

East Africa May 11, 1933.

EAST AFRICA

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

A WEEKLY JOURNAL

Vol. 6, No. 451

THURSDAY, MAY 11, 1933.
Registered at the G.P.O. as a Newspaper.

Annual Subscription
30/- post free

Sixpence

FOUNDED AND EDITED BY E. E. JOHNSON.

EDITORIAL AND PUBLISHING OFFICES.

91, Great Titchfield Street, Oxford Street, London, W.1.
Telephone: Museum 7370. Telegrams: "Imitative, London."

PRINCIPAL CONTENTS.

MATTERS OF MOMENT	PAGE
Germans and English	819
East Africa and the Suez Canal	821
Letters to the Editor	820
Editorial	822
South African News	823
East African Correspondence	824
Books Received	820
Advertisers' Index	820

MATTERS OF MOMENT.

THE question of amalgamation of the Rhodesias has been raised, and for more than a month it has divided among the elected members of the Northern Rhodesian Legislative Assembly. The question is whether the ability of pressing for what present advantages there are in amalgamation, or whether, on the other hand, more difficulty in its effect would arise if Rhodesia were to change sides. Last Friday, when it was always regarded amalgamation as a definite end to all white Messing's proposal, Mr. Robert Broom said that one of the main reasons for his view had been that Northern Rhodesia could not under the present circumstances "go alone." More difficult, it is often claimed, is the question of how to balance the budget, since taxation and retributions, while they herself still suffering temporary embarrassments, "an unbalanced budget, increased taxation, and an unemployed white population, increased the total £500,000 annual number, but with a white population there is every prospect of equalling that of her truncated partner, but with such population having shrunk by 20% in a year or so, is in court amalgamation an infringement of rights. Further, although amalgamation must come, she should wait the unmistakable voice of the great majority of the people, and of the world, as sign.

THE present view of the issue and Mr. Broom's conclusion appear to be due mainly to an unjustified regard for the Administration of other local services which it allowed to develop. Would Mr.

Mr. Broom's argument hold up to all kinds and in a secondary degree, to undue pessimism in the ability of the Legislature, as at present constituted, to weather the storm? As to this second apprehension, we consider the essential saliency and the future vital prosperity of Northern Rhodesia as reflected in the present stamp of the single Rhodesia in the

sum of everything. But if it ends, or rather, when does that line land north of the Zambezi will never see real amalgamated Rhodesia dream.

THE Africanisation of the country, it was only recently admitted officially that there is no longer any organised, or sufficiently educated, Native life in many areas, and that almost all present allocated to the Bantu so-called classes is unused. Secondly, Northern Rhodesia whose native population is only four souls to the square mile must have more settlers, who may be relieved to see that a proper proportion of white and black in the Civil Service is to be exacted in order to reach the production stage and the country should not wait until the end of the century for settlers. We know that the Milner Scheme was a success, and that present settlers are mainly agriculturists, but there are other signs that the subject has never been thoroughly tested. For instance the imports of manufactured and trade produce are still large, some £10 million annually, with a very increased foreign activity and local market will expand thus making room for further settlement. Have the settlers themselves tested the possibilities of the group and quasi-operative system? We mean that of getting building of the right type with from £3,000 upwards (the minimum) to be reduced when conditions are better, but it would probably be wise to keep single, at first, starting them in dairy, mixed farming, or in towns, until details are fully local experts to decide on a group system. The group general expenses have to be met with something like the Government might guarantee assistance when it is required, perhaps through a Land Bank, through which long term credit could be available for certain specified improvements. By some such means Northern Rhodesian development could surely be expedited, and thus put the country more quickly into a position to join Southern Rhodesia in their new dominion ship.

With this will come Native development, as it is now coming rapidly in Southern Rhodesia; and in this connection we feel that while the idea of Native development is well

THE "BLACK NORTH BOOCY." is the genesis of the "Black North" policy. Native development will go side with white development will be the foundation of the country's greatness. Moreover, the development of a country as a huge Native Reserve is an illusory chimera that can never take practical shape. In no part of Africa are the races more completely interdependent than in Northern Rhodesia. They must march forward together or both will fall. Miss Hobley, speaking from her great experience in Kenya, said only this week that the Native habit of periodic moving, possibly only because there is so much unused land, "definitely checks colonial progress" and that the Natives will not advance without a spur, which can best be provided by white settlement. Whether can the money for any advance be forthcoming without white development? There is, however, a reverse side to this. White settlement need not fear Native competition, but Native prosperity will serve to give the white man the spur that he, too, needs. Thus will be averted that racial deterioration which pessimists forecast as the fate of Europeans in the Central African highlands.

The present crisis in Northern Rhodesia may not be without its value if it leads to a more constructive policy. The territory cannot yet dis-

GOVERNMENT PEACE WITH ITS PROFESSIONAL GOVERNMENT MUST LEAD merely govern; it must lead if it is to escape pressure which would sooner or later force it to abdicate. In this testing time courage and constructive statesmanship are required. Rhodes had far worse and did not let Rhodesia down. He built it up. In Northern Rhodesia the Crown is his heir. Will the Empire tell the world that it cannot do what one of its sons did? We at any rate see that the captain-knave for courage and statesmanship we believe that the whole ship's complement crew and first and third class passengers safety will support him in bringing the ship Safa into harbour. A re-birth of faith is needed in place of distrustful bickerings and a seeming tendency to parise a trifling of faith, backed by a little money put into a copper-eaged investment.

FIRST-CLASS TRAVEL FOR OFFICIALS. The decision that Civil Servants in Great Britain in receipt of salaries less than £1,000 per annum, and officers of the fighting forces below the rank of Commander, Lieutenant-Colonel, and Wing-Commander, should no longer regard first-class travelling expenses will again raise the subject of officials travelling first-class to East Africa. The great body of public opinion, including many officers themselves, regards as an immeasurable expense upon the public purse, conditions which might have been curtailed long ago. How meager is this as shown by the anomaly that a vice-regal even senior official, quite often remains in third class in order to save money for family and educational purposes. Nothing is finer than seeing young men who at the beginning of their themselves would most certainly travel first-class by train and at home take a bus rather than waste their

funding in totally unnecessary expenditure at the

onset of their careers. Servants who were at the same public schools and varsities frequently travel third-class to and from East Africa, and Senior Civil servants would not suffer any real deprivation by travelling second or third-class on ocean liner. The accommodation of which is in general infinitely more comfortable than was the first class of a few years ago. First class passage should be reserved for men in responsible appointments.

We had been driven out of our lands—our few people but could not keep cattle, and had to leave them behind. Now our land is clear and

WAR AGAINST THE FLY. more our people are flocking back to them, they can sleep better and have fewer fear fits. We have brought these pleasant home surroundings as signs of appreciation and thanks. These words were spoken to Mr. C. V. Swinnerton, Director of the Tsetse & Research Department of Tanganyika Territory, by a delegation bringing an embarrassingly large offering of milk and produce testimony to the success of the campaign in the great war that is being waged against the tsetse. The kind of war is, we hope, ended in Africa, but many others remain to be waged against superstition, malaria, and locusts, to name only a few, and none is more important than that against the various forms of *Afro-trypanosoma* which carry disease to man and beast, and by so doing depopulate and render sterile huge tracts of land.

This is a great work and the report just issued by Mr. Swinnerton's Department of what is being done in Tanganyika, two-thirds of

DIFFICULTIES OF A GREAT TASK. which country is infested, evokes our admiration and calls for sincere congratulations. Every effort is being made by an expert staff working team, and with funds available to spend, to fit up a permanent station with the two or three entomological stations of the world for size and adequacy. It is difficult to convey an idea of the amount of work needed to obtain results. In the study of more than many thousands of flies have to be caught and differently marked at different times of the year and in different places to ensure their subsequent recognition, and systems of estimate have to be organised. There is the trap-work, the parasite work, the laboratory tests, and much else such as the staging of individual experiments so necessary to the solution of the intricate problems.

The present situation is that, having gained valuable results, the Department has advanced varying distances along several highly important lines of research, that may at any time in the next few years, if interrupted, end in further discoveries of high practical value to great stretches of country, and as a practical and immediate result of the work an interim drive has to be kept, and an indication of what is to come, successive areas are already being gained from the fly in localities in which such gains are contemplated for the relief of acute over-stocking and erosion. This is a record of well planned and well executed drives in a great war. The war is not yet won, but the drives have been definitely successful, and the debts have been

THE PROMISE OF SUCCESS. interrupted, and in further discoveries of high practical value to great stretches of country, and as a practical and immediate result of the work an interim drive has to be kept, and an indication of what is to come, successive areas are already being gained from the fly in localities in which such gains are contemplated for the relief of acute over-stocking and erosion. This is a record of well planned and well executed drives in a great war. The war is not yet won, but the drives have been definitely successful, and the debts have been

GERMANY AND TANGANYIKA

REPLY TO RENEWED PROPAGANDA

By the Editor.

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

German Colonial aspirations are still very much alive. Hitler has always included in his programme a demand for the return of the former German colonies, von Hindenburg was recently reported as saying that "what was German land must again be German land"; Dr. Schacht, President of the Reichsbank, is among the foremost German Colonial propagandists; von Lindequist, a former Colonial Secretary, has left Germany to visit her former possessions in South West and East Africa; and Dr. Schnee, the last German Governor in East Africa, and a very hostile person, has told the German public in out-of-season that they were robbed of their Colonies, and must not rest until they have been restored. This teaching has been especially intense in the schools and universities, where distinguished lecturers, aided by Colonial films and slides, have assured the younger generation that Germany cannot exist without overseas possessions. In the summer term of this year, alone, 34 lectures on Colonial subjects are to be given in German high schools, proof positive of the intensity and universality of the propaganda.

Facts the British Press Ignores.

Curiously enough, the British Press has consistently ignored this campaign, and has failed to tell its readers that Germany is full of colonial societies, is constantly organising Colonial exhibitions and Colonial weeks, and that although it she does not possess a single acre of land in Africa, yet manages to support more weekly and monthly newspapers devoted primarily to African affairs than does Great Britain with her numerous African territories! Another significant fact is that the German Colonial Society has a membership at least twice as great as that of the kindred organisations representing the British Empire. How, then, can it be argued that British newspapers have done, that German propaganda in this Reich is merely the expression of a few fanatics?

While the demands for the return of all the German colonies, and one in which Germany had originally set up Tanganyika's colony because that Territory offers great scope for European settlement and could contribute greatly to the solution of Germany's unemployment problem, are becoming more and more vocal, a committee of thousands of young Germans, numbering 10,000,000, are fighting for the retention of Tanganyika, and the facts of German Colonial history show that the majority of the population of German East Africa was once German, and that we must take account of this.

It is true that African Affairs in Germany are now in the hands of the Nazis, but the Nazi party is not the only party in Germany, and the

engaged in commercial occupations, 122 professional and technical workers and 355 miners, officials and the like. Thus the most cultured profession Germany had no more than 3,000 Nazi supporters, apart from civil and military officials and missionaries, and of that number a non-negligible proportion were Greeks, Italian, Dutch, British, French and Belgian subjects. So much for the suggestion that Germany's pressure of population could be relieved by the British springing Tanganyika to the idea that they are necessary to her trade, in that only 1% of German imports were from her Colonies, to which exports also represented 4% of the total overseas shipments of the Reich.

German Treatment of the Africans.

Recognising the sympathy of the British public for subject races, German agitators beg the transfer of a Mandate, but claim it now more frequently put in that way than as outright possession. They assert that Germany always showed great concern for the rights of Native peoples. Through *Deutschland ad nauseum* that declaration is now believed by many honest folk, but it is simply ludicrous to anyone of personal knowledge of German administration in Africa prior to the War and of her benevolence under the stress of hostilities. The writer has seen the most barbaric deeds perpetrated scores of times by Germans in what is now Tanganyika Territory—deeds which the average easy-going Englishman would be disinclined to credit—but which recent events in Tanganyika may enable him to understand. Fortunately he need not rely upon the accounts of individual writers. He can turn to British official records, where the sworn testimony of missions, planters, merchants, and professional men lay bare some of the brutalities systematically practised upon Native German subjects and upon defenceless British, Indian and African prisoners of war. Even the unemotional dispatches of our commanders in the field in East Africa justify the maxim in *which air Germans were the most active porters and the inhabitants of the districts through which they advanced and retreated*.

As a direct result of such indubitable testimony, Germany was held by world opinion to be unfit to govern subject races. Now fifteen years later, the world has seen the German nation with 1033 (read, minority of its own people) with such barbarity that British newspapers favourable to German aspirations have been forced to deride the idea of placing any non-Germans, whether European or African, under German domination. The taunting suffered by Jews and Germans whose sons or fathers took part in leading opinion from Nazis might easily be exceeded among subject Native races, who in the War days were regarded by their German masters as destined by Providence to be hewers of wood and drawers of water for the European. Today they are such objects of disdain that a German, dressed in thoughts of Nordic superiority, has threatened to abstain from participating in the next Olympic Games if Negroes are accepted, while to speak for a government of the Dark Country of Native interests in which Great Britain has committed herself in her East African Dependencies would be to invite the accusation of racism.

No Honourable Surrender of the Mandate Possible.

That the replanting of the German flag in Tanganyika would constitute a breach of the solemn assurances given by Great Britain to the Native inhabitants should be a sufficient answer to German pretensions; but there are also stronger material reasons for any such plan to be dismissed out of hand. Imperial Airways' important East African service, which it has operated weekly over an African route should not be in the power of alien groups of German perfidy who were rewarded, worse still, who could instigate the rest of Germany or America to submit to such terms from which imminent damage could be brought to our vast areas in Africa and Asia. How we so soon forgot the German plan of 1917 for a great German *Luftwaffe* taking supplies from the Indian Ocean to the Equator and forming a vast military reservoir that the mainland would provide for neutrality in war, the Americans? So did the Berlin Act, but it ended seemingly overnight, and that was all that mattered. Similar considerations might once more well weigh in the scale of policy. Against the increasing tendency of operation of Tanganyika with her British neighbours to the north and south an administrative, agricultural, financial, industrial, transport, postal, communications and educational service would be required, based on Addis Ababa, in the geographical moment between the former dominions—Kenya, Uganda, Tanganyika, and Rhodesia—a great British Central African Dominion, not one day distant.

Continued on page 822

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

"EAST AFRICA" PASSED TO TWELVE FRIENDS.

An Appreciation from West Africa.

To the Editor of "East Africa."

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

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

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

Yours faithfully,

London, N.W. B.G.E.

SHOULD WE BAN THE WORD "TRACKER?"

"SPOON-BOY" suggested as an Alternative.

To the Editor of "East Africa."

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

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

You may counter by saying that "spoon-boy" is not English. Neither are *shikar*, *zambezi*, *solio*, *dongala*, *lambing* other words invented in East Africa.

Yours faithfully,

ZAMBEZI.

POSTAGE STAMP OF RHODES PROPOSED.

Suggestion for Southern Rhodesia.

To the Editor of "East Africa."

SIR.—I was much interested in your editorial suggestion about stamps, and the further development of the idea in the letter from an Empire Imperialist, but something further has occurred to me, and as we Southern Rhodesians have no power of taxation in London, and as I see from your last number the proposal is an amendment to a colony, I hope you will let me set it forward.

It is not at all incredible that whether of the Rhodesias, the Rhodesians they were, by having an individual and a personal founder, has ever had his postmark or stamp. Is it not the most obvious thing in the world that our denomination at least should bear the name of Rhodes? Let us venture to add another suggestion. That another denomination should bear in Matabele *induna* to emphasise the great peace that Rhodes achieved in those days. I think the Native would appreciate this.

Thanking you for your courtesy, I remain in space in your paper of which to tell in detail we Southern Rhodesians are a little anxious.

Yours faithfully,

Baptist Register. R. ROBINSON.

Our columns are always opening Southern Rhodesians as far as sports, news etc., and we are endeavouring in a small way to include items of general interest from that Colony, which has much in common with its neighbours north of the Zambezi.

LORD FRANCIS SCOTT'S ADDRESS.

Some Comments and Criticisms.

To the Editor of "East Africa."

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

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

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

Yours faithfully,
J. A. JEFFRIES.**COMPANY REGISTRATION IN KENYA.**

With a Tax lesson—Local Flotations?

To the Editor of "East Africa."

SIR.—The decision of the Imperial Government to reduce the duty on company capital from £100,000 per cent. has introduced into the question of alternative sources of revenue in Kenya a new factor which the Colonial Office and the Local Government will obviously have to bear in mind.

The registration of companies in East Africa has unquestionably been stimulated in recent years by the absence of a registration duty; and its imposition, even if the British Empire had remained unchanged, would have militated against an extension of registration in East Africa, all other things being equal. The English investor naturally prefers to hold shares in a company registered in England. If Kenya now accepts the suggestion of a 1% duty, at the very time Great Britain reverts to half that figure, registration under English law will obviously be stimulated. It must also be remembered that as most of the nations will presumably come to a similar position, and as our compatriots will have their eyes on the London Stock Exchange there will be an added tendency to prefer English registration. It is, no doubt, unfortunate for Kenya that the Chancellor of the Exchequer should choose the precise moment of his visit to Kenya to add entouragement to the British financial and industrial world, but the effect of his action must not be overlooked in Kenya.

Royal Empire Society.

Yours faithfully,
London, W.C. COMPANY DIRECTOR.

The Committee appointed by the Governor of Kenya to consider alternative forms of taxation in the last statement that a 1% duty on company capital would yield £500,000 during the first year and approximately £1,000,000 in the second year. The estimates are to be revised. It has also been officially announced that new company registrations in Kenya during the first four months of 1939 have already exceeded £1,000,000. Ed. P.A.

EAST AFRICA AND THE SUEZ CANAL.

SIR ARNOLD WILSON'S CRITICISM.

Join East African Board Interest.

SIR ARNOLD WILSON, whose campaign for the reduction of the present so-called heavy Suez Canal dues is taking increasing interest in British commercial circles, and who, in his recent speech, is certain to arouse considerable attention when it appears in October, addressed the Executive Council of the Joint East African Board last week.

The Canal, he said, introduced as a highway from Europe to the East had come to be very detrimental to British trade, and of great assistance to all the foreign competitors in sailing along the East Coast of Africa. He had been supplied with the Egyptian dues paid on successive ships of a certain tonnage, "amongst other things, brought large cargoes of coal from East Africa, the average cost of a ton being £1.10s. for eight of the cargo carried, and in our case it had reached £2s., the difference depending on the proportion of the ship's space which was filled. It was not unusual thus for a vessel carrying the Empire type of canal dues to be loaded with a cargo which could not possibly be justified in the present condition of the world."

Dues paid upon vessels laden with coal from South Wales for the East averaged 12½% of the total cost of the cargo. The result would be that the coal would be materially diverted from the British market. The burden on the Welsh coal miners would be increased if he had to bear the same dues on British ships if the ship obtained only a portion of home and foreign tonnage of coal and coal products, the dues to be levied upon the whole cargo being £1.10s. That took the miners nearly alive.

Showed the Panel that at the present time as much coal was being imported into Egypt as through the Suez Canal, and that the imports from Panama were also increasing rapidly, probably 40% per annum, the difference being due to the fact that one company was recognised as the port, while the other was not.

The finances of the Suez Canal Company.

The profitable character of the Suez Canal undertaking might be gathered from the fact that the British Government has received no dividends since 1875, £1,000,000-200,000 having been distributed among the shareholders. Moreover, the company has expended £1,000,000 on wages and maintenance, £1,000,000 depreciation and other expenses, £100,000 directors' fees and bonuses to employees, and £1,000,000 to capitalise in one form or another. The surplus profits are divisible as follows: shareholders 71%, Egyptian Government 15%, Credit 25%, founders and their successors in law, 1%, contractors 3%, employees 2%, and the British Government as shareholders 1%. Not less than 21% of the profits are now given to the shareholders.

During the past two years the sum distributed as dividends is equivalent to about 10% of the capital, and the shareholders are entitled to 10% of the Credit 100,000 shares of the Egyptian Government 15,000 shares; British Government 100 shares; Contractors 25,000 shares; and employees 2,000 shares.

It must be said that it is only fair to have been of this enterprise, and of this we are only told that Mr. M. Keynes was induced to write a note to assist in writing the Report of the Industrial Committee, which claims that "the whole world at present is a bold and comprehensive scheme for development."

A perfectly legitimate and just way out of the difficulty seemed to be suggested by the British Government to distribute shares in such a way that each of whom would be entitled to ten votes, allowing 7,000 votes in respect of the British Board, 1,000 shares, and so securing effective control at general meetings. This was a better idea, and would be as well suited to the market as the British Government, which is greatly affected by the Canal—Asia Minor, Ceylon, India, Ceylon, the Eastern African Islands, Malaya, and so on, so that each of those countries would have a more trustee in London, and, of course, could see them, and thus bring greater influence to bear where necessary.

A sensible and just proposal would be for the British Government to stand back vessels by their ports on the possible occasion. Already there is a hereditary tendency in that direction, and nothing than the interests in the Egyptian Canal could do more to cement where only seven years ago the perspective was two and a half times as great. The Liverpool Steamship Owners Association had estimated that the Canal dues on an average cargo steamer were equivalent to the cost of a fortnight's steaming, and the distance from England to say, Melbourne, was 10,000 miles, and there was an average company of 100,000 tons by the same route, she was carrying refrigerated meat or spirits, and many more intermediate trades.

The third method, reducing the portage, and the sole which he advised in the first instance, was the appointments by the British Government of a Departmental Committee to examine the question thoroughly, and, then, having satisfied themselves of the unduly injurious which was going to the British interests, for the Government to tell a local company on a firm but friendly basis, as a previous President of the Board of Trade had done in 1887, that it could not possibly vindicate at the position, and that unless it were retained after the return of subduing the government holding, and so retaining against her voting power, what was done.

One of the great stumbling blocks had been, and was, that seven British shipowners were directors of the company, so that the Chamber of Shipping had in 1896 a bill to allow British interests to be a voice which had never been explained. Until then it had been considered that any dues levied after payment of a sum decided to the shipowners would be applied solely to the reduction of canal dues until they reached the figure of five £100 rates per ton, when a safeguard had been given to the Chamber of Shipping.

The concession had thirty more years to run, and it had been stated often that neither the British nor the Egyptian Government had any voice in the matter. In other words, an extension of the concession could be made automatically, and British commerce, and the British and Egyptian governments ought to get an extension, which was clearly needed on the account of the British.

M. J. P. B. I. M.P., Vice-Chairman of the British delegation, in the absence of Mr. Parsons, John Sandeman Allen, expressed the thanks of the Board, moved a resolution. That is, the opinion of the East African Board should be charged by the Suez Canal Company amounting to £100,000 a year, and 1½ old Welsh coal, to be allowed at a very low cost, on the introduction of a new port in the country, while leaving Japanese competition. This effort should be made to secure a sufficient reduction of dues before a friendly negotiation, and that these steps should be taken to compel a further reduction of other authorisations of the shares and consequent use of the British voting power in action through the Egyptian Government according to the president of 1872.

The motion was unanimously adopted, and a high delegation from the Home Office, and in particular had made some suggestions for the further prosecution of a campaign which was to be of great interest.

Criticisms of the Board.

On Friday we read from the Dar es Salaam chamber of commerce, in Agadir, asking whether similar to the Executive Council appointed to represent East African interests were entitled to represent their own opinions, and found it was contrary to those of their constituents, M.P.s, and that was largely a majority in the constituent bodies, and those who were elected by seven bodies, and several members expressed the view that there was not a sufficient balance between the East African bodies and their representatives, and that the latter ought to be able to communicate their views and ideas, and to be represented. It was pointed out that the London members of the Executive Council had the right to expect that the interests of the constituents of M.P.s, besides should be a full representation in each of half of these bodies. It was also emphasised that there had been a single issue in the history of the Board, and that attention had been paid to the original opinion of the member countries, and that there had been serious discussions on the main major principle between such as M.P.s, heads of constituent units, that on one side, over which Lord Granworth had presided.

Mr. Humphreys, Foreign Minister, reminded the meeting that a two other matter of major importance, the Cuban

Some Statements Worth Noting.

"I was astounded at the general abundance of game in Northern Rhodesia." — Captain C. R. Pitman, D.S.O., M.C., writing in "The Field."

"There is one great factor that we have to reckon with in Africa to-day, and that is that money knows no colour bar." — The Earl of Athlone speaking at Fort Fountain.

"The African Native uses song as the old-time sailor used his sea shanties to take the curse off every kind of trouble." — Mr. Leonard Barnes in "The Leader."

"So far Government has done little to encourage the growing of tea on a commercial scale." — Dr. J. Manu in his Report on Tea Culture in Tanganyika.

"There is great scope for more and more work to be done in Kenya and in East Africa for the advancement of the coffee industry." — Mr. Alan Young addressing the Coffee Planters' Union in Nairobi.

"Sir Ronald Ross and Walter Reed did more for the development of this earth than hundreds of explorers whose names are familiar to every school boy." — Mr. Hendrik van Loon in "The Story of Mankind."

"Since 1922, when gold was first discovered on the Luvu River, over £100,000 worth of the mineral has been extracted from the district." — Major Grogan Williams addressing the Tanganyika Legislative Council.

"If the Kenya Farmers' Association succeed in growing sufficient sugarcane for export we shall welcome the raw material supply from within the Empire." — Major Hartford Cress writing to "The Morning Post."

"We cannot proceed that the reductions which have been made represent the utmost limit without running the risk of dislocating the government machine." — The Hon. A. F. Moore, in the Legislative Council of Northern Rhodesia.

The Legislative Council is a body for the government of the country and not for some people to speak so think in regard of a government and an opposition. — The Hon. Charles James Governor of Northern Rhodesia in the Legislative Council.

"The winter climate in Beira is superb, and there is no finer, excellent hotel accommodation available; our golf links are unsurpassed; the beach is ideal for children; and bathing is reasonably safe, while for anglers there are big fish waiting to be caught." — The *Beira Times*.

If anyone had foreseen a few years ago that the Chairman of the London & Midland Steamship Company would be this year such a story of recovery to the shipping trade he laid himself open to well-merited criticism. And to those who bewail the shipping world with its head so well in the clouds, "The Shipping World."

The L.A. class of locomotives which do the mail runs between Nairobi and Mombasa require ten trips each thirty days, monthly, covering some 6,000 miles. This performance is believed to constitute a record for any other railway engine, as well as for any locomotive the same size which is not exceeding six feet in diameter. — *The Shipping World*.

WHO'S WHO

152. Lieut. Col. Sir Philip Wigham Richardson, Bt. O.B.E. V.D.

PERSONALIA.

Captain C. R. Davyport is bound to leave from Kenya.

Major J. S. Goldsmith is spending a holiday in Switzerland.

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

We regret to learn of the death in Namirema Hospital of Mrs. N. L. Ross.

Mrs. M. A. Bentley is now a member of the Trans-Africa District Council of Kenya.

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

Miss Picton-Turberville has returned to 4, Duke Street, W.1, from her visits to Kenya and Egypt.

Captain W. E. Lang, Superintendent of His C.I.D. in Uganda, is expected home on leave very shortly.

Sir Bernard and Lady Bonhag have been on an extended vacation in the West Nile District of Uganda.

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

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

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

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

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

Mr. W. J. Smith, Miss E. M. Chapman, and Miss M. G. Sherrard are outward bound for Mombasa by the "Jean Laborde."

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

The Rev. Mr. Andrew Bellamy, a director of the I.T.A. Corporation, left Nairobi yesterday £3,280, with net personalty £3,040.

Archdeacon G. A. Sturz, the Southern Sudan missionary, has arrived about, and is staying in West Southerton, Hastings.

Mr. Dr. Huntington, a member of the Foreign Missions Committee of the Church of Christ, is returning from a visit to Nairobi.

Sir Charles and Lady Aduis, whose son recently returned from service in Abyssinia, have arrived in England for a holiday in Tatton.

Sir Basil Thackeray, who recently visited East Africa, has been elected Grand Treasurer of the United Grand Lodge of English Freemasons.

Mr. Francisco Besone-Barto and Anne Edna Martha Bonhag were recently married in Nairobi where the bridegroom is a well-known settler.

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

Provisional recognition has been accorded to Mr. F. S. (O'Sullivan) Conroy of the United States in Nairobi to exercise consular functions in Uganda.

Mr. Allynsay Beckman, former Director of the Usambara Institute, addressed the Imperial Institute last week on "Taxes of Travellers in East Africa."

Mr. Harvey Harvey has been appointed temporary member of the Executive Council of Kenya in place of Lord Francis Scott, now in this country.

Mr. Howard C. Fulphamstone, B.Sc., has been appointed District Commissioner in Hilli, and Mr. T. J. Stacey appointed Native Affairs Officer in Mombasa.

Mr. J. E. Mayers has been nominated a member of the Nakuru District Council of Kenya, and Mr. G. G. W. Patterson, Master of the Nakavasha District Council.

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

Mr. G. A. Monk has been appointed a member of the Livingstone Municipal Council, and Mr. H. H. Reid, a member of the Fort Jameson Management Committee.

Mr. J. A. E. White has been appointed a member of the Dar es Salaam Township Authority, and Mr. A. G. Willis has resigned from the Kiromo Township Authority.

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

Mr. A. M. King, Massai, this year's President of the Dar es Salaam Chamber of Commerce, has arrived home. Mr. H. H. Reid, who last year took over his post, has gone to London.

Lieutenant-Colonel J. H. Strickland, B.E., D.S.C., has been nominated a member of the Kenya and Uganda Railway Advisory Council during the absence of Lord Francis Scott.

Miss Winifred Spindler, the noted aviator who died recently, and who had flown much to East Africa before the loss of the Cessna which cost the lives of Captain P. R. M. and Captain G. C. C. M. in Kenya.

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

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

Mr. H. W. D'Addolfo, who returned to Tanganyika from leave only this week, is now in charge of the Lutembe district. Mr. L. S. Greening, M.C., has relieved Mr. G. G. Flynn in Moshi.

Mr. J. A. Simmane, Assistant Conservator of Forests in Tanganyika, who is now home on leave after in Kenya for a couple of years, is soon taking up his appointment in Tanganyika again.

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

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

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

A debating society has been formed at Nyaka, Northern Rhodesia, with Mr. A. W. Brunskill as President and Mr. W. H. Nash as Vice-President. Mr. J. Olds of Jinja is the Secretary and Treasurer.

Sir Richard Coode, former Chief Secretary of Northern Rhodesia, and a member of the Railway Commissioners, has been visiting Nairobi, accompanied by Lieutenant-Colonel C. F. Coode, of the Corps.

Miss M. A. McKie, Nursing Sister in Zanzibar left London last week en route for Cape Town. Mr. I. B. Lewison, Assistant Surveyor in Zanzibar, and Mrs. Lewison, are spending a holiday in Switzerland.

Colonel Wingfield Digby, of the Kiamata Chaplaincy, has taken over the editorship of *The Kenya Church Review* in succession to the Rev. G. C. Carlisle, who had been responsible for the paper from its inception.

East Africa learns, rather belatedly, of the death in the Bardean Isles of Captain F. R. Sullivan Tallyour, who retired from the Kenya forces last year after twenty years' service. He was forty-six years of age.

We regret to hear of the death in Mongalla of Captain T. P. Hibbert of the Sudan Defence Force. He had shipped in the *Asiatic* before proceeding on leave when he was attacked by a wounded buffalo, dying as a result of his injuries.

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

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

Mr. J. Howell Owen, Chief Justice of the Sudan, has been awarded the Order of the Nile, and Class, in King Farad's Birthday Honour List. The regular Hillofon, Mr. Charles H. Thomson, and Mr. J. A. Renfrew were awarded the 3rd Class of the Order.

Among those outward bound for Tanganyika are Mr. C. H. Gormley, Assistant District Officer, and Mrs. Gormley; Mrs. E. V. Gladin, wife of the Director of Surveys; Dr. F. R. Lockhart, Medical Officer, and Mr. R. N. Lissett, Staff Surveyor.

The Rev. Dr. D. M. Macphail, C.S.A., C.B.E., Vice-Chancellor of Mysore University, and a member of the Legislative Council of India, has been visiting the Sudan, where his son, Mr. F. G. S. Macphail, is Water Commissioner at El Obeid.

Mrs. H. Leavensley and Mrs. B. Hart played a gripping ash-shaw match when they met in the final of the Nairobi ladies' open-championship. It was going on for 27 holes, after which Mrs. Leavensley went ahead and won by three from two to play.

The Rev. G. G. Sheppard and the Ven. Archdeacon G. have arrived home from Masaia and Nyasaland respectively. While the Ven. Archdeacon is continuing the Rev. Dr. H. G. Moore due to return to Northern Rhodesia towards the end of the month.

The engagement has been announced between Mr. Vivian H. Ward, eldest son of Mr. P. H. Ward, Director of Medical Services in Northern Rhodesia, and Mrs. Ward, and Miss Penelope Anna, daughter of Mr. Edward Every, B.A., and Lady Every, of Eggington, Derby.

Father Ward, who has been in charge of the African Mission at Mbale, for the past eleven years, who had spent the past two years overseas in East Africa, and was formerly in the West Coast for seven years, has left Kenya for France on retirement.

For
blancmangos and pudding sauces
that are made in a moment
use

Brown & Polson's
Corn Flour flavoured

In cartons containing six one-pint packets of assorted flavours
Vanilla, 2 Raspberry, 1 Strawberry, 1 Lemon

PERSONALIA (continued)

A friend writes that Mrs. Perkins' wife, who is also his present host at Taita Station, is the sonification of action. She is commander of the local Girl Guides and a Folk Singing Society, which recently gave most successful performances in Nairobi and Mombasa.

Miss Kildare accepted presidency of the Scientific and Technical Society of East Africa. Mr. J. C. G. Lewis, Chief Inspector of Mines in Kenya, has been elected Vice-President, and the committee consists of Messrs. Corrie, Gill, Field, Libbis, Stanley and Major J. J. Drougou.

Mr. W. G. Hungate, Attorney-General of the State Settlements, who has been appointed Justice of that Colony's sessional Kenya and Attorney-General from 1920 to 1929. He succeeded both former East African Ministers, Mr. F. Morrison, general in all law and Mr. H. from 1902 to 1920.

Mr. R. B. Nuttall, younger son of the late Mr. Bernard Nuttall and Mrs. Parker of Ardingly Hall, and Miss Phillips, younger daughter of the late Mr. and Mrs. Phillips, announced recently their marriage of "Greenaway" at Bedford, Bedfordshire, married last week in Southampton, Sase.

Among those on leave from Uganda are Mr. R. Foster, Deputy Director of Education; Mr. E. N. Hart, District Surveyor; Mr. H. Osservi, Supervisor of Technical Education; Mr. H. S. T. Fairfield, Inspector of Police; Mr. A. J. Kerr, Agricultural Officer; and Mr. E. L. Walsh, Staff Surveyor.

Mr. J. Webb, who for the past five months has been collecting specimens of birds in Kenya on behalf of the London Zoological Gardens, has expectably, shortly, got over a hundred specimens of birds.

The following well-known appointments have been gazetted in the Uganda Government Gazette: Mr. E. Kitchie, Secretary for Native Affairs; Mr. W. H. McCracken, Director of Public Works; Mr. W. R. H. Schumann, M.C., Provincial Commissioner; Mr. G. Shadforth, Registrar of H.M. High Court; Mr. F. A. Mathews, Workshop Superintendent, Public Works Department.

Outward passengers by yesterday's air-mail to East Africa included Captain Rennell, to Khartoum; Mr. M. G. and Mrs. Collier, to Nairobi; Sir. Basil Blackett and Mrs. Hamilton, to Umtali; and Inward passengers on Monday included Mr. Gibson

At a recent round-table conference of missionaries in Nairobi strong criticisms were made of some of Archdeacon O'Reilly's contributions to the press. Hered's discussion quoted in one of the best-known missionaries in the Colony during the conference.

Mr. L. H. Bostock, J.L. F.Z.S., who recently escaped of his menagerie at the Whipsnade Zoo, paid a flying visit to Nairobi the other day while the ship on which he was travelling from South Africa was in harbour in Mombasa. He is now nearly fifty years of age.

An appeal for more members was made at the recent general meeting of the Mombasa Nursing Home, when Mr. J. Christie said that they should have at least four hundred members instead of the present fifty-five. Donald Fisher was elected President, and Mrs. G. Johnson Vice-President, with Mrs. S. Vile and E. Bell Honorary Treasurer and Secretary respectively.

Mr. R. S. B. M. Hickson-Mahony, District Officer in Tanganyika, has assumed charge of the Mvita district. Mr. A. G. Davey of the Mwanza district of transited from Kumba. Mr. W. F. Marriner has been transferred from Mwanza to Kigoma, and Mr. J. F. Warner from Fort Portal to Kilwa. Messrs. Lewis and P. P. Moffett of the Provincial Administration have been transferred to Nsala and Dodoma respectively.

Mr. S. W. Bassett, one of the six elephant hunters employed by the Uganda Government, has been badly maimed. He was hunting on the Entebbe-Kampala road. He was about to shoot an elephant, when another elephant appeared on his right, charged, knocked him down and kneed on his shoulder. The elephant hunter managed to crawl to the far side of a acacia bush, where he was subsequently found by his masters. He was taken to the C.M.S. hospital at Temeke, and is recovering from his injuries.

Sir Alfred Sharpe has been visiting Fort Jameson for the first time since the early days when he was Governor of Nyasaland, and as such, High Commissioner for North-Eastern Rhodesia, of which Fort Jameson was the capital. On the occasion of his last visit Mr. (Sir) George Adamson was Judge, and Mr. (Now Sir) Richard Hood was Secretary to the Administration. At his own suggestion, in Fort Mombasa the late Major (then Captain) C. H. Stigand was in charge of the local detachment of the K.A.R.

R'S EAST AFRICA DINNER.

Applications may now be made for tickets for this year's East Africa Dinner, which will be held at the Savoy Hotel on June 21. Mr. C. W. Hooley, M.C., this year's Chairman of the Dinner Club, will preside at the function, the tickets for which are £3. 10s. for members of the Club and their families and guests, and £3. 6d. for non-members. Full particulars may be obtained from the Secretary, Major L. Corlett White, D.B.E., at H.M. Eastern African Dependencies' Staff and Information Office, Grand Buildings, Trafalgar Square, C.

East
present the
business
of in and
mining,
present
hands or
leisure
their
ments.
A Long
Nairi
register
A
in the M
passed
those
Harris-

We
Insurance
Kenya
T. A. V.
Morley

TANGA

THE
Concessions
in the
in have
extended
cessions
show
will be
number
which
gold
The
obtained
Kuning
a quar
over a
seven
52 inch
largest
by prop
the vein
out as
Tangany
Bengue
Barara
debuted
their st
schemes

The
Agric
assess
refere
system
this su
Southern
managed
to insta
Legislat
membe

The
Agric
assess
refere
system
this su
Southern
managed
to insta
Legislat
membe

EAST AFRICA

NEW £250,000 COMPANY PROJECT

Important Negotiations in Progress.

A new company is able to make the exclusive arrangements for negotiations now in train between certain business men in London and Nairobi for the formation of a new company to finance and underwrite stocks and shares in East African mining, industrial, and agricultural companies. At present plans are being made by the company to be in the hands of a very strong board of directors, of whom four or five will be residing in London, while probably two others will be resident in Africa to attend their colleagues closely advised on local developments. It is proposed that the head office shall be in London with a branch office and share register in Nairobi, the shares being interchangeable on both registers.

A new company was expected to go forward in London next week to plot the Nyeri goldfield in the northern district of Tanganyika, which recently passed into the hands of M. W. H. E. Ridley whose consortium would probably include Messrs. V. T. Shapley, L. Block, Mr. A. Harrison, J. H. S. Todd, and the Earl of Erroll.

It is said that the Britishare, Life and General Insurance companies, about to be registered in Kenya, and that among the directors will be Messrs. T. A. Woods, L. Block, W. H. C. Edging, G. L. Marley, and Colonel W. H. Franklin.

MOLYBDENITE FIELD IN KENYA

A very profitable mining proposition.

A mining report has been submitted by the management of Nairobi, with an application for the lease of land in the northern part of the Colony, about two hours' drive away from Nairobi, where a molybdenite deposit has been discovered. The firm got samples of the rock, and the Lady has been engaged for over a month in examining the same, it is estimated to be marketable.

The Lady has also examined the width of the various fields, and has determined accurately the boundaries of the field to be of good value. Grab samples have shown a body of molybdenite to have high values, and that further work will be required to establish the exact extent and depth of the deposit. The sinking of deep shafts along the line of strike will be required to determine the exact nature of the deposit, and the Lady has been engaged to do this work. The molybdenite will be brought to the central finishing plant at Nairobi, and there developed into a marketable metal, and will be shipped to Europe.

The Lady has also obtained the mineral rights to the land, and has been engaged to do this work.

CONCESSIONS OPTION EXTENDED

Progress Reports from Nakanga.

THE investigation work carried out by the Tanganyika Concessions on the Eldoret Mining Syndicate's properties in the Nakanga goldfield are now formally announced to have proved so promising that the company has extended its option for another year. Tanganyika's concessions, as we stated last week, has already offered the choice of exclusive prospecting rights over one of the most areas in Kavirondo, and it can now be added, it will now also offer one of 1,500 square miles in which a new gold current is known to exist. In Nakanga there are considerable possibilities of extensive gold-bearing.

The latest progress report of the work of the contractors to the various gold workings, those from Klimbini claim being of particular importance, indicates an increase in output, by surface trenching over a length of 1,000 feet, in which an average of seven trenches shows 30 inches, 12 days, of gold over 55 inches (one foot three inches thick). Those values are largely attributed to a vein in the Nakanga held by proper sampling methods. Samples are being taken in the vein and due account of the work will be carried out as soon as possible, and the vein at greater depths to serious effect has been caused to the miners of Danganya's concessions. Up to the present the sole loss of the railway company, the debts of which are guaranteed by the government, and the shareholders, have now been incurred by surface stock in evaluating the Tanganyika estates for the purpose of Benguela delinquencies. Opposition to the scheme is likely.

MAIZE GROWING IN KENYA

The Kenya Government has authorised the Board of Agriculture to make into the measures necessary to promote the maize industry of the Colony, with particular reference to the possibilities of introducing the "short season" of the South African varieties. Investigations have been made by the South African Agricultural Research Institute, and the results are to be submitted to the Kenyan Agricultural Association. The decision to submit a bill to the Legislature is to be made in the last quarter of the year, and the bill will contain measures to assist the farmers.

An American Car on Kenya Colony



Vauxhall 10/12 HP. 26.3 H.P.

Special export 4-4 seats, with 200 h.p. English type. Best Body makes. Kenya, Zanzibar, P.M.C., Uganda, Somaliland, etc. 100000 Speciaal.

PRICE NAIROBI £267

The Motor Mart & Exchange Ltd.
Nairobi, Nakuru, Lusaka, and Dar es Salaam.

EARLY AFRICAN BOOKSHELF.

NEW MASTER OF BIOLOGY.

Major Hingston on the Evolution Question.

I HAVE missed too much of the past, but I will say so much in the future, whether an *safari* is going on my veranda, or even walking in an English game. That is the impression left when leaving down Major R. W. Hingston's "The Meaning of Animal Colour and Movement" (Arnold). But at its lowest, the author has an interesting hypothesis to propound. The book has been amazingly thorough for the book is a solo, and, since he contains knowledge with a gift of smooth and engrossing writing, he starts by seeming plausible and ends by being convincing. Without hesitation the reader may be assured that he will better appreciate nature all around him whenever he may be, but nowhere more than in Africa, for reading, roaming and tramping into the bush, the "protective" colouration is fully indicated by it, by its inconsistencies; in showing the beauty of natural selection, and subservicing that of sexual selection. Major Hingston argues that the showing off of the female is but a continuation of the crescendo of tinger and insulation which has been controlled by male, and in the art of colouration effects, during the seasonal display rivalry with other males. To peals and laughter make all the temporary subjugation a feature of unimportance, as he has been vaunting his theories. None but the best deserves the title, that expresses more truly the facts of courtship than the hypothesis of sexual selection.

Major Hingston calls his theory "the colour effect," attributing animal colouration to two causes. One cause spreads out the conspicuous colours when in a state of anger; the other draws them back into the shelter of the concealing colours when the anger has evaporated. He ventures, and does so convincingly, that this is in evidence in moments of danger and in the mating season, and that the sexual act is really only a phase in the hostile temperament, merely encompassing the full development and satisfaction of the hostile contests which the male directs against his rival. He links this with many other signs, such as birds' songs.

This is the most important part of the book biologically, and it would be unfair to the author to quote single examples of the evidence at which he establishes his conclusions, because the effect of the book is cumulative, but it may be stated that he deals with mammals (including man), birds, reptiles, arachnians and insects, and covers such diverse aspects as extravagant weapons, e.g., tusks, song, hunting, the meaning of the mount, and the shedding of scales.

I fully concur in the value of the words, and after a silent study of this work, I venture upon the statement that it is a reliable landmark in biology, and should, and ultimately will, place Major Hingston, in this field, on a level with Darwin, and, indeed, Darwin's theories, build believe me, Mr. Darwin, as he quaintly calls him, would have selected his best start with a view to getting attacking the head-on-shield of his theories, if he had ever written on African fauna, of those theories by one who is a qualified field naturalist, has had fair and opportunities, and has always used his powers of observation, besides taking infinite pains to marshal his observations, others

He would have appreciated also the evident fact that Major Hingston has derived his theories from what he has seen, and has not merely copied the evidence which fitted in with his preconceived ideas. I believe that Darwin would therefore have welcomed the work of one who so faithfully carried on what he himself left off, and, while owing the inspiration of this work to Darwin's great master thinking, has thought for himself.

Colouration is a topic which has been much debated in Europe, and which has exercised many African naturalists, such as Sir Otto Stigand, Chapman, Akley, to name but a few impartially. It has been a subject of rough battle to many a veranda owner, and round many a camp fire, but we have here in one of the best well documented which can reconcile the old conflicting views, and sometimes gives a reasonable alternative to previous theories that have turned down the evidence. There are minor points on which I might speak of small force, or, in other places add confirmation to others; but they are too unimportant to distract from a remarkable book. It will stimulate East Africans (and others) to watch more carefully the great drama of nature all around them; and, with this as a guide, to record their observations. Major Hingston has set a big ball rolling once more, and has given us one of the best "worth-keeping" books that has been published for a long time. It is well indexed and admirably illustrated by the author's drawings. —H. M.

FOR THE DAIRY FARMER.

"The Production, Care and Handling of Milk and Cream" is the title of a useful pamphlet by H. B. Davell, published by the Department of Agriculture of the Union of South Africa (Pretoria, N.). We recommend dairy farmers in Kenya and Northern Rhodesia, or elsewhere, to send for a copy. They will find more of real value in it than in some far more expensive publications. For the future development of the dairy industry it is essential that suppliers there ever strive to lay a sound foundation for its growth by supplying farmers with new material, but equally important of course, to insure this constant attention to the farm, the herd, the milk, the milch cow, and the farmer, in order to know how to pay that attention. This pamphlet will be of real help.

SPICY ROMANCE.

Of all the commodities handled in the grocer, still called "spices," nothing, done are more romantic than the spices. See Dr. S. Redgrove in "Spices and Condiments" (Futura, 1888). This is a valuable book excellently compiled, and full of most useful information, any forty-two pages mostly excellent, a well-balanced bibliography, the kind that really is useful—and botanical, chemical and general indices. The chapter on Cloves (XII) should be read in conjunction with that on Vanilla (XIV), and between them they give practically all the information on a grocer's premier crop that anyone can require.

CENTRAL AFRICAN PICTURE.

"Central Africa in Pictures" is one of the best missionary productions we have yet seen. The water-colour reproductions of African life and African scenes are excellent, and the text makes an interesting reading. Together, they give the reader a really good idea of the progress by the Central African Mission to Central Africa, which now the best book ever published. It may be obtained from the Society of the Missions to Central Africa, Box 100, London, E.C. 1.

A map of the Northern Rhodesian copper belt is feature of the "1900 Rhodesia Bazaar," which is obtainable in Great Britain from African South African Newspapers, Ltd., London, E.C. 1, at 1/- 6d. It contains a mass of useful information to those interested in Northern Rhodesia, while a number of pages are devoted to Northern Rhodesia and Rhodesia.

MA

Del
Mal
USAits
craut
all kinds
driveHUN
FISHFILE
PHOTOEXPL
MOT

IN A

Ge
Po

THE DANGERS OF SOIL EROSION

Meeting of the Royal Geographical Society.

Mr. A. W. Hobley on the Problem

At the annual meeting of the Royal Geographical Society Mr. A. W. Hobley read a paper by Mr. V. C. Champion dealing systematically with various factors responsible for erosion, which he classed as being the wearing of the soil, the formation and maintenance of the underlying rock; the gradient of the atmospheric circulation; the nature of any existing rainfall; the effects of cultivation; and overgrazing, among others. All these are factors of importance. Various factors according to the local conditions. The problem, Mr. Champion pointed out, therefore, far from being of a simple nature, is complex, and requires intensive study in each area with the regard to the natural and adventitious conditions.

Mr. Hobley continued with a historical survey of his own, demonstrating that it was not until the invention of the plough that man made any impression on the earth's surface, but that with the coming of the first cultivation in countries with steep slopes and torrential rain, the result had often been disastrous. If man is to continue to get full value from his agricultural efforts, the pace of denudation must be minimised, and replacement of soils, at very lengthy process.

In Africa destruction of productivity by cultivation has induced permanent damage by the population, thus checking, sociologically, development. The ignorant demand, voiced by some unscrupulous enthusiasts, for increased land for Native occupation is, he stressed, a futile proposition. What is needed is improvement of the methods of cultivation. Necessarily the first step to prevent

Dealing with afforestation, he pointed out the depth of decaying leaf mould acts as a sponge, absorbing water and giving it out in perennial streams, instead of in temporary spasms of destructive torrential velocity. In South Africa

it has been estimated that up the west coast 18 millions of tons have been removed annually since 1870, while in Texas there is a record of an enormous loss when 70 per cent were removed on a single slope. In this connexion Mr. Hobley also quoted Mr. Leveridge's reports on Tanganyika, which was reviewed in a recent issue of *East Africa*.

Next came the serious problem of overgrazing, concerning which he quoted from the James report from Amman, in which it is also abundantly recorded, the Director says that in some areas cattle must now be classed as pests. He added that the tsetse fly aggravates this side of the problem by causing the owing tribes to migrate, thus inducing over-concentration in fly-free areas.

Attempting to outline a remedy for the amelioration and removal of the menace, the lecturer emphasised the direct responsibility of every individual farmer; advocated in this the daily task of stock to add to the corrall gates that become erosion channels; and because dredging militates automatically against overstocking and gives vegetation a chance of timely recovery. Sources of water supply should be multiplied. That terracing is also a great virtue has been proved from time immemorial, the vineyards of Italy and France bearing testimony that it is practicable even on a large scale.

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

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

MASAMBA COUNTRY CLUB

for Local Leas

Delightful Accommodation amid Delightful Scenery at Lushoto in the Health Bambari Mountains.

The club, covering 500 acres of land, possesses its own golf course, court tennis, squash racket, excellent shooting, tennis, and croquet, for local camp meetings of all kinds, and is reached by a stone station by a 25-mile drive over an altitude of 6,000 feet.

Ten days' daily and 3 guineas weekly
Persons: Mr. S. M. G. A. Williams,
Mr. J. Williams, Mr. M. M. Williams.

HUNTING
FISHING
FILMING
PHOTOGRAPHY
EXPEDITIONS

MOTOR HIRING
IN ALL ITS BRANCHES

consult

Gethin & Huile
P. A. Louis & Co.
NAIROBI

Film on teeth is dangerous

Germs are glued to teeth
by an ever-forming film

Although germs sometimes and occasionally form colonies of many different types, the genus *Lactobacillus* is the genus of tooth decay. They feed on the carbohydrates of the diet and give off lactic acid, which causes tooth enamel to disintegrate, the film becoming thicker and thicker, finally containing all sorts of foreign organisms.

It is possible to remove germs from teeth to give the protection that is so great when they do, and multiple film strips can be used to define ordinary wear and tear. That is why the Proctor Laboratories have always centred their attention on the skin-removing properties of their soap paste. Now these laboratories have developed a new and revolutionary cleaning material for removing highly stubborn filth. It is twice as hard as the material commonly used in soap pastes, yet is extraordinarily effective in removing film and giving brilliant polish to teeth.

Now the dependent on paste and see what a difference it makes to your teeth!

Avonite Ltd., London, Co. Ltd.,
10, Box 101, Nairobi, Kenya Colony.

PREDOMINATING ILLNESSES IN AFRICA.

With reference to recent correspondence in our columns as to the predominating illnesses among Europeans in Africa, the figures from Southern Rhodesia for 1933 are of interest. There were 1,162 cases of cancer, 1,015 of goitrous heart disease, 1,000 from pneumonia and bronchitis, 377 from malaria and blackwater, and the same number from various diseases. Taken over five years, pneumonia and bronchitis head the list, whereas in England the same decade

"PUFF ADDER AS A COUROUR."

In the letter of May 1st in a recent issue of *East African Standard*, Dr. J. H. G. Davies, the Government Entomologist, who is working in the Arusha Department of Uganda, said: "In power Colonization of Horns of Africa is interesting."

"Various trials have been made at different times to the environmental charge of the forests of Colony's woods, and sometimes other antivenomic frames. For instance, in Colony I, Mr. the Assistant Auditor of Woods, the adders, which were found there, will occasionally weigh sixteen pounds, was known as the 'Puff Adder.'

NEW COFFEE RESEARCH.

The Coffee Board of Kenya, which estimates its revenue for 1933 at £3,500, has decided to appoint a bio-chemist with bacteriological training to conduct an investigation into the fermentation of coffee believing that such a research office should within three years give clear information which would lead to a standardization of the formulation process, and consequent improvement in cup quality. East Africa's recent economic forecast that Mr. E. F. S. P. Wilson would be appointed Secretary to the Board, was officially confirmed.

KALEIDOSCOPE OF AFRICA.

Just as it is beginning to emerge as the capital of Northern Rhodesia, Lusaka ends its brief existence as the capital of a Province. Formerly it was an outstation of the Luangwa Province, which has its headquarters at Broken Hill, but on a reorganization it was incorporated in the Katanga Province and became its capital. Now, however, the Katanga and Barotseland Provinces are being amalgamated, but still to be known as the Zambia Province, whose capital is the headquarters. It is now back in charge of a District Commissioner, Mr. M. W. Wilson. This brings nearly all the farming area along the railway line under one Provincial Commissioner, an arrangement which should tend to economy and efficiency.

THE CEBEL AULI DAM.

The Prime Minister of Egypt, in his capacity as Chairman of Deputies, did not wait to receive the decision passed with the Egyptian Government on the Cebel Auli Dam in Upper Nubia, before instructing the Egyptian Secretary of State to proceed with the scheme proposed to the scheme of felling the trees in the valley of the Nile upstream of Aswan, so that they could affect the expenditure of £1,000,000 per annum. Mr. Wilson has estimated that the cost of felling the trees for constructing the dam, and the cost of providing labour for their works would be £1,000,000 per annum, but the Egyptian Government estimated that the scheme would take four years, and the monumental work would be completed in six years, and the dam would stand between El Gezira and Abu Qir, all of which could be met out of normal

GERMANY AND TANGANYIKA.

(Continued from page 821.)

and during the diplomatic arrangements it is necessary that the Germans may not be allowed to meet before the month of March. Clamour, Mr. Amery and Mr. Stannett were unbreakable in this matter while they remained at the Colonial Office, and when some of the African people, colleagues, told them less than a month ago, when the German and British Press busied itself with regulations, Berlin would be less to use Tanganyika as a base in this game of European politics, the Prime Minister found it necessary to assure the House of Commons that the Territory had not even been mentioned in the negotiations. Sir Alan Stannett, in the course of his speech, declared that "His Majesty's Government were fully acquainted" with the surrendre of the mandate.

There could be no better guarantee for the future government acts of the Germans in the Territory, a majority of the members of the House of Commons of British subjects who spoke out in favour of the grant of autonomy to those who, though the majority of British statesmen at those times, were still concerned with their duties, and their control on the world, and the development of a Territory which contained the colony which, in view of the size of the Colony of Cameroon, the Government of Tanganyika, is as permanent as British rule in Kenya, Uganda, and Nigeria.

SOUTHERN RHODESIA'S TOBACCO LEVY.

The Tobacco Levy Bill of Southern Rhodesia, which is intended to create a fund to promote the general interests of tobacco growers, will impose a cess of one-tenth of a penny per pound upon tobacco manufactured for smoking or export for domestic purposes. The disposal of the levy will be a matter for the Minister of Agriculture. But provision is made for the transfer of the power to the Association of a thoroughly representative of the growers.

Farming in Kenya.

Books
the life
BENEFIT & CONCEALMENT
OCCUPATION IMAGINABLE

RICHARDSON, TYSON & MARTIN Ltd.
Approved valuers & surveyors
for disposal in all select districts for all
purposes

the valuation scheme by valuers in Great Britain are
now available to consult —
lessors. RICHARDSON, TYSON & MARTIN Ltd.
Armadale House, Regent Street, London, E.C.3

London Representatives of
RICHARDSON, TYSON & MARTIN, LTD.
Land and Estates Agents, Managing Agents, Secretaries,
Producers' Agents, Insurance Agents, etc., Nairobi.

A GOVERNOR'S GRAND TOUR.

By Sir Donald Storrs

The Governor of Northern Rhodesia is expected making a long tour from his residence at Lusaka through the territories of Southern Rhodesia and Nyasaland, and some of the outlying parts of this great Protectorate. Besides visiting Matabeleland and Zimbabwe he means to spend six days in Mashonaland attending the sittings in the Legislative Assembly on the B.S.A. Co.'s rights. After these proceeds for Nyasaland and Tete and visits Zambia, Mocambique and Liliangwe.

In North-Eastern Rhodesia he will give great pleasure by visiting first places at Fort Jameson, besides visiting Lundazi and Mbeki. Hence he inspects the Lundazi Bridge and visits Feira and the missions at Kipochi and Katondwe. "All these," besides meeting the European settlers and their dependents, is holding *andandas* of the Native chiefs. Finally after visiting the Messie Gold Mine, proceeds to Tshikwenya where he meets Mr. G. S. and Mrs. F. C. Gage and Chikwenya. After this he meets the local rulers. He will finally turn north along the granite *sabu* of Marabanda, Pemba, Choma and so forth, and completing a long and important tour.

HAMLET A GREAT SUCCESS IN NAIROBI.

It was a great success and production of Mr. A. J. H. Hare, the Railway Lawyer, and with the help and financial co-operation of the local branch of the Royal Society of St. George, Mr. Hamlet was presented in Nairobi on St. George's Day (and Shakespeare's birthday) in a manner worthy of the great tradition. Even the local daily newspaper, a professional dramatic critic, to review the play, and now the talk of the season is improved by shaded scenes, mutations while the weekly cartoon has the play as a grim spectre of Income Tax!

One should have doubted that the serious dramatic school of Nairobi would have attempted this day before the 200th year of their chief part. In Mr. J. A. McMillan's Hamlet whose art is that of a debater, one who gave an interpretation that will long be in the memory of a packed audience. To him then the high characters of the play.

Without further ado it be recorded that Kathleen Robinson and Alice Horatio as the Queen and King were magnificently well as Ophelia. Molly Bulton was beautiful on the stage as well as in reality. It was impossible to review the many other characters without notice, and it would be futile to try to describe perfection. Horatio played by R. J. Croft, was the best of the juniors. The scenery "topped" the imagination of St. George's Society, was perfect.

One word more. Another mother of a play must add that the most unsatisfactory, dreary and tame part of Polonius was played by the old and now rather Andrew C. Hand. When this writer asked the possibility of parking the old in a certain place, a very experienced amateur threatened with a scuffle if he was prepared to argue that Mr. C. Hand as Polonius, the best of the sixteen players of this sort he has seen.

ONLY A YEAR AGO.

Governor of Kenya stated that 5% of the budget was earmarked for the public debt pension, police, prison and defence.

Joint Board of Agriculture recommended successful growing of a Kikuyu grass with its other properties.

FIVE YEARS AGO.

Administrator and the Pioneer, Mr. W. H. D. Storrs, visited East Africa later in the year accompanied by his wife.

Sir Edward Hilton Young, author of the *Crusader and Conqueror*, interviewed by East African press.

On May 11th, 1907, General Sir Edward H. Storrs appointed P. M. Storrs, his son, as his Private Secretary. He died, October 1908.

Under the new quitted 2s. rate of postage, the tea average is 1s. per lb.

FORTHCOMING ENGAGEMENTS.

May 12. Opening of second session of Nyasaland Legislative Council.

May 13. Annual meetings of Tanganyika Literary Association, African Group of the Over Seas Literary Foundation, "The Impressions of Tanganyika." African Library Park Theatre, St. James's Street, S.W. 1.

May 14. Annual meeting of Fellows of Royal Engineers, 6 p.m.

May 15. Sir Edward Gage to address Bath Branch of Royal Humane Society.

May 16. Royal Engineers' Society's Empire Day Dinner, and guest of honour Connah's Rooms.

COMING HOME.

Then makes note of the dates.

May 17. M.C.C. v. West Indies at Lord's. Royal Tournament Olympia. Ends June 10. Chelsea Flower Show.

May 18. The Derby, Epsom.

June 1. Trooping the Colour. Household Parade.

June 2. Royal Ascot.

June 3. Hippodrome Society's season begins at Ascot.

June 10. Ascot.

June 11-12. Aldershot Tattoo.

June 13. Amateur Golf Championship, Hoylake, England v. West Indies at Lord's.

June 14. A.R.A. Display at Hendon.

June 15. Grand Prix, Longchamps.

June 16. R. V. Cup, Ryde, Southport.

June 17. All England Championships, Wimbledon.

July 1. British Empire Games, Roehampton.

Invalids and delicate children thrive on

VIROL

Virol contains all the vitamins together with other important nutritive elements in a perfectly balanced form which can easily absorb by the most delicate digestion. Thus, in 30 years Virol has been the means of saving the lives of countless infants, delicate children and invalids.

Its uses in illness and debilitation plus its power to increase strength and vitality.

**For Nerves
and Sleeplessness**

Virol & Milk, a combination of Virol and pure full-cream Devonshire milk, is by far the most successful food for exhausted nerves. No added milk required simply add hot water to the golden powder.

VIROL & MILK

ALL STORES STOCK BOTH

Friedell, London, W. 1, England.

EAST AFRICA'S INFORMATION BUREAU.

East Africa's Information Bureau exists for the free service of subscribers and advertisers during 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.

Improvements are being made at the Nairobi Thomson's Falls Road.

"Nyaland" (largest area in Forest Mood) is now stamped on correspondence in the Protectorate.

Trade is reported brisk in Uganda following sales of the new coffee crop. Extensive advertising from overseas and蒙巴萨 has resulted.

Gold produced in Kenya during February totalled 1,450 ounces, of which 408 oz. came from Kakamega and 543 oz. from elsewhere (mainly Tabori).

Kavirondo Natives have sent a petition to England for presentation to the Government setting out their grievances concerning land in Kavirondo.

The shipments of coffee from Brazil in the past three years have been as follows: 1930, 15,288,400 bags; 1931, 12,350,380 bags; 1932, 11,935,244 bags.

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

The annual report of the East African Board for 1932 shows 28 individuals and 30 corporate members with an excess of expenditure of £100 over income.

A Bill to regulate Trading Companies to be introduced also by the Kenyan Legislative Committee covers 230 pages in a special issue of the "Official Gazette."

A two minutes' silence was observed in Nairobi on April 19 in commemoration of the fifth anniversary of the Battle of Eys, in which many Portuguese soldiers lost their lives.

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

The British East African Steam Navigation Company states that the dividend on the 5% Cumulative preference stock for the half-year ended March 31 will be payable on May 10 while that on the 5% Cumulative Preference stock for the half-year ending June 30 will be payable on July 1.

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

RAINFALL IN EAST AFRICA.

H. M. Esso Oil & Gas Dependence, London, in a communication to the Editor in London has received the following details concerning rainfall in the territories during the week ended April 25. Kilimanjaro, 0.78 inch; Fort Hall, 2.06 inches; Arusha, 1.25; Kigoma, 0.75; Kigamboni, 0.90; Kigosi, 0.50; Kiboko, 0.50; Mbale, 2.65; Gulu, 2.70; Koro, 0.60; Lamu, 0.22; Limuru, 0.30; Machakos, 1.40; Malindi, 1.85; Moiben, 0.40; Mombasa, 0.80; Nairobi, 0.60; Naivasha, 1.50; Nairobi, 0.30; Songoro, 0.52; Sovi, 0.40; El Molo, 0.35; Bumia, 0.05; Kumpang'o, 0.00 inch.

EAST AFRICA IN THE HOUSE.

Mr. Foggan and Naturalisation.

In our last issue we reported that Sir Cooper Ranson inquired about the application for British naturalisation of Mr. J. A. Foggan, the Australian settler who had been refused naturalisation in the Federated African Mandated Territories. He was not yet recognised as a qualification for naturalisation. The question was again raised last week when Sir C. Ranson asked the Secretary of State, for Northern Rhodesia whether he could make a written reply with the discussions with regard to the treatment of cases of naturalisation of British subjects to persons not present qualified owing to the fact that they were resident in Mandated Territories or in the British Dominions. Mr. J. B. Thomas replied in agreement in principle that he had reached at the Imperial Conference that the scope of granting citizenship of nationalities should be extended so as to cover persons residing in Mandated Territories, but there were minor points on which it was thought that amendment of the British Nationality Law might be desirable. Consultation with the Dominions would be necessary with a view to carrying with such points simultaneously.

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

Sir Alfred Beit asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies whether, in view of the hostility of the residents of Zanzibar to the new proposals for taxation in that Island, he would agree to appoint a small advisory committee with the object of proposing alternatives aimed at balancing expenditure and revenue. Sir Philip Gurnell-Lister replied that the introduction of a system of trade licences, to which reference was apparently intended, was one of the proposals made by Sir Alan Pines. Such a system was already in force in the mainland Dependencies, and he saw no reason to postpone its introduction in Zanzibar, or to suppose that a small committee would be able to put forward any more satisfactory alternative.

Lord Goschen asked whether the Secretary of State had the following information that Sir Alan Pines had said that in his opinion a balanced scheme comprising safeguards for economy and further taxation, and steps which could be taken in respect of the proposals for economy, and whether, until those steps are taken, he would postpone proposals for extra taxation in Zanzibar. Sir Philip Gurnell-Lister said that the majority of Sir Alan Pines' recommendations for ergonomics had already been put into effect, and the remainder were under consideration. In the circumstances he saw no reason to postpone adoption of his proposals for additional taxation measures which had also in fact been introduced.

Mr. O'Dowd asked whether the Secretary of State for the Colonies would publish his proposals referred to the Governor of Northern Rhodesia, for the gradual replacement of Europeans by Africans in Government Departments. Sir Philip Gurnell-Lister replied that he had informed Sir Ronald Storrs that in his (the speaker's) opinion it was not possible, economically and efficiently, to diminish a European population of which 70% was of Native by-ancestry under a predominantly European Administration, and that he therefore attach the first importance to the training and use of Native clerks and artisans. Sir Ronald Storrs had suggested for consideration the increased use of Native clerks and constables.

RIGBY

BY APPOINTMENT TO
HIS MAJESTY KING GEORGE V.

SHOT GUNS & SPORTING RIFLES
OF QUALITY, WORKMANSHIP, RELIABILITY & ACCURACY.

DOUBLE BARREL RIFLES IN .470, .450 & .275 BORE.

MAGAZINE RIFLES, .316, .350 MAGNUM & .35 H-V.

HAMMERLESS RECOILLESS GUNS IN ALL BORES.

SEND FOR ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUES.

13 SACKVILLE ST.
LONDON W.1.

RIFLES

EAST AFRICAN MARKET REPORTS

Damages to Kenya Cotton Crop.

The cotton crop in Kenya has suffered the severest, if not the most widespread damage in the history of disease, and the losses pessimistically estimated will put it in question, the existing of the crop's value has certainly been damaged. From one well informed source it is said that fully 75 per cent. will have gone in the field. Fortunately the young plants have not yet flowered and so far the early sufferings in the trees, and given time, should result in a new crop. It is considered at the moment that the present reports of the damage to the cotton crop in Kenya are exaggerated. The April flowering had not even blazed when the last rains left, and that anything like a reliable forecast is therefore impossible. The June-August pickings will probably be of indifferent quality, and as far as Mombasa is concerned the Eastern African cotton association made with the Union may not be expected during the coming season.

There was no great variation in flax prices at last week's auctions for good to fine qualities, but medium and lower grades were irregular.

Flax.

A. size	4s 6d	to	5s 1d	per cwt.
B. size	4s 6d	to	5s 1d	per cwt.
C. size	4s 6d	to	5s 1d	per cwt.
Producers	4s 6d	to	5s 1d	per cwt.
Tanzania and ungraded	4s 6d	to	5s 1d	per cwt.
 Toro.				
Greyish ungraded	4s 6d	to	5s 1d	per cwt.
Musubi	4s 6d	to	5s 1d	per cwt.
A. size	4s 6d	to	5s 1d	per cwt.
Peabody	4s 6d	to	5s 1d	per cwt.
 Tanganyika				
A. size	4s 6d	to	5s 1d	per cwt.
B. size	4s 6d	to	5s 1d	per cwt.
C. size	4s 6d	to	5s 1d	per cwt.
London	4s 6d	to	5s 1d	per cwt.
Other	4s 6d	to	5s 1d	per cwt.
 Kenya Cotton				
A. size	4s 6d	to	5s 1d	per cwt.
B. size	4s 6d	to	5s 1d	per cwt.
C. size	4s 6d	to	5s 1d	per cwt.

OTHER MARKETS.

Natives. Quiet, sellers quoting Mombasa for shipment at 8s. 6d. (1m. 10s. 6d. 10s. 6d.)

Castor Oil. Firm at the slightly better price of 12s. 6d. per ton. (10s. 12s. 11s. 6d., 10s. 12s.)

Copper. The standard market has been very firm, with business done between 14s. 6d. to 15s. 6d. for July-August shipment. Libreville is rather better at 14s. 6d. to 15s. 6d.

On the initiative of the Rhodesian and Canadian copper producers a meeting of leading representatives of the copper trade, held at London under the chairmanship of Mr. A. Scherer, Mayor, has decided to form a Copper Development Association to collect technical and economic information on the use of copper, and the determination of some minimum price for future sales of copper. The organization will be under the control of Commodity Control, the Rhodesian and Canadian producers having representation on the Board. Mr. Scherer, S. W. L. Clegg, and G. H. Smith, Directors of the British Smelting and Refining Co., Ltd., were present.

Cotton. The demand continues limited and Unpaid for East African cotton at the slightly better quality of 12s. 6d. (10s. 12s. 11s. 6d.)

Gold. There have been slight movements in the gold market, the price being 10s. 6d. and 11s. 6d.

Hides. There have been slight movements in the hide market, the price being 10s. 6d. and 11s. 6d.

Leather. There has been no movement in leather.

Tea. There has been no movement in tea.

Shoddy firm, with 100 bales packed for New York, for May delivery and 100 bales packed for Liverpool for June. One set has sold for £100 per cwt. at 10s. 6d. and Oct.-Dec. 10s. 6d. per cwt. The other 100 bales have sold at 10s. 6d. and 11s. 6d. per cwt. The 100 bales for Liverpool have been sold at 10s. 6d. per cwt. (See notes.)

The East African Wool Growers' Association, which is endeavouring to bring about uniformity in grading East African wool, has asked the Kenya Government to impose a tax of 1s. per ton on wool exported, in order to establish funds to permit research into the use of sisal fibres.

An agreement for the trading of sisal has been concluded by the Empire Fibre Sales Committee, the British Empire Producers' Corporation and British and Canadian rope and twine manufacturers association. It is expected to lead to the increased use of East African sisal by Empire spinners.

1,044 packages of Kenya sold last week via an average of 8s. 6d. and 1,012 packages of Nyasaland at 10s. 6d. (1m. 10s. 6d., 10s. 12s. 11s. 6d.)

Prices. Prices have again improved; and standard for fish is quoted at from 4/- to 5s. 6d. to 6s. 11s. per ton.

CRITICISMS OF THE JOINT BOARD.

(Continued from page 52.)

Kilimani Harbour and portage questions, there had been distinct majority and minority views of the Executive Council, and that body had been put before the then Secretary of State and published in the Board's annual report. He did not know of a single matter on which a majority had had to yield to a minority, but remembered many instances in which a subject of importance to a small section of East African interests had been fully supported by the rest of the Board, with the consequence of action by the Imperial Government; he instanced reciprocal legal judgments between Kenya and the British Consul, and Colonel Monsonby adduced that in Nyasaland questions he had frequently been grateful for the support of the Board as a whole.

The Secretary, having read letters from the Associated Producers of East Africa intimating that that body had adjourned *sine die* and suspended its activities, from Lord Carding Wells resigning his representation of the Association on the Executive Council, and a resolution by the Convention of Associations, on Kenya resigning its membership of the Board, Mr. Fox recalled that the Associated Producers had been reconstituted only a few months previously at the express wish of the Convention in order to represent it on the Board. (Laughter.)

The Dar es Salaam Chamber of Commerce notified its agreement to Major Walsh's resignation and the appointment of Mr. G. J. Gurnier, who was welcomed.

EAST AFRICAN STOCK AND SHARE PRICES.

The latest mail, dated which we received from Nairobi on Monday, show slight declines, attributed to anxiety concerning the effect upon the coffee crop of lack of rain.

	Last week	This week
E. & P. Power and Lighting Ord.	28s.	28s.
El Dorado Mining Synd. (new 50)	19s. 6d.	18s. 50s.
Kakamega Venture	23s.	22s.
Pakalanga (50)	44s. 50c.	43s. 25c.
Kilwa Consolidated (50)	7s.	8s.

STOCK AND SHARE BROKER.

CHARLES GAITSKELL

STOCK AND SHARE BROKER, DEALER,
COMPANY PROMOTER, FINANCIAL AGENTFATIGUE MEMBER OF THE LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE
LAGEUR DE LA BOURSE ET DE LA CHAMBER DE COMMERCE DE JOHANNESBURG

MEMORIAL HALL

P.O. Box 630, Nairobi, Kenya Colony
Telephone 7777. Telegrams "Gaitskell" Nairobi

LONDON to EAST AFRICA in 6^½ DAYS!

imperial Airways has reduced the time of African travel from weeks to days and from days to hours. In its luxury air liners you enjoy cool and swift flight over the most difficult country. If you take you from London or Paris to Nairobi or Entebbe in 6½ days. The air liners are as quiet and comfortable as Pullmans to travel in, equipped

with arm-chair seats; ample luggage accommodation and lavatories. You sleep comfortably on board each night, and all this, including meals and even tips, is included in the fare, so that there are no extra costs. The ease of air travel makes it very suitable for women, children and elderly people.

LONDON to NAIROBI £1.09

10 KAMPALA £103

LONDON TO DODOMA £109

Bookings and full particulars from any travel agent or from Imperial Airways Ltd., Airway Terminal, Victoria Station, SW.1. Telephone: Victoria 2211 (Day and Night). Telegrams: Flying, Nairobi; KAMPALA, Imperial Airways Port Bell Aerodrome. Telegrams: Flying, Port Bell, DODOMA, Imperial Airways Dodoma. Telegrams: Flying, Dodoma.

IMPERIAL AIRWAYS

SEND YOUR MAIL & FREIGHT BY AIR

VALUATIONS and REPORTS

on estates in Tanganyika Territory
can be purchased.

H. MALCOLM ROSS, FALPA, 205

WANTED For sale by Private Treaty, or by Public Auction in London. **PARCELS** of current **USED STAMPS** from all parts as received by Importing Houses, Banks, & Other Post offices wanted. Parcels must contain his proportion of high values. Stamps should be left in their pieces of paper, with Headers and Alphabets on entire covers. Collections and accumulations of old and rare covers. Collections and accumulations of old and rare covers.

also required.

SUBSCRIBE NOW!

"EAST AFRICA"
21, Great Titchfield St.,
London, W.1.

Please send me "EAST AFRICA" free for one year (52 issues), commencing with issue dated [redacted] and until countermanded. I enclose £30 being first year's subscription.

NAME AND NUMBER
(In block capitals please)

PULL PAPER ALBUM

• 200-1215

Paint—
with an eye
to the future

Protect the surface with Dixon's Silica-Graphite Paint and it is good for 10 years without repainting. Very economical, impervious to heat, cold, moisture and acids. Suitable under severe conditions. Test it if you will. Send for colour card and booklet.

DIXON'S SILICA. GRAPHITE. PAINT

1000-10000 m.s⁻¹

C. R.
AVÉRILL

LTD
22 Duke St., Stratford St.,
Blackfriars, London, S.E. 1

You haven't read all the News till you've read the Advertisements.



All interested

In Land Settlements, Big Game Hunting, Safaris, Sports, in
KENYA, NORTHERN RHODESIA, NYASALAND,
UGANDA, ZANZIBAR.

Information given below
is intended to apply to the address given below.
For the latest information, see the latest issue of "East Africa."

H.M. Eastern African Dependencies
GRAND BUILDINGS, TRAFALGAR SQUARE
LONDON, W.C. 2.
Telephone: Whitehall 2-1212
Telex: 1212
Entrace: the Strand
House: 100, Trafalgar Square

NEW 'EAST AFRICA' BOOKS

ELEPHANT

by Cdr. D. El Boust

With a Foreword by Lord Lonsdale

The standard book on the subject. Includes many stories of incidents and narrow escape during the author's long years as elephant control officer in Mombasa. It is intended for all who are interested in the elephant. Price 12s. 6d. net. Postage 1s. 6d.

ANGLING IN EAST AFRICA

by H. Copley and J. J. Hayes

With a Foreword by Lord Lonsdale

"Angling in East Africa" gives the angler and fisherman, having visited the country, a guide for other devotees of the sport. The book is an excellent introduction for the East African angler, giving him soundness and regularly points to this formerly unpredictable sport. The maps alone are worth more than the price, which is £2. 10s. net.

SUNSHINE & RAIN IN UGANDA

by G. A. D. Myatt

With a Foreword by Lord Lonsdale. An account of life in a modern family among savages in Central Africa. A most exciting story of adventure in Central Africa. Told with vigour, charm and humour. No post or present reader in Uganda should be without this cheerful little volume. Price 5s. 6d. net.

ENCLOSE REMITTANCE

HEREWITH

My Name
and Address

A FREE SERVICE TO SAVE OUR READERS

Any time "East Africa" will gladly have catalogues and other information sent to you concerning any of the following. Tick the items that especially interest you.

Agricultural Impts.	Household goods	Seeds, man.
Animal Dips	Household utensils	Spikes
Bathing-hoops	Household linen	Sisal, Deerskin, leather
Balls, pressed	Insecticides	Soap
Bedsteads	Kit & Equipment	Sports Goods
Bicycles	Lamps	Spraying machinery
Boots and Shoes	Lt. & equipment	Steel arch
Boring Plant	Machinery & drags	Sugar-cool rooms
Bottling Plants	Metal (Expanded)	Tanks
Camping	Min. water motors	Tarnauling
Camp equipment	Motor & machinery	Thatching
Canvas Sheets	Mosquito netting	Tool bag & Chants
Children's outfit	Motor cycles	Toys, machinery
Concrete Block	Motor cars	Tramway equipment
Dairying plant	Oil engines	Walls
Confectionaries	Pantastic lamps	Port
Coffee machinery	Pens	Postage
Gyres	Fountain pens	Postals
Hydro-electric	Perfumed mts	Posters
Incavating machry	Prov. rations	Post-tanning skins
Teaching material	Camps	Tropical seeds
Fishing tackle	Pijamas	Tropicats
Galvanised Sheets	Ratings	Wireless apparatus
Golf Clubs	Nails	Underwear
Glaziers	Road-making machry	Vines
Gums	Rope	Wool
Boats	Road razors	Woodworking machinery

We are also always willing to put readers in touch with merchants, produce brokers, land and estate agents, mining and quarry agents, booksellers, travel agents, etc.

Just post this form to "East Africa," 100, Trafalgar Square, London, W.C. 2.

Name
Address
Full Postal Address

EAST AFRICA

100, TRAFALGAR SQUARE, LONDON, W.C. 2.

EAST AFRICA

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

A WEEKLY JOURNAL

Vol. 9, No. 152
Published at 10/- per copy or a Newspaper

THURSDAY, MAY 28, 1933

Annual Subscription,
30/- post free.

SHIPS.



TRAVEL BY BRITISH SHIPS BRITISH INDIA LINE

Agents for the British India Line
10 HOURS COCKSPUR STREET, S.W.1.
GEORGE DAWES LTD., 121 LEADENHALL ST., E.C.3.
FRED GULLACY, HICKY & CO. LTD., BOAT HOUSE, BILLITON ST., E.C.3.

SMITH, MACKENZIE & CO.

No. 100, BOND ST., LONDON, W.1.
GENERAL MERCHANTS,
STEAMSHIP CLEARING,
FORWARDING AND EXPORT AGENTS,
LAND AND ESTATE AGENTS.
CONSIGN YOUR GOODS AND CARGOES TO US
BONDED AT OUR HOUSE PROPRIETORS
BAGGAGE, PACKED AND STORED
MATERIALS.

TRY THE C.M. SERVICE.

General Agents
for the India Service.
SHIP EQUIPMENT, TAILORING,
GUNS & AMMUNITION,
SPORTS REQUISITES.

TELEGRAMS
LAXIDERMY
Newspapers, Books,
GENERAL AGENTS.

GRIFFITHS, MAISTER LTD.
10, BOND STREET,
LONDON, W.1.

RIVER POOL,
ESTABLISHED 1846.

WILL THE BANTU MAKE GOOD CHRISTIANS?

EAST AFRICA

"EAST AFRICA'S" IMPRINT
IS THE GUARANTEE OF A GOOD BOOK

~~ELEPHANT~~

By Commander D. E. Brumwell N. (K.C.B.)

There is nothing to be shirked as a naturalist, who will not appreciate this wonderful book," says a friend in his "Foreword" to the new "Imprint Book." The author has given a very lucid account of the subject; it is absolutely true, free from sensationalism, and facts deduced from the usual record of slanders. Authoritatively established, illustrated by many splendid photographs, and exclusively the work published. An extraordinarily low price of 18s. 4d. post free, anywhere.

THE COMPANY OF ADVENTURERS

By John Boyes

A superbly mass of good yarns deftly told. "A must for all who like to travel to the west and south of the continent, and write by the usual South African bookshop." It has wide appeal to all who appreciate the strong flavour of yarns, about the camp life (*The Sphynx*). It is a book to ransack, to find and to treasure. *Blue Peter*, issue of the most popular books published this century (*Livingstone's Star*); and no finer pen pictures of the men who built Africa than has been created (*African Monthly & Review*, pp. 36 illustrations, 17s. post free).

ANGLING IN EAST AFRICA

By T. L. Hately and Hugh Cooley

Two of Kenya's best known fisherman have written a veritable *vade mecum* for the devotees of the sport. T. L. H. Sir Joseph Lamprey says in his Foreword: "I consent to take a copy with me when I go a fishing trip or whenever I go abroad." It is the only volume on East African angling, illus trated, which is worth more than the publisher's price, and specially indispensable to the fisherman. 6s. 4d. post free.

SUNSHINE AND RAIN IN UGANDA

By Adela M. Day

With a foreword by Sir Cyril Corrydon, who writes: "A book of such real humour and the enter taining book cannot fail to interest those who go to East Africa. The high degree of sincerity, cheerfulness and variety of humour so skillfully depicted make our Colonies what they are. The narrative is told with a vivacity and charm. No one, past, present or intending Resident of Uganda should be without this cheerful little volume." 5s. 4d. post free, anywhere.

KENYA WITHOUT PREJUDICE

Mr. H. O. Walker's admirable book is written with full knowledge and love of Kenya. *Country Telegraph* and *Kenya Standard* commend it as "splendid." Unusually interesting and informative, it is the first book about the Colony that has been written through for the mere layman. *Livingstone Mail*, and it means an interestingly informed book which you can't put down. It is well written and edited, and is easily within the reach of all who enjoy an easy life in the sun and shade of the equator. Take Kenya without prejudice, and you'll like it anywhere.

COFFEE GROWING

with Special Reference to East Africa

By J. H. MacDonald

The standard work on the subject. Invaluable to all those interested in the cultivation of coffee (Cuba & Ceylon). There can be little relating to coffee in Africa which is not mentioned in this volume. The author gives a complete description of the various species of coffee, due to the planter to enable him to identify them. *Journal of the Royal Agricultural Society* calls it a really ideal book on coffee. The author is a coffee planter. This is a handbook for coffee planters. *East African Standard* says it contains the kind of information the planter must require. Tropical coffee, 2s. 6d. post free. 16 Illustrations, 21s. 6d. post free, anywhere.

SETTLEMENT IN EAST AFRICA

Extensive work and expert planning went into the publication, which is a valuable book of reference for everyone connected in any way whatsoever with the East African Dependencies. "African World" says its long and out-of-pocket article with the actual evolution of accumulated knowledge embodied in the book, that this fine production (*Livingstone Times*, 2s. 6d.) is profusely illustrated, describing almost every aspect of East African life, as well as politics.

EASTERN AFRICA TO-DAY

by J. H. MacDonald, S. P. Jackson. An invaluable description of each district of East Africa. Debonair, 490 pp., 99 illustrations and maps, especially, and at this standard price. Upon the subject as published at the low price of 1s. post free. "The Morning Post" described it as "a complete survey of Eastern Africa." Another authority has found it invaluable, and another has even recommended it as a history guide book, and romantic all in one.

ALL THE ABOVE BOOKS MAY BE OBTAINED FROM THE PUBLISHERS

EAST AFRICA
1 GREAT TITCHFIELD STREET, LONDON

When writing to Advertisers mention "East Africa" and ensure Special Attention.

EAST AFRICA

Gaymer's

THE SAFEST DRINK FOR ALL LATITUDES

GAYMERS V.D.P. DRINK has valuable
digestive properties important in
various climates.

IDEAL FOR COCKTAILS

With a dash of Bitters
the most refreshing and stimulating sundae
obtainable. Ordering soon. Hotel's special
offer. Importers.

Representatives:

THE HORNBY AGENCY, LTD., 100, FINSBURY

HUNTING

FISHING

FILMING

PHOTOGRAPHY

EXPEDITIONS

MOTOR TRAVEL

IN ALL THE BRANCHES

Concours

Gethin & Hulme's

E.A.T. Tours, Ltd.

P.O. Box 33

NAIROBI

Cables: "Gethin"



A LOVELY MOUNTAIN RETREAT

5,000 ft. in the sunny Uhambaras
of Kenya. Terminus has no equal
beautiful view along coast weathered
than the 25 miles of Mombasa to Lushoto.
Tents, Meshit, veranda, etc.,
where the

MALAMBA COUNTRY CLUB

Offer all the facilities that a sportsman
makes can desire.

World-famous scene
shooting, golf,
swimming. No
can make a
more attractive
all round
specialty
10 days for 30s. weekly.

Dr. and Mrs. G. A. Williams, Malamba
Lushoto, wa Mombasa.

PALACE HOTEL

MOMBASA

RUN IN CONJUNCTION KENYA'S TWO LEADING HOTELS

The connoisseur's rendezvous

All modern comforts

HOTEL AVENUE

NAIROBI

When writing to Advertisers mention "East Africa" and ensure Special Attention.

UNION-CASTLE LINE

ROYAL MAIL SERVICE

SOUTH & EAST AFRICA AND WEST AFRICA

MADEIRA, CANARY ISLANDS, ASCENSION,
ST. HELENA & MAURITIUS.

REGULAR SERVICE TO EAST AFRICA

VICTORIA, DAR ES SALAAM, ZANZIBER,
UGANDA AND COAST GUARD

From London
Llandover Castle June 15
Clarendon Castle July 15
Sandgate Castle Aug. 10
Subject to alteration without notice.

Direct Service between New York and
South and East Africa.

THE SOUTH & EAST AFRICAN YEAR BOOK AND GUIDE
1921 EDITION Over 1000 pages pp. 28 (pp. 28)

Head Office: 5, Southampton Street, London, C. 1
West End Agency: 125, Pall Mall

Branch Offices at Southampton, Birmingham, Leeds, Liverpool,
Manchester and Glasgow, and at Victoria, Dar es Salaam, Elizabeth, East
London, Matadi, Lourenco Marques, Beira, Mombasa and Johannesburg.

DNA → B → BRAND

Special High Tensile

STEEL BALING HOOPS

Safest and most economical
for Cotton, Sisal & Wool Baling

Studied with round edges, but
Lengths 50 ft. firm enough for
Balining, 10 ft. for Sisal & Wool nets
or twine, or wire binding, etc., to
suit the class of work you undertake.

100
BRITISH



Barrow Haematite Steel Co. Ltd.
Barrow-in-Furness, England

EAST AFRICA

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

Vol. 9, No. 452

THURSDAY, MAY 18, 1933

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

Annual Subscription

Sixpence

FOUNDED AND EDITED BY F. S. JOELSON

PRINCIPAL CONTENTS

EDITORIAL AND PUBLISHING OFFICES

97, Great Titchfield Street, Oxford Street, London, W.1.
Telephone: Museum 9770. Telegrams: "Jolito," London.

Matters of Monchil	830	<i>East Africa's Who's Who</i>	835
Will Bowes-Jones Make	831	Mr. A. B. Mason	835
Good Christians	831	The Duke of Argyll	838
Letter to the Editor	832	Dear Soft Colonel	838
Draizey on his Work	832	U.S.A.	838
and Plans	834	East Africa and the Press	832

MATTERS OF MOMENT.

That the Kenya Government will soon find it cheaper, owing to the elimination of delay in transport, a number of its senior officials by air is the KENYA CONTEMPLATED AERIAL AMBULANCE. Major General Joseph Irving, who has been quoted as expressing to a public meeting at Nairobi what he recommended that he was only too ready to do in that direction by initiating a scheme of local civil aviation companies to be contented flying and a cordial tribute to Mr. Anderson's big and enterprise fitness business, and that the air can transport twice in the amount of time and his belief that time would be the best use of the hospital system since, through the inevitable surmountable difficulties which would befall St. John's and other properly equipped medical aid places receiving the new medical and surgical treatment flying is readily forthcoming administration, travel in commerce in Kenya and the numerous other aspects of life usually associated with the mobility of flight. Whether or not these considerations have been sufficiently carefully weighed remains to be seen.

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

"The life in the Civil Service is, in many cases, one of dull monotony," said Dr. Ward. "Monotony is the right word as regards the detail of his work, but it is not the monopoly of the official servant." The nature of the work he has been admitted to since

the monotony really is a feature. He has, however, this quality never seems to tire him, and he often in the quietness of his home so that he never escapes from it, and it is much more easily suffered by him than by others. The monotony caused by being in the same place for a long proportion of time may be remedied by going away, but this can be remedied by a change of scene, which could be eliminated by a slight alteration of the present and more could be done in this way. Ward thought and suggested that above all in America, England, Australia and Rhodesia there is the opportunity for the state of mind to be brought about by going to foreign countries to be in contact with a population that does not share the same culture and language.

Choosing up the best men to form the staff of the standard departments takes a long time, and the Director of Civil Services is fully aware of this. LENGTH OF CIVIL SERVICE TOURS. Gladstone, in his speech on the subject, had also mentioned the fact that the best men are held up by the time taken in moving up for anomalies to which they have been accustomed. The longer a man stays in an office the speedier will he be found to be in finding that the Civil Service had better be recruited from other countries. With some of the statements of the Director of Civil Services we read with interest. The Civil Service is a service of the country, and the country

What exactly do we mean by "compulsive
inspiration"? The older people, who have
lived through the last century, will

THE DUTY OF
THE OLDER PEOPLE.

... between the old and the new generation of
generations too. They have grown up with the
country, and feel that they understand it as no one
else can. The young generation, however, whose
ideas are above the average, have very different
ideas from those the older people have had up to
at their age. This applies not only to African
affairs, but to world economy, social problems,
religion, politics. This is natural, for they have
grown up in a different world and therefore do
not fit in with modern conditions. When we read
news of African problems, the old people say
that it is always news about them. From their
point of view they may not be quite right, but
they have at least the glimmerings of a better under-
standing of the new problems of Africa than many
old people can ever hope to attain. It is
hard enough caring for the old people, but
looking after the young ones is even harder.
I am sure that the old ones will not be able
alone to manage the country. There are many
things which tend to make the old people
more conservative and less progressive. Their
views are positive, but they do not see
the need for change.

The world people when they are going to
plastered floors of lime and lime wash through
THE WORLD THAT LIES they said that then would
AHEAD IN NEW AFRICA. generally tell off the
third year, Olympic though
they may have been, they
stood it not because they were of different blood
but because they were full of the joy of the world.
Those who were not wanting to be in the world
now that they must necessarily soon hand over
the reigns to inspire the cadre with the spirit of their
work. It is a different work in many ways. It is
it lies in a different Africa, but
a greater task than Finland has ever had.
We believe implicitly that the young
equal to, and is staying so pre-eminently
to Africa full of great ideals and
desire to accomplish. It will not fail them
in their work. They used to say their
on the world's one continent well, despite the
clefts the side of which has never been closed.
It now rests with them to own that work is
done against the risk of splitting it by impatient
and ignorant misunderstanding of each other.

This is a problem that most parents are facing to-day in a new type of family.

NIMROD AND SAWDUST — In Africa there was at least one imperial village of sawdust, built by the older people when they were young, to justify their boastfulness. The laugh that made them sit up straight made the best of the bus in coming out to them; then will be seen a substitute for the old imperialism that Blackett says he must seek. If it is good business, it also bodes the day when Nkrumah should be able to spread his wings.

**THE IMPORTANCE
OF NITROGEN**

**DON'T MARRY THE
RESEARCH STATION**

...and in the bodies of plant and animal tissues due to the presence of living cells, especially in all living earth, are innumerable bacteria, including those which have the power to make the free nitrogen of the air enter into combination with the other elements, so that here comes into play developing art achieved by modern science, within the span of two decades man has wrought a revolution in regard to the welfare of mankind. He can now multiply and surpass the work of the untiring living bacteria. He can draw on the vast store of available atmospheric nitrogen which exists in the air. By it and comprising the nitrogen together inseparably with other non-metallic elements, man can provide the essential nitrogenous food which the world will necessarily require. By taking full advantage of all his knowledge he can more quickly take the place of the plant and world economies which are slow capable of growing. So it behoves the scientists and research stations such as Amano to show what results are to be had towards making man's life easier by paving the way between soil and man, in which training and development will bring him to the maximum output of his physical and mental energies.

**EXCLUSIVES TO
EARTH MAGAZINE**

Cond. by Mr. J. C. L. and others. Special reports from the
various departments of the magazine are not reliable.
The above issue contains three special reports on
the subject of which it is to be published. These have
not yet been received and cannot be used.

WILL THE BANTU MAKE GOOD CHRISTIANS?

Miss Mair's Challenging Thought

The title of Miss Lucy Mair's interesting lecture at the London School of Economics on Christianity was "Will the Bantu and Christians in Africa embrace?" But the subjects discussed are the really interesting Christianity in Africa—will it make good Christians?

Professor Marinowitz seemed to accept this as the crux of the lecture when he said that whether Christianity is or is not the best possible religion for the Bantu is irrelevant since it obviously is going to be their religion. So the question is, will the Bantu make of it? A learned Frenchman recently wrote to *Le Monde* (Paris), "Is it not true to say that the majority has been Christian; rather, he claimed, has Islamised Arrianised? Miss Mair failed to convey the impression that the same may be happening to Christianity in Buganda."

The lecturer was investigating missionaries, or anyone else. She appeared on the platform as a scientific student, and lived up to it by avoiding prejudice and bias, contenting herself with cold dissection and scientific analysis of the subject so far as she had been able to study it. Further, although her initial stay in Buganda was brief, she has got to the roots of the problem in many ways, and sees what some missionaries and administrators have hardly grasped—that we do not yet know where this evolution is leading us. Christianity, she considers, is even more evolutionary in Africa to-day than it was in Palestine two thousand years ago.

Limits of the Old Religion.

Miss Mair opened with some remarks about the old religion that satisfied her audience—which, as far as the University of London Anthropological Society was concerned, for instance, at the time of the first British Empire, the first steamships arrived in 1875, the influence of the spirits had no effect on general morality." This was vigorously challenged in the ensuing discussion, but the challengers had not sufficiently noted the qualification which she made at the end that "this restricted nature of spirit control was due to the advanced state of political development" with the Baganda. Had she done so? She could not, in information given to the religious habits of those other tribes. For this very reason the Baganda, while disappearing in the investigator in this respect, appear to have been a particularly good subject for her investigation of the reactions of the Baganda to Christianity. In past fifty years may give a clue to the reaction of other tribes when they, too, are less backward, though in most cases, by getting in at all, cause a reaction. Christianity may mould more deeply than is however, problematical.

The old religion, its unobtrusive, is not dead. It is probably called to when things go wrong, but it exists and is invoked. "A fact as we have heard before, after the break-up since the World War, is wrong," said Mr. Cullen Young in the discussion, "so do Natives have family differences—spirit worship?" A fine description of which the living and the dead are consulted. Even to-day the Royal Family of Buganda and people in motor-cars some fifty years ago consist of spirit propert. The essential part played by the

religion in the lives of many is not what, although partly hidden, is beyond the control of the individual. How the former this affect their attitude to Christianity, especially the accepted religion on the land to-day?

Persistence of Belief in Magic.

Following her own research, Miss Mair deduced that "the Bantu believe in magic as strongly as do the Basques, and no amount of logical argument will dissuade them from it, as they exist, like wild animals, without whom the people must go to help, and there will exist until a sufficient time is past. This belief seems to fail as the Bantu come in contact with the existence of magic." Yet Christianity did not deny, or the order of events could never have existed. It is modern, very modern, Christianity that denies it. Yet Christianity is, nevertheless, accepted as a pre-existing condition; the Christian idea of "Ask and it shall be given unto you" appeals, the considerable link with the old religion and its attendant beliefs. This, however, does not suffice to explain why the Baganda have given so universally to Christianity, and on this point Miss Mair said, "I think that this may require a technique other than that of the old apologetics, but as I see it, it is the hope of heaven that has drawn them, a far more attractive scheme of the future life than they had before."

Again, she continued, with their acceptance of Christianity simple, the old traditional moral code remains. It is a good matter. She gave one example that a Roman Catholic priest may take away a convert's wife if he takes a second wife, and the convert becomes a bad risk to his passport to heaven, but it prevents the priest's action because he holds it to be unjust.

Old men readily make a new alliance, according to her, with the old religion's belief in the right authority in the community of its rules, but "it cannot be said that a state of real

Marriage in Theory and Action.

As regards marriage, in this attitude to marriage, regulations into Africa thought were given to her, that in Europe alternative exist and releases have been sanctioned. In Baganda the practice of divorce has the day out of form, the whole idea of marriage, and now divorce, is unknown to all. The result is that when a wife leaves her husband there can be no return for the bridegroom, who has a tendency to turn bride into regular concubine, as it is sometimes inaccurately called. Also, since a man cannot get back the bride price legally in most cases, he often resorts to sorcery to do so. This kind of action does the same to retaliation. Still further, it definitely encourages irregular unions and license to marry.

In fact this was also a common case in Christian teaching, ceased to concentrate so much on the aspects. In other ways, notably the altruistic side, neighbourly love, the desire for social good, he is sure, impresses help in the church, though with the society is now passing; the increase in individualism of making money by individual effort, spending it on individual desires. As regards the marriage, we have been largely concentrated too much on the material side of what constitutes a marriage, without realising the social side.

A lack of a detailed statement description of the old mission has followed out Dr. Firth, who presided rightly to the little that he could add value. It was, however, notable that despite the very enormous financial and personal advantage of the Baganda, a highly educated and highly educated class, the attitude of the man of the church was not quite comparable at all administered. In the old days, when there would have been a large number of native converts, with be apparent, an income, a country house, a large inheritance, after the death of the head.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

WHY DISPLACE THE WORD "TRACKER"?

James Bell's comments.

To the Editor of *East Africa*.

After reference to Zambezian's letter in issue of May 1, I submit the thought that "spoorboy" is so good a designation that it is for anyone who follows sport. If your correspondent is displeased with the latter word, let me speak:

"Boys" has been used for ages according to the custom in animalizing followings, foot prints and the like are known as spoor, tracks and so on according to the custom in various countries. One could speak of a spoorboy or a spoorer or of a track follower, &c., &c., but it would certainly be strange to say that he who looks for signs is a "spoorboy."

Mofat, Johannesburg.

UNDOING THE WORK OF LIVINGSTONE

The Testimony of Mr. African.

To the Editor of *East Africa*.

SIR, FURTHER to Dr. Alice Venner's letter, Rhodes undid the work of Livingstone. His visits received by our man in the field were those of Native, Clements Markham, of Mafeking, Rhodesia, who has kindly written to advise me of the practice of wizardry. With that I am not concerned. But the following sentence is I think alluring and impudent. It is an entirely unsolicited testimony. "In our villages within the compound we are forced from our own lives to a degree unknown to our ancestors whom Dr. David Livingstone found in their dark ages."

Carterham, Surrey, England.

"EAST AFRICA" THEN AND NOW

Views of September from No. 1.

To the Editor of *East Africa*.

A new feature "East Africa" has added. Incidentally, it made the local press interested and I am surprised at the extent to which "East Africa" has moved with the times.

Five years ago, to my teacher back-said he very well, if the paper was uncommunicatively heavy, indeed too present to standards of taste, the editor, in May 1920, stated with a decided touch of pride of No. 11, a and 2 columns, respectively, and you, in saying that it was however in the best East African journal, ask whether I fear not that the even year of less subsequent and more frequent your roll still so quite says the successive improvement has had taken place? and I am, of course, wiser than some of the advertisers who have stepped out directly from the old days of the "old and the new" East Africa should make that they think about it. I hope I have got here to see that you will be in five years hence.

Lodges, S.A.

GROWING CRESTED COBRA TRACED

Big Black Snake with Red Coloured Head.

At the Edge of a Bushy Patch.

SIR, I think I have had the won't growled cobra, but I am not running after him now. In the grass is long and tall, within the fenced yards of a camp. Some time ago a Native saw him and a few weeks ago a piccanin heard some hissing in the water and reported very big black snake with all the top portion of his head red coloured about the slate. Times would go on in water at the same unusual beast.

However between the raining works food problems, four feet Gaham, not a six foot ordinary found and a half hour's work I have not much time at present and still I have had the gentle man. He is called *mundo* by the other Rhodesian tribes and is promised to kill within half an hour if he strikes. Now an offer of \$8. to point him and me to his skin undamaged and goes for him when alive was not rushed.

Although after many years in East Africa would not normally believe in living oaths of any Native, I do not say the Natives should report a snake totally different from the ordinary vipers with which they are so familiar.

Yours faithfully,

Nimchek in Tigrayaka.

DIGGER.

KENYA'S BIG GAME ATTRACTIONS

Some Hints for Potential Visitors.

By the Author of "Kenya."

SIR, Having read many articles in *East Africa* regarding game shooting expeditions in Africa, I say as a twenty-year-old Kenyan sportsman connected with the big game and business in the colony, say that Kenya, especially the Southern Masai country, is as fine a country in which to hunt as any part of East Africa.

The Game Department Report shows that the game there is increasing every year, and I know of no particular hunting area that distract in Africa in this way. As yet, however, most safaris in twelve days shooting and such it save eighteen lions. The country is very healthy; one often goes out in single and mosquito are rare. The area always remains in a state of park, and water is plentiful. You might know this job. A favourable factor is that one can get far into the heart of the country without approaching 175 miles from a road and then start your safari from road base camp.

The park boundaries are well marked up in the air. Most parties stay camp about days and do most of their hunting before noon or in early morning when the game is still, leaving camp about 1 p.m. and return at 6 or 7 p.m. when it is dark. Here are three things to do and one thing to avoid. Preparations for the safaris, the buying of rifles, getting in the drivers and attending to the booking of camps, is another of great import.

Many sportsmen are coming here for the season which begins in July and ends in October. The cost of March, April, May, one day shot, and many all the gear amounting to \$1000.

Kenya is a country of great beauty and

GAME v. CULTIVATED AREAS

"Selwyn Memorial Park" Suggested

The Future of East Africa

The last page of the book.

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

Tsimshian Territory, contains widely different kinds of weather and kinds of Natives and needs different game laws in various areas. The Acting Game Warden says that and his Rangers, being afraid because of their power and the popularity of their authority, do not use the letter of the law. It would be absurd if they did. I remember an Administrative Officer taking a Native to prison for six months because he killed a bushpig which was devorring his mare. I do not think such legal fanaticism still takes place.

Still, the law ought to be altered to serve several different game questions in the varied lands of Tanganyika. In the northern area, where game hunting parties come frequently, the existing game laws are good, but their enforcement regime attracts the attention of the few game Warden we have. In most of the other parts of the Territory game is not hunted, and as consequence he becomes a nuisance to the Native peasantry. No one man can say how extensive their depredations are. The Masai say the game eat their pastures, but parties from Europe often hunt in the Masai country and so help. The Bantu tribes of southern Tanganyika have the worst of it. They often shoot and hang cans all night which ties them for their work by day.

It would be a good idea to allow native hunters game licences at say 10s. p.a. To issue Natives indiscriminately with licences at 2s. would result in much trapping of animals and would be useless. Seven or eight years would see the game all driven in the innumerable patches of "veld" or scrub where Natives do not venture. I know tribes who would rather return round horseshoe courses than cross uninhabited bush. Tanganyikan African hunters are a little better about excursions into the blue, but even they would never drive the game into National Parks.

They would, however, keep it from near the
Afford facilities to importers, and they will respond by
buying license - getting the problem and supplying
it to an un-nourished race of agriculturists.
Their revenue and projected crops will increase.

Sir Sydney Camille Smith remarked last year that he found Tanganyika had plenty of game and no poachers. We also have plenty of qualified hunters African and European who are unable to utilize their abilities because at the present point of game reservation it is impossible to certain parts of the Territory to go along a banner of progress in efforts

From the well-trained and disciplined African ranks of the former German Army, it is arguable and to the Kivu's African Rifles who have found some fine riflemen who can be equal to Europeans in mobility in swamps and through the rain forest. To allow all Nations access to the world's gallons and industries by the free port of Kinshasa would be a good idea. It would be unwise to attempt to destroy such a valuable asset as a seaport in a country that is bound to be a launching pad in all directions. The professional hinterland in the Lake Tanganyika basin, with the communication links between the Lake and the Atlantic Ocean, will be a major factor in the future development of the Congo.

I know personally, will always longer in my memory as the name of intemperate and grossly unmanly conduct. Yet he was a professional hunter.

For those who advocate National Parks in the Amazonia, I would suggest that the present Selon Reserve should be renamed the Selon Memorial Park. It has only two days' motoring from Pará-Salvador in the dry season, which is the only time anyone would enjoy traveling through it. The Rio Juruá and Rio Purus meet in it, and its wild and rugged beauty, as seen by Schomburgk, would be a fine example of Amazonia. He also noted the number of species of the different thin-leaved, bipinnate, and involucellate ferns, antelopes, hills and forests, lakes and streams, as the scenery. The Selon Reserve is larger than any National Park in America, and most certainly has not nearly so wonderful a variety of wild animals.

Mohor,
Lancayka Territory. Yours faithfully,
RUEHL

THE PASSING OF THE OLD GUARD

Can N. Rhodesia Find more than Five Good Men?

To the Editor at "Kirkland Times"

SIR.—The interesting sketch of the passing of the Old Guard in Northern Ontario has made me wonder if, in view of the recent economy, this is not a very opportune time for creating the number of Provincial Commissioners even more than has been proposed.

When Provinces were created they were simply the old Districts under new titles, and remained the same in number, name. It is now proposed to reduce them to five. Why not five? (1) North-East; around Fort Jameson; (2) Central; all the railway line; (3) Mzozto; and (4) Northern; the remainder of the western side. It is all the territory in Northern Rhodesia can do to handle the eleven P.G.s, and if they are to have more power delegated to them—which seems a sound idea—they ought to be first-class.

YOURS faithfully
NORTHERN RHODESIAN

POINTS FROM LETTERS

In this review of Mr. Carver Wells's recent book on the Swahili I commented on some gems of spelling. I will present one more with one to dress up the Swahili words. The form of "Ms. Mousiri" may be patriotic, but in it is certainly bewildering in its novelty. Another name of the author who described the Wemba Bushi language as "The Gheetah McCool." As your editor says Niboko "might say" Missouri, Missouri.

SIR STEWART SYMES LONDON

TO-DAY'S MEETING OF THE FREE TRADE UNION.

At a meeting of the East African Group,
Sir STEWART SYMES, M.P., of Hengwryd,
will speak on the Territory at the meeting
of the East Africa Council on the 17th or 18th Sept.
as well as on the interest in the East Africa artificially
created. Tea will be served at a number of
the stations.

THIS YEAR'S EAST AFRICA DINNER

LORD LLOYD, Sir Basil Blackett, and Sir Philip
Lester will be the chief guests at this year's
Annual Dinner to be held at the Royal Hotel,
London, on Friday, November 11th. Applications for the election of Hon.
and Vice-Presidents, and for election to the
various Committees, should be sent to the Secretary,
Royal Engineers at H.M. Eastern Africa, London,
or to the Director and Information Officer, General Staff
Headquarters, War Office, London, S.W.1. Members of the
Association will be admitted to the dinner at 10/- and to

THE PAN-AFRICAN MEDICAL CONFERENCE

More About the Dar es Salaam Meeting.

Some little time ago we referred to the enterprise of the Tanganyika Branch of the British Medical Association in holding a Pan African Medical Conference to take place at Dar es Salaam early next year. We may learn more details of it when it is sent to the Sultan or to the West African Colonies during regional meetings of these chapters, or regarded as not yet having arrived the usual sufficient importation to cause the more remote states of Africa to expend their funds on the study of representative N.A. of course, understandable that the amount must be fixed at present while awaiting the necessary restricted sum. The same when such meetings become annual or semi-annual, it is intended to expand the scope. In the present case all possible support is given by the Tanganyika Government.

With regard to our comments on omission from the agenda of any other than Doss to be held in Dar es Salaam, that the demand of these gatherings is for some particularly interested states to have a table and a paper upon it; Dr. Leakey's desire to have a local doctor has secured a knowledge of the disease in great advance in medical terms insurmountable difficulties do, and the experts chosen have been kept those within the ranks of English and American doctors which we know the most authoritative source of new facts, precautions and with the dangers of the transmission of yellow fever, this being a direct result of the recent League of Nations Health Conference in Paris. China. We have good reason to know that members of the Tanganyika Branch of the British Medical Association have copied our comments on the spirit of research and friendliness and that they are entitled to any suggestions from non-medical and African men with these other experts before anything will be done to assist in the usefulness to our country.

WINGS OVER AFRICA

MR. ROY TUCKETT'S NOTES

EAST AFRICA is a land of some of the wildest variety kinds. It is a land of savannas from the ends of which great herds of antelopes, zebra, and other game, springing from the ground, are moved by different days long seasons; is a land on which to shoot fallen films, sometimes anterofiles and sometimes merely pictures; as the background of a travelogue, and in other ways. But in most occasions the picture has been a travesty of the real thing.

In "Wings over Africa" Mr. Roy Tuckett has now produced a most interesting descriptive picture of the air journey from London to Cape Town, and the shots of East Africa during the most prominent features.

After brief notes on the departure from Croydon, Liverpool, Bristol, and Cardiff, the story begins with a flight down the Nile, beginning pictures taken a short time above the water, which show the crocodiles, the settlements, the animals, and the birds. An artistic graphic idea of the elephant was added, and a large elephant which have been shot near Sennar. At Cairo came air route, probably the first, which the machine goes to Kisumu with its stories of the lake steamers, and then Nairobi. Much the next stage provides many fine pictures of Africa's highest mountain, Kilimanjaro, and the many beautiful plateaux spilling down the mountain-side. When, further south, huge herds of big game are passed, the pictures are introduced in close-ups of lions, elephants, giraffe, antelope, and other animals. And so across, through Lake Victoria and Cape Town, where comes an account of the conclusion of the flight, from London to the Cape. And so, in order to follow a further report, I will omit that information, we hope to be authority with a copy of "A quota picture," and a continuation of Captain Tuckett's story.

MR. LEAKEY ON HIS WORK AND PLANS.

"Densest" or "History" Population.

Dr. L. H. Leakey delivered an intensely interesting lecture last week before the Royal Anthropological Institution on "New Evidence of the Antiquity of the Levallois Forms of Aurignacian and Mousterian Culture." There was a large and learned audience, and to do justice to the lecture one should have been among the learned. As however, that qualification is lacking, grave injustice would be done to Dr. Leakey by unintentional injury to his few general impressions can be afforded here. There is, however, no doubt that the audience agreed with Miss Eaton Thompson on the basis of the conclusion that she was completely correct in her view that he has established his sequence of events.

The lecturer avowedly insisted that part of the Old Valley around Lakes Victoria and Edward, and a vast area extending beyond them still are, by the results of his expedition, to give his report for the Royal Society, distributed by his colleagues, emphasis that all the claims achieved were to the credit of the team, and not to any individual.

A new point of contention which can now be considered established is that the Aurignacian and Mousterian cultures antedate the formations of the R.R., which, politically speaking, was formed comparatively recently and still roughly. As for their date, Dr. Leakey did not estimate it, but it is at least 100,000 years, he said, and thus checked himself. "Now I am not going to say it, but it was a very long time ago from the human point of view." Even if he disappointed, was probably unimportant.

He came off the point that he had been lucky in finding what he wanted to find, the flintier, flaked ware, and denied its importance. He asserted that, on the contrary, he had failed to find what he wanted to find, and what he had went out to find but, on the other hand, he had found something of far greater interest and value than that which he had unnecessarily sought.

Asked as to the possible density of population those early days, Dr. Leakey said that he believed probably there was not much, if any, really inhabited land, but that the savannas, Gorge tools in evidence, no heavy soils with a sparse population. He had found early man's discarded tool as rough as it got, blunt, and used another piece of material which would not take long to make. Also, one of his guides, the aborigine sportsman had a fair amount of time on his hands for such work. These tools were found, if it is true, in colossal quantities, but the aborigine is very bad, as in those early cultures had to live where there was water and an adjacent abundance of fruit, and the relics now discovered might have been left during a period of ten thousand years, so there was no sense proof of a dense population.

The lecture was illustrated by helpful slides, with the hunting exhibitions given, they were particularly helpful to the untrained, and by specimens displayed on a table, was good fun from him after the lecture, that he is going to resume his explorations, and it is anticipated that he may investigate the Rukwa area in Tanganyika, which is important for archaeological.

KILL: or BE KILLED

by MAJOR
W. ROBERT FOTAN

He's packed his book with lively stories. — *News Chronicle*: "Major Fotan has written the best book on hunting which has appeared for many years. Every page is full of zest. It may well be that Major Fotan's book will become one of the classics of a sport which is all too quickly passing away." — *Morocco Post*. — *Illustrated 18-*

HIDDEN AFRICA by ATTILIO GATTI.
With 60 illustrations. 18/-
The happening to come to life in a fascinating incident in fiction. — *Star*.

AMONG CONGO PIGMIES by PAUL SCHEBESTA.
Extra illustrations. Field.
One of the most interesting books of exploration. — *Everyman*. Illus. 18/-

HUTCHINSON & CO. (Publishers) LTD. London, E.C.4

Some Statements Worth Noting.

Institute 1930 Norther Rhodesia at present contains fully 12,000 elephants probably many more. — *Sir S. Littleton*, in *The Field*.

"When I was in England I was asked for news of Kenya, and I spoke with tongue of good report." — *The Hon. W. H. Wright*, speaking *Natives*.

"We can do little to remove superstition among Natives but East Africa is to educate the children and give the more occupation." — *Mr. C. Strickland*, speaking *in Bath*.

"There were more cases of leprosy today than were tried by the British Parliament and the American Senate at a low estimate they number 500,000." — *Lady Simon*, speaking *in the City Temple*.

"Two years ago the world ended leprosy's torment at Kigezi, and only twenty-three patients remain. It has two hundred and five." — *Rev. W. W. Cash*, D.S.O., addressing *the Church Missions Society*.

"Gold producers in Kukumbeza are paying compensation ranging from £10 per acre, regardless of the condition of the soil. The best coffee farm in Uganda now worth that in fact." — *Colonel Heath*, R.A.M.C., before *Kenya Farmers' Association*.

"Those who favour a change over, gradually or suddenly, to a system of direct taxation must await return to more stable conditions, and then take that into their own hands." — *Captain H. H. Ward*, M.I.C., addressing *the Nairobi Chamber of Commerce*.

"The missions in Uganda are the 'dew-boy' like the small African boy who pushed ahead of the long train of porters in early morning, stirring the tall forest grass till it discharged its heavy dew on his shivering back." — *Miss Emily B. Huntly*, in the *'Kangaroo'*.

"The value in not too advanced cases of leprosy of injections of a soluble form of the active principle of camphorogae and hydrocarbons oils has now passed beyond the realms of controversy." — *Sir Leonard Rogers*, addressing *the British Empire Leprosy Relief Association*.

"A Mombasa man sent a letter last week addressed to 'The Standard Herald, Zanzibar', at duly addressed to the Isle of Slovens, where the brainy post office officials wrote in red ink: 'Trunk of S. Salaam.' After leaving the Tanganyika post office reached us via Mwanza, Bukoba, and a few days later, but it did get here finally." — *The Standard Herald*.

"British Somaliland has no railways or ports; the administrative side bases its judicial system on those of East African Colonies. If disputes with Chinese traders there is no show kept by a European but it can refute the charge of being out of date by pointing to an Admirable instance of this sort." — *Mr. John Parkinson*, writing *in the Standard*.

"All those who are now convinced that a large and growing proportion of the settled community share our view that a modified form of monarchy is demanded, add to any alternative system suggested, but we do protest most emphatically against the suggestion and tactics adopted by those who are trying to impose their views on the people of Kenya."

EAST AFRICA'S

WHO'S WHO

153. Mr. Andrew Blacklock Massie.



Copyright East Africa.

Few members of the British commercial community of Tanganyika Territory are better known or more popular, or have had a wider range of different spheres of life than Mr. Andrew Blacklock Massie, President for 1933 of the Tanzanian Mining and Engineering and Construction Company, Ltd., and Stevens Stores, Ltd., of Dar es Salaam, and Tabora, Honorary President of the Caledonian Society of Tanganyika in 1932.

His commercial training was received with the Hudson's Bay Company, which he served in Canada for four years. Then he decided to go to South Africa and had been four years farming in the Orange Free State when the War broke out. He joined up immediately, and after serving through the South African Rebellion and the German South West Africa Campaign, he came to East Africa and the South African Mounted Rifle Corps, with which unit he did a good deal of action in the field.

In 1920, in company with his brother, Colonel T. W. Massie, and Mr. L. G. Colclough, he returned to Tanganyika with the intention of prospecting, only to find the country so largely a mining one, so struck with the difficulties of prospecting with hardly any tools in the way that they decided to set up as merchants and general dealers. The partners however, however, had very little capital, and so had interests in gold, mining and

PERSONALIA.

Mr. G. W. Teles has arrived home from British Somaliland.

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

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

Lord and Lady Phillimore have returned from France to Copped Hall, Henley-on-Thames.

Mr. F. O'Rourke, American engineer, was discovered dead on the shores of Lake Nakuru in maize fields.

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

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

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

Messrs. H. E. Carmel Robinson, H. Thompson and P. S. L. Fox-Pitt have been appointed members of the Nairobi Municipal Council.

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

Mr. R. J. Muntop has been appointed an unofficial member of the Tanzanian Legislative Council during the absence of Mr. R. H. Wiggin.

The Hon. Rupert C. Beckett, father of the Dowager Lady Derniere, has been elected President of the British Bankers' Association.

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

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

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

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

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

The Rev. T. A. Bowie, long minister from the majority of Blantyre, was cordially thanked for his long and valuable services. Mr. J. Masfext has succeeded him.

We regret to learn of the death in southern Rhodesia of Dr. G. H. Hart, who was widely known in Nyasaland and Portuguese East Africa.

Major W. C. Roman, who has served in Kenya and Southern Rhodesia, has written a book of his experiences of big game hunting in Africa and India.

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

Wing-Commander W. C. H. Cookes, D.S.O., M.C., who has been mentioned in the diary, has served in East Africa and also during the Campaign in H.M.S.S. "Chameleion."

Mr. R. D. Neary, the Chairman of the Yala branch of the Natural Miners' Association, with Mr. H. T. Betheridge as Vice-Chairman and Mr. F. Coulter as Hon. Secretary.

Lord Govt., whose interest in East African affairs will long be remembered, left, exclusive of red estate, personal estate valued at £45,751, of which £14,445 in Great Britain.

Mr. J. Hillson, Assistant Civil Secretary of the Sultan Government, who is on leave pending retirement, has gone to the Sudan in 1931 as Lecturer at the Gordon Memorial College.

Miss H. M. O'Byrne, O.B.E., Chief of Customs, British Somaliland, is shortly to retire after no less than thirty-two years' service in that Protectorate, which she has recently visited.

Lieutenant-Colonel H. Marshall Hale, M.A., has been elected an honorary Vice-President of the Rhodesia Pioneers' and Early Settlers' Society, which has its headquarters in Bulawayo.

Mr. R. E. Shott, who has been secretary of the Victoria Falls and Transvaal Power Company since 1924, and has served the company for the past twenty-one years, has been elected a director.

Congratulations to Mr. George Hartwell, of Bulawayo, son breaking even time for the 100 yards for the first time in the history of Rhodesian sport. He did 10.15 recently. May he do it again in the South African championships.

RIGBY

BY APPOINTMENT TO
HIS MAJESTY KING GEORGE V

SHOT GUNS & SPORTING RIFLES
OF QUALITY, WORKMANSHIP, RELIABILITY & ACCURACY

DOUBLE BARRELED RIFLES IN .470, .380 & .275 BORES.
MAGAZINE RIFLES .416, .380 MAGNUM & .275 H.V.
HAMMERLESS EJECTOR GUNS IN ALL BORES.

SEND FOR FREE ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE

43, SACKVILLE ST.
LONDON W.1.

RIFLES

MAY 18, 1937

EAST AFRICA

Mr. C. J. L. Jones, chairman of the Elder Boys' Club, Nairobi, has invited members of the British Association to a barbecue at his residence on May 25, or other, in the vicinity of Nairobi, to mark Armistice Day.

The Hon. Mr. H. S. Vane, third son of Lord and Lady Amberstoke, and Miss Gertrude Dunlop, youngest daughter of the late Mrs. James Dunlop, mother of Mrs. Dunlop of The Belds, were recently married in Nairobi.

Miss Isobel Lamberton, the Northern Rhodesia girl, returning from East Africa in January, will no doubt recall that last year I was awarded the Albert Medal for gallantry when bathing in the Zambezi when attacked by a crocodile.

Other recent marriages who have either arrived home or are expected shortly include Mr. R. W. Edwards, Robert Williams and Company; Mrs. Ian G. Stevenson, Mrs. Hall and her two sons, and Eddie Powis, of the Lakeside, A. E. F. Wicks.

We regret to record the death of Weymouth on Saturday of Mrs. Agnes Stone, wife of Mr. K. G. Stone, the Kenya Senior Commissioner, who is now home on leave pending retirement. Mrs. Stone was a sister of Mrs. D. J. H. Sedman, of Zimbabwe.

A marriage has been arranged and will take place shortly in Nairobi between Mr. Michael Ussher of Nyeri, son of the late Captain Nyeri and U.S.A. D.S.Q., and Mrs. Ussher, and Miss Mary, eldest daughter of Colonel F. H. Lopez and Mrs. Lopez of Sotik.

We are glad to hear that Colonel Charles Paterson, C.B.E., who recently arrived home by air from Kenya, and who has since been laid up in his flat in Cranley Mansions with a severe attack of malaria and dysentery, is now making rapid progress towards recovery.

Mr. Gerald Morris, senior Hydraulic Engineer to the Uganda Public Works Department, has been appointed by the Nairobi Technical Committee to investigate the possibility of obtaining water for the Uganda capital from a subterranean source, and making an aerial survey of available places.

FARLOW'S
**THE ANGLING
SPECIALISTS**

ESTABLISHED 1840

SOLE MANUFACTURERS
IN THE
UNITED KINGDOM
OF
HEAVY
SEMI-INVISIBLE
GUT

Experts in all Fishing Supplies

Catalogue No. 11
11, PANTON STREET
HAYMARKET, LONDON
S.W.1

We deeply regret the loss of the elderly man in Mombasa last week. Mr. James Anderson, now Director of the Director of the East African Research Station at Mombasa, who had expressed sympathy on his bereavement.

The engagement is announced of Mr. C. B. Phillips, formerly Tuberculosis Officer and author of 40 Upper George Street, W.1, and Miss Mabel Wall, daughter of the late Mr. and Mrs. James Wall, a niece of Mr. and Mrs. G. V. Head, Messrs. North Road, Brighton, Sussex.

Major G. H. "Andy" Anderson has arrived from Britain having journeyed through front Nairobi to Suhungwala. The former pathologist, we understand, expects that, to use his own words, "it is more dangerous motorizing down roads to Suhungwala than from East Africa to Scotland."

Dr. A. Kinghorn is busy acting Director of Medical and Veterinary Services in Northern Rhodesia, Mr. G. Stokes, Acting Commissioner of the Tanganyika Province, Mr. G. Shipton and Mr. C. B. Jordan, of the Royal Veterinary College, members of the Northern Rhodesia Legislative Council.

Major Gen. J. W. G. D. M. for the Rhodesias, has also visited Livingston, known to us as "the Devil's Town" for the last half of the May and June. He also invested in the new Hotel H. D. O. D. M. as D. G. S. M. and the new Hotel S. C. S. D. C. S. D. B.

Arrived at Mombasa on May 15, from the just-arrived steamer "Liberator" from London, Mr. G. C. Storn, A. T. C. G. (B.M.C.), his D.G.M. for the Eastern Half of the M.V. D.O.D. He also invested in the new Hotel H. D. O. D. M. as D. G. S. M. and the new Hotel S. C. S. D. C. S. D. B.

The arrival of the steamer "Liberator" on May 15, from London, Mr. G. C. Storn, A. T. C. G. (B.M.C.), his D.G.M. for the Eastern Half of the M.V. D.O.D. He also invested in the new Hotel H. D. O. D. M. as D. G. S. M. and the new Hotel S. C. S. D. C. S. D. B.

We regret to learn of the death at sea near Mombasa of Captain Douglas C. Fitzherbert, of the Indian India Line. He was in command of the steamer "P. B. T. S." and came home on leave in the middle of the year. Returning to India in August, he has since commanded the s.s. "Kava" on the Indian/British service. He was 60 years of age and had served with the Indian Company since 1904.

Mr. A. G. Baker, a former surveyor-general of Kenya, and now in Nairobi, Herbert Baker, the famous architect, who painted several of the best murals in the Colony, and Miss Nelly Elizabeth Mabel of Seaford, Mrs. A. Graham, were married last Friday without any understanding in regard to the periodical visits of the bridegroom before a year from the ceremony. The two churches the minister between them, being made by car immediately after the first service, have been considered.

A PRINCE OF EXPLORERS.

The Duke of the Abruzzi and Ruwenzori.

In 1907, for the first time in the history of the Royal Geographical Society, the Society of Fellows knighted Edward VII's president at an investiture before the Duke of the Abruzzi, whom was not only a Prince of Italy, but a prince of explorers. It was King Edward, too, who suggested that M. H. Thomson, in his "Ruvenzo Range," should be renamed after his son, John, Duke of Abruzzi.

On Friday, July 13, we celebrated the memory of the Duke of Abruzzi, the great Italian explorer, in a simple service at the Royal Geographical Society. His Excellency, Sir George Grey, gave a short address, and the Duke's biographer narrated specimens of his work. Mr. George Grey said: "It is now known throughout the world that he was a man who had the power of inspiring others. He was a man who, to date, is unique, always ready to sacrifice his life for the cause he believed in. His leadership and unswerving courage were the secret of his success. His life was a gift of leadership and his powers of organisation. The variety of his accomplishments, from the Polar to the Equator, his unique understanding of earth and the mountains, a unique combination, as Prof. Sir George Grey said, that the man in a class by himself. As far as to President must have found a little hard variety, was his love for the emotional side of the work. He often referred to the Duke as 'one who in various and varied ways devoted himself to geography.'

Conquest of Ruwenzori.

In these columns we have been concerned with the East African aspect of his work, and that is primarily Ruwenzori, for he originally led, and promptly made a successful conclusion the first proper survey of the basin. This was an important date, as it was, as Sir Humphry Marsteller reminded us, for it was the completion of the Uganda Railway, and the British pacification of the interior, the two made such an expedition possible. This in no way detracts from the explorer's achievement: he was still the first being ready for judgment when it arrived, and his work was so good, that Dr. Noel Humphreys said that there has never been an equal material object lesson to make in it.

Restrictions of space compel cutting down the reminiscences of this hero to a few items culled from different sources. The Cuckoo appears rapidly receding, and the snows are vanishing. The year finds us on 350 days a year, and Ruwenzori will probably be the last green spot in Africa. The carriers on these expeditions have always been a liability, and the Duke has the best and greatest couple in his respect. They are only independent, like all mountain folk, and not dishonest. When they desert, even at great altitudes, they always carry off behind them the blankets issued to them. The base of Ruwenzori (also of Kenya) and of Kilimanjaro is about as big as Kent, but Ruwenzori, unlike the others, is not an extinct volcano, but a tree, though small, mountain range, with six, and massive, and about fifteen large peaks. A Ruwenzori massif is six times the Mayon, and multiplied twelve times in height.

Brief reference must be made to the Duke of the Abruzzi's great geographical enterprise in Somaliland. There he showed his skill, though not his courage, and it was thought that he went in 1922 to end his days, saying as he left Italy: "Do not look for me." He died there this year, and so far this man, who was the inspiration of modern Italy, and who achieved the conquest of the most Olympian mountains in the world, can rest assured in his own place among the immortals.

EAST AFRICA IN THE HOUSE.

PETITION TO KAVIRondo.

Sir ROBERT HAMILTON, M.P., former Undersecretary of State for the Colonies, presented a petition to the House of Commons, which was signed by seven Native Chiefs of the Nyanza Kavirondo Reserve, who pleaded for the Native Lands Trust. The diners intended to sell their lands for ever had been told that the owners of the Native authority, and that they had given up their lands as a native trustee, as many could not compensate them fully for lands taken. They asked that the speeches should not be made public, as the Government intended that by interdicting the speech, the Government would not be compelled to give up the introduction into the House of Commons of the bill, which was then pending.

FORTHCOMING ENGAGEMENTS.

JULY 18.—Sir Stewart L. Scott, Secretary of Tanganyika Territory, to address "East African Group of the Over Seas Lecture in London." "Some Impressions of Tanganyika," Victoria Hall, 10, Victoria Street, St. James's, S.W.1. At 7 p.m.

JULY 19.—Royal Empire Society Summer Trip. Address 8.00 for 8.30 p.m. Annual Meeting of Fellows of Royal Empire Society, Savile Row.

JULY 20.—Royal Empire Society's Friday Day Dinner. Prince George, guest of honour, Connaught Rooms, 8.00 p.m.

JULY 21.—Glossy Club meeting of Uganda Society, Scott's Inn.

JULY 22.—Sir Ernest Gruen to address London Missionary Conference in "The British Embassy in Kenya," Nairobi, 10, February Place, S.E.1.

JULY 23.—Colonial Service Dinner, Grosvenor House, 7.30 p.m. "Annual" Meeting of Royal Geographical Society, 8.00 p.m. Annual Dinner, Connaught Rooms, 7.30 p.m.

JULY 24.—East Africa Dinner in London.

COMING HOME?

They Make a Note of these Dates.

JULY 20.—M.G.C. v. West Indies at Lord's.

JULY 24-26.—Cheltenham Flower Show.

JULY 25.—Royal Tournament Olympia. (Ends June 30.)—The Derby.

JULY 26.—The Oaks, Epsom.

JULY 27.—Tropic of the Colour Horse Guards Parade.

JULY 29.—Cranleigh Cup.

JULY 30.—Royal Empire Society's garden fête at Hanworth Club, Feltham.

JULY 31-16.—Ascot.

JULY 17-18.—Aldershot Tattoo.

JULY 19.—Master Golf Championship, Heaton.

JULY 21.—England v. West Indies at Lord's.

JULY 22.—R.A.F. Display at Hendon.

JULY 23.—Grand Prix, Longchamps.

JULY 24.—The British Empire Trophy will be competed for at Brooklands on July 11. Hesley Regatta is July 5-8; and the "Varsity Cricket Match" is on July 10-12. East Africa is also about to commence, that the Royal Guards Party will probably be away a week earlier than usual.



Tranquill Sleep.

ENJOY sound peaceful sleep to-night, and every night, and rise refreshed and invigorated in the morning. The most certain way to ensure this is to drink a cup of OVALTINE® regularly just before going to bed.

OVALTINE® is made from malt, milk and natural sweet foods. Its rich nutriment soothes the nerves, aids digestive power, and enables you to have sound peaceful sleep.

OVALTINE
NUTRITIONAL BEVERAGE

Bringing Sound Natural Sleep.

"Smooth chocolate" and "Strawberry" and the British Empire are registered in U.S. Patent Office, Canada, U.K. and Australia.

MAY 18, 1919.

EAST AFRICA

DEATH OF COLONEL STATHAM

Tribute to Well-known East African Naturalist.

HERE have been two losses to the East African between Britain and the wild life of Africa. First, the leading trophy sportsman; second, the naturalist, historian and third, a well-known scientist. Colonel J. C. T. Statham, F.R.C.B.E., fell into the second classification. Twenty-five years ago he never fired a gun, and he was ten times more a sportsman than naturalist. We last met him in 1905, and he had then certainly become a naturalist-scientist though he still remained a gunner at heart.

His hunting prowess is known, especially in regard to the lions, but his hunting trophies of some of the game who have done miraculously valiant work in Africa, work that could only be done in the field, are providers of three-way pleasure. One for the museums but far, a long way down, that that Dr. Statham shone, and a third, death which has just occurred in India in the age of sixty, of the consequences of bees. When he disturbed while entering active on scientific investigation, will be glorified by the memory. Who knew him and valued his work.

He started as a sportsman, smooth-tongued first hear in India when he was eight, and he died, as I have said, as a scientist, with scientific interests removed from mere zoology—for no real "African" is ever a one-line man, all Nature is first for his hobby. In Africa he visited no less than seventeen territories, and is probably best known for his collection of Angolan snakes.

He was a Colonel of the R.A.M.G. being M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P. and served during the War in the Cameroons, Serbia, the Mediterranean and France. He died, besides his English decorations, the Legion d'Honneur, Croix de Guerre with palm, and Serbian and Italian decorations. He was elected a member of the Academy in 1902, and married in 1922 the daughter of Mr. A. A. Macquiste, K.C. M.P., to whom her honeymoon with him in having just flown from West to East

were the impossibilities another people, and they have been appointed to defend the settlers' interests. If Government have the power to do, insist on passing the Income Tax Bill when the Elected Members must bear responsibility of initiating it, so favoured its revision, or even its withdrawal.

At present there is no representative of the Elected Members to assist the settlers in their legislative difficulties. The Elected Members must be held responsible of initiating it, so favoured its revision, or even its withdrawal.

At present there is no representative of the Elected Members to assist the settlers in their legislative difficulties. The Elected Members must be held responsible of initiating it, so favoured its revision, or even its withdrawal.

IN FAVOUR OF INCOME TAX

Colonial Association of Kenya has strenuously advocated the introduction of income tax as the fairest and most equitable form of taxation, and trusts that it will lead to a revision of import duties, a balanced budget, and, in short, to further constitutional advantages. An import duty demanding official control of the finances of the country prior to the imposition of income tax was rejected.

AFRICAN SOCIETY WINNER

Tomorrow, Friday May 19, is the latest date on which applications for tickets for the African Society's dinner at the Tavistock can be received. Applications for tickets for the dinner, which takes place on May 25, should be sent to the Secretary, African Society, Nairobi Institution, S.W. together with remittance of cost of the tickets, £1.00 for members, or £1.50 for non-members. Already 100 applications have been received.

An English Car Kenya Colony



VAUXHALL VAUXLINE 26.3 H.P.

This Vauxhall Vauxline Special export chassis, with 26.3 h.p. engine fitted with special touring type Box Body, makes the ideal complete car for the touring Public by the Kenya Motor Car specialists.

PRICE IN NAIROBI £267

The Motor Mart & Exchange Ltd.
Nairobi, Nakuru, Eldoret, and Dar es Salaam

BLUNT CRITICISM OF ELECTED MEMBERS

"Muddled, vacuous, from Beginning to End."

COMMANDER F. J. COLEBROOK Editor of the *Kenya Weekly News* of Nakuru, in a bitter article criticising the Elected Members, wrote:

"Now, yesterday, the very news of good news—Colonial election. Elected Members from beginning to end have shoddy their campaign. Their haste to stampede the country, the slogan was started before defence forces were known about the financial situation, the election act passed right before above was read, the chance to go to the debates in the Legislative Council of making up their minds after hearing both sides of the case."

Their conduct came with complete lack of economy, their speeches were disjointed. Disengaged from their opposition gained now, in the principle of Income Tax law at the constitution, is now, no longer rights of people, since nobody can believe standards of the constitution had not provided an opportunity for the structure of the administration, which was brought down to earth in the debates in the beginning. Finally, the distinguishing point was reached, the decision in the Elected Members' party to take no position on the Income Tax bill, the bill to be passed without notice, the committee to take the bill.

The reason for this appears in the quote incoming members. The Government had succeeded to an immense extent that the alternative proposals should be submitted and that the Income Tax Bill should be submitted to the members of the Elected Members' party, a proposal which the Government had not done, that the bill was to be thoroughly bad and that the members of the party that was to submit it would be compelled to accept it.

ADVERSE TRADE CONDITIONS IN ZANZIBAR.

Decreased Values of Cloves and Copra.

ZANZIBAR'S Annual Trade Report for 1932 is dated February 1, 1933, on which we congratulate the Acting Comptroller of Customs, Mr. G. F. Drury. Unfortunately there is no page upon which we can congratulate him, for the year was a bad one.

The really adverse trade conditions were aggravated by the unusually low price of cloves and copra, the former falling from the value of Rs. 40/- per lb. to Rs. 30/- per lb., while increased spending power was naturally reflected in the imports which were the sturdiest in volume and value. But the latter fell in value since 1929, and in 1932 to Rs. 12/- per lb. The Hydrogen census clearly shows that the general economic conditions and the world market have been deteriorating during the year under review, and it is now less than a year since, while the situation seemed deteriorated, it was apparent to be improving and showing signs of recovery. It is difficult to account for this, but not according to the specified report.

The aggregate value of all imports and exports was Rs. 121,473,000, compared with Rs. 126,000,000 in 1931, and Rs. 124,240,000 in the preceding year.

ANTILEPROS MEASURES IN EAST AFRICA.

How the Work Is Progressing.

How leprosy relief and control work is progressing in East Africa is shown by the annual report of the British Empire Leprosy Relief Association.

In Kenya considerable development has taken place at Misambwe, on the coast, and at Kericho, where the equipment and accommodation have been improved. A new dispensary has been opened in the Lake Nakuru Reserve, where the disease is prevalent, in order that some information concerning incidence of the disease in the Nairobi and Lake Naivasha Reserves may be made, a medical officer is again surveying these areas.

The Association has utilized £500,000 worth of work in Uganda, where a survey has revealed 1,255 cases of the disease. It is thought, however, that the actual number is probably twice as great. During 1932 5,222 cases have been admitted for treatment, compared with 2,154 cases in 1929 and 2,71 cases in 1928. The work is progressing satisfactorily, but if the Association had more adequate resources to treat deal, more could be done.

In Somaliland, where the average yearly number of infections has been maintained at about 1,000, the larger proportion of new victims come from the Wett district. When the Secretary of the Association visited this area in 1930 he recommended that a leprosy survey be undertaken, to determine whether the Association has succeeded in the sale of a medical officer for five years. The difficulty is that the amount to fund it is still not available, so sufficient time has not been found.

Annual Colonial Conferences have been held in Portugal and their Colonial governments are in future to be held in Lisbon.

HINTS TO MOTHERS ON CARE OF BABY.

Isn't it amazing how mother love creates such thoughtful care of baby swaddled as between the minor tasks which make up the running of a home? Anybody that truly loves is so appreciated. That is why Steedman's little red book "Hints to Mothers" has become such an invaluable home guide in hundreds of homes all over the world. It deals so practically with every little ailment that mother feels safer when she has it handy. And in the case of accident or serious illness, it tells what to do while awaiting the doctor.

It is, in fact, the usual guide you would expect from the makers of those famous Steedman's Powders, the aperient made especially for childhood's years, from teething-time until fourteen. So safe - so sure - when you regulate the little bowel, banishing constipation and its attendantills, and keeping the blood clean and cool. You can buy a copy of "Hints to Mothers" awaiting you. Why not send a postcard to your John Steedman & Co., 272, Fulham Road, London, S.W.17.

TRADE TREND OF KENYA AND UGANDA.

How the Customs revenue of Kenya and Uganda has declined in recent years is startlingly shown by the 1932 Trade Report of the Commissioner of Customs.

Imports amounted to £1,241,000, or 88.1 per cent. of the total imports to Uganda. The gross customs receipts amounted to £100,640 and the net receipts to £60,000, an amount less than £10,000 less than in 1931, but £10,000 less than in 1930. It is, in fact, against this the net customs receipts have risen to £60,000 since 1924.

Of imports, 67.4 per cent. from the United Kingdom was against 50.3 per cent. in 1931, and the Empire, Japan showed the biggest increase, the other being rods of the whole. Chinese hand imports from the United States fell from £2,124,770 to £618.

The Empire took 88.5 per cent. of the total domestic exports of Kenya and Uganda, compared with 58.4 per cent. in 1931 and 74.2 per cent. in the United Kingdom's share being 30.2 per cent. Purchases by foreign countries amounted to 65.1 per cent. of the total exports, Japan being 1.1 per cent.

REVENUE FROM MINING.

The Kenyan Government has introduced a Bill to provide for mining revenues on new areas of additional expenditure that would be incurred in connection with the development of mineral resources in that country. The Bill provides that no holder of a prospecting licence shall be entitled to prospect within a proclaimed area unless he has paid a fee of £5, and for each exclusive prospecting licence will be granted land within a proclaimed area until the application is made in addition to registration and conveyance of the land by the holder. Following these, £3 for the first eight claim entries, £3 for the next four miles per annum for each entry, £2 for subsequent entries, £2 for a subsequently leased mining area for the first 300 square miles and £1 per square mile.

TUNG EXPERIMENTS.

In view of the experiments with tungsten made in East Africa and the South African Districts, the possibility of the country having an interest in recovering tungsten by planting tung trees in Southern Rhodesia continues to show promise. According to the government, 150,000 acres of unclaimed land in Samfya, between 2,000 and 3,000 feet above sea level, is particularly suitable for this purpose, and we shall await the results with interest.

GEBEL AQLIA DAM TENDER ACCEPTED.

The Egyptian Government has accepted the tender of Mr. J. W. Gibell for the construction of the Gebel Aqlia Dam. He is reported to consider that his firm's company within the next few weeks and proposed that this company shall have performed similar work and be financially sound. Mr. Gibell was formerly the agent for Messrs. Dorman & Spence and in submitting his tender gave an undertaking to form a company if the contract is allotted to him.



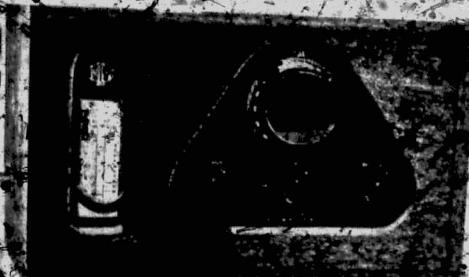
EAST AFRICA

over palm and pine

McMichael's famous line, coined to encompass the far-flung limits of the Empire, might appropriately be applied to the range of the McMichael Colonial Supersonic. From the arctics to the tropics it is known and appreciated as the ideal receiver for long distance band flying conditions. Not only does it "reach out" with unusual ability, it also brings in with remarkable clarity and faithfulness.

THE McMICHAEL COLONIAL SUPERSONIC

Designed to meet the needs of the world no other results this unique receiver over the ultra short wave band from 14.95 metres and extends to 1000 metres. It can literally "see" most distant stations on the world. There is provision for using the McMichael's unique aluminium waveband 36.250-350 metres where a strong local station is operating on this wavelength. Complete headphones cabinet of solid wood. This Receiver can, if advantage two screened Grid Valves, one Pentode, and one Triode. Troublesome plug-in Coils are replaced by an ingenious device which enables the user to change wavebands immediately and without fuss. Requiring only a short series and a short earth, the set will give superb reception and vigorous power. When general use of the 1750-1800 waveband (230-250 metres) the long waveband (900-9,000 metres) is required, we recommend the McMichael Duplex Waveband. Model #17. Pkt. complete, with the McMichael Duplex Waveband, weighs only 21 gns. Complete which has been specially designed for wavebands of 36.250-350



PRICE £15

(including valves)

EXTRAS

20 volt Battery 6s

Accu-Rhythm 11s

900-9,000 waveband

230-250 waveband

THE KING
CAUSES
McMICHAEL
RECEIVERS

McMICHAEL RADIO

Exham Road, Slough, Bucks, England.

Telephone: Exham 1365. S. P. O. 5532. J. 24444.

When writing to Advertisers mention "EAST AFRICA" and pay special attention

EAST AFRICA IN THE PRESS.

A MONSTER OF LAKE VICTORIA

PARTICULARS of a monster living in the shores of Lake Victoria are given by Mr. E. G. Wayland, Director of the Geological Survey of Uganda in the course of an interesting article in *The Uganda Herald* on the physiographical evolution of the Lake Basin.

Mr. Wayland writes that he recently was shown a piece of the monster which is called *kawata*. The only cut of the animal was struck in the Kavirondo country for a long time, where it was believed that, as at times it fights with crocodiles, pieces of its anatomy come adrift and float to the surface; when found, they are highly prized as charms of magical merit. The which the writer examined seemed to be lighter than boomerang voice of the *kawata* can be heard.

In the lake, Mr. Wayland adds, that he has seen many birds, but knows of no other explanation than the legend of the Natives that it is the voice of the

MORE ABOUT THE SPEED OF GAME

A FORMER editor of *The Field*, Mr. W. H. Maxwell, writing in *The Express* yesterday says—

The elephant seems to be the slowest animal. Commander Blunt charges at between 13 and 15 miles an hour. Mr. Maxwell, like District Officer F. M. May, in Sochani, Tanganyika, found Thomson's gazelle at 50 miles an hour, and estimates it the fastest animal in Africa. He estimates the speed of the greater kudu three miles an hour faster than those tried by Mr. Charles Maxwell. The ostrich probably runs at 30, while both Black and Rock agreed that the fakal stings at the same speed, and the lion. Buffalo charges at 35 miles an hour, or about 10 miles a second. Mr. Maxwell adds, obtain a standard of comparison we must remember that the cheetah is run at an average speed of 35 miles an hour.

Mr. A. C. LIDDELL, writing in *The Farmer's Herald* from Umtata, Cape Province, says—

On returning to the East African coast during the Campaign, I noticed that the blue sea water was crossed by a line of dark brown water. At the time, we were about a hundred miles off the coast, and were over two hours straining through this brown water before we came to the blue sea. I noticed that the sea we had gone past was full of sargos, rock vegetation, etc., and on inquiring from the captain I was informed that the dark water was produced by the sargos, and that a colour like that produced by the sargos had been sent to Waterwards, London, by the government of Africa, for testing, and that it was the best.

Furniture in Permanent Quarters are available in London. Over End Office for professional and Service men, 100 Newgate Street to let in a well equipped room. The Secretary, CONNAUGHT 0118, 75, Seymour Street, Whitechapel, Aldgate, E. 1. Write, choose & require. Next to telephone, Subscriptions £100 per annum.

MUSTAD FISH HOOKS

Largest Manufacturers of
Fish Hooks in the World.

O. MUSTAD & SON, OSLO, NORWAY. Established 1837.

PYRETHRUM FOR COFFEE CROWNS

For about two hundred years now there are now growing pyrethrum on their estates situated in the Kavirondo peninsula in the Lake Victoria basin, who add—

It is a fact that I have been providing about 70% of the world supply of pyrethrum, but it has now been found that one can be seen in town in Kenya, which is described in the market as mostly made up of flowering plants, and in the dried flower heads known as "kikuyu". It can be mixed with the pyrethrum flowers to make a good flower, which also does a sprig which is known as the "kikuyu flower", which is rapid and gives a strong smell. There is also an extensive field of pyrethrum in Uganda, and it is said that the country grows 2000 acres annually. The plants cultivated in Uganda usually produce a prolific crop of flowers, the kikuyu being omitted so that the yield is likely considerably exceeded that of the other species, which the Kenyan yield in countries where flowers only once a year.

MR. RIDEN BUXTON MEETS THE WANDEROBO

Writing in *East African Standard*, Mr. Riden-Buxton says, in the *Contemporary Review*—

When I first went into the country about this time, some who were in the service of the natives and I placed some telephones in the huts and the birds plucked the wires with their legs and figures. I saw them in the Kavirondo about twenty miles from the coast of Lake Victoria. This hut was of mud and the roof was covered with oil into which there were two little holes (one for illumination, the other for ventilation), examined all round, and when I went into the hut, the bird seemed to be singing and dancing. I was very angry from his bad behaviour, and took the bird along to another hut. He was impudent into his own hut, and I took him to another hut, and he was still impudent. Yet only half an hour to the same hut, and the bird was all right again, and was away.

NEW UGANDA NEWSPAPER ESTABLISHED

We have received by air mail a copy of the first issue of the *Uganda Chronicle*, established in Kampala by Mr. G. C. Tshumel, and edited by Mr. Tshumel, whose aim is to give an independent account of events in Uganda commercially, and to be a journal of principles and not the personalities of the day. It contains news and articles, and pieces of literature.

It is interesting to see that the Intercolonial Railway has sent from the African office to the newspaper Mr. J. H. Black, working in the *Engineering Department, Ministry of Transport*.

POWER IN
THE U.S.A.

Electric power
water communications

Gas power is available in many cases
but is often not available in factories or towns.

Various special tariffs for large consumers.

SYSTEMS: 3 phase 4-wire 50 cycles 415 and 240 volts.

GENERAL ELECTRIC COMPANY

THE EAST AFRICAN POWER & LIGHTING CO. LTD.



Made to beat the climate!

Nearly a hundred years of experience in the making of paint for East African use, has enabled the Torbay Paint Company to produce a material that withstands the prevailing conditions most successfully. A special East African Shade Card has been prepared, and will gladly be sent on request, together with further details of TORBAY PAINTS.

Illustrated
Booklet
"How
to Paint
Brick,
Wood &
Metal".
Shows
the
best
coats
of
Torbay
Paints
from
which
most
all
iron, and
other
work in the
climate."



THE TORBAY PAINT COMPANY LTD.
26, 28, BUTLER STREET, LONDON, E.C.2

FINANCE FOR GOLD PROSPECTORS

FINANCIALISTS who have no time to go to Africa and prefer to invest their money in safe ventures in East Africa are invited to apply to the author, with Box No. 24, East Africa, from whom they will receive full details of their collections or investments.

LUXURY SERVICE ROOMS

25 UPPER BICKNELL STREET, Finsbury Sq., London, E.C.2. Luxury Service Rooms, all fitted phones and running water; finest duvets beds; luxurious carpets and curtains. Few rooms "en suite"; service, electric light; valeting, breakfast, framing, etc. inclusive. Meals as required. Padd. 2522.

UNIVERSITY OF LONDON

AFRICAN LANGUAGES—Skilled instruction by European and African Teachers is available in Arabic, Swahili, the Erek, Hema, Suri, Yendi and other languages. Refreshing confectionery is served throughout. Messengers to and from Europe. Shipping Agents, Agents for American Railways, Army Secretaries, etc. etc. etc. Books and Stationery. Cables, "Africline".

ANYWHERE
ANY TIME
ANY DAY

FOR
MOTOR TOURS
OR SHOOTING SAFARIS

APPLY TO

MOTOR TOURS, LTD.

P.O. Box 50, Nairobi, Kenya Colony
Kenya's only known Travel Agents throughout the world
Motor Tours Ltd. are agents for steamer and railway lines

MOTOR THROUGH AFRICA



What you doing, Daddy?

Saving money, Sonny!!

Solidum protects all timber
from attack by White Ants,

Rot and Decay for years
to come, thus saving many
times its cost, rendering
expensive renewals and re-
pairs unnecessary.

Garages, Out-houses, Sheds,
in fact all wooden structures
will not decay if liberally
treated with Solidum.

SOLIDUM

The Wood Preservative
the Anti Destroyer

If your local Stores do not stock
SOLIDUM, write for sample to
THE SOLE MAKERS AND IMPORTERS—SOLIDUM
LIMITED, 25, FORDHAM-SIDGE STREET, LONDON, E.C.2

EAST AFRICA'S INFORMATION BUREAU

"East Africa's" Information Bureau exists for the free service of subscribers and advertisers during the Editor's aid on any matter concerning the general objects it is to contribute to the development of British interests in the East and Central Africa, and any information which readers are willing to give for that purpose will be cordially welcomed.

The Nyeri golf course has been extended to eighteen holes.

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

A young elephant was found within the *Domestic Fox* Portal in mail week.

102 wireless listeners' licences were issued in Southern Rhodesia during 1933.

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

A new type of leprosy immune from Panam disease has been discovered in Trinidad.

During March the record amount of 1,080 orders were sent by air from Nairobi.

Taxi-ticker stamps have been created on "The Jewell's" claim on the Lusaka goldfield.

It is stated that there are now 1,000,350 non-Catholics in East Africa, of whom 500 are Native priests.

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

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

Messrs. Finlay & Company who have tea products interests in East Africa announced a profit for 1933 of £10,558 and a 5% dividend on the Ordinary shares.

Disappointment has been caused by the announcement of the Government that it is not prepared to sanction expenditure on any new public debt during 1933.

Uniteday, Lindau & Company, who have branches in East Africa, recorded a trading profit of £43,818, compared with a trading loss of £8,570 for the previous twelve months.

Imports from the United Kingdom January totalled £160,057, against £117,000 in the corresponding month of last year. Imports during the same period totalled £51,932, against £60,022.

The United Africa Company, which has interests in East Africa, made a profit of £22,350 for the five months ended September 30, 1933, as against £21,620 for the whole of the preceding year.

The recent rise in base metal prices, London, has given cause for interest to the report that the re-opening of the Standard Mine near Linsaka, Northern Rhodesia, will be accompanied by a return of market conditions in its vicinity. The mine is owned by an English company.

On Empire Day, May 24, the young brooders programme will take the form of a dramatic tableau in an Jambiani with big Ben boming over, a crowd of traffic and cathedral town bells sounding on the evening air, seafarers bands, and ocean steadiers entering port, the whistle of trains of the speed along, and, finally, a speech in the House of Commons from the Prime Minister.

Petrol prices in Kenya have risen to 2s. Shs. 100/- in Mombasa, Shs. 150/- in Nairobi, Shs. 150/- in Nakuru, and 15/- per gallon. Electricity rates for power kerths have also been increased. Cotton piece has been imported into Kenya during 1932 amounting to 16,000 yards, and 30,800,000 yards in 1933. Of that total 3,500,000 interlocked 100 yards per yard, as against 15,600,000 yards.

Orange skins imported 440,000 after twin during March, of which 237,000 came from the Netherlands and 171,000 from Belgium. In the same month dried British carpets 6,700,000 weight rope under 100 feet in diameter.

Under a new Mining and Minerals Ordinance the following have been appointed Honorary Mining Wardens within the Japanese-controlled areas: Messrs. G. H. Haslam, C. E. N. G. B. V. H. Creswell, George, R. S. Watson and J. A. Park.

Japanese buyers have recently been imported into Kenya the parts of 600,000 complete with accessories, together with £7,38, for an English machine, £1,000 for a Japanese model and £1,450, that of the British being the largest. During the past four months, this year, the total value of trade with Kenyan companies, Chinese buying situations, has exceeded £1,000,000, which is an increase on the figure for the whole of 1933. Kenya's gold output for last year was valued at £6,000, about 7,000 oz.

Special displays of English Empire goods are to be made by British shippers during the week beginning May 28, and material for those interested in the newly Empire goods in their wares is being supplied by T. E. M. Trade Commissioner, the South African Board of Commerce.

Transvaal Diamond Committee has imposed a extra diamond made persons over the last two years of age resident in the district a rate of 10/- for six years old or over the purpose of providing additional funds towards the maintenance of the Transvaal Burdened Orphanage Hospital.

EAST AFRICAN STOCK AND SHARE PRICES.

We have received the following prices by telex from Nairobi:

	Last	Open	Close
E. & J. Lowry, Banking Ord.	28s. 2d.	28s. 3d.	
East African Gold and Silver 5s.	18s. 2d.	18s. 5d.	
Kakamega Mica	21s.	21s.	
Falklands (5s.)	4s. 2d.	4s. 5d.	
Kenya Co-operative 5s.	8s. 2d.	8s. 2d.	
Wachanga	7s. 5d.	7s. 5d.	

STOCK AND SHARE BROKER

CHARLES GAITSKELL

STOCK & SHARE BROKER & DEALER,
COMPANY PROMOTER, FINANCIAL AGENT

LATE MEMBER OF THE LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE
ARBITRAGE WITH PARIS AND JOHANNESBURG

MEMORIAL HALL

B. O. Box 640, Nairobi, Kenya Colony
Cable Address: "Gaitbell," Nairobi
Telephone: 12 Nairobi



DALGETY & COMPANY LIMITED

IMPORTERS OF
BARK, BUTTER,
CHEESES, COFFEE,
COPRA, FROZEN
FRUITS, GRAIN,
HIDES, MAIZE,
SISAL, HEMP, SONS
FALLOW, WOOL, ETC.

AUSTRALIAN, NEW
ZEALAND AND EAST
AFRICAN MERCHANTS

INSURANCE, FINANCIAL,
SHIPPING & GENERAL AGENTS

PASSAGE ARRANGED

EXPORTERS OF
BRITISH
EUROPEAN,
AMERICAN
AND
EASTERN
MERCHANDISE

PRODUCTS PURCHASED ONTRIGHT OR LIBERAL ADVANCES MADE ON CREDIT

CO-IRAS Box 29 NAIROBI (P.O. 96) ELDORET (P.O. 100)
HOTEL, 55-68 LEADENHALL STREET, LONDON, E.C. 3
Telephone: TOWER 3500 (2 lines)

Branches throughout AUSTRALIA NEW ZEALAND AND EAST AFRICA

Telephone: TOWER 3500 (2 lines)

Telegraph: "Drumet, Gest, London." Telephone: Oct 8755 & 9
MARSHALL & CO.
11, UPPER THAMES STREET, BLACKFRIARS,
LONDON, E.C. 4
WHOLESALE AND EXPORT
PAPER AGENTS AND MERCHANTS
Every description of Writing, Printings, Boards, Covers and
Stationery Papers

VALUATIONS and REPORTS
on Estates in any part of the Territory
Landed furnished by

H. MALCOLM ROSS, ALPA, F.Z.S.
Address: 4, King's Road, Chelsea, S.W. Sixth Edition
22 years East Africa. 7-year Plantation Department.
Canadian Enemy Property.

SUBSCRIBE NOW!

EAST AFRICA
Mr. G. G. Threlfall, S.L.,
London, W.C.

Please send me "EAST AFRICA" post
free for one year (52 issues), remittance
with issue dated and until
countermanded. Please 30/- being first
year's subscription.

HANSEATIC BANK
Dobbs & Carter, Agents

FULL POSTAGE

You haven't had all the News till you've read the Advertisements

Paint—
with an eye
to the future.

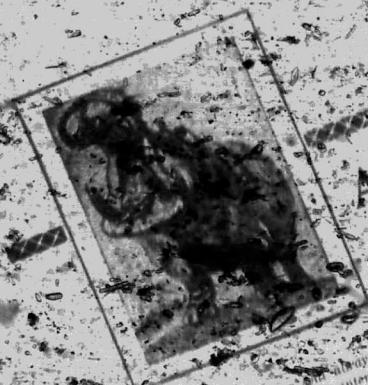
Protect the surface with Dixon's
Silica-Graphite Paint, and it is
good for 10 years without
repainting. Very economical.
Impervious to heat and cold,
moisture and acids. Successful
under great conditions.
Shows well and dries for cold
heat and boisterous

DIXON'S
SILICA
GRAPHITE
PAINT

Manufactured in London by

O. R.
AVERILL
LTD.

22, Duke's Place, Stamford St.,
Blackfriars, London, S.E. 1.



All interested

in
Kenya, Northern Rhodesia, Nyasaland,
Tanganyika, Uganda or Zanzibar
will find full information at the address given below.

H.M. Eastern African Dependencies

Trade and Mission Office
GRAND BUILDINGS, BISHOPSGATE, LONDON, W.C.2
(Entrance, Whitehall Street, Telephone: Whitehall 5701, Telegrams: "B.M.A.D.")



In fair weather the barkie may make good progress, but in other trials in the ocean's "ocean weathering" in the doldrums it stands becalmed; and in the storm it goes where the wind takes it, whilst the liner ploughs its steady course.

The advertising product, like the liner, has its own way, and directs itself. The methods of scientifically evolved selling appeal drive it forward and compel consumer acceptance, so that it passes unfeared through the calms & depressions and rides the economic storm.

It PAYS TO ADVERTISE

Bureau of the Institute of Incorporated Practitioners in Advertising in association with the International Bureau of Public Information and Marine Committee.

National Bank of India Limited

Registered in London under the Companies Act of 1865
on the 23rd of March, 1863

Established in Calcutta 29th September 1803

Bankers to the
Government in Kegia (B.E. Africa), and Uganda

Subscribed Capital	£1,000,000
Paid-up Capital	£2,000,000
Reserve Fund	£1,000,000

Head Office

26, BISHOPSGATE,
LONDON, E.C.2

BRANCHES	
ADEN	KABOOL
ADEN Steamer Point	KARACHI
AMRITABHAI	LARORE
BOMBAY	MADRAS
CALCUTTA	MANDALAY
CAWNPUR	NUWARA ELIYA
CHITTAGONG	RANGOON
COCHIN (India)	FUTICORIN
COLOMBO	ZANZIBAR
DELHI	
	EBOGRET KISUMU MOMBASA NAIROBI NATURU
	ENZEBBE JINJA KAMPALA
	DAR'S SALAAM TANGA
	Kenya Uganda Tanganyika Protectorate

This bank carries on business in all parts of the world, in countries like Australia and New Zealand, and also in America, Canada, South Africa, and in the British Colonies. It has branches in London, Liverpool, and Bristol, and in the principal cities of England, Scotland, and Ireland.

East Africa, May 25, 1933

EAST AFRICA

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

A WEEKLY JOURNAL

Vol. 1

Published Weekly

THURSDAY, MAY 25, 1933

Annual Subscription,
30/- post free

Six pence.



TRAVEL BY BRITISH SHIPS

BRITISH INDIA LINE

All bookings and full details apply

P. & O. HOUSE, 14, COCKSPUR STREET, S.W.1.
GRAY, DAWES & CO. LTD, LEADENHALL ST., E.C.3.
PRINCE GEORGE, HANKEY & CO. LTD, DOCK HOUSE, BILLITER ST., E.C.3.

SMITH, MACKENZIE & CO.

P.O. BOX 120, MOMBASA,

NAIROBI, KAMPALA, DAR ES SALAAM,
ARusha, Tanga, Lamu, Lindi.

GENERAL MERCHANTS.

STEAMSHIP CLEARING,
FORWARDING AND EXPORT AGENTS,
LAND AND ESTATE AGENTS.

SHIPPING YOUR GOODS AND BAGGAGE TO US
DUNLOP WAREHOUSE, FORTRESS FORK.

BAGGAGE CLEARED AND STORED
Tel. "MACKENZIE"

A.C. MAINS & BATTERY SETS

SHORT AND MEDIUM WAVE

SPECIALLY SUITABLE FOR

THE RECEPTION OF

EMPIRE

BROADCASTING

Conducted
to strict tropical
specifications
ensure reliability in any
part of Africa. Write for
detailed Brochure to

GRIFFITHS, McALISTER LTD.
WARWICK ST., REGENT'S PARK, LONDON, W.I.

SMYTH STEWART SYMES ON TANGANYIKA

COMPANHIA DE MOÇAMBIQUE

Head-Offices
London
Paris

100 LARGO DA BIBLIOTECA PUBLICA LISBON
3. THAMES HOUSE, QUEEN-ST. PLACE, E.C. 4.
53rd BOULEVARD HAUSMANN.



BEIRA

Is the Ocean Port of the Territory under the Mozambique Company's Administration, the outlet for Southern Rhodesia, Northern Rhodesia, Katanga, the Zambezi Valley and Nyasaland.

⁸ It has the monopoly of the import and export trade of the copper mines of Northern Rhodesia.

Over 200 steamship lines make regular callings at the Port, which has the most efficient and up-to-date equipment, permitting the maximum speed and security in the transit of passengers and cargo.

SIR STEWART SYMES ON TANGANYIKA

GRAPHIC ADDRESS TO EAST AFRICAN GROUP.

Tourist Attractions of the Territory.

SIR STEWART SYMES, Governor of East Africa, delivered his most graphic address to the members of the Oval Seas League last week. Mr. George Johnson, vice-president, said that the Governor was often charged with becoming too critical of his headquarters, but that no one could make such a criticism of Sir Stewart, who had shown himself to be the most incessant traveller in his Territory, in which, through the use of animals he had traversed about a thousand miles, amounting since his arrival two years ago.

That he continued the chairman of the group is evidence of His Excellency's determination to see and hear things for himself, of his friendliness, his accessibility, and his desire to direct and encourage all officials and citizens alike in a period of great anxiety. That perfect sympathy has been of real importance (in his head). There has not been much cracking of whip, but he has kept the wagon moving, even through the black cotton soil of stamp prices and the sandy drifts of budgetary difficulties, and always with definite landmarks in view. The arrangement of European and Native production, mining, shipping, road, government economy, and everything that the colony's taxable limit has been reached. Increasingly good feeling between Governor and Governor has resulted, and everyone who knows Tanganyika will agree that never since the British occupation has there been happier co-operation between all communities. (Hear, hear.) Yet Sir Stewart had no very happy heritage. At the beginning of the slump he took over a Government machine the operation of which was not immediately easier by the presence of an experienced, not to say contentious, hierarchy at headquarters. (Applause.) Some ink on extorting places. You feel I am embarked upon criticism, whereas I am merely quoting the considered opinion of Sir Sydney Armitage-Smith, the distinguished Treasury expert who was sent out to examine things on the spot. Sir Stewart started with everything against him, but I am confident that not even his meanness will enable him to hide from us something of the great progress that has been made in Tanganyika, even during the past two difficult years. (Applause.)

SCENIC ATTRACTIONS.

In the course of a splendidly delivered address of forty minutes, Sir Stewart Symes said—

"Coming from countries where anything subsequent to 1900 B.C. was not regarded as an antiquity, and from Palestine, where the temples were considered almost as a modern interlude, I was surprised at the neggess of Tanganyika, where anything which dated back fifty years was plucked out as very old."

Another outstanding impression was the extraordinary diversity of country. At Tanganyika, for instance, during most of the year you find the arid climate of a desert country, or a tropical Western Australia, but little more than twenty miles away as the crow flies, there is a land in the year of droughts and floods, far from the plentiful rains of the equatorial sun, extending to a country where there is not a single town. The Lake Tanganyika is the largest lake in the world, and its basin contains the Victoria Falls, the Ruwenzori Mountains, and various parts of the African watershed, divided expeditiously and ingeniously by the numerous rivers which, meeting in the land around

the lake, converge in the various rivers that pour into the Indian Ocean, to continue mainly north on the West African plateau, where some of the most extraordinary geological phenomena are to be found in the little tributaries along the Tanganyika border. Such suggests that it is a cross-trans-African equilibrium, and that their European progress has been largely by enthusiastic settlers.

Further West you come to the two gigantic mountain masses of Kilimanjaro and Meru. Books have been written about them. Mount Kilimanjaro is rather progressive, providing where recent developments in commerce, of course due to European enterprise. The scenes of these great gains are some of the most beautiful I have seen in my life. It has dashed through clouds, and a gainer of them of which might have been underneath the clouds would be a picture of the grandeur of the scene. On the other hand, the plateau is a picture of desolation, with the streams flowing down from the peaks in the fast, clear, transparent streams. The beauty of the scene is mainly due to which are largely settled by Indians, can be gauged by the number of tea gardens. (Applause.) By the way, the Indians have served as the turning point in visiting Dar es Salaam, who could make the trip to the coast in a day.

Very interesting to me was the Lake Rudolf, which is round a central peak stretching right across the northern part of the colony. It is the second largest lake in Africa, and is surrounded by mountains. On the west the peaks of the Chilamus range, sloping down to the waters. At low water time, the latter, looking down upon a hundred natural oases, which we saw twice, was being visited by wild Schelders, Finsch's plovers, and we saw the head of cane in the cane beds, up to seven thousand. It is the meeting place of game from north and south, and I have seen deer, antelope, and so on. I know it well that the water hole is dry, yet when they have seen them still through the grassy bush, which, knowing that the land of creation has already to continue to graze undiminished, the cattle can be seen to have come from Africa, which is only eight or nine days from London.

A FUTURE NATIONAL PARK.

Going west you cross the Great Rift, with wild game, which I hope we may one day constitute into the Masai Game Park, and reach Lake Victoria, with its long and western shore. From it you can drive along what is called the new 'Corniche Road.' Before long I expect that we will see many tourists travelling that road, riding hard, a member, as I did, as the car was not going along the French Riviera. Then south-west is Lake Tanganyika, a lake only in the sense that the Mediterranean is a lake, and as I read in the paper this morning, one of the deepest lakes in the world. I spent four most interesting days swimming and was impressed by the wonderful work which the White Fathers are doing in the villages round its shores. The southernmost point, Abukoma, is in Northern Rhodesia.

Leaving the lake, climbing ever westward, through and beyond West Africa, you come to the Lunda, with its banks of fertile soil, and trees. These are savannas, and the great elephant grass on which some big hundred elephants are now working. The diggings have passed before and lasted longer than anyone anticipated, a few years. Their propositions are only at their beginning, and I am confident that we shall hear a good deal more about Lunda goldfield in the near future.

The western boundary of the goldfield is Murchison, which is the northernmost arm of Tanganyika, and only nine days from London. It is situated in an open valley, a fine country, which is being developed as coffee estates. Whether they should look south or north for their communication is, I think, still an open question, though as an area, most interesting mountainous region, in which Turkana is the centre. There is a road between two villages, and the machine cannot ever be enabled to look down into a dark crater lake below, 1,500 feet deep, of the sort of place which it is hard to imagine would be ringed by twenty hills.

Tanganyika is the centre of some of the fairest country in the Territory. It has a progressive population, which have superseded bushmen, that these hordes are so small that it is a mistake to do the same. So the people are the work which they would have to do to earn their living, and so forth. The Southern Lunda is another of the great valleys, commanding visits towards

the great salt lakes. Murchison and Lake Edward, which are among the most southerly islands in Africa, and the lake of which is

PENAL ADMINISTRATION IN THE COLONIES.

WORK OF HOWARD LEAGUE FOR PENAL REFORM.

and the Labourer's Protection.

These two documents have been issued by the League, which affirms "not all that is said in truth for the people under their control is likely to be believed." There is still an urgent need for the League to do what it can to bring its recommendations for penal administration into practice.

The Native criminal, whether a hardened offender or a first-time delinquent, must be shared in the process in which scientific investigation, classification, and treatment of crime has made possible.

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

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

Recognising these facts, the Howard League for Penal Reform, a voluntary association, established in England for many years, specialising in a particular department of administration, studies experiments in that sphere of work, educating public opinion, maintaining a Parliamentary interest in penal reform, supporting official policy when it is in line with it, attacking it when it is reactionary, striving always to make criticism constructive, has established its organisation by calling to its assistance a special advisory committee on Colonial Penal Administration, and has been fortunate in finding the service of men and women with practical experience and knowledge of conditions in various Dependencies. This committee has at present representatives from our correspondents in British West Africa, Jamaica, Trinidad, Ceylon and Palestine.

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

(1) The establishment of a Standing Advisory Committee on Penal Administration at the Colonial Office to co-ordinate the work of the judicial, police and prison services in the Colonies and Mandated Territories and to evolve a consistent policy for all our Dependencies having regard to local conditions.

(2) The provision of a Court of Criminal Appeal consisting of three members, each major, for each Colonial group of Colonies.

(3) The development and extension of the principles embodied in the Colonial Order in Council relating to the abolition of corporal punishment for children and young people and the substitution of educational methods, reformatory and administrative methods as well as better legislation.

(4) The reform of the law and, in particular better legislation, more stringent regulations and the protection of young indulged criminals.

(5) Reorganisation of all local and central penal institutions.

The League endeavours to promote this policy by a number of different methods, among them:

(a) The collection of a large amount of existing statistics from local and foreign official sources.

(b) The study of new theories and experiments in penal administration in our own colonies and in those of other Colonial Powers.

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

(d) The promotion of legislation and of questions to Ministers and the discussion of Parliamentary bills at through the Parliamentary Penal Reform Group, which consists of Members of Parliament drawn from all three Parties.

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

Members of the public can further this work:

(1) By joining the Howard League for Penal Reform.

(2) By sending to the Colonial Sub Committee of the League reports and suggestions for reform concerning any Crown Colony, Protectorate or Mandated Territory of which they have special knowledge.

(3) By circulating Howard League publications and making its work more widely known among those interested in Colonial questions.

Parliamentary Mansions, W.C. Yours faithfully,
1 Victoria Street, S.W. G. CLIFFORD ROBERTS,
Howard League Colonial Committee.

GOLF BETWEEN THE HEMISPHERES.

An Opportunity for Nanyuki.

To the Editor of "East Africa."

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

London, S.W. Yours faithfully,
"NANTH."

POINTS FROM LETTERS.

On gratulations on reading your 150th weekly edition, it was established elsewhere a very popular feature. From a reader back from Tasmania.

"Zambezia" gives no reasons for his objection to "tracker" or preference for "spoon boy." Why does an aged phrase for a cookhouse boy live on?—*Zambezia*.

I always look forward to *East Africa*. You are bound to be inundated with the war news, so try to keep it in such form as to fit with territories so many thousands of miles distant from your editorial office. From one of the best informed men in Africa.

The Government of Kenya has apparently failed to abolish the Statistical Department which has been built up at considerable expense in the last few years. An accurate knowledge of facts and tendencies is important to a modern Government as to a modern business. From a solicitor in Nairobi.

There is in the colony a way of thinking the money that has to be found to balance the budget is beyond me. Our present system of taxation is inevitable in certain and unscientific. To a certain point the customs duties were the right thing for the Colonies, but that has passed us by. And obviously we cannot keep the country going and though at present we may have a surplus at the time it was introduced in doubt if it is for days. I am already nearly done to death by the inactivity in England but I still say that if we have to have more taxation it should be in the form of income tax. From a solicitor in Nairobi.

Some Statements Worth Noting

"I am only a chequibook for the Native Party."

"I throw a life-line by all means, but do not haul it up; let the Native raise himself in his own time." — Mr. John Blunt, writing to "The Rhodesian Herald."

"I can't recall an instance in which the intervention of the Colonial Office has benefited Northern Rhodesia." — The Honorable Ngoris, speaking in the Legislative Assembly of Northern Rhodesia.

"I am here to help Africa. If one simply parades quell me, I will write to the Foreign Office and demand that Sir Albert Murray (Colonial Secretary) administer the African Society's Dinner on Tuesday."

"Today a man might well possess a shooting box in Central Africa and teach it as easily and as quickly as he could have done a shooting box in Scotland a century ago." — Mr. W. H. Makin, "Everyman."

"Kenya looks to Southern Rhodesia to give her a lead and assist her in all her problems because, after all, Africa is the same everywhere." — Colonel G. C. Griffiths of Nairobi, addressing the Nairobi Rotary Club.

The new cannot be something appearing suddenly in an empty place, living without roots. It must be there, be something taken from the past." — Rev. T. C. Cole, Foreign Secretary of The International Council of Missions.

"I have seen something like work of eight hundred workers in Legislative Service in other parts of the world, but I have never seen anything equal the work of the Halford staff of the Legislative Executive Council." — Sir Joseph Birnbaum, of Kenya.

"I have always regarded Dr. Birnbaum as one of the greatest men in the world, a really decent man who has done a great deal for the church and for race in Africa." — Dr. Kenneth Chisholm, Chairman of the Committee of Association, Kenya.

"Washing some night clothes is usually a safe and the bathroom the darkest room in the house. It is not advisable, therefore, in countries where snakes are prevalent, to enter a washroom and turn on a lamp." — Major Dr. T. Richardson, in the "British Hygiene Manual."

"It has taken missionaries, and even some British feminists, many years to disabuse themselves of the notion that the parents of those irrigable girls in Bantu communities sell their daughters into slavery or brutal polygamy in exchange for gold." — Lord Ogle, writing in "The Fortnightly Review."

"One huge difference between Ashimota and every English school and college is that the pace is set by the students, not by the masters, who they are at the disposal of their pupils at any time. Sometimes find that pace much too hot." — Norman Dewar, writing in "The New Statesman and Nation."

"When I first started working in the mines the President of the copper company I worked for was a scotsman and my immediate bosom friend used to tell me every first training, 'You're the Empire.' I have been very glad to have a change of colleague to the British Empire, and not informally, I mean." — Mr. D. J. Drury, mining manager of the Ruwa Mine, N. Rhodesia, when leaving to tour for America.

WHO'S WHO

154. **Lieut. Col. Sir George Stewart Symes, K.C.M.G., K.B.E., D.S.O.**



Sir Stewart Symes, the first East African ever to use the aeroplane as its normal means of transport, made it clear in his lecture in London on "Africa and Civilization," that he intended to do things for himself and in support of that policy he has done much more travel in the last year than any other. Sir George, who is a humorist of considerable powers, has always been ready to listen sympathetically to the plans or difficulties of officials and other public人物, and always anxious to help when Government assistance can be reasonably offered.

Enter the Army, the Colonies having promoted Captain Sir 2007, Major in 1914, and Lieutenant-Colonel in 1917, having meantime served in the South African War, the Boer Hinterland Expedition of 1902-3, running the "Blue Nile Expedition" in 1908, and the Spanish War, becoming a Lt.-Col. in 1914. As Adjutant-General of the Sudan Government, and later Provost Marshal of the Sudanese Garrison Corps, from 1914 to 1928, he was Governor of the Northern Frontier of Pales, and later High Secretary to the Government of Palestine. Then for the last twelve years Resident and Commissioner in Chief of the

MAY 25, 1938.

PERSONALIA.

The Hon. Arthur Loftus is onward bound for Kenya.

Mr. Arthur John Blodget, of the Kenya Police Force, died in Nairobi last week.

Sir Edward Grigg last week spoke on Kenya to the Conservative Imperial Affairs Committee.

Mr. G. S. Van Eeden has been appointed Superintendant of Police in Tanga on his return from leave.

Miss Barbara Sykes, daughter of Sir Stewart Sykes, was among those presented at Court last week.

Captain M. S. Moore, V.C., of the Tanganyika Game Preservation Department, is spending part of his leave in Tanga.

Mr. E. F. Horne, editor of *The Livingstone*, is taking a trip to the copper fields, Lohita, and thence by sea to Beira.

Mr. J. C. H. B. Grindall, recently spelt his name in Moshi, is now farming on his estate in Limuru.

We record the news of the death of Mr. Nakunji, Mr. A. S. Thembani, of Maravon Estate. He was one of the pioneers of the viaduct.

General Smuts will shortly leave South Africa again for London, and will probably attend a dinner in Nairobi of the South African Society of Kenya.

We regret to learn by air mail of the death in London of Mrs. M. A. Elliott, head of the business of Mr. Elliott & Co., Nairobi, bakers and confectioners.

General A. C. Lewin, who was flying from Kenya to England with his sister-in-law, Mrs. Higgins, reports that his balloon has been destroyed in Mongolia by a storm.

Mr. Takam, a member of the Nairobi Railway Golf Club, recently holed out in one at the fifth hole on the Nairobi course, thus being the first time the feat had been recorded.

Sir Ronald Morris, Governor of Northern Rhodesia, recently gave an informal address at Government House, Livingstone, on "The Arabian Campaign and its aftermath."

We are glad to learn that Mr. W. G. Mitchell, general manager of East Africa of Messrs. G. Smith & Son, Ltd., is making all possible recovery after his recent operation for appendicitis.

Mr. Joseph Byrne recently made an air trip to the basin district of Kenya, in order to make a personal inspection of the various estates. During his tour he was the guest of Mr. Macaulay, the sports master.

Captain J. Newall, A.D.C. to Sir Joseph Byrne, Governor of Kenya, has arrived home, accompanied by Mr. Newall's wife, his three children taken by Mr. J. Hagan, who is succeeded Captain C. Hagan, A.N.Y.C.

Mr. A. V. Stoker, who is in charge of the African Meteorological Service, has just concluded a four-months' investigation of Central and Northern Rhodesia, which might be covered nearly 1,000 miles.

Mr. E. C. Lumley, the Colonial Hydrographic Officer, who has been working in private rooms in chambers in the Benson centre, in session 2 of the Law Courts in London, has called at the Bar at the start of his leave.

Mr. P. K. Myers, who collaborated with Mr. McNeill, now Acting Director of Agriculture in Tanganyika, in the production of two valuable publications on coffee growing, has just been called to speak at his return from leave.

Congratulations to Mr. J. M. Royle, who served with the Kenya and Uganda Railway from 1910 to 1917, and has since been a senior Traffic Manager of the Tanganyika Railway, on his appointment as General Manager of the Gold Coast Railway.

The engagement is announced between Mr. J. M. Myers, youngest son of the late Mr. Frank Myers and Mrs. Myers of Miwani, Kilifi, and Miss Mary, eldest daughter of the late Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Glover, of Bishop's Avenue, N.W.

Many East Africans were present at last night's Masonic dinner, which the chief guests were Monsieur Albert Sammut, Sir Philip Dulie Lister, Mr. Baddey Kipnis, and Monsieur Roger Gammon. A report will appear in our next issue.

Gordon Links, Grants of the Fort Jameson school, has been awarded the first prize and bronze medal in Class C of the Royal Empire Society's competition. The first prize of £100 was also won by Northern Rhodesia, who secured five gold medals.

The engagement is announced between Mr. F. B. Hill, of Kenya, second son of the late Edward Hill, and Mrs. Hill of Stratton House, Evercreech, and Miss, only daughter of Colonel P. Strickland, M.M., (Ret'd), and Mrs. Strickland of Clinton, Bristol.

We learn from Nairobi that Mr. George A. Tyson has intimated his intention to offer himself for the vacancy for the Central Ward seat on the Nairobi Municipal Council. Councillor J. Giddels, the present Mayor, who represents that ward, is expected to retire a few weeks hence.

The Naivasha Yacht Club, which now has a membership of a hundred, has elected the Earl of Portchapel commodore for this year, with Mr. and Mrs. H. H. Hensler as flag officers. The committee is composed of Captain R. E. Dent, Major Dickey, Mr. Lee and Mr. Bassstrom. Mr. Andrew McLean is Hon. Secretary of the Club.

EAST ASIA

Mr. B. L. Button, who has been promoted to
a seat in the House of Representatives, where
he first entered in 1859, and again in 1863,
and again in 1865, was elected to the
Senate of the United States three years ago.
A member of the Whig party, he
is a man of great ability.

...the place where
I have been
so long.
I am now
in command
of a company
of men
and I am
very
glad to be
here.

Among those who had bound for Mombasa are Mr. & Mrs. W. H. Dinswoorth, Mr. & Mrs. Hart, Mr. & Mrs. McRae, Mr. & Mrs. and Miss White, Mr. & Mrs. R. F. Loder, and Miss W. A. T. Passengers to Tanganyika include Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Butterfield with his daughters, Miss W. O. Clancy, Miss M. Marion, and Mrs. H. L. Ainsworth.

At St. Louis, the population of the city
is about 1,000,000, and the surrounding
country is sparsely populated. The country
is very flat, and the soil is very fertile.
The climate is warm and humid. The
people are mostly of German descent, and
the language spoken is English. The
economy of the city is based on agriculture,
mining, and manufacturing.

be examined by the microscope, which shows the insect in the middle of the section of the permanent slide, commencing at the meeting of the two margins of the slide, and continuing to the very bottom. Figure 1.

and I send the money to Mr. Easton,
and you will receive it from him. The Assistant
Secretary of the Navy gave me
a copy of the letter which he sent to the Secretary of
the Navy from Congress, and I send it to you.

in the Senate, who is so active in furthering the cause of organized labor, has selected Senator La Follette as his prospective candidate for the position of Vice President, the forthcoming election to be held in November, 1904, and Mr. La Follette's name stands first on the list of candidates.

On the course of African history of the last
century, Dr. S. J. Smith, Edinburgh, former殖民
historian of Africa, who, when he was reported
last year to have died, left results of his monograph on
the country, and died at the age of 80, in London, in
December, 1868. At the time of his death, he had
been engaged in writing a history of the
country, and intended to publish it in
two volumes.

... from Kansas State that Mr. W. Bradley, the Vice-Chairman, was attacked by a party of Indians visiting their district as a result of tribal feuds and cattle raids. Native communists said Mr. Bradley's life was spared because they believed he intended to serve his department and the Indian hundred

The Vicar, John Britton, Bishop of Mombasa,
was succeeded by Bishop Michael K. A. Davies from
the Diocese of Truro, and he was succeeded
by Rev. Canon G. R. W. H. Newell performing
the services of the new Vicar,
who is widely known as the African Terry's work
in Uganda and Kenya, the first one to begin Africa
missions in the interior of the continent. Second at
Entebbe, Uganda, was Bishop N. S. M. Samson, formerly
of the Diocese of Tigray, when he took charge of the Central
Anglican Diocese. Anglican missionaries have come to
All-saints Cathedral, Nairobi, and in 1920, he
became Dean of Mombasa.

W. A. S. Tolson, et al., vs. W. M. Griffith, Sheriff, Willoughby County, who was consequently compelled to file his claim in the same State, of which he is by no means a citizen. Acting in Southern Rhodesia for two years, I joined the Rhodesian Regiment, serving in the units which were serving in the "East African" campaign. I was promoted to the rank of Captain in the following year, and became mentioned in dispatches. Administrative Officer, he laid down his belt as a token of Native status, and some time recently entered with his wife into合法婚姻 in the British dominions, and continues to do so. He has equally been a member of the Royal Artillery, and the Royal Engineers.

Take care of
yourself -
**TAKE
BOVRIL**

EAST AFRICA

CRICKET AND DAY LUNCHEON.

National Propaganda at Junior Carlton Club.

Entirely ambitious Empire Products Luncheon organised with an à la carte menu of 187 items from ten different Dominions and Colonies is taking place at the Minor Carlton Club as issue is being printed. The members of the Club want to do their bit to help which nations whose blood has been spent raising various primary products and those left at this luncheon attended by some 200 people would be a real demonstration of Empire sources of supply of foodstuffs, drink and tobacco. They have to do their best to put on the best of the Empire belief that that inferior or impalatable tea, coffee, or smoke would be the worst possible advertisement.

Some Dominions, it is reported, will be the first to be seen marvelled as well. Some of the providers are represented by Governments but most have a personal and tenacious and on to London, its to be admitted.

Each dish is usually a figure as prominently as any man in the Empire, so the report of many of her achievements is very well spoken. However, tea and coffee are appreciated as well as menu with the masters and Kenyatta and Nakuru and Nairobi and Mombasa to the end. Empire wines are alone being served and these are to be for long made a specialty of these. Extra care is taken to ensure that the excellence of the brands, the existence of which is insufficiently appreciated over here remains, as no mistake in the menu with the glass. So far the right way to speak things and we believe that the luncheon will prove excellent propaganda among the right people.

NATIVE BOYS FORCED SUICIDE.

Kenya Elders Sentenced.

A STRANGE story of the influence of Native tribal laws is told in the High Court sitting at Nakuru where seven members of the Gikuyu tribe received sentences varying from four to eight years' imprisonment with hard labour on charges of causing death through a boy of fourteen to commit suicide. The boy who was holding goats, was playing with a pointed stick throwing it as it sprang when it struck against a tree and the boyinate, who died. The chief asserted that in accordance with custom, the boy should have been stoned to death but he declared that he was unable to do so. When another elder said he must continue to do so, the boy's sister who interceded pleaded with him to refuse, pointing out that it must be she should only allow himself to kill the other. The boy's self, and indeed the first boy, he was accused of killing, was also a friend of the boy, who in the morning, he was taken to a tree. Thereafter, he hanged him up and told him to fasten it round his neck and instructed him to snap the string. When he had done so they ordered him to inflict the boy's death and thus hanged himself.

The killing is a special offence because the Imperial Commission which is now inquiring into the system of justice in Native areas has been discussing how far it is desirable to apply a murder charge and the death penalty in cases in which a crime has been committed by Native custom and belief.

MINERAL RIGHTS IN RHODOSIA.

Spoken to in the Southern Rhodesian Legislative Assembly on the Government proposal to acquire the mineral rights from the Chartered Company, the Minister for Mines and Agriculture, Mr. George M. Hinde, said:

"I cannot conceive that the present generation without serious consideration would deprive their descendants from access to mineral rights of the country in which they live. It is inconceivable that our descendants should be compelled to live in a country where mineral rights are denied to them."

What is to happen when the Empire splits up and one part goes away with all the mineral rights?

It is to be understood that it is a fact to Rhodesia to-day that the mineral rights have been acquired by the Government of the Republic of South Africa.

THIS YEAR'S EAST AFRICA DINNER.

No or half price.

Lord Lloyd, the Lord Magistrate and Sir Philip Cummins, Esq., will be the chief guests at the East Africa Dinner, to be held at the Savoy Hotel on June 21. Applications for tickets should be made as soon as possible to the Secretary, Major General Ward, Q.M.P., at H.M. Garrison, African Dependencies' Trade and Information Bureau, 100 Strand Buildings, London, N.C. The cost of the first annual dinner will be £1.50 per head. Non-members £2.50.

GOVERNMENT ATTITUDE TO WHITE SETTLERS.

Early Plymouth statement.

The Earl of Plymouth, Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies, addressing the Oxford University Imperial Club at Rhodes House, Oxford, last week on the subject of native discoveries in Kenya, said:

"We are naturally going to increase the interests of the Native population. Everywhere else this is an absurdity. We have nothing now to do with an industry which may produce any native regime for the natives. We are only interested in the conditions which obtain in it, and in particular that it does not detract from the welfare of the native population, but to the Native population as well."

"While it is the duty of the Government in Kenya and Tanzania to respect the rights of the trustees of the Native people to waive their rights and fossils in their possession, that does not mean that the interests of the immigrant peoples are to be sacrificed. We believe that the prosperity of all is intimately bound up with one another, and I am convinced that the prosperity of the community of others must mean prosperity at home."

An English Car for Kenya Colony



VAUXHALL "VX" 263 H.P.
This Vauxhall "VX" Special export Chassis, with 263 H.P. engine fitted with special Saloon-type Body, makes the ideal complete car for the Kenya. Manufacturing Body by the Kenya Motor Car Company.

PRICE, NAIROBI, £267.

The Motor Mart & Exchange Ltd.
Nairobi, Nakuru, Molo, and Dar es Salaam

KENYA WANTS CONSTITUTIONAL CHANGES.

Statement of Elected Members' Policy.

During the debates on the budget in the Kenya Legislative Council, Captain H. J. Schwartz, Acting Leader of the European Elected Members, made the following important statements:

"There is complete unanimity amongst Elected Members with regard to all the issues, and they determined to press without remission for such change in the Constitution as will give them all the rights of the Colony's citizens and which enable them to base their final authority on the will of the people. We further propose any attempt in the future to impose taxation on the people to be at the will of the people."

"We consider that the spirit of the community which would underlie that a Colony's demands should be for some form of official majority, such as outlined in the Report of Sir Samuel Wilson, whilst another section is fearful of the dangers of what has been described as a hybrid form of communal majority."

"While I personally do not share those fears to the extent that some do, I am convinced that the only right course for us to adopt is to press for such change in the Constitution as is unanimously supported by the Colony, and we expect that as a first step towards our objective it is bound not too far distant, to have a self-government; and that this should also be the minimum evolution of every method in the Colony's budget."

"It has been suggested that Elected Members are unwise and sentimental in this regard. I can assure you that the country realises that, because a great deal has not been said in public hitherto on this subject, there is no desire to do so now, but that a great deal has been done, and is being done, in the Colony, including Lord Scott's recent visit, and in negotiations between the Secretary of State and the permanent officials at the Colonial Office in connexion with this very matter."

"Our main item of policy is an unswerving determination that Government expenditure should be reduced to an absolute minimum at the lowest possible figure consonant with necessary services, and that, this being done, should be maintained notwithstanding times of stress like the present but equally in times of prosperity; and that, under no consideration, will we compromise with prosperity returning, that that should not mean a reversal of our unhesitating moderation and extravagance in different Departments."

"We are also determined to press to the limit of our ability the introduction of local measures which will help production and all measures which will tend to cheapen production, and for this reason we realise that every possible effort must be made, whether by means of increased funding, or on the part of Bank or otherwise, to keep the price of money as low as possible."

"We are unanimous in our determination to encourage white settlement in this country, for we all believe without unfeigned white settlement, the Colony will never fulfil its original purpose and its original destiny."

"These are the chief and the chief means of our policy, a policy which I have no doubt will be understood to be very thinkable man and woman in this Colony."

EAST AFRICAN SERVICE APPOINTMENTS.

APPOINTMENTS have been made in the following departments:

Mr. G. H. Adams, County Treasurer, Nyasaland, to be Deputy Treasurer, Palestine.

Mr. F. C. Bushshaw, M.B.B.S., Provincial Commissioner, to be Second Provincial Commissioner.

Mr. J. C. Dyer, Workshop Superintendent, to India, Africa, and Central Africa, Public Works Department, Nairobi, to be Assistant Director, Public Works Department, Nairobi.

Mr. W. H. G. Evans, Assistant Auditor, to be Auditor, Mauritius.

Mr. W. H. G. Evans, M.R.C.O., Deputy Director, Medical Education Services, Kenya, to be Director, of Medical and Sanitary Services, Uganda.

Mr. F. W. P. Kidgell, Assistant Auditor, Nigeria, to be Auditor, Mauritius.

Mr. J. E. Richards, Doctor of Agriculture, to be Soil Conservation Commissioner, Uganda Territory.

Mr. G. C. Ward, Attorney General, Bahamas, to be Paying Master, Bahamas.

The East Africa Maternity Wing at Liverpool Hospital has been opened.

GORILLAS AND THEIR RELATIONS.

Capt. Guy Dollman's Fascinating Lantern Slide.

One of the gorillas' relations imagined that he was back in the Semliki Forest when, in the summer heat of last Monday, he sat, in a hot and uncomfortable, the Natural History Museum listening to Captain Guy Dollman's lecture. His authorship ought to realise by now that Captain Dollman is a born lecturer, and that in an easy flow of speech (not always the accompaniment of knowledge as profound as his) and a dry, even-tempered humour that being unforced, would enliven any subject. The result was a crowded room, even at 11.30 on a summer morning; that room might therefore be adequate ventilation.

Enough venturing, however. It was well worth it, despite the topical atmosphere. The talk, disappointing, layings in that the "relations" were all from one side of the family tree, we were not featured. The gorillas and other less familiar primates that do not live in East Africa, these on, though balloons, monkeys, apes, tigers, lions, the colobus and so on, had the himself—and his son and grandson—along with by the way have their names, and go with us. This is because the primate set aside from the insidious intentions of the leopard, who why since properties so slim, this could be so, we were told.

In this culminating section, particular praise must be given to the photographs taken by Lady Brughton and Miss Frances Maxwell, Marcus and Michael Clegg. They were a joy to the audience, and also assisted the lecturer, though he still depends on his slides to help him out.

At the very end we saw on the screen the group which, when completed, will add to the ever growing attractions of the Museum. At present it is broken for lack of one of the members, though Lady Brughton has said she will have the usual gift of a picture presented by the Royal African Society.

CELANESE®

Glingerie is as practical as it is dainty. Its fine bloom and delicate colouring come up smiling in spite of any amount of hard wear and washing, while its cut and fit and finish last as long as thread, fiber to thread.

here's loveliness
in every line of

TRADE MARK
CELANESE®

Celanese lingerie and Celanese *linens* are displayed at all the leading stores. If you have any difficulty in obtaining, please write for name of nearest stockist to: MORTHOYS, NICHOLAS & CO. LTD., P.O. Box 227 Nairobi, P.O. Box 207 Mombasa.

Soe Manufacturers: BRITISH
CELANESE LTD., LONDON, ENGLAND

"EAST AFRICA'S" BOOKWORM

MORE ABOUT THE YELLOW FEVER DANGER.

Warnings to the East African Territories.

We make no apology for returning to this subject, for East Africans must realise that it is a matter that concerns them deeply. We therefore welcome the current issue of the Quarterly Bulletin of the Health Organisation of the League of Nations (London, Allen and Unwin, 2s.) which the journal incidentally provides us with an answer to those who ask "What good is the League of Nations?" It contains a report of the International Conference of Health Services held in Cape Town, and attended by delegates from the following territories among others—Kenya, Tanganyika, Uganda, Zanzibar, both Rhodesias, and Bechuanaland. It also has from the League of Nations and the Rockefeller Foundation. We commend it to the notice of our readers.

Among the conclusions reached by the Conference were the following:

"...that the infection with yellow fever may spread from west to east. This danger will be lessened if the opening up of new trade and money routes should be taken into account. This may stimulate more active efforts in breaking down old barriers than the more rapid spread which can result from modern fast methods of transport. Although the possibility exists of transport of infected mosquitoes by air, rail or road, it is considered that the greatest risk to all is the more difficult task to a lesser extent, of the transport of a person during the incubation period of the disease."

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

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

"It is quite possible so to control special areas in West Africa so that yellow fever may be eliminated from them. There is difficulty in securing an aeroplane, and in controlling sanitary conditions in and around it, that the chances of taking on board an infected mosquito are almost nil. The disinfestation of an aeroplane before departure is indeed a simple measure. The chance of human being who may be incubating yellow fever being taken on board is a much more likely possibility. Immunisation of crews (Sawyer's method) would appear to be a possible control measure before long, and the remaining country could then be safe."

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

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

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

continuous measures against fly and mosquito vectors; improved sewage, sanitation, and particularly extension of piped water to towns."

It is impossible for us to do more than call attention to this article, which consists of 24 pages, but we must necessarily be restricted to indicating from time to time where the latest information can be found on what we readily regard as so literally vital matter, in the hope that such article will thereby attract more attention than might perhaps otherwise be the case.

WORK OF THE C.M.S.

The work of the Church Missionary Society in Africa and elsewhere in the world is admirably described in "The Advancing Companies," published by the Society. The book contains great interest to all concerned with mission enterprise.

MRS. FLORENCE RIDDELL'S NEW NOVEL.

A definite page in Great Britain's social history is written by Mrs. RiddeLL's latest romance. She has deserved many thanks at this time, and as the title indicates has built her book on one of the pleasant eras now so familiar. She starts an entertainment and conviction, often aid will recall memories not only for those who have travelled this broad ocean daily, but for those who have crossed the sea in extraordinary ways. Thereafter all, a friendly reconnection between boat deck and shore becomes.

THE ACADEMY.

All East Africans who visit this year's Royal Academy, as well as those who are unable to do so, will see the Royal Academy Catalogue (Waterlow & Sons Ltd., 4/- each) in E.C. 1, S. 6d. of great interest, for it contains excellent reproductions of many of the works exhibited. Among portraits, of note, will be East African interests are those of Sir Abe Bailey, Mr. Neville Chamberlain and Lord Melchett.

Farming in Kenya*offers*

the most
BENEFICIAL & CONGENIAL
OCCUPATION IMAGINABLE

RICHARDSON, TYSON & MARTIN, LTD.

(Approved Valuers to the Kenya Government)

Have a number of agricultural holdings
for disposal in all select districts for all
purposes.

Intending settlers or investors in Great Britain are
invited to consult

Mrs. P. WIGHAM RICHARDSON & Co. Ltd.
Armadale House, Bury Street, London, E.C. 3

Representatives of

RICHARDSON, TYSON & MARTIN, LTD.

Land and Estate Agents, Managing Agents, Secretaries,
Produce Merchants, Insurance Agents, etc., Nairobi.

DISPOSESED AT KENYA.

That no other than his stamping brand or permanent signature could be given to the Legislative Council by the Executive Committee, who caused amusement by adding "Mitumba" reported to the Government that one Mitumba was never before arrested.

RUGBY IN NYASALAND.

The third match between Salisbury and Nyasaland at the Royal Club was recently won by Blantyre 13-0, but by 10 points to 6. Salisbury had now won all its contests, but this game was much more keenly contested than the Nyasaland ones. The Nyasaland pack won the majority of the scrums, and then all but one team managed to find touch and saved its side time after time.

WHERE COMMERCE DOMINATES.

With the King as Patriarch a Congress of the leaders of commerce of the British Empire will be inaugurated in London by the Prince of Wales on July 5th. It will be attended by hundreds of the most representative business men in the United Kingdom, the Dominions, India, and the colonies. This Congress must be seriously and this year's gathering, not what Sir Arthur Shimmins will provide, is of outstanding importance in as far as the free opportunity afforded to commercial and industrial representatives of the Empire as a whole for discussing the results of the Ottawa Conference from the practical standpoints.

PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICES IN KENYA.

The Council of the British Medical Association of Kenya recently resolved:

"That this Council, being of opinion that the Statistical Department and the Department of Native Registration are fundamental to the public health of the Colony, regards with consternation the recommendation of the Economy Advisory Committee that these departments should be less ambitious in scope, when the need for their maintenance and scientific extension is beyond question."

This same Council regards as no less grave the decision of the recommendation of the Economic Advisory Committee that the Health Department of the colony should be less ambitious in future, unless there is no greater need in the Colony that for extension of its health services as a means of making money, or means to greater productivity."

ONLY A YEAR AGO.

East Africa asked when last if its Government would investigate whether the King's Royal Prerogative criminal law is applicable to natives.

Mr. F. H. Price, M.P., elected Member of Livingstonia Native Mombasa, replied in the House of Commons:

FIVE YEARS AGO.

East Africa published Mr. G. G. Jackson's statement of his Memorandum on the proposed Native Law.

A persistent rumour is prevalent that Mr. Jackson's report was to be appointed Inspector of Baggage and Posts in East Africa and subsequently was dismissed, lost, and sustained heavy financial loss.

SISAL & SUGAR TRUCKS

MINING WAGONS OF ALL TYPES



BALL - BEARING
WHEELS & AXLES

STEAM & DIESEL
LOCOMOTIVES

Robert Hudson
Head Office: 38, POND STREET, LEEDS.

Branches and Agents Throughout the World.
WORKS AT LIDDS, DURBAN AND CALCUTTA.

HIDDEN EMBOLMENTS.

The Kenyan Government has adopted the proposal of the Select Committee on the 1933 Budget that sparsage commissions to Civil servants should be limited. The Governors of Kenya, Uganda, and Tanganyika have also agreed on the basis on which pensions are to be computed in the case of newly appointed officials, and with the adoption at five years, at the age of retirement, Kenya is considering the abolition of free annuities for officials.

SHOPS ON ESTATES.

The Kenyan Government proposes an annual charge of £5 for each shop on an estate within four miles of the boundary of a municipality, township, or trading centre, or a usual charge of £5 in the case of other shops on freehold or leasehold land alienated under the Crown Lands Ordinance. The present payment is £2. The Bill is still in effect, and may be considered by the Select Committee.

ARCHDEACON OWEN'S VIEW.

In the course of evidence before this Commission relating to the administration of justice in East Africa, Archdeacon Owen asserted that the natives do not like admissions of lawyers to the lower Courts of the colony, but that they prefer that the employment of counsel would tend to prolong protracted litigation. He said that it was a temptation to find a "Pius" lawyer who knew "the native law," and that there was hardly a headman who did not, according to tribal law and custom,

BRITISH INDIA LINE ENTERPRISE.

Beginning with the sailing of the "Kashmir" from London on July 28th, the British India Line vessels operating in East Africa will run the "satellite" services, providing passenger accommodation for one class only. The London-Mombasa rail fare will range from £48 to £85, and arrangements have been made for the ships to meet all passengers at one time and in one place. In addition to the usual public rooms, there will be a number of attractive cafeterias, as well as a bright and well-furnished library on signal service, first installed on the "Dorothy" and "Dromedary."

FEE PLANTATION FOR SALE.

MESSRS. Freiheld & Co., Limited, Nairobi, 137 acres of virgin jungle. Well watered. Comfortable stone house, 12,500 ft. Full details apply Box 244, East Africa, GPO, Great Thimblefield Street, London, W.

ENGAGEMENT.

MR. ROBERT ANGUS SIMONOKI, Sole Agent, Conn, son of Rev. Dr. Farquharson and Mrs. Angas, died on Dec. 1st, 1930, now lies interred in Marylebone, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. H. Huggins of Hindhead, Surrey.

FINANCE FOR GOLD PROSPECTING.

FINANCERS able to supply funds for raising gold prospecting ventures in East Africa are invited to communicate in confidence with Box No. 244, East Africa, GPO, Great Thimblefield Street, London, W. Principals only or their solicitors or accountants.

LUXURY SERVICE ROOMS.

UPPER ST. JEROME STREET, Portman Sq., London, W. Luxury Service Rooms, all fitted phones and running water. Indian and Javanese carpets and curtains. A few rooms available. Service electric light, valising, breakfast from 3 guineas inclusive. Meals prepared add. 1 guinea.

UNIVERSITY OF LONDON.

BRITISH LANGUAGE: skilled instruction by Portuguese and African teachers available in Arabic, Spanish, Portuguese, Eusk, Bahasa Suro, Corolla, and other languages. Refreshers courses specially arranged for Officers, Missionaries, etc., etc. leave. Short courses arranged to meet special requirements. University School, 10, ORIENTAL STUDIES, Finsbury Circus, E.C.2.



For further information, quarters are available in London. W. End Club for Girls, Professional and Service Men. Those who prefer to live in a Club should apply to the Secretary, CONNAUGHT CLUB, 1, Seymour Street, Marble Arch, W.1. Wide choice of rooms. Next day delivery. Subscriptions £1, 2s, and £1s.

EAST AFRICA

MAY 25, 1937

PASSENGERS FOR EAST AFRICA.

The "Ave. Europe" (appr.), which left London on May 18, carries the following passengers for:

Mombasa.

Mrs. & Mrs. Bell
Miss E. M. Bernard
Miss R. Allen Bryen
Miss F. Clegg
Miss B. Duckworth
Hon. Arthur Fletcher
Miss A. R. H. McIlison
Miss J. E. G. Muddison
Mr. R. Moon
Rev. T. O'Comor
Mr. & Mrs. R. Pedraza
Miss N. L. M. Robinson
Mr. B. L. Snow
Miss K. P. Stewart Black
Miss E. E. Woodward

Marsabit to Mombasa.

Mrs. E. M. Archibald
Mr. J. H. Earley
Miss E. M. Gilham
Mr. & Mrs. R. A. Whitt

Mombasa.

Mrs. A. Branson
Mr. E. E. McKeage
Mr. Thompson

Passenger for Zanzibar.

G. J. G. S. White

Mombasa to Walvis Bay.

Mr. & Mrs. G. J. G. S. White left Southampton on May 20 carries the following passengers for:

Beira.

Miss E. Berges
Mr. & Mrs. G. N. Gurnett
Mr. & Mrs. J. A. Hart
Mrs. A. Severt
Mr. G. E. N. Stirling

Mombasa.

Mr. P. C. Anderson
Mr. & Mrs. A. A. Bell
Miss Bell
Mr. E. Brooks
Miss & Mrs. A. Bunsell
Mr. C. H. G. Gurnett
Mr. G. H. H. Gurnett
Mr. & Mrs. P. R. Davies
Mr. Alan G. Dawson
Mr. & Mrs. C. Fletcher
Miss L. Gadsby
Mrs. L. Lawford
Mr. R. R. Laythorn
Mr. E. Meng
Mr. A. Graham Moon
Mr. T. G. P. Salmon
Miss Schobes
Miss Schobes

Miss D. M. P. Shields
Mr. J. W. P. Shields
Mr. & Mrs. M. Slade
Mr. J. Steamer
Mr. & Mrs. C. V. T. Tandy

Mombasa.

Mr. & Mrs. E. Diamond
Mr. & Mrs. W. Gith
Mr. & Mrs. A. G. Hart

Mombasa.

Mr. & Mrs. G. Redfern
Mr. & Mrs. P. Rosarius
Mr. & Mrs. R. Rossiter

Mombasa to Salalah.

Mr. A. C. G. Smith
Mr. W. Gruninger
Mr. G. Hart
Mr. H. Hart
Mr. & Mrs. E. Helm
Mr. & Mrs. E. Krober
Mr. J. Bond
Mr. & Mrs. Thiele
Major A. D. G. Traill

Mombasa to Mombasa.

Miss A. M. A. Tandy
Miss M. A. Tandy

Mombasa to Dar es Salaam.

Mr. & Mrs. J. A. Tandy
Miss M. A. Tandy

Mombasa to Zanzibar.

Mr. & Mrs. J. A. Tandy
Miss M. A. Tandy

Mombasa to Mombasa.

Mr. & Mrs. J. A. Tandy
Miss M. A. Tandy

Mombasa to Mombasa.

Mr. & Mrs. J. A. Tandy
Miss M. A. Tandy

Mombasa to Mombasa.

Mr. & Mrs. J. A. Tandy
Miss M. A. Tandy

Mombasa to Mombasa.

Mr. & Mrs. J. A. Tandy
Miss M. A. Tandy

Mombasa to Mombasa.

Mr. & Mrs. J. A. Tandy
Miss M. A. Tandy

EAST AFRICAN STEAMSHIP MOVEMENTS.

BRITISH INDIA.

Calcutta left Africa homewards, May 10.
Madrass left Africa homewards, May 24.
Madras left Pt. Said outwards, May 10.
Cedars left Bombay, May 20.
Galaxy left Durban for Mombasa, May 21.
Kangaroo left Durban for Salalah, May 23.
Kangaroo left Dar es Salaam for Bombay, May 24.

TROPICAL EAST AFRICA.

The star boat "Darl es Salaam" arrived at
Dar es Salaam from Aden on May 21.
City of Saltash leaves Birkenhead outwards, May 22.

HOLLAND AFRICA.

Nijhoff left Beira for E. Africa, May 10.
Ruytenburch left Durban bound for E. Africa, May 24.

MISSIONS MARITIMES.

Ambaie left Durban homewards, May 10.
Bermudine St. Pierre left Mombasa homewards, May 10.

Jean Labord left Pt. Said outwards, May 16.

UNION CASTLE.

Humber Castle left Lorenzo Marques homewards, May 16.

Diamond Castle left Gibraltar homewards, May 20.
Cleveland Castle left Dar es Salaam for Natal, May 21.

Flaggover Castle left Ascension homewards, May 17.
Hambley Castle left London for E. Africa, May 18.
Lambeth Castle left Cape Town homewards, May 18.

AFRICAN MAHS.

Mount Goliath left Uganda, Tanganyika and Cameroun.
Rose left the G.P.O. London, st. 6pm, on May 10 per \$5. - Gondwana

May 11 per \$5. - Gondwana
Ranfurly left Cape Town homewards, May 11 per \$5. - Leconte de la Rose.

Leopoldine, Nyaland, Rhodesia, and Portuguese
Africa, closed at the G.P.O. London, st. 6pm, on May 11.

Transports from East Africa are expected on May 12.
Ranfurly left Cape Town homewards, May 12 per \$5. -
Outward sailing date closed at the G.P.O. London, st. 6pm, on May 12.

Fares of the Indian steamship services to East Africa have been reduced.

The "Centaur" Diesel tractor having been thoroughly tested as a result of its success the company has determined to fit shortly beginning production of a "Seventy" Tractor with optional Diesel or gasoline power and a Diesel power plant for the "Fifty" Tractor.

The "Polaris" Line has decided to issue third class tickets to Aden or the Canary Islands at 15% reduced return fare, effective between May 1 and September 1. Public particulars may be obtained from the company, 3 Finsbury Street, E.C. 2, or from any of their agents.

RIGBY

BY APPOINTMENT TO
HIS MAJESTY KING GEORGE V

SHOT GUNS & SPORTING RIFLES
OF QUALITY, WORKMANSHIP, RELIABILITY & ACCURACY.

DOUBLE BARREL RIFLES IN .470, .350 & .275 BORES
MAGAZINE RIFLES, .316, .350 MAGNUM & .275 H.V.

HAMMERLESS EJECTOR GUNS IN ALL BORES

SEND FOR FREE ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE

**SACKVILLE ST.
LONDON W.1.**

RIFLES

EAST AFRICA

ANYWHERE
ANY TIME
ANY
DAY

MOTOR TOURS
OR SHOOTING PARTIES

MOTOR TOURS, LTD.
P.O. Box 50, Nairobi, Kenya Colony
or to any well-known Touring Agent throughout the world.

Motor Tours, Ltd., arranges for traps, etc., and世界各国の

Local leave

Local leave

Mugambla

Advertise YOUR Speciality
BY A DISPLAY ON

REDFERN'S LETTERED MATS

AT THE DOOR—AT THE COUNTER

CHOOSE
YOUR OWN
DESIGN

Any Colour

Any Design

MADE FROM

REDFERN'S RUBBER WORKS, BRITISH

DEPT. 818/814, GREAT PORTLAND STREET, LONDON W.

Paint
with an eye
to the future

protect the surface with DIXON'S
Silica-Graphite Paint. It is a
good job 10 years without
repairs. Very economical
and durable. It has a
natural and unique
appearance. Under
severe conditions, like
those on like "Send the
Paint" book.

DIXON'S

SILICA
GRAPHITE

PAINT

C. C.
AVERELL
LTD.

SPECIALLY CONSTRUCTED

to overcome unusual weather difficulties.
Dust-tight and water-tight.

The world's leading
paints for the
protection of
metallic structures
against the
elements. The
Company's
products are
used in
the
construction
of
ships,
aircraft,
automobiles,
motor
cycles,
etc.

SPECIAL FEATURES

1. COLOURS.—A wide
range of colours
is available.

2. SHEATHING.—
Made to withstand
the most severe
conditions.

3. COATING.—A
non-porous
coating which
protects
the
surface
from
water
and
dust.

4. PARSON CHEMICAL
WORKS LTD., LONDON.

PARSON

Chemical Works Ltd.

EAST-AFRICA.

A collage of travel-related words and names from a vintage travel guide. The words include "Kenya", "Northern Rhodesia", "Tanganyika", "Uganda", "Rhodesia", "Nyasaland", "Zanzibar", "Land Settlement", "Hunting", "Fishing", "Trade", "Touring", "Game", "Information", "Adressen", and "Büro". The text is arranged in overlapping, tilted, and rotated fonts across the page.

**N.Y. NORTHERN
TANZANIA UGANDA**
invited to apply to the
for the latest information
pendence

SUNSHINE AND RAIN IN UGANDA

1

SUBSCRIBE NOW

A FREE SERVICE TO SAVE
OUR READERS

This image shows a severely damaged photograph. The left side features a large, dark, irregular hole or tear. The rest of the frame is filled with a grainy, light-colored texture, appearing as if it were overexposed or severely underexposed film. There are numerous small dark spots and scratches scattered across the surface.