Capt. J. H. Goldham, at Amherst-Kiarangi, her daughter, Mrs. Langridge, at Golani, Machakos, andatha Park, Athi River, and many friends. Her last visit was in 1908, was quite a pioneer day-trip, her last visit was from 1916 to 1920. Her water colour paintings of the country are very beautiful, and some of her pieces of Kenya's gardens were exhibited in Nairobi, and were recognized from the Royal Horticultural Society.

Sir John Murray, Governor-General of the Sudan, and Lady Murray reside when they leave at Amherst-Hall, which has been the home of the Comptons family since early in the XIX century.

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GOVERNMENT AND CONGO BASIN TREATIES. SIR THEODORE MORISON ON KILIMANJARO.

Section Reviewed by Sir Humphrey Leggitt.

A VASCULAR view of the position regarding the introduction of Imperial Preference in East Africa was given at this week's meeting of the East African Section of the London Chamber of Commerce by Sir Humphrey Leggitt, the Chairman who described the resolution of the Associated Chambers of Commerce of Eastern Africa advocating preference of the existing Customs Union, but urging simultaneous revision of the Congo Basin Treaties, and the Mombasa Organized Territory, as a strong request to the British Government should secure alteration of the treaties in order that preference might be considered on its own merits.

The late Socialist Government had refused to render its power to denounce the treaties, which all other countries agreed, four years ago, to accept, and others had not agreed, and the law officers on the Crown were faced with the problem of deciding whether the Imperial Government could now be held to be bound until 1923. As at the Convention of St. Germain last May was altered, would it go back to the pre-war position, when seventeen nations were party to the Berlin Act and the Brussels Convention?

What was said in Ottawa in those days was not known in detail, but it was generally understood that the imperial Government had pledged itself to obtain complete fiscal freedom, and was endeavouring to fulfil such its aim wherever it could. Convinced of this, Mr. the Chairman was taking all possible steps to free itself from the entanglements of the past. Sir Humphrey did not think that any useful purpose could be served at the moment by resolution on the subject, though at the right time the Chamber might usefully make specific suggestions.

Criticism of Steel Arbitration.

Mr. Charles Wilson, Chairman of the Court of Arbitration of the London Chamber of Commerce, reported that draft arbitration rules recommended by the Association of Chambers of Commerce of Eastern Africa were now under examination by the Court. The draft appeared to provide for arbitration to be held in one centre only, such as Mombasa, whereas it seemed desirable that they should be held wherever arbitrators could be secured, even in places in which no Chamber of Commerce existed.

Mr. Wilson having mentioned that model of arbitration for steel it was to be formed, and that recommendations from the Steel Sub-Section would be welcomed, Major Walsh said that the Sub-Section was in great danger from the sisal producers' standpoints. Arbitrations were now conducted "by a gang of men who scratch each other's backs, one of whom is imposed to manage £300,000." He hoped that under the respectable umbrella of the London Court of Arbitration the present piracy would be baulked. Moreover, the Steel Sub-Section was not representative of producers, large merchants and adventurers (laughed). Mr. Wilson pointed and laughed, that the respectable umbrella had to keep off the rain of vituperation, and that the Court represented the right to put their own nominees on the panel. There was always a haven of right in peace. Mr. H. B. Burgoyne caused renewed laughter by suggesting that a dozen of them might be beheaded by the executioner, Major Walsh.

Sending coupons by air mail.

Pleasure was expressed that the Customs authorities in East Africa had agreed that air invoices on goods sent by air should be revised to allow the freight which would have been charged if the goods had been shipped by ocean steamer.

Mr. Leggitt, recalling that special air mail postage rates had been granted on samples from East Africa, urged that the Postmaster-General should be asked to introduce similar sample rates from this country.

Postmaster-General's African Sub-Section?

Communication was reported from the well-known London merchant house respecting the language done to British trade news by a recently introduced Portuguese postmaster who was described as a Director of the house in question. It is difficult to imagine that Walsh suggested such a creation of a Portuguese-speaking sub-Section of the Chamber. Mr. Leggitt's visiting P.E.A. African Section had a constantly changing agenda. Mr. Alfred Wrigglesworth, who had seen great interests in P.E.A. would be surprised to enter with such a body.

Lecture to the Victoria League.

MANY men were jerked into strange and unexpected posts during the Great War, but few can have had a greater surprise than Sir Theodore Morison, who, after a distinguished career in India, was suddenly posted in 1915, at the age of fifty-three (being then a second lieutenant in the Cambridgeshire Regiment), to the political staff of the East African Force, soon to find himself D.O. in Mombasa. His commanding officer told him that he owed his appointment to the fact that "they were clearing out the Army everyone over forty," and as he confessed in the lecture which he gave to the Victoria League on Monday evening brought a fresh wind to the problems of East Africa, "for before we ever came in the country and knew nothing whatever of its peoples". Sir Theodore attracted a large audience, composed entirely of ladies, on whom his dry and delicate type of humour seemed sadly wasted.

He must have been an instant sympathetic and brilliant District Under-Sheriff. Having rescued a Native woman from the clutches of a Greek planter, who had "recruited" her under German auspices as a maid-servant, he discovered later that she had married one of his clerks, who had paid her Rs. 15 as a marriage gift. "Assuredly a female relative," wondering how an *askari* gets Rs. 17 to Rs. 15 a month could pay Rs. 15 in a lump sum, and suspecting extortion, he had the man and the woman up before him, and questioned them. "Sir," said the pretty bride, "my man did not pay me the Rs. 15 at once; I couldn't do that, so I am taking Rs. 15 every month out of his salary." And there were some people, commented Sir Theodore dryly, "who believe that the African woman is mere chattel."

An interesting point in the photograph shown was the riding and walking of the snow on Kilimanjaro at the rains varies on the mountain.

Mrs. B. V. Shaw is now Resident Magistrate in Mombasa.

ODGEN'S
SPORTSMAN
PURE VIRGINIA
CIGARETTES.

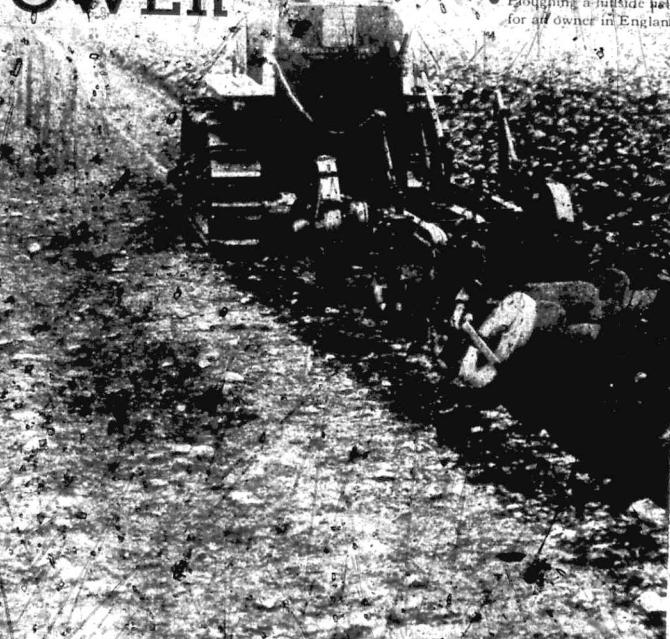
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HANDS
FLAT POCKET
BOXES OF 50
AND IN 50'S
AIR TIGHT
TINS.

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T R A C T O R

NATIVE AFFAIRS IN NYASALAND

A *Cheerful Report* for 1931.

ALTHOUGH Nyasaland could not be expected to escape the world-wide economic blizzard, her Natives have not suffered much, according to the Report upon Native Affairs for 1931, just published at £. 6d. by the Crown Agents for the Colonies. Rather, have they profited by the hard times.

1931 will be remembered as the year when a sudden and very definite change in the outlook of many Natives took place. Market fell in, cases wage falls, and many artisans found themselves without employment. Natives realised that they had to give of their best in order to retain their posts. The artisan found that he had to accept wages less than those recorded in his employment book by former employers, realising that he was indeed lucky to get work. In some respects they will still prove to have been to the advantage of many Natives hitherto careless or indifferent in their work."

Emigration of Native labour to mines in the Rhodesias and the Belgian Congo is a feature of Native life in Nyasaland, and probably 120,000 to 100,000 Natives are away from their homes at one time.

The policy of this Government in regard to emigration is that the Native should be free to go where he will, without let or hindrance, but that recruiting for work outside the Protectorate should not be allowed. Despatches from administrative officers, missionaries and others show that on his return the Native is not popular or disaffected, but is perfectly content to resume his comparatively primitive mode of life. In the emigrating tribes young men nowadays are brought up to the adventure of travel. It is a tradition with them that they must go out and see the world, and they look forward to coming back and entertaining the village with their travellers' tales. In short, they emigrate because they wish, not because they cannot subsist here.

Indirect Rule.

The Protectorate has no Native Reserves, but there is now little apprehension in the mind of the Native as to his future security on his land.

For some years it has been the invariable practice of Government before alienating land to non-Natives first to secure the acquiescence of the chiefs and headmen in the area, and this has done much to allay the apprehension of Natives in regard to their land. European settlement, as such, is not objected to by the Native. He is confident that such settlement on land which they do not require is beneficial to them.

The projected establishment of Indirect Rule, following the visit in 1930 of Mr. Apin to Tonganyika Territory to study the various forms of Indirect Rule in force there, had to be postponed in 1931 for financial reasons, but we read:

"The proposed change in the system of Native administration has aroused the profound interest of chiefs and headmen in the Provincial Commissioners of the Northern Province has noted 'a tendency amongst the chiefs to emphasise the privileges they will enjoy under indirect rule rather than the duties which the privileges will entail.'

An interesting sidelight was thrown on the status of Native women—concerning which there is so much ill-informed opinion in England by the action of a Yao chief who lost by death their Headman, Ngumbo. He was succeeded by a woman Kumsya. Ngumbo is held in high repute by the English Natives.

Work on the Railway Extension.

Fine-tenths of the Natives employed on the Northern Railway extension were Nyasalanders, all volunteers, the total averaging 1,000 a month and earning from 8s. to 10s. a month plus 2d. per week food allowance, for 100/- a month according to diligence. Contracts were verbal and for one month only, but many men remained in their employments after completing their month, which was encouraging for

It is also arranged Government to retain upon the worker to work longer and longer hours, and upon the

employer to pay him nothing extra for his wages. Another point of interest is that the labour has become more efficient and the work is performed more rapidly than was the case at first. The health conditions of the labour force are described as excellent, and serious illnesses or deaths have been very few. All contractors maintained overseers trained in first aid and the usual supply of medicines for treating the common complaints, while the Railway Company had established two dispensaries in charge of qualified Indian doctors, on the 64-mile stretch of line under construction, for the treatment of more serious cases. Great credit is due to all concerned."

Some nine hundred Nyasaland Natives were employed on the Zambozi Bridge, at the end of the year with 3,000 Portuguese Natives, the bridge site and both approaches being in Portuguese territory. Dr. P. P. Martyn was seconded from the Nyasaland Medical Service to supervise the labour employed on the Bridge. 104 Nyasaland Natives were employed in the Native Civil Service, 7 being special grade, 49 first grade, 51 second grade and 87 third grade. Success attended the extension of financial responsibility to Native postal clerks at poststations.

Demand for Imported Goods.

There has been no increase in mining or in disease, but Native trade has fallen off as a result of the depression and scarcity of money. Naturally luxuries have been the first to suffer.

There is a strong desire for European clothes which is only restrained by the lack of means to procure them. It is not uncommon to see how a Native woman completes with shiny stockings, plough skirt and hat sedately fastening a pair of gloves as she walks along the street under a sunshade. The great future in Native trade continues to be its clear evidence of the persistent movement towards European standards. The trail of civilization, even with its follies, is irresistible to the Native. He follows with fascination and faith."

The boring of wells was much appreciated by villagers, who seem to have got over their first rather suspicious attitude. The invasion of tsetse fly in the Dowa and Fort Manning districts, which was rapid in 1929-1930, was definitely stopped, and no retreat was observed. The method employed has been to encourage settlement on the southern border of the fly area and to restrict movement inside the area as much as possible. Game, especially elephant, have been steadily driven back towards the game reserve in the western half of the Kasungu district. The cultivation and game guards have more than paid for themselves by the value of the ivory from the elephants they have shot in the course of their duties.

There being no Chief Native Commissioner in Nyasaland and no separate Department for Native Affairs, the report has been compiled by Mr. H. D. Apin, C.M.G., Secretary for Native Affairs. It is not printed, but circulated from an excellently typed original, presumably on grounds of economy. This method appears to be an entirely new departure by the Crown Agents, the publishers.

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1.2 Vanilla 1.2 Butterscotch
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OCTOBER 27, 1932.

EAST AFRICA

TRUANCY IN ZANZIBAR SCHOOLS

Parents Hostile to Education.

In strong contrast to the Native of the East African mainland, the people of Zanzibar appear to be not merely indifferent in the matter of education for their children but in some cases really hostile.

The hostility of parents," says the *Zanzibar Department of Education*, "rests almost invariably on a religious basis. They are not satisfied that the teaching of religion in our schools is sufficient. In short, they do not feel that our schools can effectively replace the traditional *Qur'anic* schools."

The authorities are trying to prove that the *Quran* schools are redundant but the attitude of the parents has naturally a bad effect on the school attendance. Some 27% of the boys on the roll in 1931 had ceased to attend effectively; in six schools, four of them in Pemba, the wastage approached 50% of the total roll. While in two of these they were more nearly 70%. The wastage in Pemba was twice that in Zanzibar.

Some of this truancy has been attributed to the rice harvest, and inquiry shows that some boys at least did not harvest, but others merely took advantage of the circumstances to disappear from the school, while most of those who were originally genuine harvester degenerated into truants. There is some evidence that here and there children are keen to go to school, but parents hold them back because they regard schooling as a waste of time or a positively harmful innovation. The Wahadis of the south of Zanzibar take more kindly to education than their more stubborn brethren, the Watumbatu, in the north.

A new cotton ginnery has been opened near Kiperege, Tanganyika Territory, by Messrs. Vitthalde, Haridas and Company, Ltd.

A DELAYED AGRICULTURAL REPORT

Thornless "Sisal" and Red-hot Bass.

The Report of the Agricultural Department of Tanganyika Territory for 1930 has only just been published, and it is believed that review in the ordinary way would be valuable. But two points seem to call for notice.

In 1925 Mr. A. E. Harrar, a District Agricultural Officer, while touring in the Pare Mountains, came across a few plants growing at an altitude of 4,500 feet which had the appearance of ordinary sisal but the tips of the leaves of which were devoid of thorns. Here, it appeared, was that long desired variety of sisal without the terminal spike which is the *hôte à noire* of sisal growers. Sticks of these plants were sent to Morogoro but on their arrival in 1930 and flowering, it was found that their fibre determination was *Linen* as at La Reunion, Mauritius, not sisal, hemp. However, leaves were cut and fibre prepared, and a report from the Imperial Institute stated that the fibre could compete with No. 1 East African sisal.

The other discovery was that East African bees kept cool in sun-protected hives are not difficult to handle, whereas the fierceness of bees in Native hives, roofs, etc., not protected from extreme heat, is well known. That is the first contribution to the psychology of the Native-bee we can recall, and its importance is far greater than the uninitiated would believe. There is a wealth of learning and bitter experience behind the laconic remark in the report that "Native bees are extremely difficult to handle." They are—and then some!

Immigration returns for Tanganyika showed that during July 145 visitors and 39 non-official immigrants entered the Territory.

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THE COLONIES AND OTTAWA.

Position of the Congo Basin Treaties.

In the House of Commons last week, the Chancellor of the Exchequer said that Sir Philip Cunliffe-Lister, the Secretary of State for the Colonies, had, with great foresight and imagination, established the trade of the whole Colonial Empire as one, worthy of encouragement, and had persistently and ably pleaded the interests of the Colonial Empire at the Ottawa Conference.

Mr. Amery, formerly Secretary of State for the Dominions and Colonies, stressing the importance of the Ottawa Agreements being operative over a period of years said—

"Let me remind Sir Herbert Samuel that the Treaty of St. Germain, which very drastically restricted our freedom of fiscal action in East Africa, was for a minimum duration of ten years, subject to reconsideration at the end of that time, and that at the end of that time Mr. William Graham renewed it for another five years. The Anglo-French West African Treaty of 1908 was one for thirty years' duration before it could be denounced. The whole case is that it is the standing rule of the Constitution that no treaty affecting fiscal or commercial matters is made for a period of years, and is not open to rapid alterations in order to maintain the liberty of the House of Commons is absolutely ludicrous."

Sir Henry Page-Croft, speaking on the same point, said—

"Every economic treaty ever entered into has been a treaty of time. It is no good having a treaty which only lasts for a year or two. Half the British tropical possessions in Africa—the Mandated Territories are a different problem—come under the Treaty of St. Germain, and that is a ten-year treaty. Everybody knows that under that treaty we in the House of Commons are not able to do anything to give any fiscal advantage to the people in that area."

Sir Herbert Samuel's Criticism.

Sir Herbert Samuel, who voted against the Government on the Ottawa Agreements, said in the course of his speech—

"That is one of the most serious of all the aspects of the question from our point of view. Here you have vast Native populations, tens of millions, upon whose contentedness and loyalty everything depends. They are now becoming educated, alive, alert. They watch these matters. Hitherto they have been free to purchase whatever they wanted from any country in the world as freely and as cheaply as they could obtain it. Now the Imperial Government has secured the co-operation of their Governments in imposing taxes upon the imports into their countries from foreign countries. If they are willing, well and good, but I think we should be exceedingly careful not to allow any suspicion even to grow up in the minds of those masses and in the sensitive Native populations that the Government to whom they are subjected is being conducted not solely in their interest, but partly, at all events, in the interests of the country which exercises that power."

Furthermore, mark the effect of this new policy upon the outside world. It is a wonderful think that this one small Island exercises a degree of political control over one quarter of the whole of mankind. 400,000,000 of the people of the earth of mankind, and the rest of the world looks upon us sometimes with envy, sometimes with admiration, and sometimes with contempt, but always with a considerable degree of tolerance."

"It is because of this that we have got many of the burdens of taxation and carry civilization through the devoted labours of our administrators and others into the darkness of the world; the whole of the world may share the benefits of order and progress, colony building and in promoting commerce. They recognise that. But how far for the first stage our Colonial Empire is to be made to last a great extent as we find it possible to preserve long British manufacturers. It may be an immediate financial and material gain. (Interruption). Yes, it may be. You may get this, but think of the later effects upon the future of the Empire. Do not think of this moment but of ten, twenty, thirty years hence. The danger is that the opinion of the world, now at the moment, will gradually change in its aspect and in its attitude to Great Britain and the Empire, and certainly, gradually, insensibly, there may grow a less feeling of friendliness which may be of supreme importance to the whole of our Commonwealth perhaps in days of difficulty and distress."

Early in the debate Sir Philip Cunliffe-Lister conceded Mr. George Lansbury's amendment that the Colonial Governments had not been consulted, saying that he had discussed with every Colonial Government for months before he went to Ottawa both what he should ask for and what he should give.

Further Opposition Points.

Major Miller argued that "the Agreements will commit the non-self-governing Colonies and Protectorates to fresh taxation." In many of them to-day tariffs are the principal source of revenue, and if these tariffs are reduced by reason of preferences given to Canada, Australia, or New Zealand, the taxation will have to be made up by the inhabitants of those non-self-governing Colonies. The result is that the Ottawa Agreements commit a population of something like 60,000,000 to very substantial fresh taxation. It will, presumably, have to be paid by the Natives of these non-self-governing Colonies. We see duties of 2d. on eggs, and 15% on fruit which are to be paid by the Natives of these Colonies."

Mr. Morgan Jones was also critical, and said: "Whether we like it or not—for my part I like it immensely—the people who inhabit these Colonial areas must surely, as the years go by, become more and more alive to their own personal interests, and the more they become alive to those personal interests, the more, surely, will they become conscious of the fact that they have been harpooned between the Colonial Office and other Dominions merely to suit the tastes of the Tory Government now in power."

THE LONG ARM OF COINCIDENCE.

Twenty-five years ago two young men lived on neighbouring estates in Gloucestershire. They grew up, went out into the world, and occasionally heard of each other through relatives. Last week they met again in East Africa & once, whether one had come from Kenya and the other from Tanganyika. Quite a number of old acquaintances who had not seen each other for a decade or so have met on East Africa's doorstep or within its portals, but this twenty-five year case is an easy record so far.

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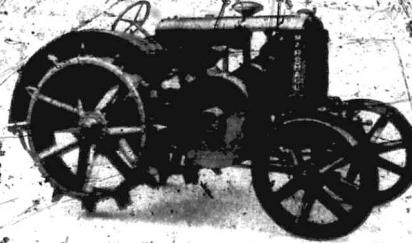
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BERTRAM LOWNDES, London Manager.

EAST AFRICA'S INFORMATION BUREAU.

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

The new church at Arusha is now open.

The Tanganyika Flying Club has been wound up. A hippo on the Zambezi is reported to have sunk a mail barge.

We have received a copy of the Kenya Blue Book for 1931.

The first shipment of oranges from Tanganyika has arrived in this country.

The 2nd Battalion The Manchester Regiment en route from Bombay to Khartoum.

No American motor-cars have been sold in Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia during the past three months.

The Sudan Customs have fixed the new royalty rate on all grades of senna pods exported at Port Sudan at 35 pence per ten kilos.

The Railway Football Club in Nairobi has won the Girouard Football Cup, beating Nakuru Athletic Club in the final by two goals to one.

A bathing pool 55 feet long and 10 feet deep at the deep end, has been opened at the Moshi Club. Its construction was supervised by Dr. B. O. Wilkinson.

An experimental air service has been started between Entebbe and Kisumu via Jinja, Tororo and Eldoret, for the carriage of passengers, mails, and freight.

From a very well-informed source we hear of interesting mineral activities in Tanganyika Territory. There appear to be good hopes of striking developments in the near future.

Downward traffic on the Belgian Congo railways has increased from 11,700 tons in May and 10,700 tons in June to 12,300 tons in July, 10,000 tons in August, and 11,600 tons in September.

Messrs. William Gannon & Son, Ltd., of Athelborough, are again exhibiting at the forthcoming Brewers' Exhibition in London, where they will welcome calls from overseas and home visitors.

Petroleum has been discovered in some of the islands off the coast of the Italian Colony of Eritrea, and samples are now being examined in Rome. Rich supplies of the oil are reported to be present in the islands.

Domestic exports from Kenya and Uganda during the first seven months of this year amounted to £2,733,027, compared with £3,301,647 during the corresponding period of last year. Home consumption imports during the first six months of this year totalled £1,875,843 against £2,509,233 during the first half of last year.

A Fines Fund has been established by the Postmaster-General in Uganda, and all fines imposed upon subordinates are to be placed to his credit. From the balance the P.M.G. may sanction payments to dependents of deceased subordinates, to assisting subordinates, sports club, and to any other object approved by the Governor.

Under the new time-table of the Island Railways Ltd., trains leave Blantyre each Sunday and return daily at 6 a.m., cross the Zambezi by ferry at 8.5 p.m., and reach Beira at 6.30 a.m. on Monday and Thursday respectively. Up trains leave Beira at 6 p.m. each Monday and Thursday, and arrive in Blantyre at 7.35 p.m. on Tuesday and Friday.

With the opening of the air-mail service from Broken Hill to Elisabethville letters may now be sent by air from this country to the latter town in nine days at an inclusive cost of £1.30 per half-ounce for letters and 7d. for postcards. The latest time for posting is 11 a.m. each Wednesday at the G.P.O., London. Envelopes should be supercribed "By air to Elisabethville."

The Umtali-District Publicity Association has been reorganized and is now actively engaged in presenting to would-be settlers and residents the beauties and attractions of the district, to emphasize which they have produced one of the most attractive brochures we have yet seen. It contains twenty-two beautifully reproduced pictures of Umtali and its surroundings. Copies will be gladly sent to anyone interested on application to the Secretary, at P.O. Box 69, Umtali, Southern Rhodesia.

BANK REPORT FROM EAST AFRICA.

The following cabled information from East Africa has been received by Barclays Bank (P.L.C. and Co.):

Kenya.—Good rains have been general, except in the Nairobi district, where the coffee plantations urgently need rain, and the crop yield may be adversely affected. The outlook is otherwise favourable, as the quality of the coffee is good, and prices have improved. It is anticipated that the maize crop will be larger than last year, since less damage has been done by locusts; harvesting begins this month.

Tanganyika.—Coffee picking is in full swing in the northern area, and both quality and quantity are reported satisfactory. An improvement in bazaar trade is reported from the Tanga area.

Zambia.—Area under cotton is 913,411 acres, compared with 834,221 acres last year. Trade conditions remain quiet.

Northern Rhodesia.—Business remains quiet and steady, and merchants report that customers are settling their accounts satisfactorily. Record yields of maize and wheat are anticipated, but marketing is likely to be protracted. Mineral output during August was valued at £235,560, compared with £164,500 in July.

Natal and Transvaal.—Production of Native-grown tobacco is estimated to total 12,850,000 lb. The proposed legislation prohibiting motor transport from competing with the railways is causing concern.

A LOVELY MOUNTAIN RETREAT

at 5,500 ft. in the healthy Usambaras! Tanganyika Territory has no more beautiful drive along an all-weather road than the 25 miles from Morobo on the Tanga-Moshi Railway to Lushoto, where the

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EAST AFRICAN PRODUCT REPORTS

COFFEE

At last week's auctions there was a fair demand for good qualities, but other grades were few and easier.

Kenya

A 1 sizes	8s. od. to 16 s. od.
A 2 sizes	8s. od. to 12s. od.
Peaberry	13s. od. to 18s. od.

London graded

Third class

Unsorted and mixed

	5s. 6d. to 7s. 6d.
Tanarikka	7s. 6d. to 74s. od.

Uganda

Bold green	12s. 6d. to 21s. 6d.
London stock	East African coffee on October 10 totalled 36,225 bags, compared with 40,055 bags on corresponding date of last year.

OTHER PRODUCT

Castor Seed.—Quiet, with East African slightly lower at £11 10s. per ton. The comparative quotation in 1931 was £12 1s.

Cloves.—Steady. Zanzibar spot is quoted at 7d. per lb. October-December at 6d. per lb. (The comparative spot quotations for 1931 and 1930 were 8d. and 1s. 5d.)

Copra.—Steady with East Africa at £14.5s. per ton. (The comparative quotations in 1931 and 1930 were £13 ss. and £16 ss.)

Cotton.—There has been a steady demand both spot and forward for East African grades, including some export orders. The price has been fairly steady between 6s. 6d. and 6s. 8d. per lb. (The comparative quotation last year was 5s. 6d.)

Cotton Seed.—Dull and slightly lower at £5 5s. per ton. The comparative quotations in 1931 and 1930 were £4 19s. and £5 ss.)

Groundnuts.—East Africa is slightly lower on a quiet market to £13 5s. per ton. (The comparative quotations in 1931 and 1930 were £13 10s. and £12 10s.)

Gum arabic.—Exports from the Sudan for the first seven months of this year totalled 111,056 kilos, against 174,663 kilos during the corresponding period of last year. The position of the market is causing much concern to local merchants, who estimate that not less than 10,000 tons will be carried over to next year, when the new crop appears. It is considered to be the worst situation experienced in the Sudan gum trade, and the only remedy is felt to be a great improvement in demand, either from world recovery or a substantial reduction in charges.

Hides and Skins.—Slow of sale, with heavy unsold Mombasa stocks about 5s. per lb. Skins are neglected.

Ivory.—Only a third of the quantity offered was sold at the last auction. There was a fair demand for soft medium-sized tasks at £2 to £3 per cwt. higher. Soft banigle tusks were £4 to £6 higher. Billiard ball pieces generally declined. Rhinoceros horns sold readily at from 11s. to 18s. per lb.

Maisie.—Fair demand, with East African No. 2 white flat for November shipment quoted at 10s. 3d., No. 3 at 10s. 4d., and No. 4 flat yellow at 10s. (The comparative quotations in 1931 and 1930 for No. 2 white flat were 20s. 3d. and 17s.)

Simsim.—The market is a shade lower. East African white and/or yellow being quoted at £14 5s. per ton. (The comparative quotations in 1931 and 1930 were £14 15s. and £14 2s. 6d.)

Sisal.—Steady, with East African No. 1 for December sold at £14 ss. November-January has realised £14 5s. per ton. (The comparative quotations in 1931 and 1930 were £15 and £12.)

Tea.—200 packages of Nyasaland tea sold last week, realised 6d. per lb. (The comparative quotation last year was 5d.)

Yohasco.—There has been considerable activity in the market, particularly in Rhodesian blue-tinted brights of old crops. A little business was done in Uganda. The dealers have bought their new year's stocks, including Rhodesian and Nyasaland growths comprising 280 packages of bright shirts, twenty-four packages of dark leaf and ten packages of dark shirts. Prices paid.—Leaf, dark, 1d. to 18s.; semi-dark to semi-bright, 1d. to 10s.; medium bright, 1d. to 10s.; dark, 1d. to 10s.; semi-dark to semi-bright, 1d. to 10s.; and medium bright, 1d. to 17s.

Thus Com. & Co. are planning a conducted tour from Cairo to the Caves to leave the first-named city on January 21.

AFRICAN LAKES ANNUAL REPORT

The African Lakes Corporation's annual report for the year ended January 31 last of £6,694, including £4,200 brought forward and after transferring £6,000 from the reserves fund. An annual meeting on October 31, 1932, appointed a dividend of 2½%, which will absorb £4,500 leaving £2,444 to be carried forward. Trading showed a certain volume during the year, and the percentage of profit decreased on account of increased competition. Prices for agricultural products continued to be low, and planting results were consequently mostly unremunerative so far as owned lands own, depressed prices in the London market for prospects are brighter in consequence of extended sales in Africa at more favourable prices. The board expresses satisfaction with the company's results considering the abnormal conditions prevailing.

RHODESIA RAILWAYS TRUST

The Rhodesia Railways Trust states in the report for the eighteen months to September 30, that the Rhodesia and Mashonaland Railways companies showed a net profit of £162,007 during the year ended September 30, 1931, compared with £429,785 for the previous year. Neither company paid a dividend for 1931 for the half-year to March 31. Just the two concerns made a loss on operation of £26,008. The balance is credit of profit and loss account of Rhodesia Railways Trust, Ltd. On March 31, 1931, was £309,308, and after payment of dividend, £29,766 was available to be carried forward. Profits for the eighteen months ended September 30, 1932, amounted to £229,785, making total credit balance on profit and loss of £406,550, out of which an interim dividend of 5% was paid, leaving £309,262, and the final balance standing to credit of profit and loss account is thus £233,262. No final dividend is recommended, in view of the position of the railway companies. At the annual meeting to be held in London to-morrow the Chairman will propose an adjournment to a later date, when he will be in a position to make his usual statement as to the company's affairs.

SUDAN PLANTATIONS AND KASSALA REPORTS.

SUDAN PLANTATIONS SYNDICATE reports a profit for the year to June 30, last of £254,530, 9s. against a loss of £66,828 for the preceding twelve months, and a profit of £227,347 for 1930-31. Having regard to the cotton stocks still unsold, and the desirability of conserving cash resources for financing the new crop, the directors do not recommend payment of a dividend. £32,000 has been set aside to meet the estimated balance of tenants' indebtedness in respect of the 1930 and 1931 Gezira crops, while the remaining £222,330 is to be carried forward. The Gezira crop amounted to 168,168 bales, against 47,403, while that of Zeidab amounted to 3,086 bales, against 4,643.

The Kassala Cotton Company, a subsidiary of the Sudan Plantations Syndicate, reports a net profit for the year to June 30, last of £14,200, compared with £9,445 for the preceding eighteen months. To this profit has been added £10,508 written back from reserves no longer required, and £8,104 brought in from the previous accounts, making a total of £23,812. The directors have decided not to recommend the payment of a dividend. The crop amounted to 2,301 bales, against 8,527 during the preceding twelve months.

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PASSENGERS FOR EAST AFRICA.
The s.s. "Madura," which left London for East Africa on October 21, and is scheduled to leave Marseilles today, carries the following passengers for:

Port Sudan. Mr. & Mrs. J. E. Farwell, Lt.-Col. & Mrs. L. H. Strain, Mr. & Mrs. A. Saul, Miss A. Thompson, Miss A. Harris, Miss E. G. Foster, Mr. & Mrs. W. C. Wilson, Mr. & Mrs. G. P. Willoughby, Mr. & Mrs. H. Wilkinson, Miss E. M. Warrington, Miss C. V. G. Walker.
Juba. Mr. & Mrs. A. W. Gardner.
Zanzibar. Capt. F. H. Bustard, Mr. R. V. Stone, Mr. & Mrs. C. G. Speeding.
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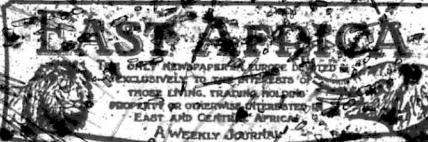
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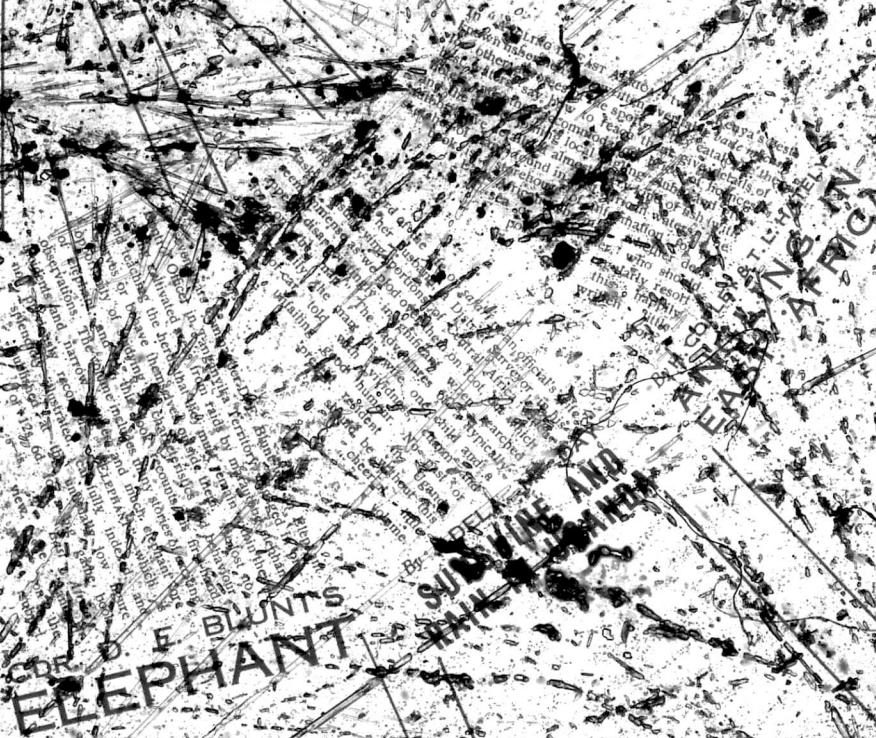
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MATTERS OF MOMENT

At Monday's meeting of the Royal Empire Society, Sir Abe Bailey declared himself in favour of the extension of the Union of South Africa to include the Rhodesia and the Namaqualand. He spoke of the "naturalness" of the union, and expressed the view that we have consistently opposed a separation of the racial antagonism between British and Dutch in South Africa, an antagonism accentuated by the actions of the present U.S.A. and the German Nazis, and he insisted on the fundamental difference between the two races, "British south" and "Dutch or Afrikaner". As a matter of fact, Sir Abe depicted away the ground, as was conveniently laid for him, by admitting that there was very little difference for the English in South Africa to draw between Afrikaners who said, "We are making a strong appeal to the British for the English political purposes and they are surrounded by men who hate us for ulterior motives." They are "raking up the past and forgetting that the best looks back is to the future". If so, note. We cannot open the road for re-uniting by hook or by crook. It does not take a nation longer than seven years to win the beaten by the art of re-uniting. The reunion of South Africa is all that is wanted. It is an unmitigated happiness to some of the leaders of the Afrikaner Party and especially the Afrikaner Church. English Methodists, which have now come to this country and settled here, who were originally from the United States and the South Africa, are the first and continuing to do their duty at the head of the field. In this connection, it is important to note that the only Government in South Africa is the one based on racial equality. The Afrikaner Party, which represents the bulk of the Afrikaners, has always been a strict anti-racialist and anti-apartheid party. It is the Afrikaner's language that has been over the years the chief cause of racial discrimination, and that is why the Afrikaners' language must now be got rid of. The Afrikaner language is the chief cause of racial discrimination.

An application has been made to the Board of Trade, the Advisory Committee for the transfer of Mombasa to the British East Africa List, and those who wish to make representations on the subject are invited to address a committee of enquiry to the Secretary of the Committee at Grosvenor House, Tot Hill Street, London, S.W.1, not later than November 10. Representatives in London of East African sisal growers, intend, we believe, to support that application in consideration of an undertaking by British rope manufacturing interests to utilise not less than 50% of Empire fibre in the manufacture of binder twine and cordage of one-quarter-inch and under. As binder twine is at present made almost entirely from sisal, we see no reason why the rope-makers should not be asked to agree to use 100% Empire fibre in that article, while on the general question of policy it appears to us that the sisal interests would be well advised to withhold their support from the application, at least until the publication of the Admiralty report on the service tests of sisal rope made in the U.K. in various parts of the world. That report is to be published within the next two months. It is favourable to the extended use of sisal for marine purposes, the withdrawal of the 10% duty on Manila hemp on the same occasion of publication will have been most injudicious, since it will make more difficult the struggle of Empire sisal producers to increase the consumption of their fibre. On the other hand, the report of the Admiralty may not be so favourable from the sisal standpoint as we all hope, it will be time enough for the sisal growers to lend their support to the application of the rope-makers for the withdrawal of the Manila duty. A precipitate action appears to promise no benefit and much actual loss.

All too often the speeches of the President of a Legislative Council in a countryless state of known facts, obscured only by vague

ACTING GOVERNOR'S ADDRESS. — Mr. F. H. Hall, the Acting Governor of Nyasaland, who

marked the June session of the Nyasaland Legislature with an interesting review of the country's position, is evidently determined to put his opportunities to good use. At the July session he delivered another address which ought to be of interest to everyone interested in the development of Nyasaland. Instead of sidetracking his audience, he faces it and, indeed, in it except from a single extract from a speech of his he urges to arm themselves with knowledge of the facts before venturing the theory. He does the selectry of declaring that the Colony's position of a "has-been" has been strengthened with the retrenchment of a single office and the re-estimating for the work of the country and finance casting itsself better off than the present budget anticipates. We wonder whether man or out of Africa can in these days claim that at the worst we are in a sounder financial position than we have been in for some time.

The most important part of the speech was that in which His Excellency outlined the broadlines of a policy along which, in his view, lie the future development of Nyasaland and the increased prosperity of its European, Asiatic, and African

inhabitants. On that subject he profited effectively from Professor Henry Clay's report on "Industrial Relations in Southern Rhodesia," in which one

that we can add. "If the population of the Native population must be allowed to grow as far as it desires it is equivalent economically to the immigration of more Europeans, and has the same effect of spreading the burden of the necessary costs of government, trade, and transport." Such a development of Native capacity is sometimes regarded with fear and has inspired colour legislation. It is thought that the Native, as he acquired, still finds necessary to displace the white worker, such fears do less than justice to the economic quality and adaptability of the white worker, and imply that his present wage is based not on his skill and capacity as a worker but on an artificial scarcity of skilled labour, maintained by excluding Natives and the under-payment of the mass of Natives employed. They are, moreover, unformed. The relation of advanced and backward labour is much more complementary than competitive. The increased employment of Natives increases the number and possibly removes the need of superfluous, responsible and specially skilled posts which white men must always fill. Even if in some occupations the Native does displace the white man, now that he is able to earn more he can demand more, and so offers a market for increased output of goods in general, in which additional white labour will find employment. Already the railway receipts from Native passenger traffic exceed those from first-class passenger traffic. These fears are indeed based on the fancy that there is a limited amount of work to be done, and that the Native does it the white man cannot do it. This fallacy, if it were true, would constitute an equal objection to the admission of any more white men to the country, for fear they should take away the work of those already in the country. It would constitute an objection to the influx of capital in the form of saving machinery. In fact, there is no rigid limit to the work requiring additional resources in labour and capital. There is no more social danger in cheap labour than in cheap capital, cheap power, or cheap land. All alike by increasing the output of the community increase the opportunities of economic welfare all alike by releasing the power of purchase of those that supply them; in the case the demand for labour in the community fortifies enough to pay for them. This passage could be a good, well worth restating.

In the President's made his attack on the agricultural position of Nyasaland emphasising

NYASALAND'S NEW BOARD OF AGRICULTURE. — The increased attention to the

definite European agriculture, and to the extension which the soil is being impoverished by inefficient and wasteful methods of Native tobacco cultivation. The Native Tobacco Board has, I said, a vast abundant proof that discipline is essential in the early stages in the interests of the Natives themselves, and he appealed to the Convention of Association to nominate a member to sit on that Board in which is vested the control of quantity of production and maintenance and improvement of quality. Mr. Hall then announced the immediate formation of a Board of Agriculture of a purely advisory character, with central and district committees, one of the first offices of which he suggested might be to investigate the chief natural and mineral sources of the country. What further steps he proposed based on his knowledge of Central Africa, he did not say. The Agricultural Department, however, had invited the comments

NORTHERN RHODESIA'S NEW GOVERNOR

SIR RONALD STORRS' DEPARTURE

His Term of Office in Cyprus.

SIR RONALD STORRS, K.C.M.G., C.B.E., arrives London tomorrow to take up the Governorship of Northern Rhodesia. As he has accepted an invitation from Lord Clarendon, the Governor-General of Southern Africa, to stay with him in Pretoria for a few days, he will also visit his former home in Southern Rhodesia, as guest of Sir Cecil Rodewald, the Governor, in order to meet the Southern Rhodesian Ministers and other leading citizens. He will not reach Livingstone and assume his duties until about the end of November. A fortnight later the budget session of the Legislative Council will assemble and since the Budget is published a week in advance Northern Rhodesia's Finance Commission must then receive consideration. His Excellency will therefore find himself confronted with important financial problems.

The whole of his official life has been spent in the Near East, on which he is one of our greatest authorities. Until recently he was for more than five years Governor of Cyprus, and though conditions on that island differ enormously from those which he will find in Northern Rhodesia, at least some idea of his probable approach to Central African problems may be gained from a study of developments in Cyprus while Sir Ronald was responsible for policy. *East Africa*, of course, does not profess to know much of Cyprus that the ordinary interested can obtain from public sources, but we have had the advantage of discussing recent events there with a number of people well qualified to judge. On political matters, as everyone knows, varying views have been held, largely on account of objections to the Governor's strongly British line in matters of policy, but it appears to be generally agreed that in the economic sphere marked progress has been made.

Improving Publicity.

That Sir Ronald greatly appreciates the value of the right type of publicity has been emphasised to us again and again. He established a Cyprus Trade Commission here in London to organise a series of marketing intelligence designed to press the sale of Cyprus products in Great Britain; authorised press publicity of various kinds; caused a film of Cyprus to be shown at Home Exhibition displays; awards exhibitions; and, beyond measure, laboured to encourage a direct traffic to the island. The Home Office, however, was not satisfied; insufficient scope was left for such a traffic, which he consequently sought to improve.

Immediately on his arrival he decreed an increase of one thousand hours by one hour, as he encouraged the formation of a Cyprus Chamber of Commerce, of which he became first Honorary President; took steps to reorganise the Department of Agriculture and Health and, utilising the office of appointments, proposed several government posts, instituted scholarships and various other reforms.

New roads were built, maritime experts brought out to advise on the development of the shipping industry, tobacconists in the establishment of new growing, and irrigation works built and he ordered an immediate complement to be added to the official staff for the instruction of farmers. After a long and difficult mission under the Director of Agriculture was sent to Syria, Palestine, Egypt and Rhodesia, and after many trials and tribulations, the first crop of the cashew nut was harvested in the Chilanga district.

The Mining Regulations were rewritten and important companies induced to invest themselves

EAST AFRICA

WHO'S WHO

126. Sir Ronald Storrs, K.C.M.G., C.B.E.



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in the industry, which quickly rose to second place in the country. This was given as the establishment and expansion of co-operative societies, mainly agricultural; water power was undertaken on a massive scale; a wireless service institution, and every endeavour made to increase the sale of British goods.

Storrs' Charitable Work.

This is a name which by no means exhausts, at least indicates the width of interests of Northern Rhodesia's new Governor. He will be accompanied to Livingstone by Lady Storrs, a niece of Lord Clarendon who did sterling work for the poor and afflicted of Cyprus; by her daughter, Miss Clowes, as A.D.C. and private secretary; by Captain Fletcher Cust, a cousin of Sir Ronald, and a son of the late Sir Lionel Cust. Captain Cust has been private secretary and A.D.C. to Sir Herbert Samuel and to Sir John Chancellor.

We do not regard our former Colonies as lost, though they are for the time being under the jurisdiction of other governments. This administration is only a provisional method of handling the question. Dr Schuster is President of the Central Council Society and the first General Council in what was once Tanganyika Territory.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

REMEMBRANCE DAY PARADE

Editor of "East Africa".
to the Editor of "East Africa".

SIR.—We anticipate that a considerable number of Australian, New Zealand, South African, Canadian, East African and other Overseas Service men will desire to be present at the annual parade at the Garrison on the morning of Remembrance Day, and in consequence we have made a special column proposed by members of the Dominion and Colonial Forces.

My Empire Captain would much appreciate your kindly giving this information publicity in your valuable columns.

Those desiring to attend and join the Special Overseas Column are requested to send their names and addresses to the Hon. Secretary, British Empire Service League, Empire House, King Street, Baker Street, W.1.

Yours faithfully,
DONALD SIMSON,
Hon. Secretary.

A RISE RUN BY THE ARANIA

Starting of Tanganyika Government Steamer
to the Editor of "East Africa".

SIR.—The Tanganyika Government steamer Arania, a 4,000-tonner put to sea and has not returned to Dar es Salaam owing to the illness of the commander. The European staff of the ship consists of the commander and two engineer officers only, while the Native staff now consists of Native boys whom has any experience in navigation duties neither has the engineer officer navigation qualifications. There is no wireless apparatus on board and in the event of a serious accident or illness incapacitating the commander the grave plight of the passengers and crew can be imagined.

It is clearly the duty of the Marine Superintendent to safeguard the lives of the passengers and crew, more especially as Government passengers are compelled to travel by the Arania, which is one of the few paying Government propositions able to show an appreciable margin between revenue and expenditure. The skin-flint policy in understaffing a Government vessel carrying passengers, and using as a coastal steamer on a dangerous coast touching white reefs and shoals, cannot be too strongly condemned.

Yours faithfully,
J. G. T. JOHN SILVER.

MR. LOVERIDGE AND BELING SNAKES

Banded house owls, and Byrasa Response

to the Editor of "East Africa".

SIR.—As reported in recent numbers of "Africa," Captain Tracy Phillips has resurrected the old discussion of "beling" snakes in "Africa." He cites the remarks of Mr. Nesbitt in "The Geographical Journal" of November, 1930 (p. 420 para. 3) regarding his observations in the Danish country of Ethiopia: "The words quoted are as follows: 'Even the snakes were witness before their eyes, their *glug-glu* and sharp, clear whistling from among the rocks showing that we were intruding on the lonely inhabitants of this desolate spot.' No other sign of life did I notice there, not an insect or an animal, only the bare

ridges of sand, and the snakes crying at the hour which precedes nightfall to announce their presence."

I have looked up the original publication, but find that Nesbitt's no material. This does not constitute the slightest refutation of the fact one cannot hear anything in these days. As elsewhere in the tropics in Tropical Africa, and, as evident from previous remarks made by Mr. Nesbitt in his article, the birds in nests are silent. The "sharp, clear whistling" is performed by young cock "tablets" from their retreats in the rocks. The *glug-glu* cry is probably the call of a small species of owl (*Coracopsis spilogaster*) found in that region. I suggest this because a related species (*Glaucomys albipes schafferi*) found far south in Tanganyika long puzzled me by its call before dusk and again before dawn until I shot one in the act of calling! The cry is difficult to put on paper, but in 1923 (*Proceedings Zool. Soc. London*, p. 810) I noted that "this is the bird that makes a peculiar bubbling note just before dusk."

Cambridge. Yours faithfully,

Massachusetts, U.S.A. J. G. LOVERIDGE.

TRANSLITERATION OF NAMES

Was Ophir written today Soofia?

To the Editor of "East Africa".

SIR.—The taking over into another language of foreign names is an interesting study which bears with the earliest records. Thus "Soofia" land of reeds, becomes in Hebrew "Shomera" and in Accadian "shumer." Two phonetic changes are illustrated, "so" to "s" and "g" to "m" in "agony" could stand for "Agi-sumba," that is Agi-sumba or ama-sumba.

Ophir becomes in Greek "Sopher," which may be the origin of Soofia, through confusion with Semitic "shephelah," low-lying coast land. An ancient people were called "Mehlki" and passed into Hebrew as Amalek, suggesting a form of "shephelukh." By a very simple change this adapts itself to "Shephelum" "magala," "Sub" "magala," "maka," "maka," otherwise "manga," "manga" "maka" survives in Arabic and mangas the country of Arabia, or that part of it from which some originated in East Africa.

Furthermore, possible that certain names, on the one becoming "Soofia" may have arisen in confusion with Bantu "Abas." The troublesome "h" disease in some Bantu languages has a parallel in the guttural pronunciation of Egyptian. By that means two, certainly still have a people called Ashanti on the border of the Grand Protectorate, which undoubtedly refers to "kala," an enclosed village as is customarily in Tessalat, Libyondo, but not with people like the Taga. In Taita and making "kaya" is a village, and in other languages from "kala" to dwell in a village.

With such facts before us do we expect to attain any uniformity to-day? For some time past the British and Foreign Bible Society has listed all Africas languages without a prefix, a very convenient and useful method.

But what shall we say of tribal names? To begin with, in any book you pick up a plural "s" for the plural seems universal, unless the prefix is retained. This is a common example of this hybrid. The story is against uniformity. Is bigge alone decent? Is not a language name alone does it seem feasible to drop the prefix and give a simple prefix? It is hardly mind discriminating against a proper grammatical term such as "The own People."

Yours faithfully,
W. A. RALPH.

Bristol. W. A. RALPH.

EAST AFRICA AND THE UNION

Sir Alfredred Lonsdale

Editor of *East Africa*

SIR ALFREDRED LONSDALE, in his request to the South African Government for opinion on East Africa, gave me the opportunity to say something that needed saying about the situation. But I regret very much that while being bold enough to publish my views, I should do so under a name underpinning somewhat by a pseudonym, not following a path of disagreement.

This business of East Africa and South Africa as a place for settlement by the East Africans would prove to the world a scene that is full of friends. It would be most emphatic. But there are some living in Kenya to-day who could find no better than attitude from which one is obliged to act on occasion, notably at the coast, too trying to accommodate us. Let us then recommend the coast of South Africa between Cape Town and Durban, which is cool and not malaria, such English centres as Mafikeng, Gaborone, settlement areas on the coast of Natal; and older towns and villages further south in Cape Colony.

At the meeting of the East African and other Over-Seas League colonies Sir Charles Maxwell it was said "Is more to be done by the settlers in South Africa? Oh, but we have South Africa to do after itself." That would be a reasonable idea were there no black man in Africa as there is, and aside considerably more than the white population. And as he brazenly, the inward tendency of the Native towards self-expression will most probably come to the South African civilization in half a longer time, it is a very dangerous policy to leave South Africa to look after itself. At all events let us something at more serious. Come back to Britain.

It means the consequences of a speech expression of a vicious and Native policy, policy which will in time cause the separation of a nation that must naturally spread with increasing every territory. South Africa has already got highly infectious troubles in the near future. It is bound to happen, further, notwithstanding very small easier of approach by foreign powers. The Native will be then the Union is another British Colony. That such trouble has hitherto arisen may be due to the constant vigilance of imperialists, Hughson, rather than to native apathy.

It is a short-sighted, and if I may say so, a really sufficiently shortsighted policy which advocates leaving the Union to its fate. I respect the Dutch, but I fear to leave them to their fate, because they were the pioneers. But this negative policy is the bane to allow us to encourage this ambition. South Africa should be allowed to go to the whole extent of its power to do so, and to do so successfully.

Now, Sir Alfredred Lonsdale, I wish to comment on your article. I am afraid she will only be interested in the first part of it, concerning the war. But I am sure that our African friends will have a great deal of the same thoughts. I am afraid that the author of the article does not understand the meaning of the word "colonial". He seems to think that it means something like "dependent". He fails to observe that the word "colonial" is intended to differentiate between South Africa and the rest of East Africa. He could do so much more sympathetically in East Africa. In fact, I think that our correspondent is correct in his view that the South African and South African friends of ours are building the new world. (See *East Africa*, Nov. 1.)

DO ELEPHANTS SLEEP LYING DOWN?

Commander E. Blunts Observations

Editor of *East Africa*

Sir, I was very interested to read the answer to my query whether leopards catch fish, and am glad to have confirmation of this Native story from Mr. Morgan, who knows so well the districts to the north of Lake Nyasa.

In reply to this question if elephant sleeping down, I have on two occasions seen them lying down, and on one occasion heard one snoring; this was near Nadau, in the Lwala district of the Lindi Province of Tanganyika Territory. In both cases the elephant were dead.

They usually choose an antheap for a pillow and lie down on their side, but it is not customary for an elephant to lie down to sleep. Usually they sleep standing up as often as not leaning against a tree. *Dar es Salaam.*

Yours faithfully,

BLUNT

Commander Blunt's excellent work as an officer of the Elephant Control Scheme of the Tanganyika Game Department is well known throughout the Territory, particularly in the Lindi Province, in which he served for years. He has written a most readable book entitled "Elephant," which *East Africa* will publish a few weeks hence, and whence we believe will come great regard for the standard work on the subject. It is much more comprehensive than any other book we have read on this ever interesting topic, and answers much evidence of those sympathetic observation of the great pachyderm.

We are, of course, accounts of many shooting, the bad to shoot thirteen elephants in a day, and on one occasion seven before breakfast, not for their ivory, but to teach the herds that Native gardens could not be invaded with impunity. But he has been interested in live elephants that deer, stags, and hinds as a high game preservationist. Some extraordinary full photographs illustrate the volume, which will be published at the exceptionally low price for a big game book of 12s. 6d. (13s. 3d. post free). Orders sent now to *East Africa* will be executed immediately upon publication. — E.A.M.

NEW WIRELESS RECEIVER FOR OVERSEAS USE

The Result of Two Years' Experimentation

To the Editor of *East Africa*

— May I be allowed a few words in regard to Sparks, of Harrogate? His letter appears in our issue of October 20.

Sparks says the course of his interesting communication states that "it is such time for those British manufacturers who want to share in this coming expansion to get busy." An export manager of one of the most stable and progressive manufacturing companies in this country, can say that my company is not merely thinking of getting busy, but it has already got so far.

Now, Sir Alfredred Lonsdale can't be well acquainted with the radio industry if he considers, as he apparently does, that "British manufacturers are busy now how they can design a suitable set, subject this set to the most severe tests possible, then put the set into mass production and complete their sales organisation in two months." My company has had this matter under consideration for the past eighteen months, and our Labour is now approaching completion, and I can assure you that the set we shall place upon the market, built specially for the purpose, will be an instrument of living every possible satisfaction. We would again emphasise that it is a set designed after nearly two years' hard work on the part of our engineers, and designers. We shall be glad to take in particulars of his particular invention, or of his friend's, —

— Yours faithfully,
John C. Sparks,
Managing Director, *Verity*,
Editor of *East Africa*, *Manager*.

THE COLONIES AND OTTAWA AGREEMENTS.

DEBATES IN BOTH HOUSES OF PARLIAMENT.

Colonial Secretary on the Congo Basin Treaties.

"I confess it is difficult to go to Ottawa and represent the Colonies as I promote their trade to get a new market and, in return, to extend Empire trade to their markets," said Sir Philip Chittiford Lister during the debate in the House of Commons last week on the Trade Agreements. He said further:

"The Colonies have failed to be satisfied with the rights obtained. Hitherto the Colonies have received preference only from this country, Canada and New Zealand. As a result, the Ottawa Agreements, for the first time, they have received preferences from Australia, the Union of South Africa, Newfoundland, India, and Southern Rhodesia. All these have extended preferences to the Colonial Empire. That is a tremendous gain for the Colonies. If one takes both the preferences which come as a result of the Ottawa Agreements and the preferences which this country has granted to the Colonies since the present Government came into office, an enormous range of preferences have been granted to the Colonial Empire."

"Let me take the objects on which different Colonies have received preferences. They include tea and coffee. Everyone knows the position in East Africa, and I know that in the difficult economic position there that they will be a great benefit. East Africa is the producer, whether white settlers or natives. For the first time the Union of South Africa has offered a substantial preference of one penny per pound. I think the Union imports something like 430,000 lb. of foreign coffee every year, and it seems that of that can be secured, under this substantial preference by British East Africa, that will be a great boon to a useful trade, and incidentally will benefit shipping as well."

Potentials of Colonial Trade.

"I know of no market where our export trade can be more steady and reliable than these Colonial markets. In 1924 only 61% of our exports went to the Colonial Empires. In the first half of this year 11% went to the Colonies. You are holding that back increasingly in very difficult times when the prices of primary commodities have fallen and you would have thought that they would be less expensive to buy. In addition, my greatest fears go to the Government account, and yet the proportion of trade going with the Colonial Empire has nearly doubled this year. It will bring an increasingly valuable trade in the future."

I was asked about the Congo Basin Treaties. Sir Philip confirmed he had decided that it is in the interest of British trade that any of these treaties should be terminated if the Colonies would accept them readily. They have received generous treatment at the hands of this Government, and they would be perfectly ready to accept that decision, and should such a step be taken they would forthwith introduce the preference starting. The decision does not rest with them. It is a decision in connexion with which there are many legal complications, and which, at its merits should be taken hereafter that the interests of British trade say without hesitation that the Colonies will willingly accept whatever decision the Board of Trade and the Government decide in the general interest of trade here."

Sir John Sandeman Allen said in the course of his speech:

"There are certain Colonies that are at present by international treaty prevented from granting preferences which they might otherwise like to grant, and although in the Agreements no provision is provided for it, it can easily be seen that in those cases where a Colony is prevented by international treaty from granting preference, it shall nevertheless not suffer in consequence and shall obtain the full benefit of the preferences which are obtained. In fact, the whole arrangement is a generous and broad-sounding arrangement for the great benefit of the Colonial Empires. Do not let us forget that it is the loss of the contributions of all the Colonies as reckoned by the tax rates of the Colony, to say nothing of what has been done for Ottawa, an arrangement which has been agreed to by the Colonial Empires."

Sir Philip Lister, who had just risen, resigned his office as Colonial Secretary of State for the Colonies, spoke for nearly half-an-hour on the subject, but he did not refer to the effect of the Ottawa Agreements on the Colonies or Protectorates.

Lord Beaverbrook's Views.

WHILE the House of Lords debated the Ottawa Agreement last week, Lord Beaverbrook said he regretted very much that their purpose was not made in defining the Colonies at the Conference.

"In addition, in defining the Colonial Empire the Customs Union with Great Britain, due to two treaties—the Congo Basin Treaty and the Anglo-French Treaty, I am told that the French will not consent to the denunciation of one treaty unless the other treaty is also denounced. These two treaties really stand in the way of the development of our economic抱物.

"Under the Congo Basin Treaty we are compelled to give exactly the same terms to Germany and to France, Italy and the United States, and to a number of other countries, that we give ourselves. This treaty has got out, but is being carried on. About any final decision has not been taken. . . . The treaty stands in any way because, for instance, the Empire still holds a title of co-sovereignty over the Congo Basin territories amounting to 1,000,000 sq. miles. The foreign share in the value of the Congo Basin territories amounts to £3,000,000. Therefore, it actually has yearly a net loss of £1,000,000."

"It is in these African Colonies, if we may call them the Customs Unions of the Empire, that we have the best opportunity of carrying out the great scheme of development. This is an immense area bigger than the United States, with numbers correspondingly. The development of that area, I hope, gives us the same opportunity that France has had in the States where the development of industry was undertaken."

"It is true that these Crown Colonies depend to some extent upon their own customs revenues, but we could not sacrifice those colonies to the extent of any Customs revenue they might lose. It would be to our advantage to hold up the burden on the backs of the manufacturers in Great Britain who sell goods to the Crown Colonies. They might be asked to pay a tax which would relieve us of our public burdens. It must be borne in mind that these Crown Colonies do not compete with our manufacturing population, as all of these are in agriculture. There is no competition with our agriculture at all."

Replying on behalf of the Government, Viscount Malleson said: "Lord Beaverbrook appealed to the Government to denounce the Congo Basin Treaty in order to create an Imperial Zollverein within what are African territories of the Crown would be justified. I do not want to discuss that matter more than to say that I think the noble Lord is making a rather extreme assumption when he is quite sure that it is possible to denounce these Congo Basin Treaties. The matter is, of course, very complicated. I would only like to assure him that while the possibilities of those territories are not being ignored, the subject of closer study, the problem is far from so simple as he would like to believe."

Lord Moyne's Visit to Kenya.

Replying to Lord Moyne, Sir Philip Chittiford Lister said that Lord Moyne had resolved to fee £15,000 for his mission to Kenya, the expenses of which were expected not to exceed £1,000, which was being paid by the Kenya Government. The cost of financing his trip was estimated at £10,000, was borne by His Majesty's Government. Sir Philip added that the protest of the elected members against the principle of charging Kenya funds with a sum intended for investigation arising out of the investigations of the Joint Select Committee had been communicated to him. The Governor, whom had been informed that the question whether the cost of the particular inquiry should be borne by the Colony or Colonies concerned, was one of discussion on the merits of the case, whereas that it was not possible to accept as a principle that, because an inquiry may arise on the initiative of Parliament, it was as a result of directions from the Secretary of State that the Colony or district should therefore be liable for the Imperial Treasury.

EUROPEAN UNEMPLOYED IN N. RHODESIA.

The Hon. Kennedy Harris proposed recently in the Northern Rhodesian Legislative Council that the Government should employ about one hundred native Europeans at £12.10s. a month and the same number of unmarried men at £10.10s. a month on road construction without native assistance instead of continuing the present policy of payment of relief for which no work was done. The Hon. Sir George Steuart in a maiden speech

BISHOP HEFFERNAN'S TRIBUTE TO SETTLERS MYSTERY OF AN AFRICAN NIGHT ADDER.

Patriotic greatly needed in East Africa.

BISHOP HEFFERNAN, who is returning bound for Kenya by the R.S.S. "Trachysse" which is well known to our Kenya readers, paid tribute to them in a study within easy reach of Nairobi. His life at Arundel's Anglican Mission, Mombasa, has been his headquarters since 1925, and Nairobi has especially pleased him in the spring of this year when he was summoned to Ireland to be consecrated Bishop. He has the true Irish gift of wit and wisdom, but far more than the Irishman's share of pluck, which he regards as one of the most-needed virtues in East Africa.

No missionary could be more broad-minded in his judgment of others. Kenya Settlers he describes as a supremely fine body of men, 99% of whom are determined to give the Native the fairest possible land, and whose standards of life will bear comparison with those in any part of the world.

He has also the highest opinion of the general personnel, which, in his view, is actuuated by the highest motives and discharges. An arduous task with single-mindedness and entirely without bias, so that co-operation between the Government and the Missions has presented few real difficulties.

During his stay on this side Bishop Heffernan has sent out four new Irish priests to his diocese, has arranged for others to leave early next year, and has made plans for a number of Irish sisters to follow for work among Native women. In fact, it has been decided that the Kenya Roman Catholic Diocese shall henceforth be recruited almost entirely from Ireland.

MR. GRANVILLE SQUIRES ON THE RUFIFI.

and, Mosquitos, Mangroves and Misery.

MR. GRANVILLE SQUIRES has a way with him as lecturer. He has an exciting voice, an audience and a stage, and a strong talent for imitating East African noises, animal, Native and elemental. He was so wonderfully amused, that he was thoroughly amused, as well as instructing a large audience at the Bishop's State Institute last week.

His lecture at the Rufifi Delta where he spent several strenuous days cutting mangrove trees, and incidentally risking his life daily from hippo, crocs, yards-deep mud, and the chance of poison in any way among the two square miles of the delta or the 200-mile long Rufifi. This last was no fancy risk, for Mr. Squires got lost for three days, and had to wade through mangrove swamps, sweating eight inches in heat at time without food or water, with bare feet to land and water, and with nothing but a revolver kept on the gunwales. His own sketched drawings of his exploit—no wearing whiskers as yet as a result of the said—were amateurishly funny, but were well received by the audience, but they had no sympathy with black mosquito and miasma of a place, though in reality something of a paradise.

The conference that Mr. Squires made in the Rufifi was 15 ft. above one kilometer inland in its mouth, about 100 miles, and he lost his papers, almost all his clothes, and his gun. When he boarded the "derelict German cruiser" Koeningberg, he found her full of vermin. A very curious observation was that though the Rufifi is full of bird life—crested ducks, lesser foliates, egrets and marabout storks—none of them dare penetrate the water because of the crocodiles. This is in strong contrast to bird behaviour on the Nile, where there are numerous crocodiles. There he finds among the water a fear of crocodiles.

Amid the sun and miasma, Mr. Squires skinned one Alligator croc, which the natives went home to, he heard of his very mixed audience, and showed a fine picture of a wild-faced Arab, dressed like the master of a school of unmitigated political infamy, called "Mafu." That night, in my office, I plunked down a photograph of crocodile and said, "Say, I want that! Take a print of that, and say something for British prestige that a man who looks like that should just be swimming with his mouth

open that penetrates the Elephant's Hide."

Those who believe that snakes may make good horses may derive encouragement from the discussion which took place at last week's meeting of the Zoological Society, when it was made clear that Science does not yet know all that is to be known about snakes. Dr. S. F. Woodward, C.M.Z.S., Kent, a female night adder (*Causus rhombatus*), in captivity in Africa for five months, during which time he came into contact with no other snake whatever. Then it began to lay eggs at monthly intervals, clutches of three, and on the first four batches all were fertile, while subsequent clutches were as much as 60% and 50% fertile.

During the discussion it appeared that for a snake to lay eggs so frequently was most unusual as the process is almost universally annual with snakes, and only the American diamond-backed terrapin among reptiles is given to more frequent egg-laying. As to the fertilisation of the eggs no suggestions were made; either the eggs were all fertilised at once before they delayed in development, or there is a "respiration-seminal" act, Mr. Woodward suggested—a fact which can be established by observing when that snake passes away.

A Plea for Closer Liaison.

Elephant stories by Alexander R. E. Blunt in his interesting sketch on "Elephant" for closer liaison between practical hunters and field workers in the Colonies and scientific experts in England received support from the experience of Major E. E. Austen, Keeper of Elephants in the British Museum. Twenty years ago elephants in Burma were observed to suffer from skin appendicitis caused by flies, but it was not until a few months ago that specimens of these flies were sent to England, and still more recently that larvae were obtained. It cannot be said that the flies—wholly or the damage—can be blamed, the number of them which may cover a single elephant, their escape, the animal's skin, loss of skin, if honeycomb!—are a new genus and species of *Culicoidinae*, allied, not to the warble flies but to the blow-flies and the "tumbu" flies of Africa, but they are slightly smaller, and than he has said. It seems strange that so small an insect can penetrate a thick hide of an elephant and the exact method of penetration does not appear to be known. But as Alexander Blunt and other elephant hunters have recorded maggots occur in various places in the African elephant inside the trunk and even in the recta—and the life history of these and the determination of the adults will remain to be elucidated.

A great deal has very recently descended about East African fishes, Misses Hately and Copley, even in their book on "Angling in East Africa"; but one would imagine that evolution has not run out of the species which inhabit British East Africa. Mr. G. Frazer-Brown has just found a new horned fish which he has placed in a new genus he suggests might be called—it is a mere mess than an inch long—*Hornichthys*, a fifteen-spined stickleback which had been sent to him preserved in formalin, from a spot five miles up the estuary of a Welsh river! What alone was remarkable was that on a really new fish should have been found in a British river at this late date, is still more wonderful. What discoveries remain to be made in East Africa, and how necessary is really minute investigation.

Three-horned Chameleons.

Miss Sibley, in her excellent notes on some of the animals of the Society's collection, speaks of Jackson's three-horned chameleon from East Africa, as wonderfully successful in showing the amazing strength of tongue of these reptiles, which enables them to catch insects at a range of nine inches or so. That of the two famous gorillas, Mok and Mofa, was excellent considering the difficulties of film-making in that cage; the impression given was that they were not nearly so "human" in their appearance and actions as are chimpanzees.

Some beautiful coloured photographs of the reptiles in the Zoo were exhibited by Dr. B. Barnett, the albino chameleons put particularly well.

It is very funny that the Englishman takes out his umbrella in the Native cities; he adds sixpence to the wealth of the country. Mr. Bernard Bonallack, the Vice-legate of Uganda, addressing the "Colonialisation Group Association in Manchester,"

EAST AFRICA'S BOOKSHELF.

THE TUMBUKA-KAMANGA OF NYASALAND.

OR History and Speech.

RARELY indeed can an account of years of quiet research, and ethnological investigation, linguistic study, and transmitting peaking into the history and speech of an African people have been condensed into so small a space as by the Rev. T. Cullen Young in his two books on the Tumbuka-Kamanga people of Northern Nyasaland. Both are modestly entitled "Notes," and each contains less than two hundred pages of a 7s. by 5 inch volume, priced at six shillings only and published by the Religious Tract Society. But the work involved in the production must have been immense, and the results in each case are amazingly worth while. They constitute an invaluable contribution both in substance and in method to the modern study of the African.

Take the historical section. The author, drawing on Portuguese records dating back to the beginning of the seventeenth century, establishes the fact that the original inhabitants of Nyasaland were a peaceable people, living in scattered family groups which had not yet developed an organised tribal form. The point is of interest, as it confutes the general impression that the pre-history of Bantu Africa is nothing but a confusion of tribal warfare and mutual bloodshed.

It was a state of matters involving the presence of many family distinctions without any gathering centre beyond the possession of a common type of language, a medley of names without that of any king or ruling superior. It was, in fact, the closing scene in that hidden period of human history in Africa where the country still received the slow migrations of increasing population without more strife than is natural within growing families.

Into this African Eden, somewhere about the year 1780, came a band of people crossing Lake Nyasa *ku-pondo*, "on a plank," names certainly "in a dhow" — led by one Mlowoka, "the crosser," and landing *pa-Mtawali* (either Dean Bay or Vwanga Bay, where the name Mtawali still exists) that of a clan. Mlowoka came "as an Arab," i.e. dressed in the coast fashion, but not being a real Arab, for there is not the slightest evidence in the traditions to that in any shape and form; no habits of worship different from those of the natives; no record of circumcision.

Large supplies of goods came with Mlowoka and his party who apparently had no women with them, but must have had many carriers.

They represented a type of African markedly ahead of any then existing on or near the Nyanza-Luangwa watershed. They were ivory traders, and probably elephant-hunters, and they found themselves among a people who used ivory as seats or as supports to articles which it was desired to raise from the ground, even as property to the pots beside the fire! It was an El Dorado, a cheap buying market for what they most desired, and it was not surprising, therefore, that the travellers decided to settle down and take the chance of a golden opportunity.

Mlowoka established a system of overlordship and the great caravan empire of Lake Malawi. In his caravans traded regularly with the East Coast. This happy state of affairs appears to have lasted until the beginning of the nineteenth century, when the Arabs on the East Coast began to realise to what an extent the more pushing and mercantile-minded of the porters were enriching themselves as middlemen, and with the aid of the *Tadz* (whom they had converted to Islam) began that era of slave-trading and massacre which Livingstone and his successors found in Nyasaland; and when the Angoni came on, physically and marauding from the south and wrought death and

disaster among the peaceful indigenes. The rest is modern history, but what a fascinating tale of the old golden days Mr. Young has revealed! And this is only one phase of his historical section, which includes contributions on clan histories from living men, and along the way has succeeded in arousing a sense of pride in their traditions and an urgent desire to preserve them.

In treating of the speech of the Tumbuka-Kamanga folk, Mr. Cullen Young excuses his entire lack of training for "scientific grammar-making as now understood," for which the student will be devoutly grateful. The author does far better than mere grammar-making; he finds his criticise of the late Mr. A. C. Madan's "Living Speech," with the result that his "Notes" are alive and stimulating compared with the efforts of the dry-as-dust grammarians.

Take his introduction to the noun.

"As with the people themselves, so with the things they talk about: the communal system of living is the key to grammar. In the mouths of a Bantu language dwell in communities and carry about their bodies the tribal or communal marks; in almost all of the resulting noun classes individuals will be found not bearing all the crests marks yet generally conforming in habit. These are all masterless men, require to be very carefully watched. On the whole, however, the system is capable of appreciation and exhibits at every turn the extraordinary fertility and suppleness of early speech."

When dealing with the verb, he mercilessly exposes the futility of attempting to force this effervescent feature of Bantu speech within the "frame-work" (to use the modern jargon) of European grammar:

"It is not, of course, to be expected that we will find all English moods and tenses reproduced exactly in the verb as evolved by a primitive African tribe, but we will be surprised by the extraordinary fullness of the African forms. It is not so much that we do not get all that our grammar leads us to expect, as that we get a great deal more. There are dialects of Bantu speech in which as many as one hundred and fifty different verb tenses are said to have been discovered. Fortunately for this study the growth of the verb (so far as known) has not been quite so luxuriant, but it is sufficiently so for it to be advisable to limit the section to what is here called the 'simple' verb, leaving all forms around which there may still hang any uncertainty or controversy to a later period."

And he then proceeds to demonstrate that the so-called "infinitive mood" in "*ku-*" is at least three different things in our grammar: infinitive, participial, and a verb noun!

Having in this enlightened way given the student a sound grounding in the language, the author proceeds:

"A knowledge of the usual language of a people is something familiar to us with their everyday speech; quite another, however, the most educated Tumbuka-Kamanga, the easy flow of intimate English speech is, *ergo*, *Scots* equivalent. A practically unintelligible, though unattainable seems the ordinary village or roadside speech of Africa to all but such as are willing to make most their contact with the African."

He then devotes a chapter to "Some Colloquial Expressions," with examples to follow, for translation.

It will be seen that Mr. Cullen Young has no need to apologise for his dissertation on the language, however bad a master of the tongue could have boasted; in following it into the minutest vagaries there remains so much still to be learned. Indeed, sound and deep scholarship is the hallmark of both these splendid books, which like Napoleon, may be physically small but are certainly metaphorically great.

DO YOU SPEAK CHIMPANZEE?

Can Anyone Else?

THERE is an old and hackneyed story of a German savant who never having seen a monkey elaborated one out of his own inner consciousness. On much the same lines Herr Doe should it be? (See) George Schmidetzky elaborates a theory of the language out of what to the ordinary mind seems the flimsiest of concrete evidence.

The Old German word for tree was *hūl*. The *h* sound originates from the mandrill's inrawn lateral flick modified by the influence of the breathed-out bark sound. The syllable *hū* is remarkable in that it is uttered by modern immature chimpanzees before they fall asleep. Originally, then, *caen* meant something like a sleeping place. Chimpanzee *caen* and the inrawn *h* of the mandrill yielded *gakil* and thus led to *Kagil*, the Old High German *kagil*, meaning stake or post (so the *Kagils*). The natural prototype of a stake would have been the branches in which chimpanzees live to this day and which were used, slightly trimmed, as "cudges" by primitive man. In Middle High German *kagel* still means stick or post.

In the same delightfully irresponsible way the author of "Do You Speak Chimpanzee?" (Outline, 6s.) starts with the chimpanzee words, *caen*, and derives from it gong which, "in old Chinese (600 B.C.), is, in German, meant a path, group of people, or walking." *Cracken*, to crack, for chimpanzees love to crack nuts and Neanderthal Man must certainly also have done so; bones, too, were often cracked and sucked; and even *crack*, a dandy in German, too. Konfert describes chimpanzee dandies.

Such derivations are hardly convincing; and when the author declares that he regards "the prehistoric European . . . as a cross between primitive chimpanzees and primitive mandrills," he cannot expect to be taken seriously by his readers. However, his book will afford some amusement, at his broadcasting from Leipzig and elsewhere appears to have done. The best thing is the publisher's blurb which gives a photograph of two chimps "talking" in most charmingly characteristic oral attitudes. The book has been excellently translated from the German by Miss Margaret Gardner.

H. D.

TWO PROSE ANTHOLOGIES.

Sport and Travel.

In a world already overwhelmed with the multi-tudinous products of the printing press, past and present, the presentation of pertinent portions of that product in what may be called "tabloid form" must be regarded as a legitimate enterprise. Few to-day have either time, money, or opportunity to peruse in the original all the excellent books they would like to read; and it is precisely here that the anthologist has his chance. He may take it in either of two methods—by quoting, with appropriate and well-judged excerpts, the actual words of his author, or he may summarise in his own language the text of his originals and hand the results to the public with such aplomb as may seem to him.

In "Great Travel Stories of All Nations" edited by Elizabeth D'Oyley (Garran, 7s. 6d.), the former method is adopted. It is a real "omnibus" volume of 1,028 pages the fortunate purchaser has before him for a rich mine of travel experience ranging from 1400 B.C. to Miss Amy Johnson's flight to Australia in 1930, from which to the thrill of adventure and the luxury of vicarious exploration. Of especial interest to East Africa will be found the extracts from Speke's discovery of the source of the Nile, Sir H. M. Stanley's "In Darkest Africa," and Mr. Ian Colvin's graphic description of how Dr. Laming found a way to the sea.

In "Modern Exploration, Sport and Travel" (Seeley Service, 3s. 6d.) Mr. N. J. Davidson takes his authorities, swallows them work by work, submits them, as it were, to a process of literary chewing the cud, and regurgitates the result in a printed form which, presumably, is more mentally digestible than the original. His stout volume of 600 pages suffers from a similarity of expression inherent in his method and loses the charm of variety if it requires the virtue of compression.

It is no doubt something of a feat to crowd Major W. T. Shorthouse's "Sport and Adventure in East Africa" into fourteen pages and a fraction; but there it is, and 500 really beautiful photographs of elephant, rhino and buff, mitigate criticism. The summary of Mr. C. W. Donville-Fife's "Savage Life in the Black Sudan" runs to greater length. These are the only portions of the book which are of special East African interest, and, with all respect to the two authors mentioned, it cannot be said that they have produced works which, more than others which readily suggest themselves, appear to warrant inclusion in such an anthology.

A. N. G.

THE INNER JOURNEY.

A Morbid German Book.

HERK KURT HEUSER'S novel "Die Reise ins Innere" is stated to have had a remarkable success in Germany, and now, very ably translated into English by Willa and Edwin Muir, it has been presented to the British public as "The Inner Journey" (Secker, 7s. 6d.). Reviewers have already made much of its alleged psychological content, the inner meaning of the spiritual journey of the hero, one Jeronimo, a land surveyor, into the interior of an East African Province (obviously Portuguese East Africa), as in some way symbolising a search for knowledge of his own soul; but, frankly, that theory is a little difficult to follow.

The story, such as it is, is a medley of sordid conflict and unhappy incidents, and gives a morbid picture of the conditions obtaining in the Province which, fortunately, is never alleged to be under British rule. There is some fine writing, finely translated, such as this account of a bush fire:

"A red drum of fire rolled towards the south, away from them into the heart of the country. With glowing jaws the ravening flame devoured the vegetation. The belly of the night was as if slit by dangers of flame; liquid magma seemed to be flowing from the fleshy wounds. The sky looked as if it were cleaved by some great axe that had split the universe into two halves of flame and darkness."

"Upon the creatures that were housed in the grass fell the agony of death. Grubs and worms had not long to suffer; a breath swept over them in their blindness and they knew no more. Metallic wasps buzzed up out of their ground-holes, cicadas fell silent, locusts blundered into the fire, their instincts betraying instead of warning them. Round the nests that they had constructed in the crotches of the grass-stems the red weaver-birds fluttered unwilling to abandon them. Quince-tail scimitars were flung before the wind, comical riven in their desperation. Antelopes raced off in wild flight with maddened eyes, whose heads trotted in clouds of smoke."

"Joyously the wind drove on, enveloping the horror of judgment now made visible in blazing pillars of fire and smoke that rose from the catacombs of sacrifice to lull the gods of Africa."

It has been suggested that the author exhibits traces of the influence of D. H. Lawrence, and an orgy at the beginning of the book and some subsequent incidents may indeed be Lawrencean—if that is any recommendation. The torture of a Native is described with genuine Hunnish gusto.

A. I.

ZOO ANIMALS.

Lovers of wild life in East Africa will find "Zoo Animals" (A. & C. Black Ltd.) as object of real interest. Containing eighty-one well-reproduced pictures of various types of animals found all over the world, including several common to East Africa, the volume also gives brief pen pictures of each animal.

PERSONALIA.

Sir Robert and Lady Williams have returned to London from Scotland.

* Sir Donald Cameron has postponed his departure for Nigeria to November 14.

* Mr. and Mrs. W. Kester of Beira, recently celebrated their silver wedding.

* Mr. and Mrs. E. Cole, with their two daughters, have left for Mombasa via South Africa.

* Mr. T. G. Cassidy has been appointed a member of the Fort Jameson Management Board.

* Mr. William Lee, the well-known Kenya tea planter, is returning to Kericho from leave.

We regret to learn of the death in Nyeri at the age of fifty-five of Mr. Edwin Charlesworth.

* Lady Diana Gibb is flying to East Africa to join Mr. Gibb and the Earl of Lovelace in Tanganyika.

The Duke of Gloucester is said to contemplate a game hunting visit to the Sudan early next year.

* Mr. E. Damney Tongue has been appointed Provincial Commissioner of the Northern Province of Uganda.

The Rev. W. B. Smith, of Cape Town, who died recently, left £500 to the Universities' Mission to Central Africa.

We learn by air-mail of the resignation of his appointment by Mr. R. W. Taylor, C.B.E., Treasurer of Tanganyika since 1925.

* Mr. Joseph Byrne recently visited the works of the Nairobi Coffee Carrying Company and Kenya Estates, both of Nairobi.

* Mr. M. D. MacCrae, manager of the Bear branch of Barclays Bank (D.C. & O.), has been transferred to South Africa.

* Lieutenant-Colonel Benjamin Irby Way, D.S.O., who served in the Dongola Expedition in the Sudan in 1896, has died in South Africa.

* Mr. A. H. Kneller recently scored 138 runs for the Officials' team in a cricket match played in Mombasa against a team of settlers.

* Mr. R. McKenzie recently made an aerial tour of the coastal branches of the British East Africa Corporation, of which he is general manager in East Africa.

* The marriage took place on Tuesday at St. Margaret's, Westminster, of Mr. T. J. V. Lane and Miss Pamela Peto, only daughter of Mr. Geoffrey Peto, M.P., Vice-Chairman of the East African Board, and Mrs. Peto.

Colonel F. St. G. Kyle, D.S.O., who has recently been promoted to his present rank, and is now serving in Quetta, served in East Africa during the Campaign.

Dean J. Britton, who has served in East Africa for the past twenty-five years, mostly in Mombasa, has now retired, and is expected to arrive home very shortly.

* Major-General H. K. Bethell, of Eldoret, recently imported into Kenya a pedigree Guernsey bull, two heifers, two rams, two ducks, and two drakes, all of pedigree stock.

* Sir Stewart Symes, Governor of Tanganyika, recently concluded a tour of the Southern Highlands. His Excellency travelled 2,000 miles in thirty-one days, partly by air.

* Captain William Walter Conolly, who served in East Africa during the Campaign, and during the South African War, acted as galloper to Colonel Royston, has just died.

* Herr Moritz Dornier, brother of the famous aeroplane constructor who died in Berlin last week, served with the German forces in East Africa during the War.

* The Rev. Edwin W. Smith is to address the East African Branch of the Overseas League on November 17 on "The Impact of Western Civilisation on the African."

* Mr. W. E. Houghton, M.B.E., who served in East Africa during the Campaign, and who is now Assistant M.C. Engineer in Cape Town, recently spent a month in Uganda.

* Sir Harry Goldsmid, Governor of Uganda, who is now en route to Antwerp, and Sir Ronald Ferguson, Governor of Northern Rhodesia, were received by King George VI at the King's last week.

* Mr. R. E. S. Balfour, Game Warden of Mombasa, has been making a game survey of Mt. Elgon. He will arrive in this country from Nken Hill during the latter part of December.

* Mr. Elliot Cowdrey, former planter in Kenya, is now poultry breeding in Pratapgarh. His friends in the Colony will regret to learn that he lost his mother following a minor accident in the summer.

* Mr. Alfred Lord Methuen, who died on Sunday, served in Bechuanaland in 1884, and there raised and commanded a Native's Guard during the Boer War, being awarded the M.G. for his services.

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RIFLES

When Mr. M. G. T. Minister, and Miss Mary Fielding, were married in 1929, a very plain swoop down on the aisle and bridge room as they left the church and dropped a bouquet at their feet.

At the session of the Legislative Council of Nyasaland held in Zomba at the end of September, Major L. Hall, the Acting Governor, invested Mr. K. E. Tucker, the Director, with the insignia of the C.B.E.

The flag of Rear Admiral M. E. Dunbar-Nasmith, K.C.M.G., Commander-in-Chief of the East Indies Squadron, has been transferred from H.M.S. "Enterprise" to her sister ship H.M.S. "Emerald."

Sir Sheraton Thomas, K.C.M.G., late Governor of Nyasaland, was received in audience by the King on Saturday, and signed hands upon his appointment as Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Gold Coast Colony.

Mr. John Henry Wilson, C.B.E., one of the original members of the Kenya Legislative Council, and senior partner in Messrs. Wilson, Mackenzie & Company, who die recently £18,000 with net personality assets.

Three South African ladies, Mrs. Mosley, Miss Tozer and Miss Townshend, have arrived from Pietermaritzburg to Uganda. They were unaccompanied, did their own running repairs and have been travelling since April.

Captain G. H. L. Pitman has arrived home from East Africa and the Belgian Congo, where he had been big game hunting. He was in Hong Kong before the War, during which he served in France, Rumania and Russia.

The annual dinner of the Royal East African Frontier Force is to be held at the Royal Hotel on November 17. Full particulars will be given by the Hon. Secretary, Royal Hotel Club, Colombo, Ceylon.

Mr. Eric Keightley, a director of the Standard Bank of South Africa, Ltd., has just returned from a private visit to Rhodesia. His company does considerable business in the East African countries.

Lord Pymouth, Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies, who is also Lord Lieutenant of Glamorgan, received Prince George in Cardiff last week when the Royal Highness opened the extension of the National Museum of Wales.

A bet engagement is announced between Mr. J. B. Thorburn of Kitale, only son of Mr. and Mrs. A. Thorburn of Pinetown, Natal, and Maude, eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. G. H. Kingswell, of Milford House, Newlands, Cape Town.

Mr. J. H. Barnes, the Kenya white hunter, whose death was reported last week, accompanied Mr. Marcus Maxwell on the trip on which he took the wonderful photographs of elephants published in his book "Stalking Big Game with a Camera."

Sir Hubert Young, K.C.M.G., I.S.Q., Governor-designate of Nyasaland, has written a book entitled "The Independent Arab," to be published in London early in the New Year. The author has served for many years in India, Iraq and Palestine.

Mr. G. Cosling, Postmaster-General of Nyasaland from 1897 to 1904, and then for many years Postmaster-General of Kenya, of which he afterwards became Lieutenant, and Mrs. Cosling, are visiting London. They have been settled here for some years.

Miss H. V. Stuart, sister of the Assistant Bishop of Uganda, who recently made a brief visit by air to Uganda, addressed the annual meeting of the Sherborne branch of the Church Missionary Society last week. Miss Stuart is headmistress of Sherborne School.

Dr. P. A. Clarkson, who is now on leave from Uganda, pending retirement, has been Deputy Director of Laboratory Services of the Territory for the past six years. He served in Kenya from 1916 to 1920, and was previously with the Medical Research Service for two years.

Major Lionel Locke-King, who is nearly eighty years of age, is among the passengers flying with this week's mail to Northern Rhodesia, where he is to visit his nephew, who lives near Mpika. Shew was the first English woman to fly and is the principal owner of Brooklands motor cars.

A memorial service to Captain T. B. C. Stansfeld, the pioneer East African armistice officer, was held at All Saints' Mary's Cathedral, Johannesburg, on Saturday, November 10. The service was conducted by the Rev. Canon J. W. M. Mabuza, and the organist was the Rev. Canon J. C. G. van der Linde. The service was followed by a reception.

A memorial service to Captain T. B. C. Stansfeld, the pioneer East African armistice officer, was held at All Saints' Mary's Cathedral, Johannesburg, on Saturday, November 10. The service was conducted by the Rev. Canon J. C. G. van der Linde. The service was followed by a reception.

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PERSONALIA (continued).

Last week we reported that Mr. E. B. Worthington had addressed the East African Branch of the Overseas League on the occupation of Northern Rhodesia. It was, of course, Mr. E. B. Worthington, the former Northern Rhodesian official, not Dr. E. B. Worthington, the investigator of East African Lakes who spoke.

His many friends in Livingstone will sympathise with Mr. George Koskey on the loss of his wife, who died in this country three days before Mr. Koskey arrived home from Northern Rhodesia. Mr. Koskey was in charge of a hospital at Koffy-founien during the Boer War, and had lived in Northern Rhodesia for many years.

Sir Ernest J. L. Berkely, C.M.G., C.B., whose death occurred last week at Nice, was British Vice-Consul on the East African coast in 1885, and Consul in Zanzibar six years later. He was Administrator of the British East Africa Company's territories in 1895 and 1897, and three years later was made Comptroller, and Consul-General in Uganda, where he remained until 1903.

With deep regret we announce the death, which occurred on Monday of Sir Sydney Armitage-Smith, G.B., the Treasury expert who recently visited Tanganyika to investigate the Territory's financial position, and whose report is expected to be published by the month. Sir Sydney, who was fifty-six years of age, joined the Civil Service in 1900. For six years he was Secretary-General of the Reparation Commission.

Andrew John Gibson was charged in Bristol last week with posing as a "Government Medical Officer" in Kenya, and the Chief Inspector of Mines, by buying forged what purported to be official Government documents, and was having attempted to obtain £50 by false pretences from a Bristol University graduate, to whom he was stated to have offered a position as Government chemist in Kenya. He was committed for trial at the Bristol Assizes.

Mr. Alfred Mackenney, who is now on leave pending retirement from Nyasaland, has served in the Protectorate for the past twenty-one years. He entered the Colonial Service in the Mysore Department of the Transvaal in 1901, was transferred in 1917 to Hong Kong, where he served as private secretary to the Governor, and two years later was appointed Assistant Resident in Nyasaland. During the campaign he was seconded for military duty.

Colonel Stanley Patterson, 1.A., who left London by yesterday mail, part for East Africa, is, at the age of seventy-three, probably the oldest East African soldier to adopt this modern means of transport. His first-hand knowledge of Africa dates back to 1870, when he served in the Zulu and War, perhaps even more interesting is the thought that when he was marching from the air on Saturday evening he will recall the occasion of his last visit over forty years ago, when a severe bombardment had just been inflicted upon the town. Colonel Patterson owns estates in the Gilgil and Thomson's Falls districts of Kenya.

Mr. A. W. Northrop, who formerly served in the Tanganyika Customs Department, and is now Deputy Controller of Customs in Northern Rhodesia, was recently married in Livingstone to Miss Rosalind Webb, daughter of the late Mr. and Mrs. H. R. Webb, of Oxford. Mr. Northrop is Hon. Treasurer of the Livingstone Golf Club, and many of his golfing friends were present at the ceremony. The newly married couple are spending their honeymoon at Dedza, Nyasaland.

An interesting link between a small Cambridgeshire church and Tanganyika was formed last week, when the Rev. M. de Courcy Ireland, Rector of Abington Pigott, presided over a village meeting at which Mrs. Chambers, wife of Bishop Chambers, and the Rev. W. Wynn Jones were present. Mrs. Chambers said that the chancel in the new church at Arusha was in honour of the late Graham de Courcy Ireland, who was killed at Babati last year, and that on the day of its dedication, the curtains over the windows were those which had previously been in use in Abington Pigott.

GERMAN PRINCE TO VISIT TANGANYIKA.

PRINCE HUBERTUS OF PRUSSIA, third son of the former Crown Prince, is shortly to visit Tanganyika Territory, travelling by the Nile route and thus passing through Uganda and Kenya, "to study settlement possibilities there and in the other former German Colonies in Africa." His cousin, the Grand Duke Friedrich Franz of Mecklenburgh, will accompany him. According to the German Press, they will travel as ordinary "globe-trotters with hand luggage." They are outward-bound by the *Prinzessin*.

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CENTENARY OF THE ABOLITION OF SLAVERY.

A Propaganda Pageant Play.

To celebrate the centenary of the abolition of slavery by Great Britain in 1834, the Anti-Slavery and Aborigines Protection Society has devised a "Pageant Play" which is to tour the country giving performances at local churches, schools, social institutes, League of Nations' branches, and elsewhere. The play features what has been achieved in the past, and has a strong propaganda appeal designed to stir up public opinion and lead to the liberation of the five million slaves which are still to be found in the world.

Last week the Society presented the play in London at the Rudolf Steiner Theatre, the occasion being of the nature of a "trial run" to ascertain how it "got over" before appealing to a wider and possibly less sympathetic public. There was a most distinguished audience.

The pageant is divided into eleven scenes depicting crucial events in the history of slavery, such as the famous incident of Pope Gregory and the British slave *Amistad Angli sed Angeli*—in A.D. 500; the Somerset case (1772) when Lord Mansfield pronounced the judgment that a slave became free once he had landed in Great Britain; Wilberforce's decision (1783) to take up the cause of abolition in Parliament, and his death shortly after the Abolition Bill had passed into law in 1833, the news being brought to him by his son; and the carrying on of the good work by Sir Thomas Powell-Buxton. Coming of more recent times, the Mahratta of Nepal was shown freeing 51,000 slaves in his kingdom by proclamation in 1926; Lords North Buxton and Polwarth were seen interviewing the Emperor of Ethiopia on their recent visit as delegates of the Society; a modern slave market in Mecca was particularly well done; and the pageant closed with the apotheosis of Wilberforce. Between the scenes a running commentary was inflicted by "Public Opinion," depicted as a pilgrim and "Liberty," represented by an attractive young lady in Grecian garb.

Criticism Invited.

Comment and criticism were particularly invited in view of the future of the pageant. The resolution of thanks to the Hampstead Imperial Players, moved at the close by Sir Herbert Wilberforce and seconded by Sir Thomas Powell Buxton, was thoroughly deserved, for there could be no question of the immense amount of time and trouble the Players had taken to produce the pageant. The costumes—largely the design and work of Miss P. Moore—and scenery meant much, and the memorising of the long speeches meant more, for practically all the actors were "word perfect"—especially Mrs. Charles Barrett and Mr. Gordon Crockett. The dancing of Miss Roni Watkins, in the Mecca slave market, was charming and the clever display of a little acrobat (Miss Eileen Sheppard) also earned well-merited applause.

Mr. Derek S. Lowe, of "Public Opinion," delivered his lines with vigour and clarity, but Miss Nellie Turvey, as "Liberty," was perhaps a trifle too uncompromisingly declamatory, and gave the impression that the liberty she represented was of the type of Mr. Squers, who would have contended with it in his school even if he had to flog every boy within as much of his life to get it. The fighting scene, as she gave it in the Mecca market, was really thrilling, and reflected much credit on the actors and the producer, Mr. Gerald A. Tomkinson. The minor parts were all well taken, the "suners" playing up in great style; one of them, Mr. Cecil Melvin, as a slave, was man-handled by his master in a way which delighted his friends in the audience; "that," they cordially agreed, "was the stuff to give him."

On the other hand, it is evident that if the pageant is to be presented to the general public, especially in the pictorials, the blue pencil will have to be applied with some vigour. The speeches of Wilberforce and Buxton were given verbatim, and much trouble had been taken to make them so, but they were too long, as was that of the Mahratta, whose proclamation might have been composed in Demosthenes' House itself. Sir John Simon gave his approval of the details of the court scene, but there were one or two minor points elsewhere, as in Wilberforce's deathbed scene, which called for attention. Naturally, at a first presentation the "business" did not go with quite the swing that is desirable, but practice will alter that. One minor point was definitely bad—that of the Humidor of Ethiopia. H. L. St. John Stotsky is a very handsome man, but surely unfortunate Mr. C. Roberts, who took this part, was made up to look like a fourth-rate nigger unshaved and unshaven beachy.

Short speeches were delivered by Countess Buxton and Lady Simon, the latter appealing for the education of public opinion on this matter of the curse of slavery.

ECONOMY MEASURES IN N. RHODESIA.

Mr. H. C. B. C. Mackenzie-Kennedy's Address.

MR. H. C. B. C. MACKENZIE-KENNEDY, Acting Governor of Northern Rhodesia, when opening the recent session of the Legislative Council, said that the members had been called together mainly that the Government might obtain sanction for raising additional revenues by increasing the Customs tariff to the Southern Rhodesian level and by imposing certain new licences and taxes recommended by the Finance Commission. He said that though it was still hoped to avoid large-scale retrenchment, fifty-nine officers had been formally notified as a precautionary measure that their appointments would probably terminate on March 31 next, and that economies had been effected by suspending outfit allowances (excepting for nursing sisters and commissioned officers in the Police), by suspending subsistence, detention and excess baggage allowances, by partially suspending travelling allowances in respect of journeys off the line, by reducing commuted transport allowances, and by withdrawing Government assistance to officers stationed in Livingstone towards the payment of water fees. The general leave motatorium was expected to save £6,000 in the current year, and recommended Departmental economies and immediate reduction of staff were calculated to save £30,000 in 1932-33 and £71,000 in a full year.

The general tenor of the speech was that His Excellency hoped for the best, but was preparing for an extended period of uncertainty, which might make it impossible to escape a levy on official salaries, though the majority of witnesses before the Finance Commission was definitely opposed to that course, which he also hoped might be avoided. An interesting statement was that the copper producing companies would be in a very happy position with copper at £35 per ton.

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THE SUDAN AND THE ECONOMIC BLIZZARD.

The Heavy Hand of Retrenchment.

PEOPLE in misfortune derive subtle comfort from regarding the worse calamities of their friends, and East Africa, though she has suffered sorely, may be thankful that she escaped the full force of the economic blizzard which struck the Sudan in 1931. The Report on the Finances, Administration and Condition of the Sudan in 1931 (H.M. Stationery Office, 2s. 6d.) shows that the trade of the country, which in 1929 amounted to ££13,665,000, fell in 1931 to ££5,646,000, while revenue fell from ££4,835,000 to ££3,360,000. External trade decreased 49.43% in 1931 compared with 1930, total imports decreased 39.12% in value, public imports by 41.78%, Government imports by 32.61%, and exports decreased 65% in value, grain alone falling 38.5%. For the third year in succession a plague of locusts destroyed thousands of tons of grain; there was famine in some areas and hardship in many; everywhere there was widespread trade depression and scarcity of money.

Faced with these disasters, the Sudan Government acted drastically. Higher Customs duties were levied, the price of sugar (a Government monopoly) was increased, expenditure on new works and development ceased, new well-being and water-storage schemes, new hospitals and medical expansion were postponed, rail and postal services were curtailed, and heavy sacrifices were demanded from officials.

Reducing the Government Machine.

Excluding the Sudan Defence Force, the posts of 1,000 classified officials, 20% of the Government staff, including 207 British, were retrenched. The strength of the British officers in the Sudan Defence Force was reduced by 50, from 152 to 91. Salaries were reduced by 5% to 10%; allowances hitherto regarded as part of recognised emoluments were reduced or abolished, the charges for amenities provided by Government were increased; and, says the Report, "the end is not yet in sight."

Nevertheless, during the same period relief to the Native taxpayer of the sum of ££4,000 was afforded by reduced assessment of land tax, foot tax and tribute, and transport charges were lowered for Native produce such as durra, garri, groundnuts and dates. Direct taxes on Natives were reduced so that while in 1930 those taxes represented 45% of the normal revenue, they constituted only 10.2% in 1931.

Some rays of light penetrate the otherwise gloomy Report. The low yields of cotton per feddan in 1930-31, the mediaeval certain pessimists to assert that the trouble was radical and that the soil had permanently deteriorated. Before the end of 1931 it was clear that the peasants were wrong; a yield of over 1,000,000 kantars was possible so that "the Sudan has fulfilled its promise in the Great scheme . . . it has put on the market a magnificent crop of high quality." Only the factor of a low world price is inhibiting assured prosperity.

Another favourable feature is the success of the Native policy, which stands on a firm ground. Local roads illustrate this.

Khartoum. At the commencement of the financial crisis at the end of the year, a deputation of southern natives offered to give up half their salaries in consideration of the capital spent on their territories, and when only a portion was accepted, insisted on shouldering the cost of maintaining the roads.

An unwanted enterprise was shrewdly the owners of the Kassala *sakias* (plots irrigated by water wheels). They obtained the valuable concession in the British Sudan Hotel; they exported 10 tons of produce a tram to other parts of the Sudan; they also sent two car loads a day to Gefare, finally they found a new market in Erte'a, where they sold ££25 worth of onions. The trading spirit is a tested Sudan trait, who has acquired one of these holdings twelve years after Omdurman had a dozen; now there are 100.

VOLUNTEERS FOR SLEEPING SICKNESS.

Dr. H. L. Duke's Experiments in Uganda.

RESEARCH into human trypanosomiasis (sleeping sickness), writes Dr. H. L. Lyndhurst Duke, O.B.E., M.D., Sc.D., in his paper describing his investigations into the ecology of Damaa Island trypanosomes, "has now reached a stage where further progress in certain important directions necessitates the employment of man as an experimental animal. Under the régime of the British Government the employment in any circumstances whatever of criminals, condemned or otherwise, for purposes of this kind, is out of the question. The use of European volunteers is a matter for mutual arrangement. A good cause frankly explained will always find the support it deserves. The enrolment of Native volunteers requires, however, some explanation."

Dr. Duke's explanation is worth quoting in full, for his cheerfully humorous account serves to reveal the real heroism of the Baganda who volunteered to serve him and, incidentally, the cause of Science—though very possibly the latter object figured not at all in their minds:

"As a tribe," says Dr. Duke, "the Baganda of to-day are very much more sophisticated than most of their neighbours. They do not indulge in any form of voluntary insulation of their persons, as do many of the East and Central African tribes, and they are extremely averse from tampering in any way with their health. Moreover, the Native staff of the laboratory have long since acquired a wholesome respect for tsetse which will, I am in the experimental house which they handle in the course of their daily duties."

"I had, therefore, but slender chance of securing any Native volunteers for the present series of experiments, the more so as one of the 'fly boys' within recent years had accidentally become infected with *T. gambiensis*, through careless handling of a box of tsetse at the laboratory, and though quickly cured underwent a certain amount of inconvenience before treatment commenced."

Debilitating Influences.

"I explained fully in the vernacular to the assembled staff the object as well as the risks of the experiment, offering a reward to anyone who would come forward. That one and all understood the drift of my address was shown by the spokesman's summary of my appeal: 'You wish to know whether our blood will destroy the little beasts that have killed those monkeys we brought back from Damaa.' No form of compulsion was applied, direct or indirect, and they were given twenty-four hours to deliberate. The next day three of them volunteered—one has been with me since the Mpumay days in 1910, and the other two are also employees of long standing. Later on others came forward and were inscribed on the roll of service."

"The intended course of events was disturbed by a number of minor incidents. First, one of the volunteers, a foolishly indiscretely named as 'sentence of nine months' confinement,' had disappeared from the scene before the experiment started. His place was eagerly filled by another candidate. Then, after having been fed upon by our host of tsetse, another of the original volunteers developed a mild attack of chicken-pox and was taken off to the isolation hospital, where he duly fulfilled his share of the experiment. And finally, the original leader, in a moment of depression on the eighth day of existence, sought solace and oblivion in Native beer, and arrived at the laboratory next day in a parlous condition. These 'debilitating influences' has will be seen exercised no apparent effect on the conduct of the experiment."

A European also submitted himself to the same inoculation experiment as the Baganda but, following the fine tradition which Science has established, no names are given. The heroes—the term is not too flattery—are designated merely as N.M., N.P., N.E., and F (the European).

In 1930 there were 430 Europeans in the Belgian Congo. Now there are 2,000. The Rev. H. P. Pratt, Secretary of the British and Foreign Society for Central Africa, in an interview



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KENYA'S WILD ANIMALS AS THEY REALLY ARE.

Captain Ritchie's Fine Film.

Using his own projector and screen, Captain A. F. A. Ritchie, Kenya's Game Warden, delighted the Society for the Preservation of the Fauna of the Empire on Monday with two reels of film which is said to give a truer representation of the splendid wild animals of Kenya than any of the elaborate professional "movies" which have been shown in London. Time after time the audience burst into enthusiastic applause, they saw not only the real game but the smaller animals such as wild dog and bat-eared fox, and even the despised hyena, apparently quite tame and going about their various occasions as if there were no human being within miles.

Asked how he accomplished this seeming miracle Captain Ritchie (who throughout emphasised that he spoke as a private individual and not as a Government official, there being certain proposals which were at present sub judice at the Colonial Office) explained that the pictures made within a few miles of Nairobi were taken from a motor-car of which the animals took no notice, and in which it was possible to approach them within fifteen or twenty yards. It was the object of the Game Department's legislation now being passed to ensure that nothing should be done to allow the game to associate with motor cars with danger.

The film taken in the Northern Reserve was done by stalkers, and a triumph of stalking it must have been, for a great kudu, one of the rarest and wary of animals, was shown calmly walking past (Captain Ritchie in that case was lying up behind a rock), and a herd of elephant was seen crossing a dry sand river; led by some fine bulls, and not one of them even cocked his ears! They walked along with their peculiar undulating and deliberate motion just as if they were at chisnade.

Wonderful Serengeti Plains.

The game in the Serengeti Plains, said Captain Ritchie, was "beyond all description" for number and variety. He showed seventeen lions feeding off a lioness, and a charming "shot" of a dignified father lion being greeted by a favourite cub which had left his meal to welcome him and actually kiss him. In a wonderful series of griffon, tick-birds, as seen fluttering up to one magnificent specimen and taking little bits from his lips. Such incidents give some idea of the absolutely natural character of the pictures. A litter of wild dog puppies tumbled over each other as happy as Larry, and their beautiful coats, with large white tufts and tan coats, were in strong contrast to the matted look of the adults.

Remarking that the Southern Game Reserve in Kenya was co-extensive with the Masai Reserve, and that in times of drought that tribe were finding it impossible to graze their herds within their limits, Captain Ritchie admitted that as the district had been given by treaty to the Masai for their exclusive use, they must be allowed to encroach on the game areas. However he could be reconciled to that, in view of the magnificent possibilities of the Serengeti in Tanganyika Territory, which would afford ample compensation and should eventually become one of the greatest National Parks in the whole world.

"THE GOLDEN LAGOON AT ELDORET."

String Ideas About Kakamega.

The London daily *Express*, a so-called "national" newspaper, which devotes much of its attention to British Empire matters, has just delivered itself of this weighty pronouncement under the heading of "Fortunes Lying in the Sand":

"British East Africa may be transformed by the new gold discoveries in Kenya. Now that alluvial gold in the plough will be located, many of Kenya's 17,000 Europeans will be tempted to desert their ranches and estates, and make their way to the golden lagoon at Eldoret, near Lake Victoria in the Kaimosi country."

Fortunes are to be made from men by those who work at the lagoon, the bed of which is covered with gold dust. It is quite likely that the population of Nairobi will double or treble in a year or two. The present hotels

store, clubs, saloons, banks and amusement centres will suffice for people who have got gold fever," said one who knows the country yesterday.

Palaces will rise on the sites of old pretentious modest structures. There will be land boom, and the world-famous game preserves of the district will attract the tourists to a new Nairobi suitable to the needs of a population that has found sudden and immense wealth. Trade from all parts of the world will flock to Kenya with gold dust which will find a ready market.

It is strange that the diggers at Kakamega and Sir Albert Kitson, who has just reported on the field for the Government, have failed to notice those patches of alluvial ground. But the *Express* is surely observant in these empire matters.

What an authority he is! In the one who knows the country, Nairobi feverishly building palaces, simple Kenyans trying to avoid sudden and immense wealth, and the influx of cosmopolitan traders with costly wares. Of course, the discoveries which are new to our contemporary are merely those of which our readers have been kept informed for many months past.

UGANDA COMPANY'S ANNUAL REPORT.

At the recent twenty-ninth ordinary general meeting of the Uganda Co., Ltd., the accounts presented dealt with the twelve months to October 31 of last year. The debit balance for the period was £16,658, to which a further sum of £5,334 must be added as depreciation, but it is stated that expenses in Uganda had been greatly reduced since the appointment of Mr. Beresford Craddock as general manager, and that the appointment of an experienced stores manager had greatly increased the efficiency and decreased the costs of that department, while the company's motor department now did 80% of the motor trade of the protectorate.

The board has undergone recent transformation, and now consists of Colonel Charles Ponsonby (Chairman), Sir Theodore Chambers, Mr. A. J. M. Cameron, and Mr. D. A. G. Burton.

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SHOULD SISAL BE GRADED?

Arbitration Method Discussed.

MR. CAMPBELL HAUSKE was re-elected Chairman, and Lord Crawford, and Major Walsh Deputy Chairman, of the East African Sisal Producers and Importers' Sub-Section of the London Chamber of Commerce at last week's meeting, at which cordial appreciation of the work of the Secretary, Mr. A. E. Adams, was expressed.

With enthusiasm, his share for the recommendation of the Imperial Economic Committee for standardised grading of sisal, Mr. Grant, saying that no difficulty had been experienced by his company, while Mr. Shirey explained that the circular published exclusively in *East Africa* of October 29 giving a list of sisal marks which would not be accepted in fulfilment of No. 1 contracts, the six signature London merchants was caused by the conviction of such merchants that the industry was being dragged down to the level of the lowest rates in the matter of quality, and their fear that a bad impression was being created amongst consumers amongst whom they were losing clients through bad deliveries. These merchants, though not intending to compile a black list, advised that the stability of African sisal needed to be improved so that it might stand in competition, foreign or otherwise.

ARBITRATION.

The Chair of the London section of the Standardised Goods for Arbitration in case of Dispute Sub-Committee of the Council of Arbitration, which deals with all disputes between merchants, brokers and manufacturers, Mr. Chapman recalled, and never before has there been such a demand for arbitration as now exists, and he increase their confidence in arbitration by suggesting whether the merchants, who have a monopoly of arbitration, would surrender that position.

Mr. Shirey and Mr. McNaughton considered that arbitration would increase if the Sub-Section took such a step, and would encourage others to use arbitration in cases which were not settled amicably. In the case of a good claim in account of quality, the merchants set up without recourse to arbitration, and sellers who wished could always do direct with the merchants' buyers in settling disputes. Mr. Wilson having replied that merchants who standardised their goods might equally standardise arbitration, Mr. Shirey suggested that the brokers and merchants might meet representative producers, but Mr. McNaughton said suppliers in Africa, some of whom nominated London merchants as their sole arbitrator, must be consulted. Further consideration of the matter was deferred.

Freight Rates.

Mr. Shirey having been asked what the shipping lines had agreed to limit so far the period for which freight rates have been fixed, Mr. Grant suggested that the lines should be asked to renew the injunction of the London Council of Arbitration to fix extra periods of fixing rates at the same time as Africa to New Orleans, and also at Boston, New York, and if that were the case most probably it would be for New Orleans. Under such circumstances, it would be better to renew the injunction. Some years ago the author had granted the same arrangement at New York and at New Orleans as to the "Commerce" and the books, which, how greatly the business had increased in America, as a consequence.

It was also agreed to task the lines to quote a price slightly lower for the carriage of flumic waste for use in the manufacture of coffee bags. Major Dale reported that a fact similar had been made out of the waste a sack strong enough to hold a tonne.

Tributes to Sisal.

Encouraging testimonies to the value of sisal bags were reported from well known firms of wharfeingers, whose letter (published in *East Africa* of October 6) it was decided to forward to the Empire Marketing Board. The Chairman stated that Messrs. Joseph Traviss & Sons Ltd. had been informed by their wharfingers that holes made by hooks or dolphins had closed up automatically, whereas sewing was necessary in the case of gunnies. Messrs. Traviss did not think that sisal sacks for the carriage of coffee could be bettered. Major Dale recalled the most satisfactory earlier tests of single bags and the suggestion of certain wharfingers that they would like to see the whole East African coffee crop shipped in single sisal bags.

DEPUTATION TO COLONIAL SECRETARY.

Views of Joint East African Board.

The East African deputation will be received this morning by the Secretary of State for the Colonies. One evening last week they met a few members of Parliament in one of the committee rooms of the House of Commons. That morning they attended a special meeting of the Executive Council of the Joint East African Board. These meetings were secretly private, but in welcoming the deputation the Chairman said that the Board was only too ready to help forward the object of the deputation in every way possible. The Board considered that the best way of dealing with the institution would be to distinguish very clearly between the necessity for a complete review of the economic situation and a study of the basis of revenue and expenditure. It was also important to recognise that while it was perfectly obvious that a loss of Government would have to be reduced this should not be done to the extent of depriving the country of essential services. Considering the good offices of the Board, the Chairman stated that it was essential that it should be understood both here and in East Africa that the Board should not be associated in any way with any attempt to organise resistance to legitimate authority. While satisfied that no such intentions exist in the mind of the institution nor of any responsible member of it, the fact that secret dealers have been permitted to privately own and hire horses necessary for the Board to make its representations, in such a dangerous state of affairs where, if necessary, it would be necessary to defend and dangerous example to the different Native populations and would seriously damage our good name.

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~~NYASALAND'S AGRICULTURAL POLICY~~

Dr. Small's First Report.

FROM the Report of the Department of Agriculture of Nyasaland (1931), which is the first to be issued over the signature of Dr. W. Small, the new Director, it is possible to perceive the policy which is to inform the activities of the Department under its new chief. Over-irrigation must be avoided and the maintenance of quality will be more essential than ever. A maximum limit placed in the first two paragraphs of the report—concerning the line of action while East Africa has consistently aggravated in seasons and out of seasons—formalist agriculture.

"Over-production of tobacco" before the establishment of type should be avoided at all costs; "it remains to endeavour to produce each generation of Native tobacco of a quality and amount that will find a ready sale and so avoid a slump of prices which one hand causes an unhealthy inflation on the other." Great progress in the development of rice growing was achieved. By propounding the Native-grower was induced to lay down more, instead of mixed seedlings, and by instruction in correct time of harvesting and preparation of the rice for the market a great improvement in quality was effected; thus does Dr. Small very clearly his determination to insist on the all-importance of quality in the agricultural produce of Nyasaland, of that way alone lies salvation in these times of depression and prices.

On the subject of bush-busting the Director is uncompromising. He has no hesitation in describing the custom as "very harmful to the country, and one which must be controlled if intensive and irreparable damage to the natural resources of Nyasaland is to be avoided." The danger is to be combated both by education and by legislation, and it will be an easy task to alter a custom engrained in the Native by generations of tradition and, it may be added, encouraged by the false ideas of the value of bush being entertained by far too many white master and farmers.

Mainstays of Nyasaland Agriculture.

Thus bosoming us closely-bosomed with the problem of over-exploitation and others again we read that: "the loss of land due to the annual genesis yearly, Storm water from the hills" and storm water "causing of cultivated lands take literally tons of soil away from Shire River every year." At present the Native makes no attempt at soil conservation, but unless he does so in the near future he will suffer seriously from general decrease in soil fertility.

Tobacco, tea and cotton continue to be the mainstays of Nyasaland agriculture, though being grown both by Europeans and Natives, tea and cotton only, and cotton by Natives only. In Nyasaland the tea field clearing for home consumption remained second to tea to 10,467.08 lbs. in 1931, an increase of 2,837.02 lbs., or 35.6 per cent proportion between European and Native-grown being 30.5 and 69.7%. Of the greater part of the export was "dark-fired" tea—2,877.52 lbs., valued at £268,233, as against 1,590,531 lbs. of the same, valued at £202,44, and 147,412 lbs. were "cured," valued at £13,516. The total of Native-grown tobacco produced was 2,839,116 lbs. and the average price obtained was slightly over 3d. a lb., which means that the round sum of £15,000 was paid Nyasaland's Native tobacco-growers.

Some of the credit must go to the "tenant system" which obtains in the country.

In the private estate or plant system, the Native grower is given a piece of land, free rent and free tuition in growing and culture. His services sell him to the European landlord. The latter does not take 100 per cent of the crop and the tenant may sell elsewhere as he is dissatisfied with his landlord's price and is not under contract to sell to his landlord. The tenancy system is popular and it works well on the whole. It is in the interest of the grower to produce the best possible leaf and in the interest of the landlord to "do all he can to assist his tenants to maintain and improve quality."

At the time the only native Native Cash-credit was badly hit by the fall in price of cotton imported from India in 1930 to 1d. a lb.—i.e., even the price was maintained only by the Government adding 4d. a lb. to the 1d. which was the maximum the English Cotton Growing Association was able to offer for Indian-grown cotton.

The area under cotton increased by 1,723 acres and the yield was 1,000 lbs. a acre at £1.70/2s, but estates were kept open and cultivation proceeded only by the price of a strict economy. Salaries and wages were reduced and European managers and assistants were

~~EAST AFRICAN SOIL CHEMISTS AT AMANI~~

Native "Tobacco Cultivation" Discussed.

THE Conference of East African soil chemists, which took place at Nairobi last May, and of which the official report has come commendably quickly to print, is a study well worth what a difficult object the study of the soils and how very incomplete is the knowledge of them. Mr. Nowell, the Director of Amani, remarked in this opening speech, it has been necessary of recent years to begin the study all over again for soil science, as seen by the agriculturist, had failed to arrive at any results of economic usefulness owing to attempts to convert a half-understood subject into an applied science before it was ripe.

The papers read and the discussions were mainly very theoretical in character, but one practical result was the drafting of a short summary of present day principles of soil classification, having special reference to East Africa, and the decision to distribute copies of the paper to those working in the territories whose work left them to no end in the natural history of soils, but who had no convenient means of informing themselves briefly about modern viewpoints in the subject. For the study of those taking soil samples a memorandum on soil description and sampling was drawn up for uniform use throughout the territories. A copy is attached to the report, and a very short and useful memo. it is.

Tanganyika needs a Soil Chemist.

It was agreed that Amani should be the centre for East African soil work and a resolution was passed regretting the absence of a soil chemist on the staff of the Agricultural Department of Tanganyika.

It is somewhat surprising to find that the Native system of shifting cultivation is a "chena"—not with more than a "digging stick" of support. Mr. Nowell regarded it as a kind of "rotation" in which the regenerative period may vary from as little as three or four years to as much as twenty years.

Shifting cultivation is recommended in the ideal handling of the land, but rarely found, and the clearing of land and crops followed by burning and a few years' cultivation with the tree, top, commonly results in soil erosion. Shifting at the periods of rotation is lengthened, sometimes to infinity, i.e., the site may be rendered permanently unfit for occupation unless after a further cycle of gathering and soil formation. It is to avoid the Native towards avoidance of this disaster, or of any state of affairs approaching it, that effort should be directed, for the in-and-out-of-administrative discouragement of the system is vital.

Examples of serious erosion following on chena cultivation, Mr. Graham quoting the light Ay Forest Soil and a goldfield of Tanganyika where the soil was now nothing but a mere stony scree, proving that regeneration of plant cover does not necessarily carry with it, permanent rejuvenation of soil. It was agreed that the Committee be recorded information on East African shifting cultivation as inadequate for a proper estimate to be formed of the soil problems involved, and it was urged that no opportunities should be lost of adding to it.

Clearly there is enough soil work facing Amani to keep the staff busy for very many years, and this indeed research work of the longest possible range.

(Included from previous column.)

reached, and labour was cut down; the use of fertiliser was discontinued or reduced to a minimum, and the building of new factories was postponed. The bright spot was the discovery of a radical cure for the "yellow" disease of 1931, a happy result of the cordial and expert collaboration of Mr. R. Leach, the mycologist, and Dr. H. H. Smith, plant pathologist of the Amani Institute. The several that the deficiency of sulphur in the soil was responsible for the trouble is likely to have repercussions far beyond the frontiers of Nyasaland.

It is very encouraging that sales of young trees to the public should keep so high in spite of the serious agricultural trade depression. It appears to show that Kenya Colony really is "alive" to the benefits to be derived from tree planting. (Report of the Forest Department of Kenya Colony for 1931)

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Efforts are being made to establish a bus service between Nairobi and Mombasa.

The first newspaper rotary machine in East Africa has been installed in Nairobi by the East African Standard.

The Board of Agriculture of Kenya is on the establishment of a co-operative Creamery at the Son's Falls.

Tenders for the construction of the Gere-Audem near Gatajani are to be submitted before November.

The construction of a railway from Livingstone, Northern Rhodesia, to Tshetsh Bay, Tonga, is now contemplated.

Tanganyika exports during the first half of this year are 16% higher than during the corresponding period of 1931.

10% of the cars imported by Southern Rhodesia during the first eight months of this year came from the United Kingdom.

A Asgaard fire recently held in Government House, Dar es Salaam, in aid of the East African Women's Service League.

Tanganyika's steel supplies for September totalled 4,774 tons, a decrease of some 3,000 tons on the previous month's figures.

Expenditure on the Tanganyika Railways during June amounted to £38,350 compared with £42,680 during the same month of last year.

An Mbeya correspondent writes that optimism is prevalent in the district and that money is changing hands freely, crystal diggers on the move, and fortunate finds of late.

Proposed to be built is a railway to service for mails and passengers between Mombasa and Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia, and Blantyre and Beira, also under consideration by the Nyasaland Government.

The Committee of Associations of Kenya has placed on record its opinion that the measure proposed by the banks in the Colony are excessive and constitute a serious handicap to promotion and development.

During the first seven months of this year 2,200 tourists visited Nyasaland, compared with 7,121 in the corresponding period of last year, and 37,000 in 1930. The publicity campaign of the Nyasaland Government is evidently bearing good fruit.

At the annual meeting of the East African Chamber of Commerce to be held in Nairobi on November 15, the submitted Charter of the directors will lay out a two-year programme of development work, largely related to costs.

That the native man has reached a glorious proportion in Kenya is shown by the fact that nearly 100,000 settlers in the six Native districts are reported to be undergoing trial marriages following laws by mad dog laws of which not fewer than ten Natives.

The Polana Hotel Conference Minutes, which is well known in East Africa, may close down as a result of the termination of the Government's lease.

The text of the agreement reached between Finchley copper ore dealers and consumers was read in the House of Commons last week. Amongst signatories were Mr. S. Taylor and the Rhodesia Corporation, and Messrs. W. D. Sterke, of the British African Copper Mines Ltd., and the Mutual Copper Mines Ltd.

A considerable increase in the area under cotton is reported in Uganda. In the first six months of the year cotton had been planted to the end of August, dominated with 450,000 acres for the whole of last year, and in this year the figures were 260,521 and 273,000 acres respectively; and in the four provinces of the Shire Valley were under the crop compared with 1,120 acres last year.

The Executive of the Federation of Societies of Kenya has taken a wise course, in ruling that no society shall be liable for passing resolutions in contempt of the aspects of arbitration not been fully discussed by such society, no resolution may be passed in any session except by a unanimous vote of all those present, unless notice of motion has been given in advance on the usual paper.

The Uganda Game Department has decided to take six hundred of the elephants now roaming the northern half of the country in which they have recently done considerable damage to cultivated areas. It is to be hoped that this decision has not been taken without the agreement of Captain Pittman, the Game Warden, who has been seconded to Northern Rhodesia, though he probably has already returned to Uganda.

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NOVEMBER 3, 1932.

PASSENGERS FOR EAST AFRICA.

The s.s. "Wanssi," which left Southampton on Sunday October 29, carries the following outward-bound passengers for:

Nairobi.
Mr. D. Allan
Miss S. Bain
The Rev. & Mrs. A. E. Bennett
Miss E. Barton
Major & Mrs. G. C. Bay
Miss A. E. Beverly
Mrs. N. Beverly
Mr. & Mrs. J. Devon Bay
J. Barle
Mr. V. Caldwell
Mr. & Mrs. Gathorne-Hardy
Lady Anne Cartney
Mr. J. P. Chapman
Mr. & Mrs. T. Chichester
Miss F. L. Collier
Rev. & Mrs. Compton
Miss L. Constance
Mr. G. S. Cross
Mr. E. J. Davies
Mr. & Mrs. J. M. Duncan
Miss N. Dutton
Mr. & Mrs. R. Dusdall
Mr. R. Dusdall
Mrs. E. Elliott
Lady Montebello Erskine
Mr. & Mrs. G. Fast
Miss E. Foster Edward
Mr. R. Gehring
Mrs. A. Goffin
Miss H. Goffin
Mr. & Mrs. A. Granson
Mrs. L. Green
Mr. H. K. Grogan
Mr. & Mrs. J. B. Hall
Mrs. M. Harvey
Miss Catherine Harvey
Miss M. E. Harvey
Mrs. A. H. Hemphill
Mr. H. H. Henly
Mr. J. H. Heron
Miss E. J. Holmow
Major G. A. Hood
Miss S. Jensen
Mrs. B. Johnson
Miss K. Kelly
Miss B. A. Klem
Mr. & Mrs. Glynne Lophy
Miss G. E. H. H. Lippard
Mr. & Mrs. J. Macpherson
Miss E. Malone
Mr. A. Lethbridge
Mr. & Mrs. J. Lethbridge
Miss E. L. Lomax
Miss G. F. A. Luck
Miss M. R. Mackay
Miss G. M. MacNaughton
Miss Mandelbaum
Miss Masters
Mr. & Mrs. G. W. Monkman

Tanga.
Mr. A. J. Mould
Miss D. Ortsmann
Miss J. Page
Miss Page
Mr. P. Parham
Miss & Mrs. J. W. Pedley
Mrs. E. Peel
General & Mrs. Pinto-Lima
Mrs. C. E. Powles
Mr. W. H. Preston
Mr. & Mrs. F. Radcliffe
Miss Rigaud
Miss E. A. Robinson
Miss E. Roville
Mr. A. W. Sandford
Miss F. Van Schel
Miss F. S. F. Smithson
Mr. & Mrs. Smith
Miss A. Springmont
Mr. H. Taaffe
Miss E. A. Temperley
Miss G. C. Thackeray
Miss H. Thompson
Miss H. Tinsley
Miss I. Tinsley
Miss J. Walker
Mrs. M. Walker
Miss E. B. Williams
Mr. H. G. C. Wilkinson
Mr. H. D. Wilson

Zanzibar.
Dr. W. M. Aders
Mr. A. J. Arnott
Mr. J. C. Baie
Mr. A. R. Salch
OMF. B. Smith

Mombasa.
Mr. T. R. Blain
Mr. & Mrs. J. B. de Mouzilly St. Maes
Miss R. C. O'Farrell

The sis. "Mariza," which arrived in London on October 26, brought the following homeward-bound passengers:

Dar es Salaam.
Mr. E. F. Cobden
Mr. B. E. Eustace
Mr. R. B. Herring
Mr. G. H. Kogges
Mr. F. Quigley
Mr. R. R. Scudette
Mr. T. T. Templer

Uganda.
Dr. A. C. Frecon
Mrs. Leigh-White

Tanga.
Miss M. S. Flynn
Mr. H. E. Gaillard
Mr. & Mrs. J. H. Jackson
Miss S. A. de Villiers

Monteira.
Miss J. E. Bell

Passengers marked *H* embarked at Mombasa;

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CHRISTMAS PARCEL MAILED CLOSING SHORTLY.

Letters intended for Christmas delivery in Kenya, Uganda, Tanganyika and Zanzibar should be posted at the G.P.O., London, before 6 p.m. on November 21, while Christmas parcels for these countries should be posted in London before November 19, or a day or two earlier in the colony.

Letters for Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland should be posted before the morning of November 27, while parcels for those territories should be posted before November 26 if the route is via Cape Town.

Early in November it was announced that the Governor of Tanganyika would increase the number of provinces in the territory to a total of four, and that each Provincial Commissioner will have his own headquarters. Technical committees attached to provincial headquarters in the headquarters of the forest department are being moved from Dar es Salaam.

NOVEMBER 9, 1932

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