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THE ONLY NEWSPAPER IN EUROPE DEVOTED
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EAST AND CENTRAL AFRICA
A WEEKLY JOURNAL

Vol. 6 No. 421

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 13, 1932

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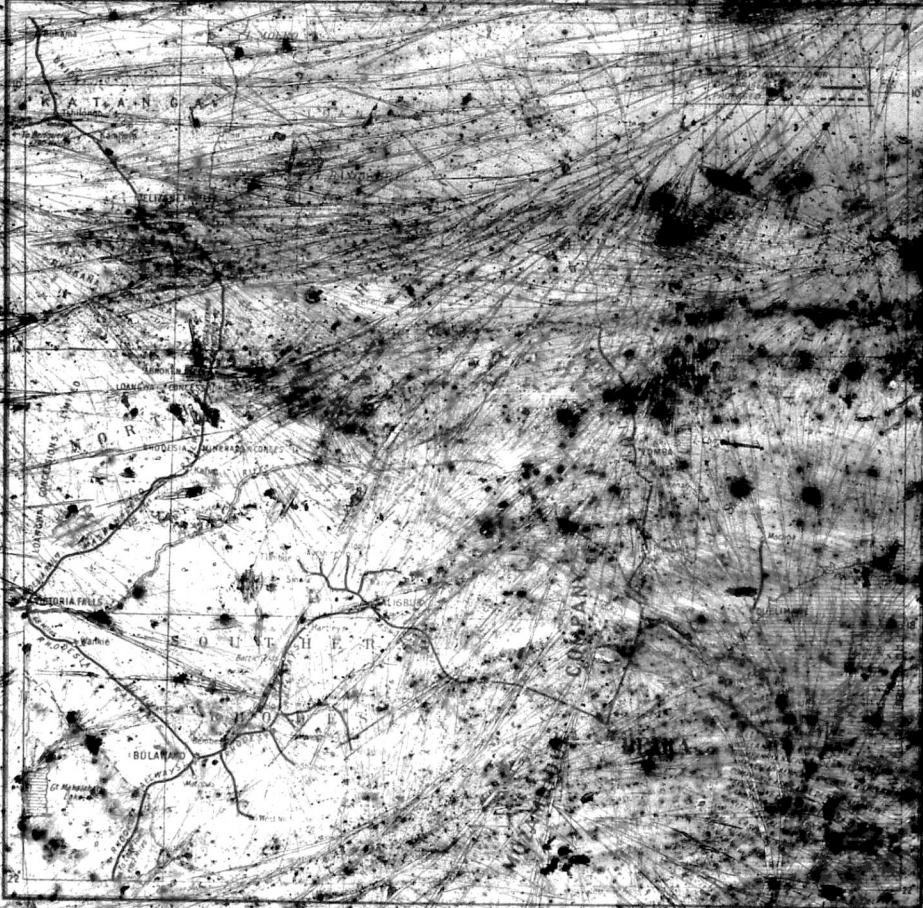
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MATTERS OF MOMENT.

That an official demand by Germany's present Government for the return of the former German Colonies is imminent will not greatly surprise the readers of *East Africa*, which alone among the East African Press, has practically amply throughout the British Press, has for years recognized the growing sentiment of the German people for the restoration by means of the transfer of Mandates of their former Colonial positions, especially those in East and West Africa. The Nazis who whetted the public appetite, nourished on the most blatant of nationalistic declamations, and the von Papen Government, determined to stave off the demands of Hitler and his henchmen, has decided primarily as a vote-catching move, to put forward his demand, backed by the fact that Germany will leave the League of Nations unless she receives satisfaction. Whether the Chancellor and his Cabinet colleagues entertain any serious hope of satisfaction is beside the point; the claim is expected to secure them many doubtful votes at next month's general election. No German believes that the plea will be fully met, but by asking for the return of all the Colonies it is hoped that they may succeed in recovering one or two, and it is on Tanganyika Territory that their eyes are steadfastly fixed.

She has already convinced herself that France and Belgium would never agree to the re-appearance of the German flag in Africa. If, however, the League were to exist, Germany's leaders—who retain the avowed "psychologists in Europe" believe that, by private negotiations with Great Britain, they could persuade her to surrender Tanganyika Territory and perhaps the Cameroons and/or Togoland. Indeed, it is the reason to believe that official approaches have already been made, and that British Cabinet Ministers, if not the Cabinet as a whole, have been privately sounded as to their individual attitude. There are unfortunately some wobblers in the present Ministry, but we are confident that they are a small minority, and that their sentimentalism will not infect those of their colleagues who are made of better fibre. The German plea, of course, is doomed to disillusionment, but it is well that the public should be alert, and that it will be made known.

Behind the threat to leave the League of Nations is more than mere bluff. The United States, France, and Russia, once their members, have not seen the question of Mandates, and if Germany's threat to withdraw, Italy might follow. This would finish the League as an effective body—and would suit Germany's book very well.

Preparatory to the opening of her barrage, Germany is conducting raids on carefully selected parts of her front. Some of the best PAIDS BEFORE known members of the "Be Kind to THE BARRAGE" Germany's blockade in this country has been broken, weeks dodged across the Mediterranean and dropped into any convenient harbour, was a first prize. It could be said that they are looking for correspondence in the newspapers, or merely a news item to be used in Great Britain is suffering from a lack of news in this matter of the German blockade, and that it is the chance of peace if the blockade were lifted. The nation's general opinion is that apart of the matter, and that it is not to be evaluated by the way that the blockade will affect the portents of the German plan.

SOVEREIGN BRITISH CABINET MINISTERS

We have said that the German claim will be supported by a threat, over the next few weeks, to withdraw from the League of Nations, for the dominant party in the Reich believes that to let its trump trump over the Allies would involve, however, that less of a strident and more subtle opinion prefers to mean that a Commission should be sent from Tanganyika to report whether the New population of the Territory would object to the re-establishment of German administration. That ingenious approach must be promptly spurned. Even to discuss it would be a grave error of judgment and policy, which would fan the flames of German ambitions and be interpreted as an indication that Great Britain was weakening. The essential facts are that the administration of Tanganyika Territory was entrusted by the Allied and Associated Powers to Great Britain, who cannot surrender her trusteeship, even of her own nation, without the unanimous vote of the Powers concerned, that, even if any British Government were weak enough to contemplate it, the Dominions, Belgium and France at least would object to such a course; that by the transfer of Tanganyika to Germany we should be presenting her with military, naval and aerial bases in Central Africa and on the shores of the Indian Ocean; that the all-British Cape to Cairo air route would be broken by a thick wedge of foreign territory; and that the future British East African Dominion would be shattered. Can it be conceived that any British Government would commit such crimes?

We, whose consistent endeavour it is to get as near as possible to the truth and propagate it, frankly regret that our position forces us to express disagreement with almost all the present non-official proposals emanating from Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika Territory. It is our considered opinion that the settler leaders of those three territories, in so far as their views are represented by the proceedings at the recent Unofficial Conference in Nairobi and by their public speeches, are misguided in (a) joining into one issue their opposition to the introduction of income tax and the demand for further measures of government economy; (b) the threat of general obstruction and non-co-operation; (c) their attacks on the Imperial Government for its alleged indifference to white settlement; and (d) their general demand for the grant of a non-official majority in the Kenya Legislative Council.

Because we believe profoundly in the best future before these territories, it is wise to say that we feel that our best friends at this moment is to know the facts that the white settler friends at home expressed in England and in Africa's best friends in London and elsewhere. One of our non-proved friends in this country with whom we have been able to discuss matters in the past few days shares the opinion to which we have already given expression, and he said that in his opinion the territories are being mismanaged. There is common agreement that the governments of the Dependencies are over-ruled and that their power must be reduced to a minimum. There is also a general conviction that the demand for that course is being jeopardised by opposing it with unheeded opposition to its implementation.

There is no sympathy with the threat of non-co-operation, but the Secretary of State's expressed intention of seeking additional taxation without agreement upon these terms is a threat which we do not regard as resorting to unparliamentary methods which, when adopted by the Indian community in Kenya, were rightly condemned. There is any doubt justified on such a course, especially where, to our mind, certainly none in such mixed communities as those of Eastern Africa, for what the Indians have done in recent years, and what their leaders now do in their European following, would be necessary, if it were not for the fact that the African, with the obvious results to the whole continent, is possible, is the meaning of the responsibility of the European advocates of organised obstruction to the European administration, and we plead for reconsideration of a policy which tends to such dangerous extremes. Its very enunciation has done great harm to the cause of East Africa in general and Kenya in particular in this country, while its effect in the spots even if not revealed for years, may be even more than has been foreseen by those who trumpet it, and whose actions are assuredly being reflected by politically-minded Africans and Indians in possible emulation on their own continent, a valuable opportunity.

In our last issue we dealt with the lack of foundation for the allegation that the present Imperial Government is "different to white settlement." Never, we believe, has a British Cabinet been more favourably disposed to East Africa in general or less likely to overlook or minimise the just claims of its European residents, whose cause will not be advanced by failure to realise that fact. Nor do we believe that any political party in this country will give sympathetic hearing to the demand for a non-official majority in the Kenya Legislative Council, especially as it is only a year since the Colony's European witnesses before the Joint Parliamentary Committee repeatedly emphasised that no further constitutional advance was essential. The decision had the support of the Colony's majority because there is a vast white population, a predominant body of opinion in which is convinced that many of the thousands of small holders, its public schools and its plantations, with their own farms and businesses, are able to shoulder the burden of administration of this country. We are not aware of any of our own Elected Members, so many of whom have themselves explored this country, who dispute the merely stated fact as a "black" attack.

The new Government under the leadership of the arrival of the delegate, Sunday and the fact that when the Government is formed, the leading members of this country.

will we have any doubt as to locate a much more numerous and more pressing problem than that of the public ordering, considered desirable, is clear that the Commission are justified in their belief that a more complete and systematic study of the various issues and it will not be surprising to find that the members of the Commission are perhaps not completely in the fashion of a single study, but that they are in fact there no storm will break out over the Commission for such issues are far better discussed in a confidential manner.

East Africa is able to reveal that the dispatch of still another Commission to East Africa is under official consideration, this time **ANOTHER COMMISSION TO REPORT ON THE WAY IN WHICH EAST AFRICA IS BEING LEGISLATED**, affecting the African. Certain disquieting legal cases in the last year or two have caused us to suggest that it was not well and that careful official inquiry should be made into the legal aspects of such matters but it is essential that any such investigation should be conducted by well qualified persons, and the information in our possession leads us to fear that that will not be the case if present plans are put into operation. It is in the hope of inquiring second and better thoughts that we have publicly in the subject at this moment. The intention, we believe, is to send out from London an independent Chairman who would be assisted in each territory by an *ad hoc* body, consisting of the Attorney-General, the Secretary for Native Affairs or analogous officer; and certain other official and non-official members.

It is, of course, desirable that the Chairman should be a trained lawyer, but in our view it is not less important that he should be a man of long African experience, that imagination might, in fact, well be rated above his legal knowledge, for assistance in which he could if necessary, rely upon the Attorney-General. If such an inquiry is to succeed, as many as possible of the members of each Committee should possess intimate acquaintance with the African, and we believe that they should be appointed for such experience, rather than by virtue of their office. For instance, an officer who has spent almost all his service in a Secretariat would be far less useful than a thoroughly experienced Provincial Commissioner who might be junior to him; similarly, the non-official members should be chosen largely from missionaries and settlers who are known to have made a close study of Native character and custom and to live on the best of terms with their African neighbours and employees. And though the question of a majority should not arise in such a summary, it would probably be to the public benefit to have a preponderance of non-official members, for the African will frequently confide to the settler or the missionary who he will withhold from the Administrative Officer, who can never forget as the tax collector. Such an inquiry, if it is to serve any useful purpose, must be impartial and sympathetically conducted, under the guidance of a man who knows his own business. Our own requirements are much more exacting than can be hid.

... have as yet received an official reply... giving the names of a considerable number of the...
COLONIAL OFFICE AND NEW OFFICIALS... know how many were destined for East Africa...
WHY WITHHOLD FACTS?...
 ... would therefore be obviously possible to specify to which of the East African territories any of the new officers was to be sent. Our reply was that our business house increased its staff by twenty or thirty men would do so only after I had decided in which department each was to be placed and that we could not see why the same principle should fail to operate in the Colonial Service. Being still not with a negative, we suggested that the public in each of the territories had a right to be told how many of these new officials would be based upon to pay, but for some reason beyond our comprehension the Colonial Office maintains that it cannot vouch for so simple a piece of news. Yet it knows that the details can be readily obtained by means of a Parliamentary question—which, it is true, costs the taxpayer money. We are frankly surprised at the attitude of the Colonial Office in this matter; for these new appointments must be considered in connection with the Minister of Government staffs, and reorganisation, about which public opinion is at present so deeply exercised. For that reason we plead for a frank statement of the facts.

At the least of the intriguing differences between Africans and Europeans is the inability of the former, with very few exceptions indeed, to see what we call "the beauties of Nature." Whether this is due to a "fundamental" difference in mental or psychological equipment or to an undeveloped sense of "beauty" is open to discussion; but the fact is indisputable. Mrs. Donald Fraser, a Central African missionary of long experience, has just recorded that when, to her delight, she found a glade yellow with irises and called a hunter to take home to her bungalow, the local Native children came next morning with all the irises; they could collect under the impression that the white women ate them. Her gardener objected strongly to planting roses in a soil fit to grow cauliflower. And when a European party enthused over the view from a hill, the Natives asked whether they saw game—that being the only thing of interest which they themselves could perceive. When Mr. Fraser once reproscattered with a bad for killing little song birds for food, and asked, "Don't you remember when we were camping up on the hills how beautiful it was to be wakened by the song of these little birds at early dawn?" he was met with the reply: "Yes, but here in the villages we don't need them." We knew the cocks to waken us. Yet the African has a conception of "beauty" of his own, for he and his womenfolk are exceedingly ingenious in dressing, decorations and ornamentation to alter the aspect of the human form. Examples will spring to the mind of everyone who knows the Native, but it would be difficult to bear Mrs. Fraser's example of a man who, coming as spotless white to have his child baptised, had worked into each and every part of his mustache a small sunflower. But this well-remembered Nyasalander has been reminded enough to add: "Why not, when you paint the red lips, suck in the girls' hair."

SURVEY OF EAST AFRICAN CONDITIONS.

IMPORTANCE OF WISER CREDIT CONDITIONS.

D. O. F. Report on East Africa for 1931-2.

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LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

THAT BIRD FROM ETHIOPIA

Seen by a Reader in Kenya
To the Editor of East Africa

NATIVE CHIEF AND WIRELESS

To the Editor of East Africa
The Editor of East Africa

As a mission station in Lambara the wireless set has been installed. The native chief who was across the valley was invited to come with his powers and listen to the radio. He had finished his meal and was reclining to him that all he had to do was spoken to people in faraway Nairobi. The chief astonished and pleased replied: "If that is the case, just let me hear what the people are saying over the radio, youder". He being told that this was impossible he said: "Next time you tell me then". This was spoken in Nairobi. Yours faithfully, MASHI, Tanganyika Territory. HELEN M.H. FAY

"Sir" - Our issue in last week's issue of East Africa containing a lost bird from Ethiopia, which has an orange coloured beak and looks like a dove, immediately reminded me that the previous Sunday I saw in my lawn what was evidently the same bird. It looked like a dove, had a coloured beak, and it was totally unobtrusive noise when I approached. The suggestion that "people who see it may not like to say so" is a perfectly true one. So I take refuge in anonymity! Yours faithfully, CHLOE

SOME NEEDS OF TANGANYIKA

By Comings and Remond

The Tanganyika leaders on the subject of income tax have created a very favourable impression in Tanganyika Territory. If, as you suggest, Customs duties were reduced and the present series of levations and petty taxes removed, a considerable amount of bitterness would abate. To instance, the imposition of petty taxes only recently a District Officer paid a visit to a farmhouse, and having observed improvements effected by the owner, the house tax was promptly raised from 500 p. to 1000 p. Protection for the farmer, and the considerations which govern taxation in England, are at present inconsistent. The fact that many farmers, owing to the present precarious agricultural position, are in many instances living upon their capital, and not upon income, is not realised fully by the powers that be.

What is really needed is the right to sufficient representation to give the tax-paying communities power to check extravagance, if necessary and genuine expenditure on Government expenditure. The average British soldier in Tanganyika, who is in no sense inferior to the official, has sunk his capital in that territory, on the other hand, the official, having no permanent stake in the country, is apt to take an extremely detached point of view. The recent arrival of these new cadets has aroused much adverse criticism, especially in view of the enrichment of efficient and experienced officers.

Deforestation is taking place at a rate which is causing serious anxiety, who know that it is useless for any Forestry Officer to endeavour to stop the rampant vandalism. This your article on "Forest Fires and Burning in Masaland" is very opportune and welcome. Forestry prospects twenty years hence may not seem important to the average District Officer, but the grave after-effects of the scorch and the future food supplies of the Nation depend on the success of the Forest Officer. It has been pointed out in this Territory that the fact that a certain official is a Forestry Officer, whose prestige in the average official, is a disadvantage to those appointed to all prisons, especially those in charge of an insane or a lunatic asylum.

Does the Government wish to have the same case against the Forestry Officer as a repetition of that which has been published in the paper published in the East Africa? The Department was the Department, so have the very best of yours faithfully, (On 11/10/82)

HOW TO SPEAK SWAHILI

To the Editor of East Africa
The Editor of East Africa

In Keith Caldwell's letter regarding some atrocious uses of alleged Swahili idioms to give you two fine examples of Kiswahili, I can vouch that they are actual examples, and not spoofs.

An English woman in Kenya, anxious to be able to talk to a native, wanted to tell her something that she was not able to get to translate into Swahili. The phrase "was not yesterday" rendered it "Mimi hana kuzidana".

My second instance, also from Kenya, is that of a European whose son had been abused, and who said sternly to his boy "Kata mwanachama". Very naturally, the Native looked angrily at him, for understanding that his master had accepted in his schoolness to translate into the language of East Africa "You get away from me". Yours faithfully, London.

OUR PLEA FOR STANDARDISATION

To the Editor of East Africa
The Editor of East Africa

I am very glad to read your plea for standardisation of African tribal and language terms, and I hope that you will have the support of your readers. I would like to write not only in Swahili but also in English. I am quite sure that when speaking English we should refer to the territory as "Tanganyika" and not "Tanganyika" and still have some officials who refer to the territory as "Tanganyika" when speaking English.

I am sure that your plea for standardisation will be followed in the official documents and other official when speaking in English. I am sure that your plea will be followed in the official documents and other official when speaking in English. I am sure that your plea will be followed in the official documents and other official when speaking in English.

Yours faithfully, Alex T.

HOW DOES A PYTHON CRUSH?

Reply from Zoo's Curator of Reptiles.

To the Editor of "East Africa."

Sir.—The belief quoted by Commander Hunt, R.N., in your issue of October 6 is a common one that appears to have no foundation in fact.

Pythons seize their food in the jaws, and almost at the same time throw two coils around it. There is no other movement until the prey is crushed, by a tightening of the grip. The posterior half or two-thirds of the snake does not enter into the process at all. It does not make its tail fast to a tree, unless it is actually in the branches, and needs to retain its hold in them.

The "claws" vestigial hind limbs—can often be seen in movement during any excitement, but they are too small and feeble to assist in seizing either prey or in moving post.

Although pythons in the London Zoo are fed exclusively on dead animals, they invariably go through the formality of constricting them before feeding.

Regent's Park
London, W. 8.

Yours faithfully,

BURGESS BARNETT,

Curator of Reptiles,
Zoological Society of London.

DO WATER-FOWL CARRY FLEDGLINGS?

A Case from Ngorongoro.

To the Editor of "East Africa."

Sir.—The theory of Mr. F. W. Fitzsimons that the ducklings dropped by the parent bird "blust in full flight" over the Grange Free State were clinging with their beaks to their mother's back when she rose from the water, is surely, with due respect to so eminent authority, a little far-fetched. Is it a habit of ducklings so to attach themselves to their parent? I think not, and even, if it were, the laws of gravity would most certainly displace them very speedily.

I think must be considered more than probable that water-fowl do deliberately play the part of passenger planes, and as a matter of fact I came across one definite illustration of this only last year.

There are, in the great water Ngorongoro, amongst a vast variety of water-fowl, numbers of pink-legged, grey-plumaged geese. What precise species they belong to, I do not know. We called them target-geese because they carry a nice black bull's-eye just where such a thing ought to be. They build their nests thirty or forty feet above the ground, in large trees, two or three miles from the waters where they stand practically all the day, but hours using the same nest time after time, and merely repairing the roof each year.

The young are seen with the parents in the swamps and on the rivers whilst in the downy stage, at an age, that is, when it would be manifestly impossible for them either to reach ground from the nest or make the journey overland unaided.

The birds, amidst my boys, seemed to know their minds well, and stated definitely that "mother goose takes her young to water on her back." I did not actually see them do it, though I spent many hours watching, but I believe they do. There is apparently no other explanation of the phenomenon.

W. Catchin-on-Sea,
Essex.

Yours faithfully,

RALPHIDE HOLMES

GORILLAS SEE AN AFRICAN FILM.

Was the Test a Failure?

To the Editor of "East Africa."

Sir.—The authorities of the London Zoo have spent no time in making experiments of intelligence tests, which would perhaps be a fairer expression on the two young Congo gorillas which are so recent and so valuable an addition to the Gardens. The other evening the apes were introduced to the "releasé" portions of the Martin Johnson's film of Goringilla, their cage being turned for the nonce into a miniature film palace, in the hope that Mok and Moina would show some reaction to the sight of their relatives as shown on the screen.

It cannot be said that the experiment was in any way conclusive. The reports are conflicting; but Mr. E. G. Boulenger has stated that when Mok saw a "close-up" of a gorilla he registered emotion by calling out and drumming with his hands upon his breast. Moina, the lady, resolutely refused to leave her sleeping-box to see the film, and with the exception of the moment quoted, Mok showed no interest in the picture, regarding it with stoic indifference.

On general grounds I should not have anticipated any recognition by an ape of any picture, either "static" or moving, for all East Africans know that even intelligent Natives have great difficulty in interpreting portraits and pictures in black and white, which, after all, are artistically purely a European convention, and it seems more probable to my mind that Mok was merely frightened at the flashing picture, and did not "recognise" it as a fellow gorilla. However, Mr. Boulenger declares that the famous John Daniel, another gorilla of his acquaintance, could really recognise a portrait, as could a chimpanzee of his own household. A youthful chimp, paid Mr. Boulenger a compliment by receiving a with the simian equivalent of "loud and clear" as a drawing he made of a bunch of grapes, and being exceedingly disappointed when the fruit turned out to be counterfeits. No doubt further tests will be made on Mok and Moina for the opportunity of really scientific investigation of their intelligence is of high interest. But it seems to me that we are justified in thinking the film trial a waste of time.

London, W. 11.

Yours faithfully,

A. N. G.

THE INTELLIGENCE OF ANIMALS.

Locke and the Spider.

To the Editor of "East Africa."

Sir.—With reference to your Matter of Moment on Mr. R. Knibb's address on the intelligence of animals, I rather think that it is in Locke's "Essay Concerning the Human Understanding" that particulars are given of an experiment to prove whether a spider has intelligence or only instinct.

The experiment consisted of a box with a light trap-door separating the two divisions of the box; the spider was put on one side and a fly in the other, when the trap-door was raised the spider got the fly, when it was closed she didn't. The spider proceeded to weave a web to prevent the trap-door closing so that she could see the next fly that might be put in, thus proving that she had intelligence and reasoning power.

Roche,
Cornwall.

Yours faithfully,

GEORGE JACKSON, M.B.

THE RISE IN LEVEL OF LAKE NYASA.

Sir Alfred Sharpe's Reply.

To the Editor of "East Africa"

SIR—I was much interested in the letter on this subject from the Acting Chief Secretary of the Government of Nyasaland published in your issue of September 20. Last year I drew attention to the continued rise in level of Lake Nyasa, and made a suggestion as to the possibility of clearing a channel through the sudd and vegetable growth which are apparent choking the bed of the Shire River, with a view to the possible prevention of an eventual flood in that river. For the question of which, as a result of continued rise of Lake Nyasa, does not seem to have been quite grasped.

There is no danger, to dwellers on the Lake shores from the continued rise in level of the Lake, for that rise will continue to be only very gradual, already some villages and some of the Native plantations are under water, but the Natives can, as the Government letter, says, make their plantations further from the water.

It is also correct, to state that the difference in level between the present south end of Lake Nyasa and Liwonde is very slight, probably not so much as fifteen feet. But the block in the Shire River which is now holding up the waters of Lake Nyasa occurs south of Lake Malombe, between Mvera and Matone, where the whole channel of the river is now a mass of sudd, reeds and vegetation. The real fall begins below Liwonde, to which point at some previous period the lake extended.

We have the example of Lake Tanganyika, which like Nyasa, has had periods of high and low levels. When Stanley was on Lake Tanganyika he found that the level of that lake had been steadily rising for a number of years. He located the point where the Lukuga River valley left the lake as being its natural outlet, running in a westerly direction to the Congo. At the time of his visit the channel of the Lukuga was blocked with sudd and vegetation, but he prophesied that in a very few years the lake would break out there, and begin its discharge to the Congo. This actually happened a few years after Stanley's visit. I do not know the condition of the Lukuga to-day.

On Lake Nyasa a noticeable fact is that on the steep rocks rising in various places from the shore there are distinct ancient "beaches" marked showing the levels at which the lake has been at on previous occasions.

There are obviously cycles of high and low levels, and I think we can definitely say that they are not due to any alteration in the annual rainfall, but to the fact that periodically the Shire River at its exit from the lake gets stopped up. The lake then rises and rises until it finally overflows or carries away the obstruction, and clears out again the whole Shire Valley down to the Zambesi.

It is quite correct to say that, owing to the fairly rapid gradient at which the land rises on each side of the Shire valley, there will be no devastating flooding. A flood in which great masses of sudd and vegetation would be carried by a big rise of flood water would, however, inundate a few low-lying villages and plantations near to the river banks. The only serious danger I foresee from a burst in the block at present in the river will be that masses of sudd and vegetation carried down the river with an enormous rush of water behind might carry away any erections in the river itself or on its banks, such as bridges, piers, and any vessels which happened to be in the Lower Shire down to its junction with the Zambesi.

I look upon it as quite certain that something must happen in the Upper Shire River before many years have passed. Obviously, if you have a reservoir with an intake and an overflow which is stopped up sooner or later your reservoir will have to find an exit somehow. I do not know that there is any way in which the natural course of events can be altered in the case of Nyasa and the Shire River. The Government is probably correct in considering that the suggestion as to opening a channel through the block in the river many miles in

front would be too gigantic and expensive a task. So can only wait and see.

The hope that the usual average rainfall in the whole Nyasa basin will alter, and that the level of the lake will fall instead of rise, and so solve the question "on its own" is a faint one. We have the plain fact that the water entering the lake from its many rivers is greater in amount than what is lost by evaporation, always has been, and so far as we can see, always will be.

The width of the Shire River below Mvera, downwards, from true bank to true bank is, to the best of my recollection, not over 100 yards, and the blocking material chiefly sudd and reeds. When you have behind this block a big enough rise in water level, backed by an immense reservoir 300 miles long by an average of 30 miles wide, you have an enormous force, sufficient, once a break is made, to carry everything in the channel before it.

St. Stephen's Club,
London, W.

Yours faithfully,

ALFRED SHARPE.

[By an interesting coincidence the above letter from Sir Alfred Sharpe, written in reply to that published a fortnight ago from the Nyasaland Government, reached us on the same day as one on the same subject from a correspondent of Lake Nyasa, who could have had no knowledge of the Government communication. He writes *in patria*—

"The lake has risen 1 ft. this year (instead of 2 in, which it did the yearly rise (not just the wet season rise). The Shire River is running now, and there is a current at Liwonde through the reeds and grass."

The whole of the exit of the river from Lake Nyasa at Fort Johnston is under quite a few feet of water, and as now it makes squalls across or about 3 miles measured along the lake shore. Directly below Mponda's the water is over all the *dambo's* and Native gardens and a rough semicircle on the south bank, and is over the land on the north bank in a semi-circle towards Mponda's. The north-west end of Lake Malombe has advanced over the land towards Fort Johnston, leaving a long line of high land as the bank of the river which runs right out into the water; similarly with the northeast end. The waters in Malombe will not live another year, for they are drying off now from the increased depth of water. Next year, if the lake rises so much, as it has done this year, Fort Johnston will be on a peninsula in the middle of a swamp with a ferry which will lead to an island, and here will be another river channel on the other side of that island. That will mean that Fort Johnston will be just about uninhabitable, for it will nearly be in Lake Nyasa, and probably the old bar house will be on an island.

I think that the water will fill up slowly behind the two sand bars on the river at Mvera and Mkasi until it has killed the vegetation—and it is after the vegetation has died down that things will begin to hum. If a channel were cut now, though those two bars the river would scour itself out and be a deep, fast-running channel and save Fort Johnston and the villages from being driven back by the rising water."

THE CLAIMS OF KENYA

Income Tax and a Non-official Majority.

To the Editor of "East Africa"

SIR—I have been very interested in reading of the agitation in Kenya regarding the introduction of income tax. The settlers make a threat of "non-co-operation" and at the same time demand an unofficial majority in the Legislative Council. Do they seriously think that the Imperial Government would place the Colony in the hands of those who are willing to disregard, and even militantly oppose, its counsel in times of stress?

Tottenham,
London, A.

Yours faithfully,

W. H.

The Secretary of State completely under-estimates the importance of white settlement in the East African problem. Mr. C. Kenneth Archer, the President, addressing the Convention of Associations of Kenya

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FIRE AND SWORD IN THE SUDAN

The Passing of Slatin Pasha.

Few Europeans have had so adventurous a career as Baron Rudolf Carl von Slatin, G.C.V.O., K.C.M.G., Pasha, who passed away last week in Vienna from cancer at the age of seventy-five. Although Slatin distinguished at the outbreak of the Great War his British honours and connexion to serve his own country as President of the Austrian Red Cross, the esteem in which he was held by the British for his great work in the reconquest and rehabilitation of the Sudan was expressed last June by the special invitation to him to come from Vienna to lunch with the King and Queen.

Slatin, who was born near Vienna in 1857, entered the Austrian Army, but, attracted by the prospect of adventure in Africa, volunteered for service in the Sudan, and, when only twenty-one years of age was appointed a Financial Inspector by General Gordon, to whom he had been recommended by Emir. After some successful operations in 1882 against the Mahdi Slatin Bey, then Governor of Southern Darfur, was compelled to surrender to the Dervishes, who spared his life because he had professed Muhammadanism, though nominally. At first he was treated with consideration, but after his refusal to fight the guns against beleaguered Gordon in Khartoum, suspicion fell upon him, and for ten long years he suffered indescribable ill-treatment and the long-drawn-out agony of suspense as a prisoner of the truculent and cruel Khalifa who ruled the Sudan after the death of the Mahdi. For a long time he was kept in chains; then he was made to run barefoot beside the Khalifa's horse. One of his worst moments was when the head of Gordon was thrown at him with the taunt: "Here is the head of your uncle, the Unbeliever," to which, with immense self-control, he managed to reply nonchalantly: "What of it? The head of a brave soldier who fell at his post. Happy is he to have fallen; his sufferings are over."

Thanks to Major (now General Sir Reginald) Wingate's unremitting efforts, Slatin was at last, in 1895, enabled to escape from his diabolic vile, the story of his flight, first on a donkey and then on relays of swift camels, reading like the apotheosis of romance. His book, "Fire and Sword in the Sudan," giving a restrained but convincing account of his experiences, was published in 1896 and achieved wide circulation. After a year to recruit his shattered health, Slatin threw himself with all the strength of his soul and body into the reconquest of the Sudan. He served under Kitchener in the campaign of 1897-08, and was Inspector-General under Wingate.

On parting from his British comrades on the outbreak of the War was a great wrench on both sides, but if he felt impelled to serve Austria, he would not directly serve Germany and refused the offer of Bethmann-Hollweg, the then Chancellor, of a high post in the service of the German Reich.

EAST AFRICAN SERVICE APPOINTMENTS.

The following appointments to the East African Public Services has been made by the Secretary of State for the Colonies:

- Kenya.—Agricultural Officer, Mr. P. G. Chambers.
- Recent promotions and transfers include the following:—
- Mr. C. E. Brown, Crown Counsel, Kenya, to be President, District Court, Cyprus.
- Captain W. F. Fitzgerald, M.C., Officer in Charge, Nigeria, to be Solicitor General, Northern Rhodesia.
- Mr. R. W. Freeman, Assistant Conservator of Forests, to be Senior Assistant Conservator of Forests, at Rufua.
- Mr. M. T. Williams, Police Officer, Edward Islands, to be Sub-inspector of Police, Mauritius.

"EAST AFRICA'S"

WHO'S WHO 123.—Captain Walter Kirton, J.P.



Copyright "East Africa"

Few planters in Kenya enjoy a greater measure of Native confidence than does Captain Walter ("Dirk") Kirton, the well-known coffee grower, who, with his equally widely known uncle, Major Walter Kirton, has built up a model coffee estate near Ruiri as the result of much experimentation and study.

A keen sportsman, whose favorite games are cricket, tennis, golf, and "soccer"—Captain Kirton served through the East African Campaign with the 2nd K. A. R., doing much footslogging and more than a little fighting in the Western Longweir and Dutchess East Africa. After the Armistice he sailed to live on the Northern Frontier of Kenya, and returned from the Army in 1920 to settle in Kenya. Up to that time he has done more than his share of public life. In the interest of the Kenya Government in 1923 he joined the Native Reserve for the purpose of assisting the Natives to work on railway extensions. In recent negotiations, and at the Mombasa docks of his own J.P. since 1926, is Hon. Secretary of the Ruiri Farmers' Association, was the first Hon. Secretary of the Kenyan Sports Club, has served on the Council of the Kenya Planters' Union, has represented the Natives to the Commission of Associations, was a member of the old Kiambu District Committee, and is a member of the new Nairobi District Council. His principal hobby is ornithology. A keen Freemason, he is Secretary of Kenyan Sports Lodge No. 1070, E.C.

PERSONALIA.

The King of Italy is on his way back to Rome from his visit to Eritrea.

The Earl and Countess of Denbigh have returned to London for the winter.

Congratulations to Mr. and Mrs. S. H. Kazan, of Kenya, on the birth of a son.

Mr. C. F. Morkel and Miss Marjorie Hunt were recently married in Livingstone.

Mr. R. T. Taylor has assumed charge of the Beira branch of Barclays Bank (D.G. & O.).

Mr. and Mrs. H. J. May, of the Beira Engineering Company, are on the water for Beira.

Mr. J. L. Woodhouse, District Officer in Tanganyika, is now in charge of the Tabora district.

Sir Humphrey and Lady Leggett have returned to London from Blackerig Castle, Blairgowrie.

Sir William Edgar Nicholls, who died last week, was a director of the British South Africa Company.

We regret to learn of the recent death at sea of Mr. Maurice Villiers Stuart, of Koru, Kenya Colony.

Mr. and Mrs. David Watson, formerly well-known residents of Kampala, have settled down in Fifehire.

Dr. L. S. B. Leakey has returned to Nairobi from Oldoway, where he has been re-investigating his discoveries.

We regret to learn of the death near Fort Jamieson of Mr. G. R. Christie, one of the oldest settlers in the district.

Mrs. H. H. Trafford, wife of the Kenya District Officer, has left with her son to join her husband in the Colony.

Mr. E. B. Hutton, who was recently charged in Nairobi with the manslaughter of a Native, has been acquitted.

Playing for the Mbale and Soroti team recently in the first match for the Lewis Cup, Mr. Woods scored 110 runs.

Sir John Maffey, Governor-General of the Sudan, will leave this country for Khartoum on Friday week, October 21.

M. Paul Tschoffen, the Belgian Minister for the Colonies, reached Antwerp on Tuesday from his tour of the Congo.

Lady Francis Scott is due to leave Marseilles at the end of this week for Kenya, and Mrs. H. E. Rydon is en route for Artisha.

Mr. E. J. Butler, chief accountant of the Nyasaland Railways, is shortly expected home on sick leave, following a serious illness.

Mrs. A. Lo Strachan, wife of the Tanga accountant, is on her way back to Tanga, to which Mr. Strachan returned a few months ago.

Mr. R. J. Dunlop and Mr. W. G. Nicol have been elected President and Vice-President respectively of the Zanzibar Chamber of Commerce.

Major P. R. M. Mundy, D.S.O., A.I.C., who commands the 6th K.A.R., will leave Marseilles at the end of this week to rejoin the battalion.

Brigadier General H. H. Burney, who died near Edbury last week, served in the Sudan in 1884 and in the Nile Expedition of the following year.

Archdeacon Glossop, *Canon* of U.M.C.A. missionaries in Nyasaland, is leaving Marseilles on Saturday for Beira, en route for the Protectorate.

Mr. A. Orchardson, the Kenya marksman, recently shot a big black-maned hornbill sixty miles from Narok. The animal was 20 ft. 7 inches in length.

Mr. David MacQueen, of Messrs. Smith, Mackenzie & Company, is expected to arrive home on leave from Tanganyika towards the end of this month.

Captain E. Caswell Long and Commander F. J. Coudrey have been elected to represent the Rift Valley constituency on the Lord Delamere Memorial Committee.

Mr. Guy Locock, C.M.G., whose enthusiasm for inter-Imperial trade is known to many East Africans, has been appointed Director of the Federation of British Industries.

The engagement is announced between Mr. A. Stanton, of Chingford, and Miss Marjorie Laura Purcell, eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. F. C. Purcell, of Nakuru.

Lord Kitchener, who celebrated his eighty-sixth birthday yesterday, has completely recovered from his recent attack of blackwater and returned to his estates near Eldoret.

We regret to learn of the sudden death in London, last Saturday, of the Countess of Lovelace, mother of the Earl of Lovelace, who has interests in Northern Tanganyika.

Admiral John de Mestre Hutchison, who died on Sunday, was an officer of a naval brigade which landed at Vitu, Zanzibar, in 1893, to punish a rebel chief named Eumo Omari.

To discuss the question of closer union among Church denominations in Kenya a conference was held in Nairobi last week, presided over by Dr. Heywood, Bishop of Mombasa.

Dr. W. J. Aitken, of the Tanganyika Medical Service, is returning to Dae es Salaam, together with his wife, son, and daughter. During his last tour he was stationed in Tanga.

Mr. Abdulla M. A. Karimjee, who left Tanganyika last week, has reached London from the Continent for a stay of about a fortnight. He represents one of the large plantation groups in Tanganyika Territory.

Sir Joseph Byrne recently played for the first time in a golf match between the Mombasa Golf Club and the Nairobi Golf Club, of which he is President. His partner was Miss Joan Leonard.

Mrs. C. F. F. F. Biscoe, whose husband has served in the Tanganyika Education Department for the past eight years, has left England to rejoin him in Dar es Salaam, accompanied by their son.

During Sir Joseph Byrne's recent visit to Malindi Mr. M. Tebbitt, M.C., of Kitale, was drowned while bathing. He had for the past two years been Engineer Clerk to the Trans-Voiia District Council.

Mr. T. W. MacGillivray, of the Blantyre branch of Barclays Bank (E.C. & O.), was married recently in Pretoria to Miss Janet Dalrymple Cuthbert, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. A. D. Cuthbert of Pretoria.

Sir Alan Pim, K.C.J.E., C.S.I., whose report on the financial situation in Bechuanaland was reviewed in a recent issue, leaves England tomorrow for South Africa. He is a member of the Indian Board of Revenue.

Major and Mrs. Carnegie recently held a sheep dog trial on their farm at Ngobor, Kenya, in aid of the Lady Grigg Nursing Association. The winners are to be made to form a Sheep Dog Association in the Colony.

A film of the Cairo to Cape air route is to be made by Mr. Paul Kofka, who will fly through the Continent with the first of the Imperial Airways' new Atalanta air liners. The film will be called "Contact".

Mr. F. W. H. Migeod, who is in charge of the Museum East Africa Expedition, to investigate dinosaur remains in Tanganyika Territory, has written another book, entitled "Aspects of Evolution".

Vice Admiral Eric J. A. Fullerton, C.B., D.S.O., until recently Commander-in-Chief of the East Indies Squadron, who has several times visited East Africa, took over the command of the Plymouth station on Monday.

We regret to learn of the death in London last week of Colonel Frederick W. Carroll, R.A.M.C., who served in the Sudan during the War, was mentioned in dispatches, and awarded the D.S.O. and the Order of the Nile.

The engagement is announced between Mrs. E. F. B. Moore, youngest son of the late Captain G. H. Moore, R.N., and the late Mrs. Moore's daughter, Daisy Shanklin (Denise), youngest daughter of Sir Sidney and Lady Henn.

Mr. R. S. Moore, M.C., Road Engineer, of the Kenya Public Works Department, is among those who have recently left the service. He has done good work in the Colony, the roads of which have been much improved under his direction.

Captain A. E. W. Hornby, M.B.E., Assistant Director of Agriculture in Nyasaland, who is on his way back to the Protectorate, accompanied by Mrs. Hornby, served with the R.F.A. from 1914 to 1919, and entered the Nyasaland service two years ago.

Sir H. E. Hornby, C.B.E., who has just been appointed Director of Veterinary Services in Tanganyika, is at present on leave, and is due to return to Dar es Salaam in January. He has served in the Territorial Army for ten years.

A correspondent writes from Butiaba, expressing the general regret in the district at the departure of Mr. J. C. Leake, Provincial Commissioner of the Northern Province. Mr. Ruler, who is a keen cricketer, has had to leave on medical advice.

Mr. R. A. Thompson, Provincial Commissioner in Tanganyika, who has been rested from the service upon resigning the appointment, has served in the Territory for the past fifteen years, chiefly in charge of the Mahenge Province and previously in Ilonga.

It is proposed to commemorate the fiftieth birthday of Sir Evelyn Wrench by establishing a London headquarters building for the Air Peoples Association, founded by him. The association was named after Sir Evelyn better, as the founder of the Overseas Air Force.

Rear Admiral John Weston, Mrs. Weston and their three children, who reached England after a motor trip northwards from South Africa, will spend some time in East Africa, where Admiral Weston was born, his father being an American missionary in Africa.

During the recent unofficial Conference at Nairobi, Sir Joseph Byrne, the Governor, was the guest of some of the Kenya representatives, whose other guests included the delegates from Uganda and Tanganyika. The dinner was informal and no speeches were made.

Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Noon are on their way back to Kenya, completely restored to health after their holiday at Home, three months of which was spent in Eastbourne. It is now twenty-two years since Mr. Noon first arrived in the Colony, at which he has so long been Transport Officer.

Mr. F. Gordon Smith, Attorney-General of Northern Rhodesia for the past five years, who was recently promoted to a similar office in Trinidad, leaves England very shortly to take up his new appointment. Last week he addressed the Dudley Rotary Club on life in Northern Rhodesia.

Dr. H. Owen, Director of Medical and Sanitary Services in Tanganyika, has left for Dar es Salaam, accompanied by his wife and sons. Before his transfer to Tanganyika in 1922 Dr. Owen worked for ten years in Uganda. He served throughout the East African Campaign with the K.A.R.

Mr. W. Romayne, of the Tanganyika Administrative Service, who is now home on leave, lost a £5 note recently in London. The finder took it to Scotland Yard, and detectives traced it through the Bank of England to the London branch of another bank, which had previously issued the note. Mr. Romayne, against a letter of credit from the Dar es Salaam branch of the Standard Bank, it was thus returned to Mr. Romayne.

PERSONALIA (continued)

Sir Hubert Young, Governor-designate of Masaland, who is now in Baghdad, has presided in letters of Credence as first British Minister Plenipotentiary to the Court of Baghdad. In office he is holding pending the return from leave of Sir Francis Humphrys, the last High Commissioner. The Sir Hubert will leave for Masaland.

There will be widespread regret at the death in Umtali, Southern Rhodesia, of Mr. John Cassell, a pioneer of Matabeleland who served long in Central Africa. His wife, Mrs. Ethel Tawse Collier, was a former member of the Southern Rhodesia Legislative Assembly and then a woman to gain election to Parliament in the British Empire.

The many East African friends of Mrs. M. D. Kampf, the well-known Nairobi business man, will be delighted to hear that his flight to England in search of his son, who, on leaving a public school, decided to carve out a career for himself and disappeared, has been successful. The boy was found on Sunday in Birmingham, where he was earning his living as a salesman.

Inward passengers by this week's air mail from East Africa included Mr. Wilson, from Dodoma; Miss Lloyd, from Moshi; Mrs. Bonfield, Mr. Ian McIntyre, and Miss Coates, from Nairobi; and Mr. Vauthier, from Kampala. Outward passengers tomorrow include Mrs. Moore, to Mzaka; Mr. Wright and Madame Hawoy to Kampala; and Mr. and Mrs. Kellogg, Mrs. Grigg, and Mr. Clark to Nairobi.

His many friends in East Africa will be glad to learn that Mr. C. B. Battiscombe, O.B.E., the former Private Secretary to the Sultan, is returning to the Protectorate, accompanied by Mrs. Battiscombe, to whom he was married in London a fortnight ago. Mr. Battiscombe, who has been at Home for some months under the care of oculists, has made an excellent recovery from the trouble which made it necessary for him to be sent on sick leave at almost a moment's notice.

Mr. W. R. Ross, son of the late Major Ross, formerly Game Warden of Kenya, has been charged in Nakuru with the murder of Miss Keppie. Press cables state that he was to have taken Miss Keppie and his fiancée, Miss Winifred Stevenson, to the cinema; but instead drove them to Menengai. Their non-return led to an extensive search and to Ross giving himself up to the police, to whom he declared that he did not remember what had happened. Miss Keppie's body was discovered near Ross's motor car, but Miss Stevenson has not been found at the time of going to press.

In unveiling a memorial tablet at the London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine last week to the late Sir Andrew Balfour, the Earl of Athlone paid tribute to his great work in the cause of tropical hygiene. "There must inevitably be sorrow in all our hearts," he said, "that it is to the memory of Balfour that we are paying tribute, and not to the living man; but at least we can recollect with pride and satisfaction that he saw this, the last piece of work to which he put his hand, brought to fruition through seven years of unremitting zeal, untiring energy, and an enthusiasm for the successful accomplishment of his task."

DEATH OF THE REV. W. H. SHAW

An Arden's obituary on Kenya.

Kenya has lost one of her staunchest supporters and most fervent admirers, and East Africa a valued correspondent, by the death in England of the Rev. William Henry Shaw, who, since his return from the Colony some seven years ago, has missed no opportunity of championing the cause of white settlement. Nor did he neglect what he and his did not themselves practise, for no fewer than seven of his eight children had settled in Kenya, in which they own some 20,000 acres. By letters and by article letters to the British Press he propagated his conviction of the great value of the European settler community and was ever swift to rebut assertions of their fair fame.

Widely travelled, he was in Southern Rhodesia as far back as 1906 and later in Canada and Australia. When he first saw the East of Kenya when returning from South Africa nearly thirty years ago, but it was not until after the War when he visited the Colony to inspect the farms granted to his sons under the Soldier Settlement scheme that he felt at home in the country. At once he surrendered to its charms, which he rated so high that he had his wife determined to settle there themselves. The altitude of the highlands, however, affected Mrs. Shaw, and they had before to reach home, where she passed away seven years ago.

Mr. Shaw, who was for sixteen years Rector of Stables, Bristol, took a large interest in mission work, and once held up that he had been a substitute for the Church Missionary Society for fifty-two years, and that his eldest brother had been among the first six to answer the appeal of Stanley for missionaries in Uganda, but had been turned down by the factors.

To the present Mrs. Shaw, whom he married in 1905, and to the other members of his family, East Africans will join us in extending deep sympathy.

THREE EAST AFRICAN SPORTSMEN HONOURED

Among those who have received honours to accompany the fourth Mount Everest Expedition, which is due to leave this country for Lhasa early in January, are Mr. E. E. Skipton, well known in Kenya for his exploration and climbing of Mount Kenya and the Mountains of the Moon; Mr. Wyn Harris, who recently climbed Mount Kenya by a route never previously attempted; and Captain J. Hugh Bonstead, who has served in the Sudan for many years, and who was so fortunate to climb that he fitted out his own expedition some time ago and engaged in exploration in the Himalayas. Congratulations and good wishes to these three good sportsmen, whose families East Africans will eagerly follow.

THE Chairman, Tender Board, KENYA & UGANDA PORTS, LIGHTS AND HARBOURS invites TENDERS due 21st November for the Supply of 65,000 to 90,000 tons of Locomotive Steam Coal. Particulars may be obtained from The Crown Agents for the Colonies, 4, Millbank, London, S.W.1.

JOINT BOARD AND INCOME TAX

South African Attorney-General... At the Executive meeting of the Executive Council... The Joint East African Board of Revenue was set up...

Lord Cranworth's Views

Lord Cranworth said that in the East African territories... while they kept an open mind as to the suitability of income tax...

Sir Philip Richardson considered that income tax might be a good source of raising revenue in the territories...

Mr. F. G. Walsh believed that the expenses of collecting a tax would be abnormally high in such countries...

Major Walsh felt that a heavy axe needed to be wielded in Tanganyika... which had much too great an official staff...

The Use of Sisal Rope

Delegates attending the meeting expressed a view received from shipowners... that the use of sisal rope is not to be recommended...

were elected to give... It was felt that much could be done to provide the general public...

The East African Triangle

It was read from the African Office stating that... the East African Triangle... Portugal being resumed possession...

Uganda Cotton Exports Duly

Major Walsh reported that the Government... Uganda cotton exports... were duly reported...

The meeting was attended by... Mr. Geoffrey P. P. E. M.P. (to be Chair)...

It's easy to be well dressed with Celanese Lingerie. Since I discovered Celanese my dresses hang twice as well... Image of a woman in a dress.

CELANESE Lingerie. Sole Manufacturers: BRITISH CLOTHING LIMITED, LONDON, ENGLAND. Image of a woman in a dress.

UNOFFICIAL CONFERENCE'S FURTHER VIEWS

Representative Character of the Delegations

This week's annual has brought further views of the East African Unofficial Conference...

The Conference was attended by Lord Francis Scott, Captain A. A. Forbes, Colonel C. G. Durham, Major E. S. Groom...

Further Resolutions

The Conference put on record its view that in none of the three territories has any real fundamental effort been made to meet the situation by effecting structural changes...

It was also resolved: In the opinion of this Conference while settlement is the dominating factor towards trade and civilisation, property controlled, it is by settling on a basis similar to the Native in agriculture and better living...

That it be an instruction to the delegates proceeding to England to request the Secretary of State to repeal the Tanganyika Non-Reserve Poll Tax Ordinance, 1932. Furthermore, this Conference condemns the principle of a graduated poll tax and urges the substitution of a poll tax at a fixed rate.

Major Groom on Financial Problems

From a most interesting memorandum by Major Groom read before the Conference we quote the following salient passages:

Government costs may be classified into two categories, Fixed Costs, such as loan charges and pensions, and Variable Costs, such as numbers and emoluments of personnel and general activities.

Kenya's loans in London amounting to £16,000,000 were all raised during the period of high prices and dear money. Kenya's delivery of the amount borrowed, largely in the form of British materials, shipping services and personnel at high prices and must now pay the interest and sinking fund by delivering Kenya products at low prices...

The net proceeds of these £16,000,000 loans in London was £17,300,000 and the interest payable is £860,500 per annum. London has in pursuance of her deflationary policy by conversion reduced her interest charges to a basis rate of 3 1/2% so that Kenya is now paying interest in London above the basic rate amounting to £2,288,000 per annum.

loans, and has already so invested £4,000,000. All these payments are being made by the Government but the quantity of her produce which would have been required at the time when the obligation was incurred...

In addition the citizens of Kenya have been taxed by the Railway to the extent of £3,238,421 during the last nine years to produce a surplus over running and maintenance costs, interest and sinking funds, which surplus has been invested in the improvement of the railway.

The primary productive capacity of the Colony is being impeded by the accumulation of its loan burden and the effect on the loans consequently diminished. The Colony is therefore entitled to appeal to London for relief, both as a matter of equity and in the public interest of the creditor.

- (1) Conversion which even to a small extent would provide £1,700,000. (2) Suspension of the sinking fund, which would provide £1,300,000. (3) Authorisation for the accumulated fund, £3,238,421 to be invested locally, instead of in securities which have no bearing on Kenya.

NEW REVOLT IN ETHIOPIA

From Addis Ababa it is reported that the son of Ras Haim, formerly Governor of the Gorama Province, has revolted and seized Debra Marcos, which was the residence of his father. Imperial troops are besieging the rebels. Precautions have been taken to safeguard the Italian Consul, the only foreign resident there.

To raise funds for the Eldoret Hospital, the Management Committee is offering prizes to anyone guessing the exact time at which one of three watches will stop. Each entry costs 3d. and the winner may accept either the watch or its equivalent in cash.

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NORTHERN RHODESIAN TOBACCO GROWERS.

ANSWERING a correspondent who complained that Nyasaland planters were receiving an average of only 9d. per lb. for their tobacco and could not make a living out of the crop, a Lord James settler has written to *The Observer*.

The tobacco-growing industry in Northern Rhodesia is in a much worse condition. It is only this season that Nyasaland planters have really felt the pinch; in Northern Rhodesia planters have not averaged out per lb. for many seasons. Long experience of adversity has taught us how to reduce our cost of production to 6d. per lb. (Nyasaland will come to it in time), and to tempt buyers by producing a type of bright cigarette leaf which experts declare to be equal in every way to the finest leaf produced in America.

Although this is now the end of the buying season, only two buyers have risked us, one offering an average of 6d. per lb. for the best grades and the other offering an advance of 3d. per lb. and an undefined further payment if and when the tobacco is sold on the English market. We do not expect to make a fortune out of our planting operations; we do not even, in these times, expect to make any interest on the capital we have invested, but we do expect to be allowed to make a living and educate our children. At present we are doing neither.

If a quota of 200,000 Empire-grown tobacco were introduced, not only would tobacco growers in every part of the Empire be able to make a living, but thousands of acres of land at present lying idle could be made to produce tobacco which would replace the overwhelming quantities of foreign tobacco now being imported into Great Britain.

FROM SISAL INTO ROPE.

DESCRIBING the process by which sisal is spun and into rope, Mr. R. W. Carmichael says in the *Financial News*—

After the bale of hemp is opened the contents are spread out that is to say, the machine performing this operation and the three succeeding machines comb the hemp and deliver it in the form of a silver or ribbon. This then passes over a series of intermediate drawing frames, and finally over a finisher drawing frame, which it leaves in the form of a thin ribbon ready for the spinning frame. These drawing frames are graded with the object of continuing the cleaning process, and drawing out the fibre into ever-increasing degrees of fineness.

The next process is that of spinning. The ribbon from the finisher drawing frame is carried to the back of the spinning machine in a round can. On the rope spinner it is carried forward to the flyer on a chain consisting of a set of forms. At the start of its journey it passes through retaining rollers, which retard its progress and still further reduce the weight of the ribbon. It is then delivered at a uniform rate, and the revolutions of the flyer put in the twist and draw it on to the bobbin in the form of a twisted yarn.

MOMBASA HOLIDAY CAMP.

WRITING to *The Times* of the Holiday Camp at Mombasa, R. H. W. says—

During the delightful weather in the tropical cool season school children from all parts of the Highlands come down to a permanent camp established on the mainland shore of the Kilimanjaro Fries just outside Mombasa. The benefactor is Sir Allan Stewart, who owns not only the land but also most of the buildings, and annually entertains the children on his own estate. The buildings are of the semi-permanent type with palm-thatch roofs and concrete floors, and they contain dormitories, dining and staff quarters, and a kitchen. They stand on a sand dune, shaded by palms and other trees, and overlook a sandy cove, while the sea is passing to and from Kilimanjaro Harbour can be seen in close quarters. Health conditions are good, and there is electric light.

Land is raised each year by a committee in Mombasa by means of subscriptions, school entertainments, sweepstakes, and the children pay a small full fee, part fee, or are accepted without payment, according to means. No one at the camp knows what the arrangements are. This year over a hundred European children have been in camp, and they were followed by twenty-five Girl Guides. In other months of the year private families may rent quarters at the camp.

WOOD-ASH AS A MANURE—A CAUTION.

AMONG the worst of East African superstitions it is nothing less—the prevalent notion that to burn *shambas* is beneficial, even the burning of trees and bush is declared to be a good thing. For see what wonderful manure it makes! Apart from decomposing fixed nitrogen compounds—the most valuable and expensive of manures—burning destroys humus with the busy bacteria which form real plant-food, and kills depredators which keep down insect pests. It involves further risks, which are well detailed by Mr. H. H. Cornell, Senior Lecturer in Chemistry at the Potchefstroom School of Agriculture, South Africa, in a reply to a correspondent of *The Farmer's Weekly*—

I do not think that wood-ash would do any harm to fruit trees on the best soils. Wood ashes from all types of wood contain varying percentages (from 15 to 30%) of potassium carbonate. The potash is, of course, a plant food and will not do any harm to trees or crops on the contrary in soils which are deficient in potash the addition of this plant food will do a lot of good. The carbonate potash, however, is another matter. It is not taken up by the plant and remaining in the soil must unite with another acid. This other acid is usually soda and the resulting compound, carbonate of soda, is the chief constituent of black soil. In open soils, such as sandy loams, under medium and high rainfall, this undesirable compound will be washed out of the soil almost as soon as it forms and no harm will result. On heavy soils, however, the carbonate of soda may accumulate and affect the structure and tilth of the soil very badly. The crumb structure will break down and the soil will easily become 'puddled' or 'defolculated,' in which condition it is almost completely impervious to air and water. For this reason I never advise the use of wood-ash on heavy soils or in areas of low rainfall. On light soils under good rainfall conditions there is little or no risk attaching to its use.

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NORTHERN RHODESIAN FINANCE COMMISSION

Further Points from the Report

The further following passages from the interesting and valuable report of the Northern Rhodesian Finance Commission appear with the following quotation:

Central Research Station.—We looked closely into the running of the Agricultural Section of the Central Research Station and have come to the conclusion that there does not appear to be the close co-operation between the staff and the farmer which is desirable if the best results are to be obtained. Consequently the practical utility of the experiments now being carried out has not always been convincing.

Local Manufacture of Fertilisers.—The cost of export is necessary to enable the farmer to produce fertiliser machines is not under present circumstances an attractive business.

Technical Education.—The agricultural education given at the James Stewart has not been as successful as we should have expected. There is no special agricultural instruction has been given until a high standard of general education has been attained by the pupils, and until the prospects of the agricultural industry are such as to give reason for believing that the pupils will be qualified to be able to useful work either on farms or as instructors in native areas.

Medical Officers.—On the retirement of the Director of Medical and Sanitary Services in 1931, or sooner if the occasion offers, the Medical and Sanitation branches should be controlled under one management.

Removal of Native Pastoralists.—Every encouragement should be given to private pastoralists to reside in the settled areas and to this end full-time Government Medical Officers to attend to their normal duties, and to work among the Native population.

Wages of Medical Officers.—No fees should be paid to medical officers for giving evidence in criminal cases. There appears, however, to be no objection to their payment in civil cases where Government is not a party to the proceedings.

Immigrants.—A largely immigrant should, upon entry, deposit a sum of not less than £40 which will remain with Government for a period of two years. We recommended to the consideration of Government the means by which the Government might be put to some useful work in return for the advance made by the Government. In this connection we think that if the cooperation of the Salvation Army authorities could be secured in organising relief and social work, considerable advantage would be derived. The cultivation of the land for their own subsistence by destitute or receipt of Government relief in India appears to us to be a move in the desired direction.

Fewer Provincial Commissioners

Number of Provinces.—Economy might be effected by the reduction of the number of Provinces from six to five, if some senior members of the Provincial Administration suggested reducing the number still further.

Transfer of Officers.—Disturbances in District officers have of recent years been so frequent as to militate against efficiency and to involve considerable expenditure.

Pensionable Staff.—We have viewed with some apprehension the estimate of probable pension payments during the next five years and consider that the list of pensionable officers should be scrutinised very thoroughly with a view to eliminating any expenditure under this head which cannot be fully justified.

General Organisation.—While the necessity in the office of the Chief Secretary to make definite recommendations for the reorganisation of the Secretariat system, it is possible that still further reductions at least in the clerical staff might be effected by a change from the existing system. The whole staff is recognised and this system necessitates the employment of two clerks in each section.

Modernisation of Buildings.—Whenever renovations are of sufficient magnitude, e.g., the reconditioning and repainting of a building or group of buildings, the work should be put out to contract. When repairs, requiring little or no supervision, could be carried out by Native labour under the direction of District Officers, where practicable. This procedure was adopted with advantage in one instance and there appears to be no objection to its extension to other instances on the line of rail.

The Imperial Service Medal has been awarded to Mr. Kala Khan, fourth of the Kenya Police, for loyal and meritorious service extending over thirty-two years.

KENYA AGRICULTURAL CENSUS, 1932

No Grounds for Pessimism

Summary of the Kenya Agricultural Census for the year ending February 29, 1932. Mr. Alex. Holm, Director of Agriculture, declares that in spite of the forest incursions and the continued reduction in coffee prices, the figures do not provide ground for undue pessimism. The coffee industry has shown steady progress, the lower yield of the season being merely part of the normal year to year fluctuation characteristic of the crop; production of tea has increased very substantially; neither the number of occupiers nor the total area under cultivation has seriously decreased. Locusts were responsible for the decrease in total and sugar crops.

The total acreage in the occupation by Europeans was 1,100,000 acres, an increase of 210,000 acres, the number of occupiers being 10,000, an increase of 1,000 over 1931. Of the holdings being cultivated, 600,000 acres were under cultivation in 1931, an increase of 100,000 acres over 1931. The number of European holdings remained about the same, the total number being 2,000, an increase of 200 over the previous year.

For the first time a large area of land in the area under cultivation, under cultivation, and under arable land, has been brought into use, as indicated by the fluctuations of crop yields. The percentage of maize to total area under cultivation in 1931 was 37.5, and in 1932 38.5, the yield being 1,200 and 1,300 bushels per acre respectively. The percentage area cultivated per occupier was 291 acres in 1931 and 300 acres in 1932, compared with the previous year. The total area developed, counting stock, was 1,330,000 acres, an increase of 100,000 acres over the previous year.

Coffee, Tea and Sisal

The area of coffee trees, of 2,118 acres, is a total of 2,874 acres, the proportion of coffee trees over six years old being 50%, as against 47% in 1931. The total quantity of clean coffee produced was 1,000 tons, an increase of 100 tons over 1931. The total area of tea, on the other hand, was 1,000 acres, an increase of 1,000 acres in 1931, to 2,000 acres, an increase of 1,000 acres over 1931. The area under cultivation, increasing by 100,000 acres, with all prepared for 1932, is 1,200,000 acres, an increase of 100,000 acres over 1931.

Sisal, which increased from 100,000 acres in 1931 to 110,000 acres in 1932, shows a 10% increase in area, while the total area under cultivation, increasing by 100,000 acres, with all prepared for 1932, is 1,200,000 acres, an increase of 100,000 acres over 1931. The area of sisal, which increased from 100,000 acres in 1931 to 110,000 acres in 1932, shows a 10% increase in area, while the total area under cultivation, increasing by 100,000 acres, with all prepared for 1932, is 1,200,000 acres, an increase of 100,000 acres over 1931.

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EAST AFRICA'S INFORMATION BUREAU

East Africa's Information Bureau exists for the free service of subscribers and advertisers... the Editor's aid in any matter.

an automatic telephone office is in operation in Broken Hill, Northern Rhodesia

Mrs. S. N. Stansfeld has opened the St. George Private Hotel in Blantyre, Nyasaland

The annual meeting of the Companhia do Moçambique is to be held in Lisbon in October, 1928

Only forty one Government stamps in circulation were sold at the recent auction of their 122 issues queried

A new cotton ginner has been opened in Kituum, Uganda by the British Cotton Ginning and Spinning Company

The transmission tests of the Empire Broadcasting Station at Daventry are expected to begin in the middle of next month

East Africans now on the inside will find much of interest at the forthcoming Motor Show to be held at Olympia from October 11 to October 19

The board of the African and Eastern Trade Corporation, which has business interests in East Africa, is formulating a scheme of capital reconstruction

A shopkeeper in Mbale, Uganda, from whom several £5 notes were recently stolen did not learn of his loss until the police advised him of the arrest of the thief

H.M.S. "Hawkins" left Portsmouth for Bombay on Monday for service as flagship of the East Indies Squadron, under the command of Captain J. S. V. Phillips

A mass meeting of Indians recently held in Yaoundé passed a resolution in favour of the introduction of income tax, but that that is the considered view of the Indian community is by no means certain

Export traffic railed by the Kenya and Uganda Railways during the first seven months of this year totalled 170,745 tons, compared with 235,017 tons during the corresponding period of 1927. Import traffic handled over the same period was 30,022 tons, as against 24,422 tons

Tobacco cannot be grown in the country except at a financial loss according to Mr. J. Mendenon, who has been before the War has been growing the leaf in March Crookham, Hampshire. The dutiable natural cured leaf is subject to an Excise duty equivalent to the Customs duty levied on Empire-grown tobacco, and the manufacturer can buy Rhodesian and Australian tobacco in the Hampshire market at production

Speaking before the British Cotton Growing Association in Manchester last week, Sir Bernard Bourdillon, the new Governor of Uganda, stressed the interdependence of that Protectorate and Lancashire. The more Uganda could produce the more could Lancashire sell, he said. He was sure the time of expansion had by no means been reached. Manchester had done a great deal for Uganda through the British Cotton Growing Association

It is the intention of the Provincial Government to appoint in each of the four Provinces a Provincial Commissioner... a Bill is submitted to the Legislative Council to confer on each deputy the powers of a Provincial Commissioner

Finance is provided for the control of traffic and for the maintenance of the roads

It is based on the principle of independence of the Provincial Commissioner... appointed to the post in the Province of Northern Rhodesia... has been appointed to the post of Provincial Commissioner for Northern Rhodesia

The new company... has been formed... with a nominal capital of £50,000... The objects are to supply... the business of oil engineering and... The new company holds 24,000 shares... local director, chairman and... of the new company

Representations having been made to the Government that a rebate of the duties of 20 per cent should be granted... oil for power purposes... number of engines... The Government will consider the matter... and possible benefits to the country

Advertisement for PLAYERS Navy Cut Cigarettes. Features a pack of cigarettes and a match. Text includes: PLAYERS Navy Cut CIGARETTES, JOHN PLAYERS & SONS, ENGLAND.

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Mr. Williams on Northern Rhodesia

SIR ROBERT ROOPE, who has designated Northern Rhodesia and Tanganyika as the two main areas of the Empire's development... Mr. R. H. Millard... the Information Office is constantly receiving a collection of slides.

The lecturer took as his keynote Davidson's description of the country... The lecturer kept on a similar vein... describing what was shown on the screen... General Sir William Furse, who proposed a road bridge across the gorge at the Victoria Falls.

General Sir William Furse, who proposed a road bridge across the gorge at the Victoria Falls... the construction of the bridge... a crossing which was completed in company with Lord Roberts... Sir Ronald and Lady Sturt, who are now in the process of purchasing a large estate in Northern Rhodesia.

TO MEET SIR JAMES MAXWELL

Next Week's Meeting in London

ON Thursday, October 30, Sir James Crawford will lead the League of Nations Government of Northern Rhodesia... to meet Sir James Maxwell... the League of Nations... the Secretary has proposed that the meeting should be held in London.

COCKTAILS FROM A CARICATURE

WE are often told by our friends and readers... that the only way to get a better understanding of the Mombasa hotel... is to go to the Mombasa hotel... and see the cocktails.

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Nombasa. Mrs. P. M. Bellfrake, Miss C. Belfrage, Miss E. P. Belfrage, Miss G. H. R. Bell, Miss A. E. Chase, Mr. B. F. Clarke, Miss M. J. Coates, Mrs. R. D. W. Coates, Mrs. S. Dean, Mrs. P. M. D'Oliver, Miss D'Oliver, Mr. F. S. Dumas, Miss C. L. Eason, Mr. & Mrs. F. C. Evans, Miss S. Phipps, Mr. & Mrs. G. A. Field, Miss S. Friend, Mr. & Mrs. G. Jones, Mr. Hawker, Miss R. Henburn, Miss A. E. Richardson, Miss E. L. H. Hines, Miss F. Hines, Miss H. M. Hogan, Miss J. M. Hogarth, Mrs. H. C. Jones, Mr. & Mrs. H. L. L. Lattaine, Mrs. E. Mather, Miss J. M. Millett, Mr. & Mrs. J. D. Neale, Miss Neale, Mr. & Mrs. F. Paterson, Master A. F. Paterson, Miss Perisse, Mr. Malcolm, F. Robertson, Mrs. H. E. Ryan, Miss M. Sheridan, Miss F. M. Stevens, Dr. Somerton, Mrs. H. Crosby Shenn, Mrs. A. Stewart, Mr. & Mrs. J. M. Sulist, Miss J. A. Sulist, Miss E. D. Sulist, Mr. J. H. S. Todd, Mrs. H. H. Trafford, Master J. B. Trafford, Master J. B. Trafford, Mr. & Mrs. J. F. G. Troughton, Miss J. M. Troughton, Mr. & Mrs. C. F. Wilson.

Malindi to Mombasa. Mr. A. C. Hand, Mr. H. M. Hand

Malindi to Mombasa. Mrs. R. M. Edwards, Mrs. E. D. Harcourt, Miss Loughrey, Major Gen. Sir Robert Charles MacWalt, Mr. & Mrs. D. K. S. Grant, Mrs. A. S. Grant, Mr. W. A. W. Grant

Malindi to Pemba. Mr. W. M. MacKenzie, Mrs. M. MacKenzie, Mr. & Mrs. J. B. Byrd, Mr. & Mrs. Greatman

Nairobi to Zanzibar. Mr. D. H. Arden, Mr. & Mrs. W. J. Arken, Master Arken, Miss Arken, Mrs. M. C. Byrne, Mr. & Mrs. G. S. Cox, Mr. F. Hines, Mr. & Mrs. J. J. Owen, Master Owen, Mrs. C. J. Tyndale, Master Tyndale-Biscoe

Marseilles to Dar es Salaam. Mr. S. B. B. McElderry, Mr. & Mrs. R. M. Mandy, Miss V. A. Anderson, Mr. & Mrs. J. B. Brown, Mr. & Mrs. J. J. May, Master W. W. May

Marseilles to Zanzibar. Mr. & Mrs. C. J. Wilson, Mr. & Mrs. C. F. Wilson, Miss F. J. Caven

The s.s. "Llandovery Castle," which leaves Southampton on Saturday, October 3, carries the following outward-bound passengers:

Malindi. Mr. & Mrs. E. H. Dale, Mrs. A. D. Evans, Mr. & Mrs. J. H. F. Evans, Mr. & Mrs. J. H. F. Evans, Mr. & Mrs. J. H. F. Evans, Mr. & Mrs. J. H. F. Evans, Mr. & Mrs. J. H. F. Evans

BRUSH-INDIA

The s.s. "Perin" home from Beira, October 1. The s.s. "Mantua" left Beira homeward, October 1. The s.s. "Albatross" left Suva homeward, October 1. The s.s. "Lalana" left Suva homeward for Durban, October 1. The s.s. "Lalana" left Suva homeward for Durban, October 1. The s.s. "Lalana" left Suva homeward for Durban, October 1. The s.s. "Lalana" left Suva homeward for Durban, October 1.

LEAF LEGAL HARRISON

The s.s. "Branksome Hall" arrived Port Swettenham, October 7. The s.s. "Gan" left Port Swettenham for Durban, October 15.

HOLLAND-AFRICA

The s.s. "Heemskerk" left Durban for East Africa, October 1. The s.s. "Meliskerk" arrived Southampton homeward, October 1. The s.s. "Rieffontein" left Durban onwards, October 3.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

The s.s. "Ambrose" arrived Kenning homeward, October 3. The s.s. "Aya le Rideau" left Durban homeward, October 4. The s.s. "Chantilly" arrived Port Said onwards, October 4. The s.s. "General Duchesne" left Diego Suarez homeward, October 5.

UNION-CASTLE

The s.s. "Dunbar Castle" left Las Palmas for Beira, October 4. The s.s. "Dunluce Castle" left Beira for East Africa, October 4. The s.s. "Dunluce Castle" arrived Port Swettenham, October 4. The s.s. "Dunluce Castle" arrived Port Swettenham, October 4. The s.s. "Dunluce Castle" arrived Port Swettenham, October 4.

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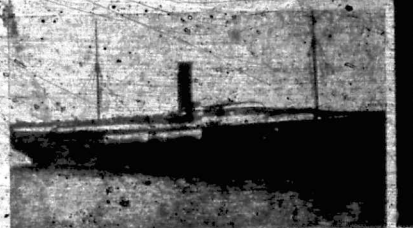
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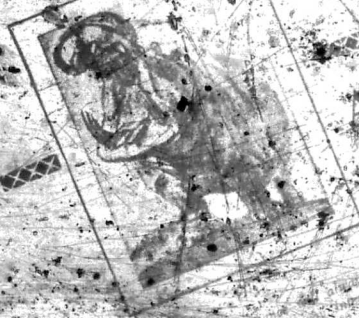


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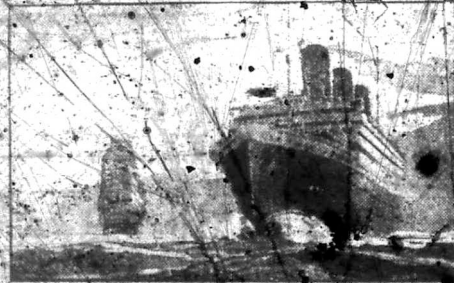
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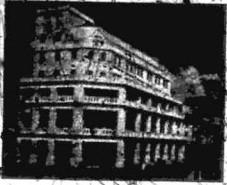
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MATTERS OF MOMENT

Major E. S. Johnston and Captain C. J. Anderson, the two who were chosen by Kenya to place before the Secretary of State for the Colonies the views of the Unofficial Conference in London recently held in Nairobi reached London by air on Sunday, and have since been in close consultation with Major C. L. Walsh, who is to represent Tanganyika interests, and with other friends of East Africa on this side whose advice they consider valuable. It is good news that the delegation is anxious to approach its task in a calm and reasonable spirit, and that as various Press messages from East Africa have suggested, in a combative, unprovoked, menacing, manner. An encouraging sign, and one commended by the Kenya delegates by their dispatch to avoid Press publicity, for a certain section of the London-daily Press would almost inevitably have misrepresented the real facts, and so aggravated a task which is already sufficiently difficult. The first favour of the Kenya delegates must be to find a common platform with East Africa's best friends in London—nearly all of them ex-residents of the Territories—who are quite as keen to safeguard the interests of the Dependencies as are those who are not in them. For the moment we content ourselves with the expression of the hope that, after the thorough survey of the ground, the delegation will do only for what seems to be in the best interests of East Africa as a whole.

Attacks continue to be made in Kenya on Sir Philip Cunliffe Lister, the Secretary of State for the Colonies, on the ground that he is indifferent or uninterested in the cause of white settlement. The charge, launched by a group of public men and reiterated in the most of local newspapers, is a gross distortion from our correspondence, causing anxiety among settlers, a number of whom have invited Sir Philip

We therefore have our own conviction that the charge is without substance. The present Secretary of State, the present Parliamentary Under-Secretary, and the present Permanent Under-Secretary are all well aware of the essential importance of white settlement, and the national interest in a greater understanding of the African facts than any Home Government of the past. The Secretary of State is arraigned because he wrote in a recent paper recording his observations on the report of the Joint Parliamentary Committee on the Union. It ample and were made available for white settlement, by setting up large holdings already in the possession of white settlers, and by a mistake to introduce fresh settlers, and might prove unable to stand economically on their own, and for another statement in the same document that "it is held in some quarters that an excessive amount of land has already been alienated for white occupation.

gent and genuine propagandists, as we are of the benefits of white settlement, we find no cause for complaint with the principle of settlement on economic lines. The Colony is mainly concerned—should be able to make good on their own, and we believe that very few settlers would, on calm reflection, adopt any other attitude. If a brother of our kind were to apply to them for advice, they would practically to a man weigh up the proposition according to the character and qualifications of the individual, the capital at his disposal, the branch of agriculture in which he proposed to engage, the probable course of yields and prices, and would not then consider his project economically sound, unless they would advise him to accept his proposals, and then they would do so in line with actualities, and if they seemed out of the question in his case, would frankly say that they could see little prospect of his succeeding in the Colony. That would be the only sound

business approach to the problem, and the only sincerely friendly advice possible, and we cannot say that what would be right counsel for the individual settler to give is unwise or unfair when given by the Secretary of State. We hope that a sound Closesettlement scheme may be started in the near future, but it should certainly be on a business basis, and is therefore not ruled out by Sir Philip Cunliffe's dictum.

The statement that "it is held in some quarters that an excessive amount of land has already been alienated for private occupation"

DANGERS OF TOO MUCH LAND.

has been interpreted as meaning that white settlement should not have been given so extensive an opportunity in the highlands. The sentence was not very happily phrased, but we read it at the time of publication, and still read it, as intended to convey that the more land has already been alienated for white occupation than is effectively required. Surely, no one will be found to dispute that assertion. If the depression has taught one lesson clearly to the Kenya farmer it is that the possession of too great an area of land, however good its quality, may be a millstone round his neck, and that it is a far better policy to own just enough land for the operations which his capital and capabilities will permit. It is to saddle himself with it, or to try to do so, in the hope of selling most of it at a profit, that form of speculation has proved fatal in hundreds and dangerous in thousands of cases, and a closer settlement is to be encouraged in the Kenya highlands, the great unused areas in possession of many landlords must inevitably be made available to newcomers.

Long ago Sir Alfred suggested that as an earnest of their personal desire to assist landowners with surplus areas might bind them will the Government, sell at least a portion of the land, and the Government would genuinely desire to do so on the land, and we believe that most valuable work could be done by the Kenya Association in compiling such a register. A register of that kind would be evidence to potential new settlers to the local and Imperial Governments, and to the Home public of the keenness of the existing settler community. If, however, some such voluntary scheme be not evolved, a land tax on unutilised areas, or some other form of pressure must inevitably be applied sooner or later to ensure that land is brought into production, or reverts to the Crown for the use of other settlers. After the exceedingly ruinous terms which settlers have had to weather in recent years, any compulsory scheme of that nature would probably be unpalatable, and such a step will therefore presumably be postponed, as long as possible, but it can be indefinitely postponed only if the landholding interests themselves make the first move. We hope that the Kenya Association will give the idea its close consideration, for the flow of settlement once started, as it could be so amply checked by rapidly rising land prices, that it would be assisted by the availability of land at a low price.



much has been made in Kenya, Uganda, and Tanganyika Territory with the allegation that, on the introduction of income tax, the settler would be assessed not merely on their income, but on the whole of their land irrespective of its productivity, so that the owner of an

estate would be liable to pay income tax on the rateable value of the plantation even if he had lost the whole of his crops to locusts. We have been annoyed by such assertions because we were firmly convinced that the East African Dependencies would not treat genuine agriculturists less favourably than does Great Britain, where, as is well known, they are the most fortunate section of the community from the income-tax-paying standpoint. Now we are able to state definitely that income tax will not be leviable in East Africa on the annual value of agricultural land. The Ordinance will be found to exempt from any form of capital taxation all land used for gain or profit, though tax will be payable on land used for the purposes of residence or enjoyment, and in such cases tax will, we believe, be payable on about 2% of the valuation.

Thus the genuine settler will be taxed only on his actual profit from his farm and on the assessed value of his house, and, except in the case of a settler who has erected expensive dwellings, places the second liability will not be onerous. It is to be presumed, moreover, that the authorities will implement that provision with discretion for they are well aware that all too many East African settlers who were wealthy men a few years ago are to-day absolutely without cash reserves, and that it would consequently be quite impossible for some of them to find the wherewithal to pay the tax.

WHAT THE SETTLER WILL PAY.

More than a few men who, in better times, built houses costing two or three thousand pounds on their estates simply could not make prompt payment to day of the tax on such business, although they would normally pay without protest. Indeed we have recently heard of a settler in lion-infested country who was too hard up even to buy cartridges, of which he had not a single one left. The government in each territory will obviously desire to set the income tax machinery in motion with as little friction as possible, and in cases of real distress of this nature can be trusted to act reasonably. Even in Great Britain, where the taxpayer tends to become merely a name on a ledger, rather than an individual, sympathetic consideration is always given in cases of special hardship, and in such young countries as East Africa, where there is so real a personal relationship between European officials and non-officials, similar consideration will certainly not be wanting.

This forecast of the provisions of the Ordinance in one important respect will relieve the anxiety of many settlers, and will tend to allay the general fear of the introduction of the income tax has been based on the assumption that the agriculturist would be singled out for peculiar sacrifices, and that his land would be dispersed and his property sold, and that he would have been dissipated and ruined.

It is a fact that the East African farming community in the dependencies has been roused. As we recorded in our report on the visit to the East African territories in the October meeting of the Executive Council of the Joint East African Board that in his opinion "the genuine settler would, so far from suffering any hurt, get immediate benefits and even prospect of security, from a well designed form of income tax. Alone among the East African Press, *East Africa* has supported the tax, and we believe will be found to operate to the mutual benefit of the territories."



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Whether the Executive Council of the Joint East African Board was wise, or even within its rights, to discuss the imminent introduction of income tax into Kenya, Uganda, and Tanganyika Territory is debated in our columns. In these pages this week, however, the East African Service has been considered for the territories by frank expression of the opinions of individual members of the Council than could have been achieved by a decision to maintain silence. Indeed, the Board's usefulness would be greatly increased if it were to become merely a echo of the voices of its constituents in the Dependencies. On the other hand, its power will in the long run be enhanced in proportion to the wisdom and independence of its judgment on the subjects which it is called upon to consider. Without independence it would be useless. It so happens that in this case—as often in the past when there has not been a full attendance of members, of the Council—a formal resolution was proposed, and that members merely uttered their own personal views, as they are obviously entitled to do on any matter of East African public importance.

We certainly do not share the view of the correspondent who suggests that the Board should discuss only those subjects which it is identified by its subscribers in the East African territories to consider. It has an equal duty to initiate discussion on matters of public importance, and has to do credit very valuable work of that character. In the case at issue, the Uganda Chamber of Commerce approached the Board on the question of income tax, so that its standing is beyond dispute, even if our correspondent's theory were accepted. The further point that income tax is primarily the concern of residents in the territories is equally unconvincing, for the Council of the Board is composed mainly of the representatives of the leading commercial and agricultural groups operating in those territories, and as those groups will be vitally affected for good or ill by a change in the basis of taxation, they spokesmen would certainly not accept the principle that it was not of their business. We believe that the Board's usefulness will depend upon over close touch with the Dependencies, coupled with frank say on all matters within its scope.

One does not associate the possession of money in hard cash with the more primitive pastoral tribes of East Africa, especially those who inhabit the Northern Province of Kenya Colony; one might as well imagine Abraham carrying round bags of shekels to pay for grazing rights in the country abutting on the of the Chaklies. It is strange, then, to read in the Kenya Game Warden's report for 1931, that when Lt. Col. MacArthur's highly successful raid on ivory and rhino horn poachers during the year resulted in the conviction of seven Wapokoko and two Wakamba, of the fine imposed amounted in the aggregate to £1,400, no less than £600 was paid in cash. Whence came this money? We are sure that certain financial interests are behind these poachers, and that there is some time-worn investigation. The police should find out where there would be no thieves if there were no money to supply sooner or later in East Africa.

Last week we suggested that the Colonial Office should make known the number of new officials appointed for service in the NEW APPOINTMENTS Eastern African Dependencies TO EAST AFRICA. To-day we are able to state OFFICIAL SERVICE that the total number of such appointments to these six territories for the ensuing year is only eleven, a figure which indicates the restriction by the Colonial Office of the necessity of restricting recruitment during this period of depression. To cease recruiting entirely has been advocated in some quarters, would be a breach of faith with the many other special sources of supply whose interests in East Africa has been gradually awakened in the post-war years and careful cultivation of the personnel division of the Colonial Office will be a marked measure of success. Men specially qualified to judge have repeatedly told us that the quality of recruits entering the East African Service has improved noticeably in recent years, and though examinations are by no means necessarily the best test of a man's fitness for work in Africa, it is a fact that many first class recruits now come out for East Africa, whereas until a few years ago such an event was exceptional. The present policy of the authorities is the difficult one of endeavouring to strike a due mean between avarice and caution; in other words to take just enough to reach the goodwin of the best sources of supply and to avoid the repetition of the experience which followed the retrenchment campaign of 1921 after which the best men available turned away from East Africa. Since the eleven new appointments have been chosen from many times that number of candidates who would have been selected in a normal year, it may be assumed that they possess unusually high qualifications. They will not be posted to any territory until July next.

That East Africa should choose South Africa as the place of their retirement is urged by Mrs. Ethelreda Jones, the well-known South African author, to whom the world is indebted for her delightful story of "The Hermit" and her able editing of his immortal books. In conformity with our practice of hermitage, free speech to responsible advocates of any policy, we publish her plea, though we cannot endorse the contentions of our contributor, who it would seem bases her argument solely on the results of a visit to the East African coast. Could she have been able to visit the islands, in which so many Bantons have turned the wilderness into homes, she would have agreed that the East African is best served in mind of his adoption by spending his retirement, it rather than by transferring himself to some other portion of the Empire, which can obviously not make equal use of his past experience. It is our hope that many of our attacking more officials to settle in the country to which they have given the best years of their life, that the sense of which they might have contrived, not merely by residence, and by the local peculiarities of their reasons, but by membership of public bodies which seek to guide development on right lines. It is our wish that our acquaintance who are intended to settle in South Africa have, with the past year, found conditions more difficult than they have claimed of the past half a lifetime, and decided instead to reside for the rest of their days in the East African Dependencies.

WHERE SHOULD RETIRING EAST AFRICANS RESIDE?

OTTAWA AGREEMENTS AND EAST AFRICA.

POINTS FROM THE INTER-IMPERIAL TRADE AGREEMENTS.
 What the Colonies Give and Receive.

Now that the House of Commons has reassembled the Secretary of State for the Colonies will presumably take an early opportunity of speaking upon the agreements conferred upon the Colonial Empire by the agreements reached in Ottawa between the Mother Country and the several Dominions. Meantime the Blue Book (Cmd. 4173, p. 5-6d.) published last week under the title of "Imperial Economic Conference at Ottawa, 1932" contains the text of each of the trade agreements from which we summarise hereunder the points which specifically affect the British East and Central African Dependencies. In attempting to assess the benefits from the East African standpoint, we assume, of course, as we can assume so with those agreements, will not have been altered by the Dominions in a more favourable position than the Colonies. Provisions for and Mandated Territories.

Perhaps the most important agreement is that made with the Governments of South Africa, Northern Rhodesia and Canada that B.M. Parliament shall not bring into force legislation which will cause for an indefinite period, or, so long as the duty on foreign manufactured goods does not fall below 2s. 6d. per cwt. (the margin of preference shall be equal to that of the U.K.), tobacco growers in Nyasaland, Northern Rhodesia, Tanganyika Territory, Uganda, and Kenya thus likewise assured of the maintenance of the existing tariff. In the case of Southern Rhodesia the Government in the U.K. undertakes that it will endeavour to take such steps as may be practicable in the future which have been discussed, to assist the marketing of Southern Rhodesian tobacco—again presumably not to the detriment of Colonial production.

Commonwealth Preferences to the Colonies.

The new agreements provide for an Imperial preference of 4d. per lb. on coffee and 2d. per lb. on tea, two concessions of importance to Eastern Africa, which will note with satisfaction that no preference on these articles which had hitherto been accorded to their rivals on a smaller basis, by Great Britain and the other Empire States, to various Dominions; e.g. South Africa, India, New Zealand, and Newfoundland all undertake to give an Empire preference equivalent to 4d. per lb. on coffee, Newfoundland and India promise 2d. per lb. on tea, Australia a preference of 6d. per lb. on unmanufactured tobacco and 4½ d. ad valorem on gum arabic, unmanufactured cloves, chillies, clove oil, and other essential oils, while Canada will give a preference of 10s. on gums, 7½ on essential oils, and varying advantages on other commodities.

The Home Government undertakes not to reduce, without the consent of various Dominions, any specified duties already imposed on foreign commodities under the Import Duties Act, such as the 10s. on copra, the 10s. on copra bark, and Kafir corn and meal, with the exception of the advantages granted by the United Kingdom to various Dominions—and 1930 1931, to the Colonies are a 5s. ad valorem Imperial preference of 10% on maize, 12½ on cheese, 15s. per cwt. on butter, 2d. per lb. on copper (conditional on Empire producers of copper continuing to offer this commodity on first sale in the U.K. a preference not exceeding the world price), 3s. 6d. per cwt. on fresh oranges between April and November 30 and 5s. per cwt. on grapefruit during the same months.

H.M. Government in the U.K. also undertakes to invite the Governments of the non-self-governing Colonies and Protectorates in accord to the different Dominions, and preferences which may be considered to have other advantages to take no measure of colonial Government, which are not prejudicial to the interests of their respective Dominions, that a lesser duty shall be imposed upon such articles when manufactured within the Empire than upon tobacco manufactured from these two sources.

General Empire Provision for preferences to be accorded to the Dominions, excludes preferences recorded

EAST AFRICAN SISAL SURPRISE.

Nearly Fifty Marks not Considerable as No. 1 Grade. We have received for publication the text of the following agreement reached between six leading London sisal brokers and merchants:—

At a meeting held on the 10th amongst the undersigned it was agreed that no market quotations in the grades of No. 1 and No. 2 Tanga and Kenya sisal the following marks are not to be tenderable or acceptable against such contracts but will be tenderable to separate negotiations. Other marks hitherto unknown to the trade in general are also to be included, and any deliveries of same must be submitted for approval of category. This agreement to come into force on and after Monday, October 10, 1932.

BOMBURERA	ZANZIBAR	PARAMATI
SUHURI	MOGADISHU	SONGARD & Co
C. M.	MOGADESHU	S. M. E.
GOHER	MOGADESHU	S. M. E.
GOMBA	MUMBA	JAO & Sons
GALI	MUSOMBI	NYAL (now Alhambra)
GALI	MUSOMBI	TANA
MANTHHE	MUSOMBI	U
MEITA	MUSOMBI	M. YAB
MUSOMBI	MUSOMBI	MOBBO
KIMBA	MUSOMBI	MNSAI
KABER	MUSOMBI	MANZA
KAHURU	MUSOMBI	MAUHI
KITUMBO	MUSOMBI	VENEZES
KITUMBO	MUSOMBI	TAYABI
KITUMBO	MUSOMBI	NEWKUMBI

in the event of any of the above mentioned marks at one of our future dates being considered suitable for practical consideration they will be deleted from this list after due consideration.

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Practical Tribute to Value of Grading.

In other words, the leading London dealers in sisal who have opposed the use of the marks have agreed among themselves that the practice of grading of the estates, exchanged from the market, is a guarantee of superior quality. This is an arrangement is therefore a strong practical indication of the favour of the form of grading proposed by the Imperial Economic Committee, which will be regarded as a suggestion that the initiative should be taken by the Governments should improve commodity grading.

What do planters in Kenya and Tanganyika have to say to this market arrangement?

ST. JAMES MAXWELL'S ADDRESS.

Mr. ST. JAMES MAXWELL, the retiring Governor of Northern Rhodesia, will this afternoon address the East African Branch of the Overseas League at the Empress House, Park Place, St. James's Street, in London. In East Africa, whether present or absent, he is cordially invited to attend. Tea will be served at 4 p.m.

On the Limits of Customary Law in Southern Rhodesia.

The Government of Southern Rhodesia, in the territories of the South African Republic, but, obviously enough, does not exclude from such territories, but, in the agreement with the Government of Southern Rhodesia, the proposal to be continued to apply any preferences by any Colony of which the Government is not being provided by any other part of the Commonwealth, or of any other South African Republic, South Africa, Southern Rhodesia, or any other part of the Commonwealth, is not being provided by any other part of the Commonwealth, or of any other South African Republic, South Africa, Southern Rhodesia, or any other part of the Commonwealth.

A SOUTH AFRICAN VISIT TO EAST AFRICA

IMPRESSIONS OF TANGANYIKA TERRITORY

By Ethelred Lewis

Editor of the "Radical Hornet"

My impressions of East Africa were gathered during a winter months spent on the coast of Tanganyika Territory. I think I was most struck by the great difference between the prevailing attitude towards the Native in East and South Africa. The Native Affairs Department in South Africa is considerably lower in the scale of importance—whatever may be said of it on paper—than the Public Works Department, the Post and Telegraphs, or the Railways; we have a very important Education Department which, with Agriculture, fits in the scene, but Native Affairs does not fit into these two important Departments.

In East Africa the Native is a very important member of the community. In fact, he is the community, on whose account Government officials live and move and have their being. In the salaries the Native is treated as a man of a dignity of his own should be treated. He is considered and his chiefs are consulted in many instances. It is worth going to East Africa to breathe the better Governmental air, and especially to receive response from the Native to justice and decency and kindness. It seems to be leading as ideal a life as the Native can—as any people could wish to lead—no longer his own. It also struck me, a lawyer of Mubamba, in suits a Negro community. It is more dignified than laws if, according to our views; less spiritual than Christianity.

The Position of the Indian

Then there is the Indian. Well, South Africans do not look upon the Indian in Africa—cannot forget that he did not come of his own volition into Natal forty or more years ago, but by the will of the Natal sugar planters—as an interloper, who must at all costs be got rid of. We do not realize that in the traditional Africa centuries before the present time, on the East Coast he seems to have had a part of pre-historic as the Portuguese still testify and further back the Dutch.

And yet, in spite of this prior claim, the African trade it would be better to see him in his own country. The Indian is an alien in Africa. In Africa, of course, we Europeans are also aliens, and probably all detrimental to some extent other to Native life, but the Indian is a more potent impediment for progress. It is like the presence of a black man in a white man's country, a constant state of war. Why were the Indian does everything for the European farmer and trader and under his shelter. The Native remains a native, I admit, it is better so. Can he be "civilised" in the way that is so largely the destructive of his character, the Cape, Johannesburg and its kindred cities, and all the world's capitals.

It is also fairly obvious on the East Coast that the European feels badly hampered by the presence of the Indian, who is always sitting between him and the Native. The local farmers and it seems to me, Government officials all feel this difficulty. It is not just a question of Indians making money that might be in European pockets, but a deep feeling of racial disharmony. Since the Indians have apparently benefited by the action of Government in Tanganyika, as they have more of these sisal estates are now in Indian hands, and some of these are managed by the Indian-German firms, it is not surprising that

affairs should have been avoided if humanly possible. The holding of the Mandate might be made such a thing impossible, in deference to our late enemy. Unfortunately it was financially impossible to hang on to the big sisal estates, which the rich Indian stepped in and bought.

East Africans and South Africa

One thing which struck me very forcibly is that the Cape cuts a very poor figure in the opinion of East Africa. It is undoubtedly good for South Africa to go there. The loss of proportion and the idea of the map of Africa become rather painfully adjusted. In fact, South Africa seemed very small, mean and undignified in its political quality, very remote and unimportant in other respects. It means a poor general sums and a few friendly words are featured. In its political news, it is too popular in the East African territories, and is not only the anti-British attitude of the Dutch, but to their beloved Native party. In the matters in Tanganyika there is apprehension lest the Dutch Native policy should find a home in Kenya Colony. Some Government officials in Kenya have felt so strongly on the Native question that they have secured transfer to Tanganyika. If such lovers of the Native and of justice had remained where they were, they could have been of more use to the Native, especially if the Government should ever obtain in Kenya.

Another view of the widespread suspicion of South Africa, it is a disturbing to find a completely ignorant East African group of the Cape, with all the best observed bad reputations of our politics; we South Africans do not care to live the most carefree of while I have yet struck. The Dutch farmer may be a miserly person in Parliament, but he is always a man on his own estate, for the farmer does not have an office between bitter personal quarrels, which is rather beautiful. I spent a good deal of energy while in Tanganyika trying to impress the East Africans that they would do much better to go to South Africa. A trial when they retire to face the gloomy English climate, on a small income. An income goes twice as far in the sun-belt as it does in the north.

So strongly do I feel about this that while I am in South Africa I hope to see a meeting convened to advertise the advantages of coming to the South, a meeting at which, perhaps, I would be warmly welcomed, not as potential banker, which too often means potential bankrupt, but as ordinary householders, living in small towns and seaside communities. We English in South Africa would welcome every such family, and especially if there are children to be brought up as South Africans, and more especially as South African farmers. We need agricultural stock of mean human stock coming into the country, but not on the present dangerous terms. Even more urgently we need a supply of electric and other things, another reason why English artists, particularly from East Africa, will be in demand in South Africa, if the Native needs every fringe of civilization and wherever a better life exists, it will be the nucleus of effort and progress in Native development.

I hope nobody will think of Kenya things, because I don't quite realize the misdirections uttered abroad come home to rest by way of the Press. I shall be very glad if East Africa spreads the idea of further and closer and numerous and immediate settlements of English people in South Africa, for if things are left as they are, it will not be long before South Africa is lost to the Commonwealth.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

AN "EAST AFRICA" CARICATURE.

Why the Skull and Cross-Bones?
To the Editor of "East Africa."

SIR, At the foot of your excellent caricature of Captain "Dick" Kirton appeared the skull and cross-bones. Why? The artist must have had a reason. — Yours faithfully,
London, W.1.

[The skull and cross-bones form the "mark" under which the coffee of the estate of Major Walter Kirton and Captain "Dick" Kirton is shipped. — Ed.]

EXPERIENCES WITH HONEY BIRD.

The Methods of Revenge.
To the Editor of "East Africa."

SIR, How would it do to ask your readers to describe their experiences with honey birds? I should, I am sure, not only get some most interesting letters.

These birds once led me to a leopard sleeping on the branch of a tree. On another occasion to a python, but as a rule to wild honey bees when they have been gone out of their share of the loaf, in the way of grubs and young bees, by a previous honey seeker, that they become vindictive. Then they can be absolutely diabolical in their methods of revenge. It is no exaggeration to say that hundreds of Natives are lured to their death yearly by honey bees.

Yours faithfully,
London.

DO ELEPHANTS SLEEP LYING DOWN.

Experiences in Tanganyika Territory.
To the Editor of "East Africa."

SIR, In reply to the query of Mr. Morgan contained in your issue of August 18, it may be of interest if I quote the following details of my experiences in regard to the matter as to whether elephants lie down to sleep.

In 1923 when I was elephant hunting in the Lindi district of Tanganyika I was following the spoor of an elephant at about midday in bush which was not very thick when the hunting boy stopped me, pointing ahead about forty yards, showed me an elephant lying on its right side sleeping peacefully. It was a young bull elephant carrying tusks about 16 to 20 lbs each. I was able to approach to about fifteen yards and obtain a photograph without disturbing the animal. After quietly withdrawing and proceeding in another direction I started to look back when I was on some raised ground and I saw the elephant rise to its feet and subsequently walk off.

Upon another occasion when I was following a spoor on the spoor of two elephants I rather unwisely took an easy shot at an elephant bull and also was discovered that I had disturbed the two elephants. I had been following a spoor which I had been lying in the grass within two or three hundred yards as a distance, say the recent made forms where they had been lying. I subsequently ran up to them after about a mile.

From these experiences there is no doubt in my mind that elephants do lie down on their sides.

Yours faithfully,
Northern Rhodesia.

[Commander Hunt has been doing a lot of work in coming to the elephant's habit.

A PUFF ADDER'S "HUMMING NOISE."

Mistaken for a Swarm of Bees.

To the Editor of "East Africa."

SIR, I walked very close to a six-foot puff adder in the Tanga Main, east of Tanga, in what was German East Africa, in 1904. It made a humming noise which I mistook for a swarm of bees passing, and while looking to for them I nearly trod on the reptile. The noise it made was certainly not a "puff," as it was so long sustained, and there was not the slightest doubt whatever that it was being made by the snake.

I wounded it with a rifle bullet as it departed for a lair among some thorn bushes, where the German sergeant of my escort killed it with a spear.

Yours faithfully,
London, S.W.1.

PRICES PAID FOR NATIVE PRODUCE.

Better Rewarded than our Forefathers.

To the Editor of "East Africa."

SIR, There can be no doubt that Natives throughout Eastern Africa have been spoilt by the high prices paid in the past for their produce. They, like the European, have now to learn to adapt themselves to an entirely different basis—but at whatever level commodity prices may stabilise themselves, it is a safe prediction that the African will be immeasurably better off than were our grand fathers, and even our fathers in many cases. Think of the Irish in the old days, and remember that the fathers of some of your present readers were glad to earn their shillings a week when they first went out to work—and they had to feed and clothe themselves in a northern climate, whereas the Natives feed and clothes the African in return for very little effort indeed on his part.

Yours faithfully,
Tanganyika Territory.

MORE STRANGE EXAMPLES OF "KI-SETTLER."

To the Editor of "East Africa."

SIR, The Native ability to understand "Ki-settler" or "Ki-Johnny" as the Swahili calls it is very remarkable, but on occasion even the best interpreters of this "Ki-Johnny" are at a loss, stuck on a literally translated English metaphor. I remember a recently arrived settler, coming into an almost empty store and asking a Swahili man, or four, how much sugar he had for his money's sake tell him to go to the devil with the sugar. "Gosh!" said the Swahili, indignantly thrusting the bag into the settler's hands, "he admits he can't buy it now then, you see, *ki-enda polepo*." The settler, after a general disgust depicted on his face as he tried to comprehend why he should be expected to carry out that strange manœuvre was obliged to behold.

On another occasion I was present on board ship when a certain Tanganyika merchant was departing home on leave. This gentleman had, for reasons of finance, carefully sweated at grinding the Swahili but had not had much opportunity to put it to practical use. Meeting me at the gangway he suddenly turned to the Swahili for "luck" and, realising that it was after I told him it was "Ki-settler" he turned to his personal boy and kindly blessed him with the words, "Ki-settler, Ki-settler, Ki-settler." The boy, who was on the other side of me, turned round and said, "Ki-settler, Ki-settler, Ki-settler."

Yours faithfully,

JOINT BOARD AND INCOME TAX.

Frank Expression of Views Welcomed.
To the Editor of "East Africa."

SIR,—From your report of the proceedings of the October meeting of the Executive Council of the Joint East African Board I am very glad to see that some of the members, particularly Mr. Peto, Mr. P. the Vice-Chairman, and Lord Cranworth, spoke their minds freely on the subject of income tax. They are critical of the policy advocated by the recent Unofficial Conference at Nairobi, and seem to agree in general with the opinions of the recognised settler leaders which "East Africa" has made editorially in recent issues.

The value of the Board would be enhanced if its members would regularly offer such guidance to the territories. It is folly for us in East Africa to attempt to plan policy without keeping the closest liaison with London and taking into account the views of prominent people here who enjoy a closer contact with the Powers than we can have. We often know more than we can of the real reasons which dictate certain official actions.

Yours faithfully,

EAST AFRICAN AT HOME

THE OPPOSITE POINT OF VIEW

To the Editor of "East Africa."

SIR,—East Africa's settler leaders will probably not be pleased with the views of the Executive Council of the Joint East African Board on the subject of income tax, as reported in your issue of October 13. Surely it was a matter on which the Board would have been advised to keep silent until its advice was requested. The introduction of income tax is primarily a matter for residents in Kenya, Uganda, and Tanganyika Territory, whose vehement opposition is of far more importance than the views of a few business men in London.

Yours faithfully,

London, S.W.1.

D. R. SPENCE.

[These two letters are discussed under "Letters to Mowat" in E.A.]

OUR PLEA FOR STANDARDISATION

The Writing of African Tribal Terms.

To the Editor of "East Africa."

SIR,—So far as I am aware there is no unanimity in the writing of African tribal names. There is but the most widely accepted system is to use the prefix when the word stands as a substantive and to drop it when the word is used as an adjective. Thus "the Baganda" but a "Ganda chief."

At first sight this seems to be a logical and simple method of standardisation. In actual practice it leads to several complications. These may be regulated:—

- (1) The language would render the prefix indicating language—*Ki, Iri, or whatever*—may be. (2) The singular and plural prefix would then be employed uniformly to the concept. There can be no standardisation of prefixes, owing to the differences between the various Bantu languages. (3) Every publication would require a footnote explaining the prefixes for the benefit of the uninitiated which is the one thing that any system of standardisation would seek to avoid. (4) The system takes no cognisance of non-Bantu terms, many of which are suffixes instead of prefixes. Didindait, a Didinga person? plural, Didinga. (5) Further specialisation which has emphasis on the noun will remain. (6) The use of a hyphen is essential for the term. (7) The use of a hyphen has points of scientific purposes, but has been suggested for general use. (8) The use of the prefix is the accustomed form for specific language. The use of any prefix may be in the ear, but the

the system is as to be in the complete trap of "Kiswahili" and "Kiswahili" when the terms are employed in a geographical thus become subject to our and not the original rules of speech. At first such a practice will be agreed to many (the present system) included in the system will gradually acclimatise our ears to the which may appear unusual, but to be as the same. The use of "Kiswahili" and "Kiswahili" in this context is not correct, however, I should urge that the committee should draw up a complete list of the names of African tribal names in order that they may be standardized correctly. If this were not done we should be in a position to make such mistakes as those which have been taken in that the use of a prefix and the use of a suffix which starts many African names would be liable to confusion, even when it seems part of the root.

The committee might also take the opportunity of fixing the correct roots and of eliminating errors which have been too easily perpetuated, such as "Nyanzezi" which is an error to understand and which has been more correctly as "Nyanzezi."

Yours faithfully,

London, W.1. J. H. DRIBERG.

[That so ardent an anthropologist and ethnologist as Mr. Driberg should endorse "East Africa's" suggestion for the standardisation of African tribal names is encouraging. We should welcome the opinion of other leaders.—E.A.]

FOUR LABOUR OFFICERS IN SEVEN MONTHS

A Criticism of the Current Labour Policy.

To the Editor of "East Africa."

SIR,—Ever though the Labour Department has been abolished, and you will find that it was haste and unwise to bring it is clearly the demand for the Government to ensure continuity in the regard to labour affairs and not to do so as to interrupt by unduly frequent changes in the work previously done by Labour Officers.

Publicly speaking, the reason given to the amazing change in the at Mombasa during recent months, and the change of Mr. Archibald, Mr. P. Kelly, Mr. Odon was—Labour Officers. Then Mr. G. A. W. Anstey took over, and to be relieved of a duty which was a District Officer in the duties of which work of a Labour Officer. At the end of September he was relieved of the duties of the District Officer, and he was replaced as District Officer by Mr. Page who had likewise had to go to Mombasa as a District Officer. It is not surprising that the names of the persons who could be appointed as Labour Officers are less than 100. It is something radically wrong when the names of the Labour Officers are less than 100 mouths.

How can the Labour Department be so inefficient and how can the Government be so inefficient the real reason for it who, however, it may be the case before they can get to the district of the Labour Officers. Yours faithfully,

London, W.1. "SERIAL"

The system of communication between Natal and South Africa has rested in the days of the Natal and British in Natal. That urgent communication was interrupted by the town mail on Sunday which during a week in communication between Natal and Europe.

THREE NEW BOOKS

THREE NEW BOOKS

"EAST AFRICA"

announces

three new books

"ELEPHANT"

by *Coindr. R. S. Blunt, R.M. (Field)*

12s/6d

For seven years Coindr. R. S. Blunt was an Elephant Control Officer in Tanganyika Territory, engaged in protecting cultivated areas from raids by marauding elephants. During this time he had no opportunity for studying the habits or behaviour of these animals, and he has now written this book, which contains a mass of interesting and valuable information. The book is written in a clear and concise style, and is illustrated with many fine photographs. It is a most valuable addition to the literature on the subject.

"ANGLING IN EAST AFRICA"

by *Messrs. Hugh Cooley & T. B. Hutley*

Mr. Hugh Cooley, who has spent many years in East Africa, has written this book, which is a most valuable addition to the literature on the subject. It contains a mass of interesting and valuable information, and is written in a clear and concise style. The book is illustrated with many fine photographs, and is a most valuable addition to the literature on the subject.

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by *Agnes M. Wright*

A happy record of the life on safari of an only daughter who followed her husband, a District Surveyor, in his task of surveying the borders of Central Africa, which seem immense as we plod over them on foot, but which appear insignificant when seen from the air. The adventures of a typical pioneer family, the hardships, the joys, and the pleasures of a life of hardship and privation, are vividly and amusingly described. No part of present-day Uganda should be read without this cheerful little volume.

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Some Statements Worth Noting.

"There is no doubt that Kenya is largely over-supplied with sawmills."—*Report of the Department of Kenya for 1931.*

"The young Africans have extraordinary intelligence and a high degree of technical ability."—*Canon Hunter, speaking in Exeter.*

"A number of well-informed people have long considered Nyasaland to be a natural maize producing centre."—*The Nyasaland Times.*

"Uganda produces what Lancashire produces and wants what Lancashire makes."—*Sir Bernard Gilchrist, Governor of Uganda, speaking in Manchester.*

"Departmental expenditure in Kenya has been reduced by over £50,000 in the last two years."—*Sir Joseph Byrne, the Governor of Kenya, referring to a despatch from the Nairobi Association.*

"The remarkable Prince of Wales's School, a public school for European boys at Kabeta, in style and structure and equipment puts many British public schools to shame!"—*Mr. R. R. Smith, speaking in the "Journal of the African Society."*

"It is fair to assume that since slavery has been abolished and rural education is being extended, the backward races will advance, and Karibar will become a land of smallholders."—*Mr. C. F. Strickland, in his report on the stone industry in Karibar.*

"How slow is the work of translating the Bible may be judged by the fact that after thirty years missionaries in East Africa had translated only the New Testament, some Psalms, and the Book of Genesis."—*The Rev. J. W. Arthur, of Kenya, speaking in Dundee.*

"With his primitive methods of storing grain the loss every year is heavy and the Native farmer is altogether blamed for wishing to sell as much grain as possible at harvest time and for making the best into beer."—*Report of the Department of Agriculture, Nyasaland for 1931.*

"Cambury Estate, in which we have a controlling interest, covers about 130,000 acres and is probably the largest single plantation in Africa, not in the world."—*Mr. J. A. Augustine, speaking at the annual meeting of the Brunton Investment Agency and Finance Company Ltd.*

"Some forty privately owned aerodromes pass through the Sudan in 1932. The number of landing grounds on the route of Imperial Airways is now thirty-two, while there are a further seventy-nine in the remainder of the country, a total of 111 in all."—*Report on the Sudan for 1932.*

"It is doubtful whether carrying out the policy of diverting Italian emigrants to Italian colonies in Africa, the Italian population of Africa may increase at a rate not far short of half a million a year."—*Dr. Samuel E. Layton, in his speech at the annual meeting of the Southern African Economic Society.*

"The viceroy African people are quite incapable of supporting highly developed cattle. The viceroy State passes at least 100,000 head of cattle inefficient in general health, and it is difficult to see development and technical progress in a country where a seldom easily accessible, and almost entirely unprofitable and scrub-covered mountains."—*The Bulletin of the Department of Agriculture, Northern Rhodesia, 1932.*

EAST AFRICA'S

WHO'S WHO

124—Commander David Enderby Blunt, R.N.



Copyright "East Africa"

"Long service in submarines and a brilliant control must certainly be ranked among the hazardous pursuits in life, and Commander Enderby Blunt, R.N. (great) makes a book "Elephant" publication of which is announced in this issue will arouse great interest among sportsmen the world over, has had considerable experience of both these forms of being fairly recent. He joined the Royal Navy in 1905 and was appointed in 1910 had served for six years in submarines, in which craft he had many thrilling experiences during the War. This was his work was done in the Hordandles, and he served as observer in the "C" class submarines during operations against the Turks.

"Invalided in 1919, he went to East Africa, managed a sheep estate on the Zambezi, took charge of a sugar plantation in Tanganyika, bought farms of his own in that Territory and Northern Rhodesia and in 1925 accepted an appointment as Cullivator, Director of the Tanganyika Game Preservation Department. Though a keen lover of wild life and a fine shooter of big game merely for the pleasure, his duties under the elephant game warden compelled him at times to make a considerable number of the game which are not only a great deal of his hunting leads to him, in his last seven months he shot nine elephants on one occasion he was seen to see her breakfast, and on another day he was seen to see her dinner out of one hole.

THREE NEW BOOKS

PERSONALIA

Major and Mrs. H. Gaiter have arrived here from Ruhuhu.

The Sultan of Zanzibar celebrated his fifty-third birthday.

Captain C. Hancock, the Cherangani settler, is now on his way to his country.

Mr. A. B. Hayter, Assistant Postmaster General in Uganda, is on the point of retiring.

We regret to report the death in Nairobi of Mrs. Agnes Hoag, wife of Mr. Archibald Hoag.

Lady Wilson is to accompany Lieutenant-General Sir Samuel Wilson on his journey to Malaya.

We regret to learn of the death in Nairobi following a falling accident of Mr. A. R. Howarth.

Mr. A. R. Stephens, of Messrs. Wiggins and Stephens, of Zanzibar, is staying in London.

Donald Cameron, C.M.G., of England, yesterday on his return to Nigeria from

Congratulations to Messrs. and Mrs. J. M. Solal on the celebration of their silver wedding.

Mr. Contorzi, the well-known Nyasaland tobacco and tea planter, has arrived in London.

Mr. and Mrs. M. D. Rutley, of the Shell Company of East Africa, are spending a holiday on this side.

Mr. P. E. Mitchell, Secretary for Native Affairs in Tanganyika, recently spent a holiday in Uganda.

Dr. J. W. Jones, of the Tanganyika Medical Service, recently arrived on this side on leave from Songea.

Mr. W. G. Allen recently scored 112 runs in the match between the Nairobi Gymkhana and

Sir Ronald and Lady Storrs are leaving for Northern Rhodesia by the Carnarvon Castle on November 4.

Mr. Peter Mostyn and Mr. J. H. Hoogern, the Nyasaland architect, recently flew from Nairobi to Johannesburg.

A Congorilla, Mr. Martin Johnson, lately in the bush, is generally released this week, and is the first to get out of the country.

Mr. C. A. Harro, general manager of the Imperial Tobacco Company for Southern Rhodesia and Nyasaland, has reached England on his leave.

Mr. W. Horsfield, of the Tanganyika Sugar Corporation, has been attached to the transportation department, being in the Kondoa district.

Mr. Neil Stewart, M.A., of the Kenya Police Force, is now in charge of the Criminal Investigation Department.

We regret to learn of the death in Nairobi of Mrs. Clara Phillips, the wife of Mr. F. D. Booth.

Mr. John and Lady Maffey and Mr. Leopold Maffey had the honour of lunch with the King and Queen on Sunday.

The Revs. Canon C. Stanton and Canon Wilson, from Nyasaland, addressed a Missionary Conference in Exeter last week.

Mr. Archibald Craig, K.C.M.G., has succeeded Sir Weston Jarvis as Chairman of the Council of the Royal Empire Society.

Sir John Sedgemoor, then is to be Chairman of a Committee formed to watch over the interests of British coastal shipping.

Mr. G. G. Bass, Financial Secretary to the Sudan Government, and Mrs. Bass and their daughters have just returned from Khartoum.

Mr. W. G. Allen, Chairman of the Vacuum Oil Company, has returned to South Africa following his recent business tour of Kenya.

Dr. W. F. A. Holcroft, who served with General Northey's column during the East African Campaign, died in the Transvaal last week.

Mr. Bro. C. A. Kay, Master of Lodge Kilmarnock, No. 5111, P.O., is master-elect of the Mann Mawenzi Lodge, No. 706.

Mr. A. J. van der Merwe recently won the Nyasaland tennis men's doubles championship, his opponent in the final being Mr. M. V. Smithy.

We regret to learn of the death, at Uplands, Kenya, of Mr. Nery Hadden, who passed away at the age of seventy-five following a riding accident.

Mr. C. G. Jones has taken charge of the branch of the Standard Bank of South Africa in Malawi, where he was previously stationed some years ago.

Mr. Ernest Harrison, Director of Agriculture in Tanganyika Territory, recently made a tour of the Iringa, Masindi, Tukuyu, Mbeya and Mbezi districts.

Dr. H. Maclean, of the Uganda Medical Department, is now M.O.H. in Somali, and Dr. K. D. Reynolds has been appointed to similar duties in Port-Portal.

Mr. S. J. Fontaine, D.S.O., O.B.E., M.C., Acting Commissioner in Kenya, is on his way back to the colony, in which he has served for twenty-two years.

Lieutenant-General Sir Arthur Hunter-Watson, M.P., intends to leave early in November on his tour to East Africa, which will comprise the holiday

...to learn of the death in Liberia of Mrs. Eily Phillips, wife of Lieutenant Colonel the Hon. G. O. Phillips, M.C., an ex-Member of the Legislative Council.

Mr. ... won the men's singles championship of Northern Rhodesia at the recent Livingstone tennis tournament. ... was successful in the ladies' singles championship.

A Masonic Service took place on ... the departure and leave ... of the Rev. J. ... The lessons were read by W. Bees, Major A. E. Perkins and ...

Mr. T. P. ... has been nominated a temporary member of the Northern Rhodesia Legislative Council during the absence of the Hon. E. ... M.P.

Letters addressed to Mr. E. K. Woods (C. of A.) regarding the collection at the Eastern African Dependencies Trade and Information Office, Grand Buildings, Trafalgar Square, W.C.2.

Mr. M. C. P. ... East African air pilot, and Miss Mary Eddan Green, daughter of ... and Mrs. Eddan Green of Port Elizabeth, were married in Nairobi during mail week.

Mr. R. B. Mahony, Senior Veterinary Officer in Tanganyika, has been transferred from ... to ... and Mr. D. A. ... Assistant District Officer, has been transferred from Tanga to Mikindani.

Mr. J. R. Dyer won both the ... and the Byala Cups at the recent annual meeting of the Morogoro branch of the Tanganyika Territory Rifle Association. Mrs. Wallace won the Samuel Baker Ladies' Cup.

Mr. B. Spearman, who is acting Director of Medical and Sanitary Services in Zanzibar during the absence of the Hon. J. A. Taylor, has been appointed a temporary official member of the Legislative Council.

Mr. and Mrs. Flinn, who are now on their third ... through East Africa, hope to leave the Continent of America early next month. Mr. Flinn is a director of the Booth and Flinn, of New York and ...

An Imperial Airways machine, piloted by Captain ... made a record flight for the mail service by flying from Broken Hill to Nairobi in thirteen hours, including the four customary halts.

Mr. F. C. Hart and Mrs. Ruth ... were recently married in Nairobi. The bride is the second daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Austin Wilmshurst of Bridport, Dorset, and a niece of Colonel P. Wilmshurst, M.C., of Nairobi.

Mr. J. E. Bason has retired from the Board of the Uganda Company, and the Hon. Colonel Charles Pensonby has succeeded Mr. ... Mr. Theobald Chambers, R. B. ... and Mrs. Dennis Buxton have been elected members of the Company.

The ... is announced ... Mr. ... son of Mr. ... W. F. ... of Nairobi, and ... daughter of Mr. Robert ... of the Nyassaland Colonial Service.

Mr. J. A. Cogan and Miss ... daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. C. ... were recently married in Port Jameson. This is the third occasion on which a Port Jameson-born bride has been married in the township.

The following have been appointed to the Ndola Road Board in Northern Rhodesia: Messrs. P. W. Saperman, W. J. ... Mason, L. B. Wilmot, W. G. ... Nelson, D. C. Howell, and M. Wilson.

Edith Countess of Lovelace, whose death was announced last week, has been buried in ... Her son, the Earl of Lovelace and her son-in-law, Mr. Alastair Gibb, are in East Africa and could therefore not attend the funeral.

Sir Alan and Lady Cobham plan to have ... on November 1 for South Africa, taking with them seven or eight aeroplanes of the latest type for the purpose of popularising aviation in the Union. They do not propose to re-visit East Africa on this occasion.

Mr. Lancelot H. Elphinstone, K.C., who served in Tanganyika from 1921 to 1924 as Attorney-General, and who for the past three years has been Chief Justice of the Federated Malay States, has resigned his appointment on the eve of his return to England.

Mr. W. F. Page, of the Tanganyika Provincial Administration, was recently married in ... to Miss R. M. Stooke, only daughter of the Rev. C. A. and Mrs. Stooke, of ... Isle of Wight. Miss Stooke was formerly in the Education Department of Tanganyika.

Mr. and Mrs. Geoffrey Peto have been ... compelled to abandon their projected visit to East Africa this winter, but hope to make a prolonged trip as soon as lessons are over. The Parliament and the Board of Trade will permit Mrs. Peto's absence from London for a sufficiently long period.

Mr. and Mrs. ... have been ... compelled to abandon their projected visit to East Africa this winter, but hope to make a prolonged trip as soon as lessons are over. The Parliament and the Board of Trade will permit Mrs. Peto's absence from London for a sufficiently long period.

Sir William ... K.C.M.G., who died in Brighton last week, served the Colonial Service from 1870 to 1900 as a Crown Agent for the Colonies, from 1900 to the time of his retirement in 1921, latterly acting as Senior Crown Agent. He was also the Chairman of the East African Currency Board.

Sir Howard d'Egville, Hon. Secretary of the Uganda Branch of the Empire and Parliament Association, under whose auspices several Members of Parliament have visited the East African territories and back from Canada last year. His son was formerly Secretary of the African Society.

Have you read the important announcements on page 130?

EAST AFRICA'S BOOKSHELF

ACCOMPLISHING THE IMPOSSIBLE

Pitfalls of the Interpreter.

For ten years the Rev. E. W. Smith has officiated as General Superintendent of the British and Foreign Bible Society, a post he is relinquishing on transfer to the editorial side. In the preface to the book "Impossible," in which he sums up the activities of the Society during the past year, he announces that it will be "the aim of the series which I have had the privilege of editing to the Christian public." The news will be received with general regret for Mr. Smith's broad genius has never been better displayed than in this last little volume. Genuine work is set forth in its text and in the "margin" of the hill-does, Septuagint plates which illustrate it. He makes the dry bones of statistics and statistics give the picture of his story. The plain and hard common sense of current events; and he draws a wonderful wide literary knowledge to lighten counsel with pertinent quotations in verse and prose.

The growth of the 560,000,000 work in various versions of the scriptures is thus set forth: "In 1850 there were 105 Bibles, 31 Testaments, and 208 portions. On 1st March, 1932, there had grown to 1,313 Bibles for New Testaments, and 349 portions. In other words, there had been added through the B.F.B.S. during these 33 years no fewer than 43 languages new with a whole Bible, 62 new with a New Testament, and 138 which had no Scripture at all in 1900."

Among these last added during the Twentieth century are the Gospels in Swahili, so called because it is spoken on the *shungu* in Kenya; Gwondo, a version of the same Gospel in the Gwondo language; the four Gospels in the Gwondo dialect of Gwondo; and the new Testament in Gwondo.

But in his chapter on "The Impossible" of an attempt to do this Mr. Smith crowns his work with a word of experience in African languages has brought some results. To doubt the present difficulties of translating the thought expressions of one language into another is surely full measure. The fear of one tongue into the hands of people who hold mental concepts and modes of life that are untranslatable from the original.

The impossibility of translation is not a matter of vocabulary only, but of the whole of the language. That of the whole of the language and the whole of another in the same. Much of the language of the Bible is not a matter of vocabulary but of the whole of the language and the whole of the culture into which it is being translated. The whole of the language and the whole of the culture into which it is being translated.

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civilization of the culture of a people is reflected in its language. To transfer the experience of one into the experience of another is like trying to pour a gallon of water into a tumbler. It cannot all be taken in; some of it is bound to spill. For one people's words come to have a fullness of meaning that another cannot understand.

One can understand that it was from an early appreciation of these facts that original texts of sacred books came to acquire a very special sanctity. That translations of the Koran were forbidden on the ground that no other tongue could express their full, true and inner meaning of the original Arabic; that India's and China's life incurred clerical condemnation for presenting the "Word of God" in the vulgar tongue.

In spite of all this, Mr. Smith concludes that the Bible "must be translated and will be translated, whatever experts may say. Does a translation do its work in 'piercing the thoughts of the heart'? That is the ultimate test, whether of our English version or any other." (When Chinese, Japanese, Africans, Indians unite with Europeans in seeing that this book does, then we shall say that translation is impossible.)

It is impossible by a few extracts to do justice to Mr. Smith's scholarly and inspiring chapter. One would like to see it reprinted as a pamphlet and widely circulated for the encouragement, the instruction and the guidance of all who attempt the task of translation, whether of sacred texts or of secular writings for educational purposes. A. L.

Report of the Joint Parliamentary Commission on our closer Union is far more interesting than any other book I have read. *The Kenya Development Plan* is a discussion of *Kenya's Development in East Africa*.

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AN ENCYCLOPEDIA OF SNAKES.

Mr. FitzSimons's Experiences.

CECIE RHODES is reported to have said that "if you want to understand the African, you must dine with him," and really to grasp the inner meaning (so to speak) of snakes, those weirdly fascinating freaks of Nature, you must live with them—as Mr. F. W. FitzSimons, Director of the Port Elizabeth Museum and Snake Park, has literally done. For many a year: "The Snakes," (Hutchinson, 10s. 6d.) he draws on his vast experience of the African group, illuminating wise counsel with pungent and thrilling anecdote, dispelling illusions and legends, and "putting wise" the average man (who avoids snakes on principle) as to the virtues and economic uses of the non-poisonous kinds. As *East Africa's* readers know from his contributions to these columns, he speaks as one having authority, for he knows.

Among a host of good things in the book, it is possible here to quote only a fragment of two. This on the widespread notion that alcohol is a remedy for snake-bite:

The belief is: When the victim of snake venom poisons begins to get drunk—or a doctor would say, shows unmistakable signs of alcoholic poisoning—he is on the road to recovery from the effects of the venom. Yet, strange as this may seem, it is quite true, and that is the reason why brandy has been such a high reputation as a cure. When a snake has injected a dose of venom into a man but not enough to kill him, it exerts various poisonous and other effects on the victim, one of which is paralysis of the numerous nerve endings in the wall of the stomach, which completely paralyses that organ. The stomach is, consequently, incapable of absorbing the alcohol, which remains in it as in a water-tight bag. When the venom begins to lose its poisonous effects on the nerves, absorption of the alcohol rapidly takes place, and the victim of snake-bite is soon under the influence of the liquor he has swallowed. But should a snake inject the victim with a fatal dose of venom, brandy would not save him.

There are two classes of snake-poison—that acting on the nerves, which is found in the venom of cobras and mambas, and that acting haemolytically on the blood, characteristic of the puff-adder group. In the latter case Mr. FitzSimons declares that alcohol is the very worst remedy to apply, for it stimulates the heart, accelerates the circulation and expands the blood-vessels, thus accentuating the effects of the poison.

Having tested personally every so-called "snake-cure," including the "snake-stone," submitted to him by enthusiastic but credulous champions, Mr. FitzSimons has proved them, each and all, to be of no value whatever; the only certain cure is the injection of serum prepared to combat the particular kind of venom affecting the victim. A living proof of this method is the Basuto Johannes, keeper of the Snake Park, who finds death in "The Garden of Death" and has on sundry occasions been bitten by his charges and cured by Mr. FitzSimons's serum.

Among the four fine plates of snakes in the book is one of extraordinary interest. It shows a photograph of a "reptiled" snake (*Chamaeleon chamaeleon*) with two heads at the head of the body and the other at the tail, but both "forward" with three-inch necks. It lived at the Snake Park for a year and ate with both heads, the food passing into a single stomach. When one head was given a frog, the other head would strike for the prey.

About a year after making this back-bitted specimen, Mr. FitzSimons, who achieved the feat of a snake actually walking on the other, the

tangle being unravelled with difficulty by Mr. FitzSimons in the morning.

But the heads were subsequently not as friendly as formerly, and one day the end came. The brain which had temporarily become a meal, seemingly never forgave the other. The majority of being swallowed rankled. What the immediate provocation actually was I do not know, but it had evidently attacked the other head with full intent to kill, and cause both heads and body to be found cold and dead. The aggressive head had taken the other literally and injected sufficient venom to cause death; the other was established. This was verified by a post-mortem.

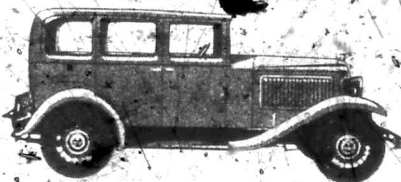
What recent hyperbolic snake-stories when the Snake Park can furnish facts like that? A. L.

DAUGHTERS OF AFRICA

Following are the lives of Eminent African Miss G. G. Collock now publishes "Daughters of Africa" (Longmans, Green) and adds a new chapter to the true stories of Native girls and women. Their lives and work prove both their capacity and their need for all the things for their own sake and for the sympathetic account is given of the strange and antiquated rites at Masasi by Bishop of East Africa and the Welfare Clinic in Dar es Salaam, the famous woman of the famous women of the mother of chiefs of Africa, who has for most of all the African midwives in Uganda and the Territory which owed its foundation to the fact that the Uganda maternity work and was effected and furnished entirely by Natives themselves. Miss Collock writes always with enthusiasm and conviction and has secured some excellent photographs to illustrate her little volume. The Rev. F. W. Smith read the book in proof, assurance of its accuracy.

The Arab newspaper *Al Falak*, published in Zanzibar, is now printing some of its contents in English.

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When you go on leave, our service enables you to arrange to buy your "VX" through any of our branches and it will meet you when you land in England, or, through us, you can be sent direct from General Motors, Export Dept., London, N. We will be with you on leave, and hand it to them for shipment when you return.

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POINTERS TO EAST AFRICAN TRADE

FURTHER EXTRACTS FROM THE D.O.T. REPORT.

Department of Overseas Trade Report on East African Trade for March 31 last we quote the following further passage:

The U.K. share is gradually unaltered. Japanese competition appears to pose no real threat, although it has displaced imports of cement from other sources, such as Italy. The Japanese trade in cotton is very largely a coastal business, and little has penetrated into country districts, although some has been sold in Uganda through Japanese trading channels. For hazy and unorganised works and repair jobs the price differential of some 35% is obviously the important consideration.

The outstanding feature among electrical goods is the gradual increase in the proportion of wire imports which from the U.K. island losing trade correspondingly and is destined to draw the attention of U.K. manufacturers to the possibilities of largely increased exports to the continent. Broadcast engineering in Northern Africa at present is restricted to the major cities and stations, where facilities are comparatively limited. It is however the projected future broadcast apparatus for reception of East Africa materials which undoubtedly has striking success in the demand for wireless apparatus and the market will not be limited to the urban population.

Machinery—The risk is secured, and is securing an increased proportion of the market for general industrial, agricultural, electrical and weighing machinery, and internal combustion engines, in all these lines trade has not recovered from the U.S.A. and Germany. It is even more satisfactory to find that the improvement occurred before the departure of settling from the gold standard, as steam engines the U.K. has still further to compete with the many goods which have been lost to the continent and the American ships of comparable sizes. The U.K. has to turn to the turnover of U.K. sources.

It would be well to screen attention as to be drawn to loss of trade to the P.K. as a whole which should incidentally be pointed out here. Under very heading, except wasted traffic, it has been noted that the one exception Germany.

Silk Goods—U.K. productions, based on their almost negligible own in the impossible to be as strong in the field of Japan and China because there is no longer necessary a dubious selling market to be adopted, such as the prescription and dosage of U.S. case goods. Effort to push U.K. goods are never defeated by the unwillingness of Home manufacturers to quote for goods in this area to guarantee delivery, which is made conditional upon the availability of stocks.

Boots and Shoes—Yet more ground has been lost by the U.K. manufacturer and attention is again drawn to the heavy shipments of rubber-soled canvas shoes from Japan. The well-known Czechoslovakian firm Bata has benefited by the situation.

Chemicals—The U.K. has a strong holding of its position in the world in the production of insecticides and chemicals, and this has secured an increased share of the market in the continent.

Golden Opportunity for Motor Manufacturers.

It is needless to have been given an opportunity which may be easily recognized for a maker to gain the market in a line which is needed now, will not be easily displaced. Motor engines also share in this regard what formous opportunity, and it is interesting to report that an American selling manufacturer is now offering its lorries from a base in the U.K. instead of from the United States or Canada.

Wool and Dyes—Some trade has been recovered at the expense of the continental and American manufacturers, but from the continent where lubricating oils are exported.

Wool and Dyes—Some trade has been recovered at the expense of the continental and American manufacturers, but from the continent where lubricating oils are exported. The U.K. has a strong holding of its position in the world in the production of insecticides and chemicals, and this has secured an increased share of the market in the continent. It is interesting to report that an American selling manufacturer is now offering its lorries from a base in the U.K. instead of from the United States or Canada. The U.K. has a strong holding of its position in the world in the production of insecticides and chemicals, and this has secured an increased share of the market in the continent.

years in which the U.K. is still predominant have increased in the period by some 25% in general, and coloured woods, in which Japan has gained as a leading, the volume of imports is not far less than approximately three and a half times as much. Further, the imports of iron sheetings, in which the U.K. is practically non-competitive, have doubled themselves in the period and Japan has increased its share from 50% to 75% of total. Small satisfaction can, however, be drawn from these qualifications for they still show very clearly that the United Kingdom has virtually not participated in the considerable growth of cotton and wool imports during the past few years.

East Africa a Power of Recovery.

The Report closes on an optimistic note.

This Report, when compared with earlier issues, must provide depressing reading. In recent years the inflationary tendencies produced by the spending of the Government and by the apparently ever ready investment movements combined to promote a general inflationary expectation, both these factors ceased to exist and a simultaneous break in world values occurred, pessimism naturally supervened. The inherent pessimistic view of East African territories, however, is still there; in the past it has conducted to optimism, and may to-day tempt pessimism, it has enabled the territories to successfully overcome their crises and in-time may well enable them to be best fitted to reap the benefit of any improvement in world conditions. The difficult conditions of the past have compelled all communities in East and Central Africa to face hard times and get down to the lowest cost of production and marketing. The lesson has been drastic, but it has prepared a foundation for real prosperity when the opportunity offers, and when the slump are lifted, therefore, more recently to result in local commercial organizations in regard to the current credit situation, so that they may be in the efforts which are being made to rebuild commercial credit on a firmer and surer basis than in the past. Manufacturers, merchants and exporters in once again, as so frequently before, invited to visit the territories and to study on the spot their rapidly changing conditions. The time factor has hitherto been somewhat of a deterrent, but the facilities for communications now available to far outweigh this difficulty.

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SEVEN JOHN ST. LONDON

Vertical text on the right edge of the page, including 'All', 'For', 'famous', 'to', 'Moth', 'it is a', 'keep', 'trouble', 'do until', 'ally', 'of', 'Steed', 'at', 'teeth', 'Half', 'lies in', 'over the', 'the first', 'sure', 'charge', 'Road, I', 'R', 'the p', 'applic', 'RH', 'GO', 'In', 'Antist', '557', 'HOW', 'GA', 'SA', 'When', '37', 'E', '57', 'E'.

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East Africa in the Press.

TRIBUTE TO SLAİN PASHA

SLAİN PASHA AS I KNOW HIM is the title of a memoir in *The Field* from Sir J. Pease, who says: "Inconspicuously, perhaps, he absorbed some qualities of the Arab; this is even noticeable in the letters he wrote. He certainly possessed that quality of the religion as Islam which is best defined as resignation—not a vulgar idle fatalism, but that attitude of piety which is the *Wahid* virtue of all religions, a great trust in the Creator, *Allahu mu ta'abirun*, God is the best of patients. They leads me to refer to criticisms I have heard of him, having professed to be a Muhammadan, which he said when I was about twenty-five years old. I do not consider that people who have never been associated with Muhammad are in a position to judge him. "The faith of Islām embraces the worship of the same God as the God of the Christians, as well as I believe in Jesus as the Son of God. I was sent, said Slain, to the Sudan not as the missionary of a sect, but to serve the Government, and if I could save men and women the people committed to my care I had to take no thought for myself. I do not feel that I was a worse Christian for having stood in line and prayed with the followers of the Prophet."

The amazing thing about Slain was that this warrior of a hundred fights, this survivor of bullet and sword wounds, this once flogged and tortured prisoner, emerged from all his sufferings, totally unwarped in mind and judgment. His spirit and gaiety were unshaken, his kindness and goodness remained the same, and after all the horrors he had witnessed, one could not find, even when he was 50 years old, a man so like a happy boy.

But I knew Slain best after his wonderful career in the Sudan was closed, when for a year (1921) we were neighbours in Switzerland. Hitherto, I had always regarded him with intense admiration. I now knew him as a friend. These, too, were dark days for him, for after his devoted services to us in the Sudan his solitude for the British prisoners and wounded during the War, having been stripped of his honours, decorations and pensions he was living in reduced circumstances and his charming life was dying.

I was never with him at that time, and after his death I shall never forget his heroic and beautiful fortitude when the joy of what he had possessed for but a few years in his declining age was taken from him, too. I myself was very ill that summer and autumn, in spite of his own sorrow he used to come and sit by my bedside to cheer me up. As is known, the illness restored to Slain all his honours and decorations, and act that made him very happy. I received a telegram from him, on my birthday, congratulating me, more than he was well again, but old Time has led him to his end.

What the Sudan owes to Slain no one can measure, what we owe to him, what I never know; but I return to you at this time an example of what a man, by sheer courage, patience and devoted to duty may live, do and accomplish. Whatever honour is raised, when he has gone, the heart of every one of us craves for whatever race, colour or condition.

FORT PILARIS COVERED WITH VERDITE

There is a new fact concerning the veridite which is found in Northern Rhodesia. It is a green mineral, says Mr. Geoffrey Lawson in the *East African Times*. Writing of the new head offices of the Midland Bank in London, he says:

The four pillars which support the ceiling are themselves over a yard in height. They are covered with veridite, a mineral of an inch thick. Veridite is one of the most valuable minerals in the world, is extremely rare, and is found in small quantities in Northern Rhodesia. Now that the new Midland Bank headquarters have been built there is more veridite than in any other place in the world.

OUR ERUDITE PRESS.

Sometimes it is said that this country is the African continent. *Herald*

ZANZIBAR ARABS LOSING THEIR LAND

Interesting side light on the position of Arabs in Zanzibar is contained in Mr. C. A. F. St. John's report on Zanzibar. He says:

The Arabs in Zanzibar complain of great financial embarrassment, of high standards of living, and of prices involving expenditure which, since the loss of their slaves, cannot be properly written off as personal effort and labour. Many of them are disinclined to take any long-term outlook in certain families, and the main occupations are industrial and mercantile, but the bulk of the Arab resident Arabs tend to concentrate in the towns and about an estate. Meanwhile the prices of slaves and copra has fallen, while wages of the natives has been rising steadily.

Arab planters have therefore been unable to meet their obligations to the Indian merchants and moneylenders who finance them for domestic as well as agricultural purposes. One of the main financial payments has brought them into a position of distress. Their situation is in one respect better than that of their brethren in Palestine; there is no agricultural community, such as the Jews, competing for the immediate occupation of the soil. In the case of Zanzibar, if he loses his partnership, frequently remains on life-tenure as a tenant. On the other hand, he is a worse plight than the Malay, who after selling out for a Chinese and payment of his debts, still has a reserve of land, and is able to buy on which he can do a little or a dealer not otherwise employed. The Arab is thus transformed from a free landowner to a tenant of an absentee landlord, or at best an impoverished moneylender.

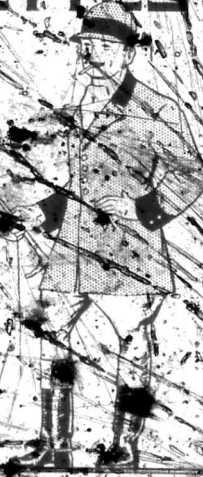
SIR CHARLES BOWRING AND SONS.

The *Western Morning News* says: "Sir Charles Bowring, formerly Governor of Swaziland, who is a candidate for Bedford Town Constituency, is a grandson of the late Sir John Bowring, the famous linguist and diplomat, one of whose sons, Edgar Alfred, of Larkhale, represented Exeter in the House of Commons in the sixties. The Bowring family was founded in Chulaleigh in 1770, when Sir John Bowring was granted leave under this generation had to hold religious services in his house."

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PASSENGERS FOR EAST AFRICA

EAST AFRICAN MAILS

The "Dunham Castle," which left London on October 13, carries the following passengers for East Africa: Mrs. F. H. J. Dally, Mr. & Mrs. S. Caldwell, Mr. & Mrs. J. Green, Mr. & Mrs. C. A. Harman, Mr. & Mrs. J. MacKenzie, Dr. & Mrs. F. C. W. A. Mahon, Miss Mahon-Dill, Major C. G. M. Munro, Miss A. Munro, Flying Officer M. N. A. Ford, Dr. J. V. Carbutt, Mr. & Mrs. C. F. Sanderson, Mrs. R. S. Stephens, Mrs. J. R. Wensley, Mrs. L. J. Townsend, Mrs. L. M. Warren, Mrs. F. K. S. Woods, Mrs. M. Callaghan, Mombasa, Mrs. M. Bantley, Mombasa, Mrs. M. Bantley, Mombasa.

For East Africa, Tanganyika and Zantibar, the East of London, at 6 p.m. on Oct. 20, the s.s. Ranpura, 241, s.s. Sean Lahrone, 271, s.s. Chitral, 271. Mails for the Rhodesias and Portuguese East Africa close at the G.P.O., London, at 11.30 a.m. on Monday. Mails are expected on October 21 by the s.s. Rancher, on November 2 by the s.s. General Duchesne, and on November 4 by the s.s. Dunloo Castle. All mails for East and South Africa now close at the General Post Office, London, at 11 a.m. each Wednesday.

EAST AFRICAN STEAMSHIP MOVEMENTS

BRITISH ISLANDS

"Avonia" left Port Said homewards, October 13. "Maha" left Beira homewards, October 13. "Maha" left Aden outwards, October 13. "Kanya" left Dar-es-Salaam for Durban, October 13. "Maha" left Lourenco Marques for Mombasa, October 13. "Tara" left Bombay for East Africa, October 10. "Maha" left Mombasa for Bombay, October 13.

CADIZ-ELBERMAN-HARRISON

"Franksome Hall" passed Portim outwards, October 14. "Alan MacBryne" left Newport outwards, October 18.

HOLLAND-AFRICA

"Nijperk" left Senoa homewards, October 11. "Hemsterk" left Mozambique homewards, October 11. "Klintonfontein" left Amsterdam for East Africa, October 11.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES

"Ambosse" arrived Le Havre homewards, October 13. "Azay le Riche" arrived Marseilles, October 13. "Chantilly" arrived Brest outwards, October 13. "Compiegne" left Marseilles outwards, October 14. "General Duchesne" left Mombasa homewards, October 14.

UNION-CASTLE

"Dunluce Castle" left Mombasa homewards, October 13. "Durham Castle" left London for Beira, October 13. "Durham Castle" left Beira for London, October 13. "Garth Castle" arrived Aden for Beira, October 13. "Llandoverly Castle" left Genoa outwards, October 13. "Llangibby Castle" arrived Aden outwards, October 13. "Llanstunan Castle" arrived London, October 11.

REPORT FROM KENYA

The latest crop report from Kenya gives the following details: "Maize" - Estimated total area, 1,000,000 acres. 1932 shows an increase in this season's harvest, of 60%, and the Western district shows a 100% increase. "Wheat" - Area under the plough estimated for last year and of 1932. "Cotton" - Estimated total area, 100,000 acres. 1932 shows an increase in this season's harvest, of 100%.

GUANO DEPOSITS ON EAST AFRICAN LITTORAL

Mr. R. R. Mercer, of Nakuru, has been granted a concession to exploit the valuable guano deposits on the East African coast northwards from Mombasa to the Italian border.

MOZAMBIQUE COMPANY RESULTS

The profit margin of the Mozambique Co. for 1931 amounted to £20,211, a decrease of £5,657 when compared with the previous twelve months, receipts having fallen to £272,632, and expenditure to £252,421. In Europe a loss of £57,404 occurred, so that the profit for the year worked out at £61,717. In addition to the usual appropriations amounting to £3,663, it is proposed to write off £1,122, on account of the expenses incurred in Africa in 1931 in consequence of the expiration of the period of its concession. £3,885 to be transferred to the reserve, and £253 carried to the credit of the State, leaving a balance of £39,273, which is to be applied to the amortisation of the debt of the Banco de Beira. The annual meeting is to be held in Lisbon on October 31.

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