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A WEEKLY JOURNAL

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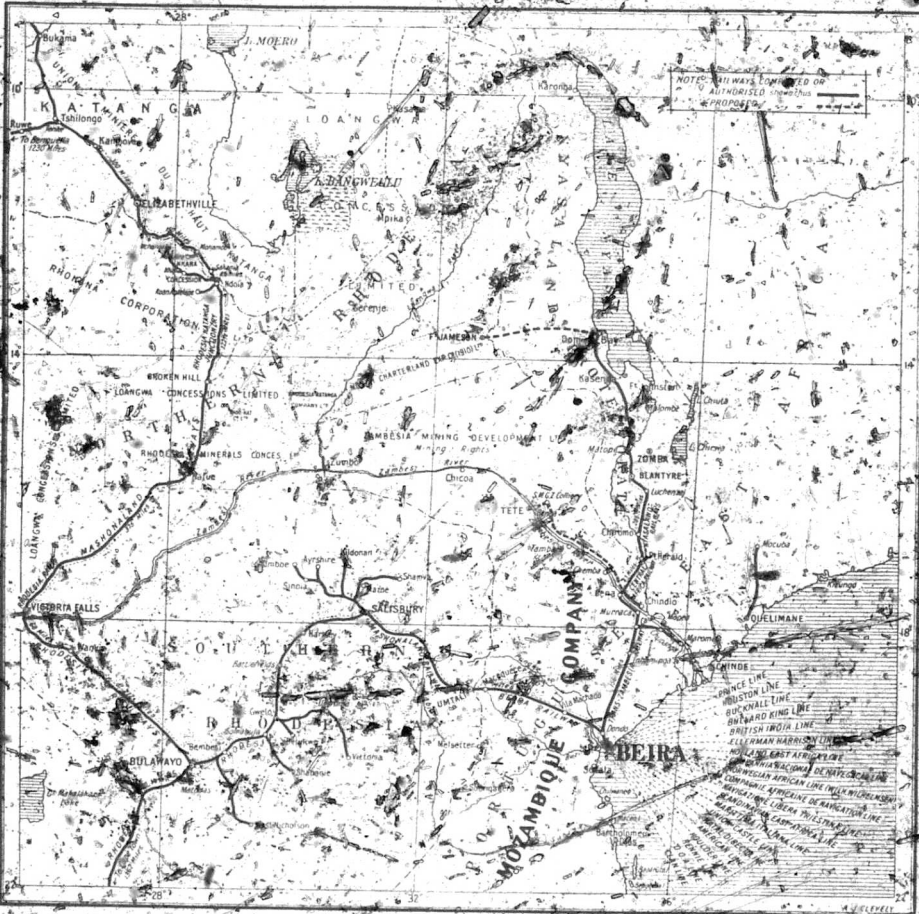
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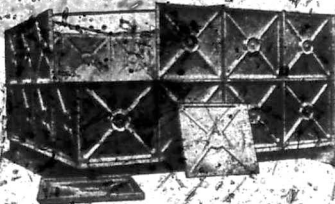
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MATTERS OF MOMENT.

Kenya has built high hopes on the brochure with the issue of which the Nairobi Joint Publicity Committee was entrusted. It was a public relations effort to have a world-wide circulation for the express purpose of attracting new residential and agricultural settlement and of increasing the tourist trade of the Colony. It is therefore with sincere regret that we are compelled by the obligation of honesty to say that "Kenya the Land to Live In," which we have now received a copy, is a very disappointing production. The general appearance of the pamphlet is shoddy, the cover unattractive, the paper poor, some of the illustrations badly reproduced, and the type smaller and less clear than it should have been in such a booklet. In short, it is very far from being a credit to its printers. To that extent it is a failure, and, as the veriest tyro in publicity knows, poor presentation of propaganda material of this kind is almost always fatal for no matter how good the dittoed contents, thousands who will not read such a production will be repelled and will entirely ignore it.

It is not exaggeration to say that a third-rate seaside resort in Great Britain would have been too careless of its reputation to risk it on so poor a piece of printing as Nairobi is apparently content to accept and distribute; and it will be surprising if the Nairobi Publicity Committee does not reap a prompter crop of complaints from the advertisers in this booklet than from those whom it was intended to interest. Those to whom the provision of advertising revenue was left have done their work well, and the editorial matter is good of the whole, even though it is too predominantly Nairobi in character to justify the title "Kenya the Land to Live In." Nairobi, we know, provided

most of the funds for the publication, and might well consider itself entitled to the lion's share of the publicity, but if that was the agreed policy a different title should have been selected. As it is, a man who picks up this too-page brochure with the idea of discovering the cost of living on a farm, the attractions of coffee growing, the potentialities of dairy farming, or the capital needed by one anxious to purchase or develop a mixed farm, will find himself doomed to complete disappointment, and will, we consider, have every reason to stigmatise the title of the book as misleading. Nevertheless, it contains much useful information, written in a terse and pacy style, which, had it been reasonably well printed and presented, would have been very valuable propaganda for the Colony.

Sir Stewart Symes's address when opening the budget session of the Tanganyika Legislative Council took the form of an unusually frank review of past achievements and errors, present difficulties and anxieties, and the future prospects of the Territory committed to his charge. Every word in the speech, copies of which reached London by air mail on Monday, ought to be studied by those interested in Tanganyika, and particularly by the critically minded, to whom it will bring the specific and comforting assurance that the present Governor differs from his predecessor in regarding non-Native enterprise as essential to the existence and progress of the country. His Excellency, who in the past eighteen months has set so splendid an example to other Governors by the great amount of travelling which he has undertaken, has wide first-hand knowledge of present distresses, and consequently of the inescapable need to bring down and keep down expenditure, that he says emphatically that with present

finance, rigid economy, avoidance of inflation of the public debt, and continued increase of production the finances of this Territory will be put on a satisfactory basis within a few years.

Neither an easy optimist nor a gloomy pessimist, his much traveling and contacts with responsible officials, non-Native traders, and

FOUNDATIONS STRENGTHENED IN LAST YEAR.

planners (and African) chiefs, and peasants, incline him to declare that the foundations of the country have been substantially strengthened in the past twelve months, chiefly by the campaign for greater Native production, which already promises increased exports of groundnuts, cotton, copra, rice, cereals, and sesame, the six principal annual crops, by at least 1,000 tons (or 28%) of an estimated value of £250,000 over last year's figures; the exports of *Arabica* coffee are estimated at 5,860 tons, of *Robusta* at 6,000 tons (a 25% increase), and even sisal, despite the unsatisfactory world position, is expected to equal the 1931 totals of tonnage and value exported. Considering the recent deprivations, the low level of produce prices generally, the resultant scarcity of capital, and the psychological influences of continued depression, this is a much better showing than most people will have anticipated.

We have said that the Governor is no complacent optimist. On the contrary, he declares roundly that the limit of the taxable

TAXABLE CAPACITY OF COUNTRY REACHED.

capacity of the Territory has been reached, and that unless economic conditions improve it may become difficult to maintain the present totals of tax collection from natives and non-natives—unless by improvements in systems the amounts required from individuals and communities can be more exactly adjusted to their capacity to pay. He has no sympathy with the agitation against income tax *per se*, but full understanding of the importance of keeping the costs of collection low and of tempering the wind to the shorn lamb. No Bill that will be introduced into this Legislature will set out to impose rates in disregard of standards of living that are desirable for the well-being of various sections of the population, or to institute unnecessarily formal or inquisitorial processes to this extent in any case. Non-Native farmers and traders may take heart of grace, and need apprehend no serious title if at all heavier than those they are now making as their lawful contribution to the cost of the King's Government and the public services of this Territory. In such words did he seek to allay public anxiety, which has unfortunately been fanned by many injudicious public statements.

That the running costs of the Government machine have been reduced by 22% or more than 50% and those of the public service by 40% or more

EXCESSIVE GOVERNMENT ECONOMIES.

in 1932-33, of £258,000 or 40% of the total of the ordinary running expenses of the Territory, is a fact which has already undertaken careful studies that the gross economies of the public part of the Territory since 1930 have totalled £1,000,000, of which the details are given in a memorandum now to be published. For the past year expenditures are estimated to exceed revenues by £412,000. Government account and by £1,000,000 on the public account, making a total deficit of £1,412,000. The total surplus of the Territory's finances, which are thus liable to be reduced to the end of the calendar year to some £200,000.

The contention that it is due to a supreme Government of an inattentive benevolence that white settlement in Tanganyika is not more advanced or that the Government is even secretly hostile to the present settlers.

THE GOVERNMENT AND WHITE SETTLEMENT.

was flatly denied by Sir Stewart who reviewed the general conditions of the 4,120 Europeans (of whom unfortunately less than 50% are British) engaged in agricultural pursuits in the Territory, noted that important mineral developments might work great changes in the outlook, announced that £21,700 was to be spent on a new coffee experimental station in the Northern Province, but he did not hope that Government funds would be available for elaborate credit institutions or ambitious projects of development, so that until world conditions are more favourable, it does not appear that an important expansion of settlement can be anticipated or could be put on a sound financial footing. . . . It is evident that to-day the land cannot offer great attractions to the amateur or land speculator, but needs the practical farmer of the right temperament with the necessary capital who can make its cultivation a profitable one.

What are the avowed aims of his Government? Again we quote his own words. It aims at keeping direct taxation as low as is compatible with budgetary needs and a better adjustment of its incidence

POLICY OF GOVERNMENT DECLARED.

whenever possible of relieving the burden of indirect taxation with the dual purpose of reducing costs of raising and production and increasing the buying capacity of the country. Subject to the primary assurance of adequate local food supplies, it will actively promote, in association with non-commercial agencies, increased production and improved organization for the marketing of crops for export. It will facilitate mining enterprise as much as possible. It is striving to maintain all essential public services required by the Native inhabitants and to obtain monies for technical research that will facilitate very agricultural development. As regards white settlement it recognizes that advantages could accrue from greater concentration and in some places an expansion of existing blocks of settlement, with a view to making them larger and more self-contained from the economic and administrative standpoints; it will be prepared whenever financial prospects are favourable in consultation with non-commercial associations, to examine all practical means to these ends.

We need faith and courage and imagination in the administration of this Territory, and while

NON-COMMERCIAL ADVICE INVITED.

Government cannot constitutionally be bestowed of its responsible functions. All constructive ideas and practical advices will be welcomed from whatever quarter they may come. Local non-commercial communities can render very important services in this respect. Their situation European in Tanganyika has a special significance, since their initiative is marked and their examples will be followed by the rest of the population, a huge majority that does not yet know how to employ modern methods for the expression of its opinions. Political controversies following common democratic forms may be less understood in a country like this. Excessive non-commercial tactics will create civil discord. Having a direct contact in the form of local assemblies of Government may appear to improve the process and procedure that all reason-

The people will recognise must be maintained. I would ask Honourable Members of this Council to bear clearly in mind these general considerations and the requirements of the Territory as a whole when criticising the details of a difficult budget in a year of uncertain but not of hopeless and unpropitious prospects.

A report elsewhere in this issue shows that the Executive Council of the Joint-East African Board is anxious that the territories THE FUNCTION OF THE BOARD TO DETERMINE AND AFRICAN BOARD. Express its own opinions on important matters of public policy, and not necessarily to adopt the views urged upon it by its constituents in Africa. On Monday we learnt by mail from Kampala that the Uganda Chamber of Commerce will at its November meeting discuss the question of resigning from the Board, apparently because that body failed to give its blessing to the Chamber's opposition to income tax. Such action seems to us to denote an entire misconception of the utility of the Board, which would soon be destroyed if it were to lend uncritical support to whatever resolutions reached it from constituent bodies overseas. As a mere echo the Board would serve no useful purpose, only by exercising and giving utterance to its independent judgment can it discharge its functions faithfully. It has given adequate proofs of its value and friendliness to the Dependencies, but a friendship demands candour, and sometimes perhaps the refusal of a request, so the Board must be expected now and again to differ from those on whose behalf it is anxious to act. Indeed, its sincerity must at times be judged by its preparedness to advocate the unpopular course which, in the opinion of its members, is nevertheless the right one.

The advance copies of Sir Albert Kijson's interim report on the Kakamega goldfield which have now reached London by air mail fully bear out the impression conveyed by the telegraphic summaries that this well-known geologist regards the field as an important one. He reveals that the discoveries are much richer than had been the case since a large proportion of the gold, probably half of it in many cases, was being lost by the miners by their old mode of treatment, and one case disclosed quartz yielded gold to the value of 10s. in two hours at a cost of less than one penny in Native wages, and on another occasion a piece of quartz weighing half a pound produced gold worth nearly £5 when roughly crushed and panned. Sir Albert is convinced that there are many reefs of from six inches to two feet and over well worth further examination; and that many of the veins and reefs are sufficiently large and rich to be regarded as workable mining propositions. In at least two cases rich reefs found within twenty feet of the surface have been proved by deeper sinking to be thicker and more valuable than when first found, and since the floors of the valleys are in many cases from 300 ft. to 500 ft. lower than the adjacent ridges, and similar veins and reefs occur in the valleys, he regards it as highly probable that similar veins will be found not only to depths of 100 to 300 ft. below the tops of the ridges, but to much greater depths. Tribute is paid to the eagerness of the

existing prospectors to adopt improved methods, and to the ingenuity evidenced by the local construction of a four-head battery, which is now at work in the Koa Valley. Those who have hitherto maintained a cautious attitude on the Kakamega goldfield may well feel that this report of the Government expert authorises optimism.

As a contribution to the burning question of English *versus* Swahili as the *lingua franca* for the British East African Dependencies, it is interesting to note that Mr. Moffat Thomson, Secretary for Native Affairs in Northern Rhodesia, perhaps uncom- promisingly for English as the only possible medium of communication between Natives of different tribes and between Natives and Europeans. "It is," he declares, in his report for 1931, "the only medium in which Europeans and Natives can work together." In Northern Rhodesia there are at least seventy distinct tribes speaking languages which are in many instances "poles apart," yet among the younger men there is a growing desire, deeply felt and frequently expressed, for education of every description. It is admitted that the inspiration of this desire is almost entirely utilitarian; economic advancement is the driving power, an urge to acquire affluence by understanding the ways and the language of the British rulers. But there it is and it is welcomed by Mr. Thomson as awakening the Native from his previous inertia, and he hopes, as eventually leading from knowledge for the sake of gain to knowledge as a means to a better and fuller way of living.

Before the end of the month the report on the finances of Tanganyika Territory completed by Sir Sidney Armitage-Smith only a few days before his death will be published. Meantime East Africa is able to reveal that it will be distinctly critical, particularly of certain outstanding features of the régime of Sir Donald Cameron, and that it will propose a complete overhaul of the Government machine, increased decentralisation in administration, the severe pruning of the quarter staffs in various departments, and the abandonment of certain schemes dear to the heart of the late Governor. In short, it will advocate a policy of rigid economy for a term of years on the ground that there can be no justification for increasing the total burden of taxation in the Territory, and that the authorities must definitely make up their minds that the public services shall be continued by the funds available, instead of being provided for the cost of new levies on the community.

Suggestions for Christmas Gifts

3

New "East Africa" Books

See outside back cover

MEMORANDUM TO SECRETARY OF STATE

PRESENTED BY EAST AFRICAN DEPUTATION.

Text of Statement from Unofficial Conference.

In any appreciation of the present financial crisis in East Africa it must be remembered that Kenya, Tanganyika Territory and Uganda (as distinct from any other part of the world) were subjected to a violent local inflationary process resulting from the escape of the Indian Rupee from its statutory relation to sterling and the local administrative steps that were taken whereby all sterling obligations were increased 50% against the debtor.

The Indian Government by enacting that the term "rupee" in an East African contract should lose its statutory meaning of one-fiftieth of a sovereign and for ever after mean one-tenth of a pound added 50% to every rupee mortgage overdraft and other money-denominated obligation with the inevitable consequence that the landed industry was paralysed, the mercantile interests were reduced to general bankruptcy, Government assets were reduced 50% in terms of the country's means, and Government obligations in respect of its coin and note issue were increased 50%.

When the final clearances of all the existing complications had been made there was a net deficit of about £500,000 which was discussed in the new currency issue.

The Bowring Committee, which was constituted with the investigation of the resultant chaos, recommended operations by recommending that the inflationary process should be deflated by the fixation of the exchange rate at 25, should be deflated by the constant issue of £100 million of national currency, and that the Government should be invited to the Council, as a Government measure, to be met by the casting vote of the Governor, and the operation in the adjustment between revenue and expenditure was carried out to the future, and a substantial deficit in the present account.

Early in 1930 it became apparent that the East Africa in common with the rest of the world was entering upon a period of economic difficulty. Serious fall continued in the world prices of all primary products and as a consequence the importing power of the territories was correspondingly reduced.

DEFICIT IN DOMESTIC EXPORTS

The figures for the domestic exports of the East African Territories for the past three years are

	Kenya	Uganda	Tanganyika
1929	2,445,052	2,274,758	3,722,820
1930	2,249,452	2,060,453	3,635,974
1931	2,343,874	2,078,202	2,645,281

The particulars of the values of trade imports, inclusive of Government and railway imports, for the corresponding years are

	Kenya and Uganda	Tanganyika
1929	10,334,117	4,568,803
1930	9,988,045	3,082,605
1931	5,247,884	2,495,390

A total of the values of domestic exports and of trade imports, inclusive of imports of Government and Railway account, shows that in the case of Kenya and Uganda the volume of trade in 1930 fell by £3,782,812 below that of 1929, whilst in 1931 the fall was £3,501,953 below that of 1929. In Tanganyika the corresponding figures represent a fall of £1,936 of £5,072,558 compared with 1929 and in 1931 a fall of £2,477,720 below 1929.

The main cause of the very serious reduction that has taken place in the sterling equivalents of the exports from the East African territories, and sterling equivalents of the domestic exports, have been increased and the country has been a "net contributor" in the aggregate of the domestic activity of the area. Drastic and far-reaching private economy has been made by the Government to meet a situation that was resultant of the diminution of private imports in many cases to a higher point in returns to areas that do not depend upon the costs of production and in losses incurred that have seriously embarrassed many thriving and established businesses.

The effect of the depression in the revenue figures of the territories, and the rapid decline in the

disposit of the tax revenue whether Native or non-Native, to meet the financial requirements of Government and the figures given below illustrate the budgetary position of the three territories.

	Revenue	Expenditure	Excess
1928	3,020,000	3,834,647	186,047
1929	3,353,742	3,505,073	171,331
1930	3,241,660	3,438,874	197,214
1931	3,006,930	3,160,080	153,150

The amount expended for the service of the year 1930 exceeded the original provision by £316,000 and is £70,220 higher than that expended in 1928. This represents the highest expenditure in any one year in the history of the Colony.

REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE FIGURES.

The savings effected on the estimated expenditure for the year 1930 were £1,200,000 after taking into account unforeseen expenditure. The fall in estimated revenue for the same year was £2,700,000. In the following year the figures were £1,200,000 on estimated expenditure of £2,226,843 and a shortfall on actual revenue over estimated revenue of £440,053.

Tanganyika	Revenue	Expenditure	Excess
1928-29	1,022,850	1,022,850	0
1929-30	1,000,000	1,000,000	0
1930-31	1,740,478	2,102,301	350,000
1931-32	1,222,368	1,820,028	590,000

The surplus balance of the territories at the end of 1930 was £1,025,415 during the three following years the deficits in the budgets amounted to £2,348,800, leaving the surplus as at March 31, 1932, at £281,000.

The original estimates of revenue for the year 1930-31 provided for £2,054,560. The actual revenue obtained was £1,740,478, representing a shortfall of £314,082. To meet this reduction the actual expenditure was reduced from the original estimate of £2,145,072 by £434,000.

For the year 1931-32 the original estimates provided for revenue of £2,011,500, expenditure £2,164,000. These figures were subsequently revised to £1,927,000, and £1,830,000 respectively. The actual realisations of revenue were £1,740,478 on the original estimates, whilst the actual expenditure of £2,300,000 on the original estimates, was £559,522 above the original estimates, therefore, whilst actual revenue has fallen by £261,022 below the original estimates, actual expenditure has only been reduced by £127,300 below the original estimates.

	Revenue	Expenditure	Excess
1928-29	1,510,237	1,368,188	151,040
1929-30	1,682,018	1,607,175	75,843
1930-31	1,412,242	1,640,204	227,962
1931-32	1,000,013	1,251,504	251,491

The small amount at the end of 1931 amounted to £200,000, including the reserve fund of £200,000 created in 1929.

When the unofficial communities in order to face and survive the threat of a financial collapse so overwhelming, have been forced to meet the position, and no other sources of revenue were available to them by economies so drastic as to lead to the curtailment in many cases complete cessation of necessary development, Governments have sought in part to obviate their deficits by the imposition of additional taxation on a community already impoverished by circumstances completely beyond their control.

UNOFFICIAL WARNINGS.

Had no warnings been given to Governments by the unofficial Members of Legislative Councils of the impending financial collapse, some justification might have been claimed for a failure to realise to the full the extent of the effect on the East African territories of the fall in price level. The position, however, is that as early as November 1929, during the debate on the Kenya Budget, the Select Committee of the Legislative Councils recommending to the Government the reduction of expenditure by £150,000 was not accepted by Government and the Government was not all Elected Members voted against the Government. In his official reply to the debate the Governor had stated that "if they had good reason to believe that the position next year would be better than the Budget showed and that the policy was not an unduly harsh one." The actual results of the year budgeted for showed a shortfall of estimated revenue of £2,700,000 and a deficit of £1,200,000.

It became still more apparent during 1930 that a serious economic disturbance lay ahead. The budget sessions of 1930 were devoted to impressing Governments with this point of view. In Kenya certain "cushion credits" were supplied to the culture by various methods, and whilst the bulk of the liquid resources of Government it is said to have thus provided the breathing space requisite to assess the position in readjusting as far as possible the operating costs.

In 1931 the Governments of Uganda and Tanganyika appointed a Finance Committee and a Retrenchment Committee respectively to overhaul the position and associated in this task representatives of the unofficial communities. In Kenya the Elected Members with an appreciation of what the head urged for the appointment of a Committee also made terms of reference both to watch the revenue position and also to frame recommendations for policies of economy, both long range and immediate. In June, 1931, this proposal was negatived by Government who stated that they proposed to handle the situation themselves. The proposal of the Elected Members was supported by Associations throughout the Colony and a steady demand for reconsideration of Government's refusal followed.

The estimates for 1932 were referred to a Select Committee of the Legislative Council and regained with that Committee until late November. Although the position was hardly becoming worse, the Elected Members failed to convince Government on the points raised by them and the sitting ended with a general recommendation that the revenue estimates could only be accepted if a margin of at least 10% was provided and that that amount should be to the extent of £100,000 should be created without adding to the Government's debt. Although Government did not accept the advice in the manner tendered, it did introduce economies amounting to £100,000 by a rate variation given Government placed complete faith in the estimates of Customs revenue, which stood at £752,870, the Elected Members' figure being £686,070. The actual collections for Customs revenue are now estimated to fall short of £606,000.

"DETERMINATION TO PROTECT CIVIL SERVICE"

The policy on the unofficial community of the struggle in Select Committee has been the feeling which has been reached the point of conviction that the efforts of Government have centred round a sturdy determination to protect the terms and conditions under which its officers served. This feeling has been strengthened by the introduction of an Ordinance which provided for a maximum 15% upon official salaries of 20%, whereas the average levy, together with an increase of 20% in respect of rates of £1,000 per acre and over has been put into force.

During 1932 Government continue to effect superficial economies, and early in the year a Select Committee on Finance was appointed whose sole function was to keep in touch with the revenue position. The Government thereon it was not to be expected that the next move towards the appointment of a Committee for the purpose of making a survey of the affairs of Government activities was made. This proposal was not to be put into effect, but in the direction of the Secretary of State the terms of reference were so wide as to make a complete survey impossible. It should be noted that this Committee's duties are now considering, not only the economic economy proposals a considerable number of which were recommended by Elected Members in the past.

The first step in further measures of taxation were introduced under the name of the Official Community of Council, and a measure of a similar nature was to be the basis of taxation would be changed. It was the plan put forward by the unofficial community that by so doing Government would be further bringing to it the spirit of co-operation and self-reliance which they felt to be so essential if the final picture presented by the Expenditure Advisory Committee and the recommendations thereof were to be met adequately.

Special resentment was caused by the fact that beyond the announced brusque announcement no reason or justification of the Imperial Government's intention to force the introduction of the principle of income tax into these territories has been offered. Some complete justification is obviously required by view of the fact that a previous Secretary of State remarked that its application was a failure and that it was unsuited as a principle of taxation to local conditions which have since the essential way changed.

The unanimous views of the East African Official Conference are expressed in the terms of the following resolutions:

"That this Conference desires to point out to the Secretary of State for the Colonies that the Budgetary

collapse of Kenya and Tanganyika has been precipitated by an external factor, namely the catastrophic fall in the sterling price of primary products aggravated by the local invasion, and to add that this is not the time to inflict further hardships in the form of increased taxation on communities whose taxable capacity is already exhausted.

"That this Conference holds that the Constitutional principle of no taxation without representation implies no taxation without general consent. It contends that the use of the arbitrary powers vested in the Secretary of State contrary to this principle and is not in accordance with recognised constitutional practice.

"(iii) Deplores the recent action of Secretaries of State in forcing amounts and methods of taxation upon these territories in defiance of the expressed opinion and wishes of the elected and nominated representatives and other responsible bodies in the territories.

"(iv) Maintains that the present instructions for the Secretary of State are incapable of justification as (a) so far as Uganda is concerned, the necessity for further taxation exists on both alleged, and (b) in none of the three territories has any real fundamental effort yet been made to meet the situation by effecting structural economies without which the proposed taxation will be utilised not for the general welfare, but in order to maintain services upon a scale and under terms and conditions of service no longer supported by world conditions or the requirements of the territories.

"That this Conference most earnestly requests the Secretary of State to defer any final decision on the introduction of further taxation until such time as he is in possession of the Conference memorandum and has had an opportunity of discussing the whole question with representatives of the Conference."

The fundamental problem of Kenya's present crisis derives from the fall in the sterling price levels of its commodities.

PROBLEM OF LOW PRICES LEVELS

The low levels of Kenya's exports, especially the sterling base of the Kiboko's whole economic structure, have been solved since 1929. The agricultural sector of the export for the current year has been estimated at only £1,700,000. The value of the Kiboko's exports in 1931 was £1,700,000. The value of the Kiboko's exports in 1932 was £1,700,000. The value of the Kiboko's exports in 1933 was £1,700,000. The value of the Kiboko's exports in 1934 was £1,700,000. The value of the Kiboko's exports in 1935 was £1,700,000. The value of the Kiboko's exports in 1936 was £1,700,000. The value of the Kiboko's exports in 1937 was £1,700,000. The value of the Kiboko's exports in 1938 was £1,700,000. The value of the Kiboko's exports in 1939 was £1,700,000. The value of the Kiboko's exports in 1940 was £1,700,000. The value of the Kiboko's exports in 1941 was £1,700,000. The value of the Kiboko's exports in 1942 was £1,700,000. The value of the Kiboko's exports in 1943 was £1,700,000. 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LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

THE CHURCH IN NORTHERN RHODESIA

An Appeal for Funds

To the Editor of 'East Africa'

LORD CRANWORTH ON TAXATION

A Convincing Supporter of Income Tax

To the Editor of 'East Africa'

SIR—Your name has appeared in your columns in connection with the present East African Federation to this country. I should like to state quite shortly what my views on taxation in these territories, and especially in Kenya, are.

(1) I find myself concerned by arguments that were both cogently and moderately placed before the two meetings which I attended that the limits of taxation under present circumstances has been reached, and that every avenue of economy should be explored to the utmost before any effort is made to increase the present burden.

(2) That the method of raising the necessary revenue is primarily one for the local Governments in consultation with the people who pay.

(3) If, however, as I am asked, I frequently am, my opinion as to the desirability of income tax as a method of taxation alternative to some already existing, it remains where it has been for years: such is a preferable substitute to some of the means whereby revenues are obtained and should be altogether beneficial to white settlements. There is, of course, the proviso that the incidence of the tax is properly allocated, and its levy reasonably administered.

I know that many other men think otherwise and have my earful whenever with their views.

Grundsburg Hill, Suffolk. Yours faithfully, LORD CRANWORTH.

BIOGRAPHY OF LORD DELAMERE

Mrs. Makip's Appeal for Material

To the Editor of 'East Africa'

SIR—I am collecting material for a biography of the late Lord Delamere, and should like, if you will permit me, to appeal to your readers for their help.

Many of them who knew Lord Delamere will doubtless be able to recall numerous incidents and events in which he figured and which have never been recorded. Everybody who knows him will have formed their own impressions of his personality. All this information—especially incidents and facts relating to the early, pioneering days in Kenya—would be of the greatest assistance in building up a coherent story of his life, and I should like to ask any of your readers who are willing to provide from their memories raw material for a biography to communicate with me.

Lord Delamere, as all who knew him are aware, was not addicted to letter-writing and I am not, therefore, hopeful that an appeal for comments will bring an encouraging response. However, any of your readers happen to possess letters written by Lord Delamere, I should be very grateful if they would allow me to see them. The lack of written evidence naturally renders the biography almost entirely dependent on personal account of events, and this lends force to my hope that the Lord Delamere's friends will come forward and allow me to draw upon their memories.

I may add that I intend to leave for Kenya directly after Christmas and to spend several months in the country, where I hope to learn much from those of your readers who are willing to instruct. Until then, I shall be in London and should be very glad to hear from anyone who will help.

10, Langham Mansions, London, W. 1. Yours faithfully, MRS. MAKIP.

... Mr. Ronald Storrs called last Friday to take up the Governorship of Northern Rhodesia and to participate among other duties, the building of the new Capital at Lusaka, planned by his predecessor, Sir James Crawford Maxwell. I am authorised by the Government to state that they strongly endorse the appeal for funds.

The new capital needs a church. The Government has given a splendid site, the nucleus of a fund has been made by generous subscriptions in Northern Rhodesia, but the present times are hard, and more money is urgently needed. It is, of course, a bad time to launch an appeal, but the Church, like a child, has to be constantly asking for something; it should be remembered that it is the living child who is insistent in its requests; and we may be thankful that the Church in the Diocese of Northern Rhodesia is a living Church.

H.R.H. the Prince of Wales and H.H. Princess Marie Louise, who both have personal knowledge of what Livingstone called "this beautiful land," have graciously given us their support, appreciating the immense value of the Church in a young country. A few other friends of Northern Rhodesia have also sent me donations. Will others, who realise what is at stake, when such a territory is in its adolescence and needs all the guidance it can get, help us also? Cheques (made payable to Lusaka Church Account and crossed Standard Bank of South Africa) will be gratefully acknowledged by me, and subscribers may feel confident that they are helping to provide a Church that is really needed; and which will be of vital importance to this young Protectorate, with its expanding population.

Yours faithfully,

FRANK MALLAND

H.M. Eastern African Dependencies Office, Grand Buildings, Trafalgar Square, W.C. 2.

THE CRY OF THE LEOPARD

And Elephant at Lake Ngami

To the Editor of 'East Africa'

SIR—With great satisfaction I have read your comments on Mr. Makip's contribution to your Sunday newspaper. I have lived a little over fifty years in Africa, thirty-five of them in big-game hunting, and I feel that you did not say half enough.

He talks of the leopard's cry. If he had said that leopards saw wood he would have been nearer the mark. The noise made by leopards is exactly the same as that made by a pit saw. Those with experience of leopards will bear me out.

Again, he talks of elephants at Lake Ngami. About forty years ago I was hunting hippo in samboko in the lake (or rather swamp) and the elephants had entirely disappeared many years before I went there.

Yours faithfully,

FRANK MALLAND

France.

From careful observations and many hours searching in the bushes of the Rovuma I am absolutely convinced that crocodiles cannot feed under water. In all cases I have seen them come to the surface with a fish in their mouths showing they have caught the fish on water. At about 11.30 a crocodile came to the surface on Monday. Mr. Moeckler's account is very interesting, and I am sure my own observations bear out what he says.

SIR—preach interest I was the well case of falling "belonged" and went a but del... It is the co year, G out a preach escape of "Charles under life and... succeed be foll are an al fail John C 2200 a petuati escape Africa spirit their w from a miracu feet of a fur into c stoner fun in Par... SIR regard the us as wh don't the to On find or w work also... don't finer... from

THOUGHTS ON THAT "LION SERMON" CONDITION DE DAR ES SALAAM MONOTAPH

How East Africans might adapt the idea.

Already showed marked signs of wear

To the Editor of "East Africa"

To the Editor of "East Africa"

Sir—Your account of the "Lion Sermon" preached recently in the City of London was most interesting. Unexpected escapes of lions are common enough in East Africa. On the other day I was reading the new book by Sir Donald Fraser, the well-known Nyasaland missionary, who quotes a case of a mission boy encountering a lion in his path, falling on his knees and performing the ritual that he belonged to the mission, whereupon the lion promptly turned and fled. Three hundred years ago lions were greater objects of dread—Satan then went about as a roaring lion, seeking to devour—but delivery from them was regarded more gratefully.

It is truly remarkable, and a wonderful tribute to the continuity of English institutions, that every year for two hundred and eighty-three years without a single break, a sermon should have been preached in a City church to commemorate the escape of a Lord Mayor of London from the jaws of a lion. Think of the intervening ages! Charles I. was executed, the Commonwealth under Cromwell temporarily revolutionised the English constitution, the Stuart dynasty disappeared, William and Mary were succeeded by Queen Anne and the Hanoverians, to be followed by the great House of Windsor, but fire and plague, wars and agricultural revolutions failed to break the sequence.

Readers may smile at the round phrase "John Cover's will, by which in 1647, he bequeathed £100 to the upkeep of his sermon and the perpetuation of his pious attitude to Heaven for his posterity." There are many Christian churches in East Africa in which would be found a revival of the same spirit. When each American tourist has thanked their white hunter whose lady life has saved them from a lion's paw, and whose even those hunters have miraculously scrambled to free them under the feet of a charge of elephants on the horns of a furious buffalo, they might put their gratitude into concrete form by a "Lion Sermon" in stone, and a "Lion Sermon" in Africa has put to it for duties.

Paris

THE MEANING OF "KAYA"

A Tantalising

To the Editor of "East Africa"

Sir—With reference to the notes in "East Africa" regarding the word kaya, which occurs in Nyasaland the use of this word by natives about a hundred years as when used it usually meant "I don't know" and don't care. Of course, it was used in a variety of the tone in which it was used.

On looking up Scott's Mangochia Dictionary I find "Kaya. Perhaps I don't know, it may be or not." Scott also says "It is a very common word and has its Nyasaland equivalent, which is almost it is that my business and that of yours or must not tell you, and can bear no shade of meaning don't know, I find not new or as for almost impotent nonchalance."

St. Alfred Sharp's letter in your issue of November 8 is very much to the point.

Namasha
Kenya Colony

Sir—I had heard much about the Dar es Salaam Monotaph, which I have found a great disappointment. I know no more about its structure, and as a mere layman I can only say that it is built in the shape of a semi-circle with a column in the centre, on the front of which is a plaque bearing the words "To our Genuines Dead," and on the other side a raised sword with the point downwards.

My quarrel is not with the shape of the monument, but with the material. It is of cement concrete, which looks like the concrete work done by a shoddy non-European contractor. Already it is beginning to show marked signs of wear and there are openings in the joints, with little difficulty bits could be broken off between finger and thumb.

This monument, built with moneys provided by public subscription, does not to the holders credit and I am very sorry my subscription should have been so poorly utilised. The other hands responsible to the Native soldiers and troops have been very well executed and will I think last a very long time.

Dar es Salaam, Kenya Colony, faithfully
K. A. M.

A PUFF-BLOWER'S "HUMMING NOISE"

Comments of a Confirmed Skeptic

To the Editor of "East Africa"

Although not a professional entomologist, I have on many occasions taken into this question of "humming noise" made by snakes, both in your column and in those of "The Times" and I feel that I must protest against the claim made by Captain B. Whitehouse in his letter to "East Africa" that "there was not the slightest doubt whatever that it is humming noise" made by the snake—in this case, a puff-blower.

There is no evidence that Captain Whitehouse was serious enough really to examine the snake to see how exactly it was made, the noise is made in the African snake, which is a very loud character which is exceedingly accurate, and any one of a dozen hidden insects, reptiles, or birds might have been making the "hum" which appeared to come from the snake. Has the adder been moving its body and tail? say whether it was or not; if it was, why is it within the bounds of possibility that the ventral scales, tubercles, or some flexible appendage might have produced a "humming noise." Captain Whitehouse's casual observation may have convinced him that it could not surely be trapped zoologist, but it is quite exigent in the matter of evidence.

To make a "humming noise" has never been verified in any comparative study and is easily observed in relation, as is seen in the point of the snake's part of the skull, must have been observed. That point will I presume be a very important elementary physical feature of the snake's body.

Some Statements Worth Noting.

"EAST AFRICA'S"

WHO'S WHO

127. Sir Bernard Henry Bourdillon, K.B.E. C.M.G.

In some parts of equatorial Africa every fifth person is a leper. — Prof. W. H. Hoffmann, M.D., writing in "Africa."

In one part of Africa there are two hundred and ten distinct languages within a radius of seventy-five miles. — W. J. Roome, speaking in Aldershot.

A building which a year ago was estimated to cost £2,000 would now cost about £1,100. — Mr. J. Keildell, Mayor of Nairobi, addressing the Nairobi Association.

The official pronunciation of Kenya is Keenya, but the British pronunciation is Kenya. — Dr. J. W. Arthur, the East African missionary, addressing the Royal Scottish Geographical Society.

Leprosy has been endemic in the Ukuguru district of Tanganyika for many years, and the general consensus of opinion is that it is rapidly increasing. — Mrs. C. A. Wallace, in the "Leprosy Review."

I have always regarded Lord Cromer and Sir Reginald Wingate as not only the greatest of administrators, but as the greatest benefactors of the land in my lifetime. — Sir Alfred Pease, Bart., writing in "The Field."

The first British nurses to go to the Sudan went to Khartoum in November, 1902. They were members of Queen Alexandra's Imperial Military Nursing Service. — Miss M. E. Wedderburn, writing in the "British Journal of Nursing."

Zanzibar, having for centuries been a stronghold of Islam, there are naturally very few converts, most of the pupils in mission schools are mainlanders of inland descent. — Report of the Education Department of Zanzibar for 1931.

Uganda natives are very modern in their domestic partitions. For instance a wife leaves her husband to go some time to dinner, and the husband turns her out if she gives him boiled banana plain instead of flavoured with something. — Mr. J. H. G. Baird, who returned from Uganda in 1928, in "The London Evening News."

The method pursued at the Machakos school is to let the African and European pupils discuss the other for comparative purposes. The European pupils have been able to teach the Africans little more than as final results go. This is a tribute to the inherent wisdom of local methods. — Mr. J. H. G. Baird, in "The London Evening News."

A few massive shark-fish, once manned by Arabs, Indians and Danians, occasionally stop at the ports of Lamallatu to net sharks in the harbour and in the deep sea. After completing the operation of catching the fins for the Chinese market and the nets for the consumption of their countrymen, and exporting the "saw" or liver oil which is used for caulking native craft, they resume their voyage to Colonial Nyori on Somaliland. — Report of the Nataland Department of Agriculture for 1931.

It is said that certain Colonial tobaccos owe their readiness and good smoking properties to the small amount of nicotine. The percentage found in dry leaves varies from 1.2 to 6.38, and it is obvious that there are distinct advantages in a very low content of nicotine for manufacturers, that it could be obtained by growing certain varieties. It is doubtful if the nicotine content has as much influence on the aroma of tobacco as the content of gums and essential oils. — Report of the Nataland Department of Agriculture for 1931.



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Sir Bernard Bourdillon, Uganda's new Governor, possesses a strong sense of humour, is of a sociable disposition, an expert bridge player, an enthusiastic golfer, and a first-class golfer, who has captained the Royal Colombo Golf Club. He is fond of travel, and though an able administrator, not a man wedded to his office desk. Though always ready to listen to reason, his duty has demanded a certain line of conduct, and he has been afraid to risk personal popularity by adherence to it. — "The Times," 1933. Sir Bernard joined the Indian Civil Service in 1908, was appointed Under-Secretary to the Government of the United Provinces in 1913, and two years later became Registrar of the High Court in Allahabad. During the War he was commissioned in the Indian Army Reserve of Officers and served in Mesopotamia. From 1921 he was stationed in Trinidad, for part of the time as Secretary to the High Commissioner of Iraq, and as Councillor to the High Commissioner from 1924 to 1929, when he was appointed Colonial Secretary of Ceylon. He acted as Governor of that Colony on two occasions before his promotion as Governor of Uganda in May of this year.

PERSONALIA

Lady Howard de Walden, is visiting Murch and Vienna.

Colonel Charles Bonsonby, has joined the Board of the Tait Company, Ltd.

The Maharaja of Bikaner has led for a big game hunting expedition in East Africa.

Mr. Edward Tom Lea, Ph.D. has been appointed a director of Messrs. John K. Sillia & Company, Ltd.

Lieutenant-Commander R. J. Moffett, R.N. (Rtd.) and Miss Mary Warden were married in London on Saturday.

Lieutenant-Colonel H. F. Storch, D.S.O., has written a long article on "Kenya's Game" in the current issue of *The National Citizen*.

Mr. W. W. Newsam and Gladys, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Fred Tate, of Nairobi, were married yesterday in the City of London.

Dr. C. Irvine, of the Church of Scotland Mission, has shown a number of photographs of his mission to the Aberdeen Business and Professional Club on Tuesday.

H. U. Moffat, Prime Minister of Southern Rhodesia, will speak at the end of the next Session of the Legislative Assembly and be accompanied by Mr. George Hatch.

We hear from Kampala that Major F. E. Scott, the Acting Governor of Uganda, had been entertained to fewer than a hundred goats during the past three months.

Charles William Ross, the Kenya youth who is charged with the murder near Mukuru of Mrs. Wilfred Stevenson and Miss Margaret Popple, has been committed for trial.

Lieutenant-Colonel H. A. Case, C.M.G., C.B.E., D.S.O., commanding the Southern Brigade of the R.A.R., has just concluded a tour of inspection including a visit to Songea.

Sir Edward Grigg is to address the first branch of the Royal Empire Society of 2 November. Sir William Gowers will take the chair as Legation of the Cambridgeshire branch.

The Rev. W. Lynn Jones, Principal of Kongwa Training College, Tanganyika Territory, is to speak at St. Paul's Church Hall, Oldbuck Square, S.W.7, at 7 p.m., on November 15.

Some excellent pictures of birds in the Highlands are to appear in the current issue of the *Illustrated London News*. They were taken by Lady Biddulph on her trip to the Horn of Africa.

Mr. K. V. Painter, who has done much big game hunting in northern Tanganyika, and has extensive business interests in this country, is flying to Moshi from Cape Town this week with a party of four.

The engagement is announced of the marriage which will shortly take place between Mr. Joseph Barry, eldest son of Sir Joseph Barry, Bart. and eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. W. A. W. Church.

The Rev. A. B. Fisher, Secretary of the East African Missionary Society, will be a member of the first East African Missionary Society in Nairobi last week when he formed the body of Bishop Hamilton in Uganda in 1902.

Captain A. H. Walker, R.N., who retired from the Navy in 1909, has been in command of the East Indies Squadron since 1902, and visited East African ports during his term of office.

Mr. Hubert Young, K.C.M.G., the new Governor of Nyasaland, is flying this week's air mail from Cairo to Salisbury, en route for Zomba. Six seats in the aeroplane have been reserved for him and his family.

Mr. C. G. Macpherson, of the Kenya Game Department, has presented a splendid mounted specimen of a *Hume's antelope* from the Lower Tana district, to the Gordon Memorial Museum, Nairobi.

Mr. B. W. H. Migeo, known to many of our readers in connexion with his excavations of the bones of *Homo* in the Tanganyika Territory, has been elected a member of the Working Municipal Council.

Mr. W. Dunn has been elected for the year's President of the Lake Naivasha Rabbit Owners' Association, with Mr. E. G. of E. G. as President and Major G. M. Deane, Hon. Secretary and Treasurer.

Mr. N. R. Broadhurst, a Nanyanga settler, has laid out an aerodrome on his Nyasaland estate, which is on the Dar-es-Salaam to Nairobi air route. The landing ground is 16 miles from Nairobi and 100 ft. above sea level.

Captain G. Barry-Dowling, M.C., who acted as Hon. Secretary of the White Hunter Association from its inception in 1911, has been presented with an engraved silver cigarette box by 110 members as a token of their esteem.

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RIFLES

Among the U.M.C. missionaries now on this side from Nyasaland are Miss G. Young, Miss H. Shaw, and Miss Rega, while those from the Masasi diocese include Miss Paddison, Miss Sharp and the Rev. S. A. Rose.

Mr. L. Pellissier of Kampala, Uganda has started building motor-boats for use on Lake Victoria. His first craft was constructed for four passengers, the hull being built of muntz wood and the planks with mangrove wood.

We regret to learn of the death following a shooting accident, of Mr. Humphrey J. Godson, Assistant District Officer in Tanganyika. Mr. Godson, who returned to the diocese from leave only two months ago, was carrying his gun at the time.

Mr. R. Williams, son of Dr. and Mrs. G. Williams of Peterborough, Ely, and Miss Molly McConnell, daughter of the Rev. and Mrs. E. A. McConnell of Field, Oxford, are to be married at Namirembe Cathedral, Kampala, on December 30.

Lieutenant-Commander G. E. Hardene, R.S.O. has been appointed to succeed Captain R. M. Palmer, O.B.E., as Harbour Master at Port Sudan. He served in Mesopotamia during the war and has since held appointments in South America, Malta, and Portsmouth.

At the end of last month a Masonic church service was held in Namirembe Cathedral, Kampala, when Dr. Wright, of Nairobi, preached and the procession was led by the Bishop of Uganda. On the previous evening a Masonic ladies' night was held in the hall.

The Duke of Gloucester, accompanied by Captain E. W. Brook, will leave this country early in the New Year for two months' big game hunting in the Sudan. The Duke visited East Africa in 1928, in the company of Walter, and two years ago spent some time hunting in Ethiopia.

Passenger passengers by yesterday's air mail included Mr. and Mrs. Marston, Port Bell; Mr. Ayoboda, London to Kisumu; Mr. New, Cairo to Port Bell; Mrs. Sears, London to Nairobi; Dame de la Roche-King, Cairo to Nairobi; Mr. K. V. ... to Moshi; and Robert V. ... Cairo to ...

History Inward passengers included Mr. and Mrs. Dodoma, and Mrs. Tate from ...

Lieutenant Derrick S. Oltner, who recently rejoined the Royal Sussex Regiment after service with the King's African Rifles, has been posted to the 1st Battalion of that Regiment at Karachi.

Mr. James Crawford Maxwell, the former Governor of Northern Rhodesia, and Lady Maxwell, are sailing for Australia and New Zealand on Saturday. They hope to return to this country next April.

Canon Dennis Victor, who has served in the Nyasaland diocese of the Universities' Mission to Central Africa for the past twenty-four years, has been appointed Archdeacon of Shire in succession to Canon Wilson, who cannot return to the Protectorate owing to ill-health.

The engagement is announced between Mr. Miles Fletcher and Lady Victoria Feilding, who recently visited Kenya to stay with her sister, who is the wife of Mr. F. G. Sherbrooke Walker, of Nyeri. Mr. Fletcher was a sheep farmer in Tasmania before he settled in Kenya.

Mr. Emslie H. Horniman, who died recently, and who bequeathed £10,000 towards the Horniman Museum in Forest Hill, London, two years ago announced his intention of extending the museum to enable the growing number of exhibits, particularly on the ethnographical side, to be displayed to the best advantage.

Captain E. D. A. Cooch has been elected President of the Owner-Breeders' and Trainers' Society of Kenya, with Messrs. M. A. Ridley and C. B. Clatterbuck as Vice-Presidents. The other members of the Committee are Messrs. A. C. Hoey, S. Tryon, F. Cavendish, Bentinck, M. C. Dent, R. Usher, and G. K. Richardson.

A marriage has been arranged and will take place in Cape Town in December between Dr. H. A. Gilkes, M.C., of the Northern Rhodesian Medical Service, son of the late Rev. A. H. Gilkes, Headmaster of Dulwich College, and Mrs. Gilkes, of Knightwick, Worcs., and Peggie, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. R. H. Hodge, of Larkhill, Peerton, Kent.

MEMORIAL TO CAPTAIN SUTHERLAND.

A Five-Shilling Fund.

We have received the following donations towards the erection of a memorial to the Southern Sudan to the late Captain Stuart Sutherland:—

	£	s.	d.
Major C. H. Anderson	5	5	0
Mrs. Brough & Mrs. Macleod	5	0	0
Mr. Basil Reel	5	0	0
Messrs. Westley Richards & Co., Ltd.	2	0	0
Captain Maxted	1	0	0
Total	25	5	0

It has been suggested that the appeal should take the form of a five-shilling fund to enable many more friends of Captain Sutherland, probably the best-known elephant hunter in Africa during the war, and one of the ablest Intelligence Officers who served during the East African Campaign, to contribute towards the erection of a memorial to him in Great Titchfield Street, London, W. 1. It is desired to receive such sums for payment to the Memorial Fund. Those who are minded to give, two, four, or five times five shillings, air or otherwise, not included from a halfpenny such a desire.

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STRAIGHT CORN FLOUR

INSINUATIONS OF A REVEREND AUTHOR.

Vandalism at Old Chitambo.

...a very good rule—it is best to pay attention to the insinuations of peripatetic authors who scramble through a brief visit to East Africa and then inflict upon a long-suffering public their crude opinions based on cursory observations...

In the course of a lightning tour of Africa and Madagascar, which occupied only a year and covered some 36,000 miles, the author witnessed through Tahganyika...

The Government indeed encourages the use of Swahili as a language of instruction in the East African vernaculars. Swahili is taught in government schools and spoken by all government officers...

They know that Christianity is an awkward religion. It gives people peace about the sacredness of personality—the value of the individual. When people become Christian you do not flatter as you like...

The sane people know that the African lands stand as he is. In his present state he is useless as a servant and hardly worth being a subject. I learn that the pagan African is a little bit better in a measure of self-respect...

...I am not wrong, but I have an idea that there are some Government people here who are not so sure who definitely favour Islam as a good for the African...

One may praise Mr. Chirgwin's memoranda on the complexities of the language problem in East Africa, but not the suggestions which pervade these extracts...

Mr. Chirgwin and his party reached the scene of Eryngius's death at Old Chitambo...

...the end of the road a large number of people opened their eyes to the light of the Christian religion...

up my mind to have a cross made like that which counts the obelisk. Wasting it made by African hands...

Such vandalism at what he justly calls Living Stone's shrine in the bush is no wonder that that of the pagans if there is such a one—who would scribble his name on the Cenotaph...

THE SECOND LEOPARD.

Mr. W. G. Lambourne has two phases of an author: one in which he writes for the general public from his own experience...

THROUGH ENGLISH EYES.

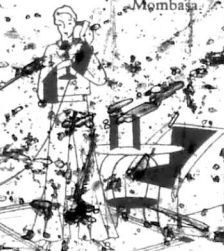
Without commendable enterprise Mrs. W. S. Hunt has not only recorded in printed form her impressions of a first visit to Kenya and Zanzibar...

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MEMORANDUM TO SECRETARY OF STATE

(Continued from page 100)

It must not be thought that in proposing an active policy of increased non-Native development, particularly in Kenya and Tanganyika, there should be any diminution of effort on the part of Government in its efforts to improve and extend the agricultural development of the Native areas. Since it is only by the development of the territories as a whole that the full benefits of a forward policy of production can be achieved.

It is felt, however, to ignore the factors which militate against any sudden expansion in Native production which could possibly improve appreciably the financial position of the territories. The Native is essentially slow to change the habits and customs of generations, and whilst signs are not wanting that the efforts of the Administration and the valuable example of the more progressive non-Native communities are having their desired effect, many years must yet elapse before the production of their supplies needs give place to the attainment of higher standards of living and greater material effort which alone can provide the only sure and reliable means of productive effort. An examination of the factors which are the cause of Kenya Colony discloses the relatively small production traceable to Native areas, as compared with the figures of European holdings. Caution must be exercised in its interpretation in that a considerable quantity of livestock is consumed within the territories of Native origin. Nevertheless, the small amount of great as daily is the conclusion that a policy directed to an active increase in non-Native development will have an immediate beneficial effect on the stability of the territories, and is in fact the only means whereby the overseas sterling commitments of the territories can be met.

There are few parts of the Empire so eminently suitable for residential settlement as the areas in the East African territories. The climatic conditions and living conditions generally have attracted white settlers and have attracted people with settled incomes in search of a potential home. This form of settlement is of great potential value to the territories, and it is to be hoped that the Secretary of State will use his utmost influence to encourage it.

APPEAL FOR LAND BANK FUND.

The most earnest request is made to the Secretary of State for reconsideration of his decision that further funds are not to be provided for the purposes of financing Land Banks in the East African territories until such time as the local Government budgets have been balanced. It is not the wish of the unofficial communities to subsidize settlement but to obtain a very limited fund from the proper sources of the territories. It is only by the provision of further and adequate financial facilities that the present slow but sure rate of development can be accelerated.

In every direction the interests of the territorial Government are benefited from the presence of the non-Native population.

The following figures of agricultural exports of Kenya Colony for the past six years with the estimated value of their sources of origin are as follows:

Year	Total	Non-Native
1926-27	1,476,750	1,225,300
1927-28	1,729,236	1,234,720
1928-29	482,427	2,261,220
1929-30	535,740	1,811,220
1930-31	305,780	1,601,220
1931-32	213,250	2,023,220

For the year 1932 a close estimate of the probable value of exports is given by the figures as follows:

Estimated value	450,000
Non-Native	1,540,000
Total	1,990,000

The small but increasing communities of non-Natives of Kenya and Tanganyika have been profoundly distressed at the possibility of the progressive increase in non-Native development along the lines upon which progress has so far been achieved being in any way retarded and actively hindered. They are fully representative of the necessity of securing full scope for non-Native and local Government activities in order to bring the continued development of non-Native communities within these Territories.

In Kenya as Kenya is approached, the heavy land commitments are undertaken solely on the assumption that the agricultural development of the territories would continue to proceed at a moderate rate, that the expenditure, and the revenue, that would be met

the incidence of a burden would be spread over a greatly increased population and a much more extensive development.

It must also be remembered that the present proper generation is charged with the burden of writing off the ports, roads, railways and similar main works for the benefit of succeeding generations, and has also during the last nine years been taxed to the extent of 7,738,821 for similar purposes by the railway.

In the connexion the words of a former Governor of Kenya in dealing with the ideal animating settlers in Kenya are worthy of repetition. Sir Edward Gregg in a despatch dated September 14, 1930, stated: "This ideal is usually discussed solely from the political standpoint and as an abstract question on which Imperialist statements may well have open minds. That method is totally inconsistent with the facts. The settlers are here and on their industry, actual and potential, Government has built up a system of administration with extensive services of many sorts, as also a system of transportation with thousands of miles of road and rail and an elaborate port which without the settlers' industry would rapidly sink into financial collapse. The economic aspect of the problem is even graver than the political."

IMPORTANCE OF IMMEDIATE SETTLEMENT.

Among the immediate measures which will have an early beneficial effect upon the monetary position of the East African territories is the increase of the Conference in an active fostering of increased production and the furtherance of white settlement. This policy has proved and will continue to prove the dominating factor in the progressive advancement of these territories both in peace and civilisation.

So strong is the view of the Conference that it earnestly request the reaffirmation by the Secretary of State of this policy in the terms of the following resolution:

"That in view of the retrogression, or delay, in the promotion of land proposed for settlement, culminating in the recent instructions by the Secretary of State in relation to Kenya is concerned on the subject of land alienation, this Conference urges that that part of the Dual Policy which is directed to the promotion of progressive increase of white settlement and non-Native development of the East African territories shall be authoritatively reaffirmed by the Imperial Government and local Governments, and, further, that the Imperial Government shall be called upon to pronounce its agreement with a policy of associating the colonist communities more closely with the Government of these territories."

Finally, it is desired to emphasize that it is not the wish of the peoples of these territories to evade their just and proper share of any sacrifice that they may be called upon to bear. But their attitude towards possible future measures of taxation will be dependent upon their complete satisfaction that every possible measure of economy has been instituted; that the Governments of these territories shall express in deed and spirit their sympathetic understanding of the position to which the catastrophic fall in commodity prices and the disastrous losses of the recent instabilities have brought the people of these territories; that they shall associate the representatives of the communities in the task of remedying the economic prosperity of East Africa; that any further burden that may be called upon to bear shall be a burden that is not any additional sacrifice that would increase the common burden fairly amongst all sections of the community.

NORTH CHARTERLAND INQUIRY RESULT.

Asked by Mr. Stuart what action it was proposed to take following the inquiry into the claims of the Northern Charterland Exploration Company (1903), Lord Phillips (Earl of Lister) stated in the House of Commons that one of the chief objects of the inquiry has been to enable the claim of the North Charterland Exploration Company against the Crown to be decided as if it were an action between two ordinary litigants. He had been advised at the effect of Mr. Justice Maugham's order to discontinue his terms of reference was that, if the Northern Charterland Exploration Company had been in a position to sue the Crown in proceedings in which neither person nor privilege of the Crown nor any Order-in-Council had been relied on, they would have failed in their claim. As their claim had been disposed of in law by the person responsible for the administration and financial report as a final determination of the matter.

Mr. Holford-Knight, who drew attention to an allegation in the Press, and in *East Africa*, that the Court had been misled as to the non-availability of certain material witnesses, was told that such a charge should be addressed to the Attorney-General.

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RHODESIA RAILWAYS MORATORIUM

FOLLOWING recommendations from Plender, the board of Rhodesia Railways and Mashonaland Railway Company will be made in connection to be held on November 16. A three-year moratorium on its various classes of debentures, amounting to £20,580,000, and £1,500,000 of interest liability to provide for interest payments of £2,500,000 and £300,000, respectively, between November 1, 1932, and November 31, 1935, on all debentures, except those issued by the British South Africa Company, will be made to the extent of net income after interest on loans and taxation, and providing for depreciation and amortisation of one-half the existing normal charge.

It is also recommended that interest on the same period on the 3% and 4% debentures of Rhodesia Railways and Mashonaland Railway Company shall be met in advance from the B.S.A. Company, which will carry 6% interest and be remitted to the B.S.A. Company, to the extent of the available net income.

The Beira Railway Company, in which Rhodesia Railways and the Mashonaland Railway have large interests, and Beira Works, Ltd. (the port company), in which Rhodesia Railways has a large financial interest, also seek a moratorium for three years. The Beira Works involves the payment by the British South Africa Company under its guarantee of a sinking charge and capital repayment charge to the extent to which net earnings are insufficient, and the subsequent repayment of the principal in priority to the interest on the debentures. The proposals in regard to these two concerns will be submitted at meetings to be held on November 17 and 21 respectively.

Lewis Hulbe Estates, which have considerable interests in London Estates, report a profit of £1,730 for the year ending June 30, against £2,485 during the previous twelve months. A dividend of 10% is to be recommended on the Deferred shares against 14% last year, but no payment is to be made on the Deferred shares.

THE OUTLOOK FOR COTTON

STATING that the London-based American cotton crop would probably show a reduction of 5,000,000 bales, and the Egyptian crop a decrease of 10,000,000 cantars, Mr. Alexander Macintyre said at last week's annual meeting of the Sudan Plantations Syndicate that the low price of cotton should contribute to less cotton being grown and less supplies of the raw material being available.

Consumption in America, Lancashire, Japan and India is increasing, but continued buying moods will do much to keep the market in check, he declared. On the other hand, the fact that the cottons made can improve their quality will tend to raise the prices of all commodities. As customers are the masses engaged in the output of all commodities as cotton, wheat, rubber, tin, and copper, and in days when these were sold at prices which have exceeded production costs, there were millions, especially in the East, of potential buyers of manufactured goods, when they were earning an average of about 10s a week who had money to spend. Now they receive probably one-third of this amount, and although this, supplemented by their own savings, might in time, they have no surplus money to spend, and they are not customers. The cottons who used to buy several cotton bales in a year have now to be content with one.

DALGETY'S ANNUAL REPORT

MESSRS. DALGETY & COMPANY, LTD., have a extensive report in last year's report a net profit for the year of £24,200. After adding the balance brought forward from last year of £2,357, and charging dividend on Preference and Ordinary Shares, there remains at the credit of profit and loss account a balance of £20,464, from which the directors recommend payment of a final dividend on the ordinary shares of 10% per share, making 5% per annum for the year, and a provision fund, and carrying forward £2,719 to the next year's accounts. The report states that the seasonal demand for Kinyua Kwea, valuable during the winter months, will be the subject of a meeting to be held in London on November 17.

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FUNCTIONS OF THE JOINT BOARD

Not a "Joint Board for East Africa"

The constitution and establishment of the Joint East African Board are frequently misunderstood in East Africa, even by those prominent in public life. It is evident, and Sir John Sandeman Allen, M.P., Chairman of the Board, took advantage of the opportunity provided by the November meeting of the Executive Council to emphasize the need for a better appreciation of the Board's position.

The Board, he said, represented East African interests, agricultural, commercial and banking, both in East Africa and in this country, and was established as a channel of information to and from East Africa and as a body competent to advise East African friends on matters and of the Board who are in daily touch with them, and at the same time to advise the Colonial Office, and to bring before the Colonial Office for consideration, all matters of importance in the interests of East Africa. It had thus a dual function which led it, under the direction of its own mind and on a basis it considered correct, to make on its matters of public policy, and not necessarily to adopt the views of any of its constituents in East Africa. If the Board were merely an echo of East Africa and only advised East Africa what East Africa wanted it would be worse than useless.

Mr. Geoffrey Perce, M.P., Chairman, expressing his entire agreement with the Chairman, expressed his own views, not merely a loud speaker of the views of others, and Sir Humphrey Jaggard said that the Board was no mere post office in resolutions and requests from the territories, but as a body under the obligation to determine and voice its own views, as was a Member of Parliament, returned to the House of Commons by a constituency.

Introduction of Income Tax

There was general agreement that the introduction of income tax into Kenya, Uganda, and Tanganyika Territory would do the long run best for the benefit of those countries, and regret that there had been so much public discussion leading on the way in which a well-designed tax would operate, and of failing to appreciate the value of Moyné's report, from which the proposal had sprung, and down the principle of the readjustment of taxation rather than its increase, except for an inevitable transitional period.

Sir John Sandeman Allen said that the present Secretary of State for the Colonies, a distinguished business man, could be trusted to produce a sound income Tax which would be considered the best revenue raising device for the basis of revenue was being advanced, and proposed that a sub-committee under the chairmanship of Mr. Perce might prepare a statement setting out the various forms of income tax from the general point of view of the interests of the settlers with the object of allaying the fears of the unacquainted, fears which had been a great hindrance in East Africa.

Mr. Perce felt that Kenya, Uganda, and Tanganyika had, therefore, only one real object in mind, namely, that the Government and the Municipalities should encourage the raising of the necessary revenue which would be considered in the most judicious manner, and that account, he hoped, they would be able to give, and to remove the prevailing misconceptions.

Uganda wants a Road Board

A receipt of a communication was reported from the Uganda Chamber of Commerce drawing attention to the report in East Africa of September, that the Secretary of State for the Colonies had proposed to consider the establishment of a Road Board for Uganda, suggesting that the Government might be requested to the Director of Public Works, the Chamber asked the idea of such a body being voted in the Chamber, and criticised the present method of raising the money on roads in the Province.

The Chamber suggested that the idea of such a body being voted in the Chamber, and criticised the present method of raising the money on roads in the Province. The Chamber suggested that the idea of such a body being voted in the Chamber, and criticised the present method of raising the money on roads in the Province. The Chamber suggested that the idea of such a body being voted in the Chamber, and criticised the present method of raising the money on roads in the Province.

Economy in East Africa

It was considered that the Government might call for the long study with a view to reducing all the territories as far as lay in the power of the Government to do so. Sir Humphrey Jaggard drew attention to the fact that Sir Stewart's report, had made the important decision to reduce the number of provinces to four, a step which would save the country many thousands of pounds annually.

Uganda, Cotton Tax

It was expressed that the Uganda Chamber of Commerce would have a strong objection to the payment into the general revenues of the amount of £500,000 in recent years from the cotton tax, and should have been given the opportunity of doing so, provided that the Government had the time to be set aside for that purpose, and had been allowed six or seven months later, by an ordinance, to allocate such amounts to the general revenue.

Tribute to Sir Sidney Armitage Smith

Tribute was paid to the memory of the late Sir Sidney Armitage Smith, who took part in the financial affairs of the East African Railway, and who had been a distinguished member of the Board. Sir Humphrey Jaggard said that it was a great privilege to have devoted the last few weeks of his life to the completion of the public work, which his distinguished father had made him to do for years. It could not be said that he had died in harness, as it could be found that he had rendered admirable service to East Africa.

Ten Welsh colliery companies are entering for the contract to supply the Kenya and Uganda Railway with coal for the twelve months from February next. With the tenders, which have to be submitted by November 21, samples of coal, less than twenty specimens of coal have been the case of the parties concerned, and used in bulk by the Railway since January 1928.

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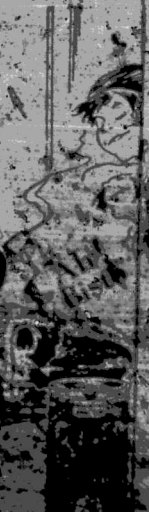
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EAST AFRICAN PRODUCE REPORTS

COFFEE

THERE was an irregular demand and prices for "A" and "C" sizes realised slightly higher than the medium grades were slow of sale.

Table listing coffee prices for Kenya: A sizes (72s. 6d. to 82s. 6d.), B sizes (58s. 6d. to 65s. 6d.), Peaberry (75s. 6d. to 100s. 6d.), London graded (First size 75s. 6d., Second size 68s. 6d., Third size 60s. 6d., Fine and upgraded 48s. 6d. to 60s. 6d.), Uganda (Toro: Greyish ungraded 60s. 6d.), Tanganyika (A size 71s. 6d., B size 65s. 6d., C size 59s. 6d., Peaberry 71s. 6d., London cleaned: First sizes 76s. 6d. to 82s. 6d., Second sizes 64s. 6d. to 68s. 6d., Third sizes 58s. 6d. to 63s. 6d., Peaberry 75s. 6d. to 80s. 6d.), Kaimanjaru (London cleaned: First size 72s. 6d., Second size 67s. 6d., Peaberry 73s. 6d.), Nyasaland (London cleaned: Second size 65s. 6d., Third size 65s. 6d., Peaberry 75s. 6d.)

London stocks of East African coffees on November 2 totalled 40,678 bags, compared with 35,134 bags on the corresponding date of last year.

OTHER PRODUCE

Beeswax.—Easier, with sellers quoting Dar es Salaam for shipment at 87s. 6d. (The comparative quotations in 1931 and 1930 were 87s. 6d. and 102s.)
Castor Seed.—Quietly steady at about 128-130s. per ton for East African. (The comparative quotations in 1931 and 1930 were 121-125s. and 121-125s.)
Chilli.—Good bright chillies are scarce and sell at 50d. per cwt. Sellers quote Mombasas at 49s. for November-December shipment. (The comparative quotation: last year was 42s. 6d.)
Cloves.—Small spot sales have been made at 71d. and October-December prices are quoted at 62d. per cwt. (The comparative spot quotations in 1931 and 1930 were 81d. and 1s. 5d.)
Copra.—The market steady with East African quoted at 14 1/2s. per ton. (The comparative quotations in 1931 and 1930 were 14 2/3s. and 15 1/2s.)
Cotton.—Retail sales have been made in East African sorts at from 71d. to 74d. per lb. according to quality. (The comparative quotation last year was 6d.)
Cotton Seed.—Steady but inactive, with East African quoted at 45s. per ton. (The comparative quotations in 1931 and 1930 were 45s. 2s. 6d. and 45s.)
Groundnuts.—Practically no business is passing, East African being slightly higher at 112 1/2s. 6d. per ton. (The comparative quotations in 1931 and 1930 were 113 and 114s.)
Ginseng and Skins.—Hemp, obtained Mombasa, is a slightly easier at about 50d. per lb. Goatskins are firm with the United States buying small quantities, but sheepskins are neglected.
Maize.—No. 2s. quoted at African for November-December shipment has sold at 18s. 6d. and No. 4 flat yellow at 18s. 10d. per 40 lb. in bulk.
Sisal.—East African—Now quoted at 2 1/2s. per ton on a dull market. (The comparative quotations in 1931 and 1930 were 2s. 6d. and 2 1/2s. 6d.)
Sisal Oil.—With East African No. 1 at 10s. October-December shipment quoted at 13s. 6d., and November-January at 14 1/2s. per ton. (The comparative quotations in 1931 and 1930 were 12 1/2s. and 12 1/2s. 6d.)
Tea.—20 packages of Assam and tea were sold last week at an average of 20d. per lb.

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Private—not trade—advertisements are now accepted by "East Africa" for publication in this column at the PREPAID rate of 3d. per word per insertion with a minimum of 5s. per insertion; three consecutive insertions for the 10s. or two. In Memoriam notices may be inserted for five or ten years at special rates.

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British India
Mantola passed, Perim homewards, November 5.
Malden left Beira homewards, November 6.
Marburg arrived Port Said outwards, November 6.
"Maret" left Beira for Marques for Durban, November 6.
Takiwah arrived Rombay, November 6.
Kenya left Beira for Bombay, November 6.
Karama left Swahili for Durban, November 8.
Holland Africa
New York left Durban outwards, October 29.
Springdale left Durban for East Africa, October 29.

Messageries Maritimes
Anjou left Beira homewards, November 1.
General Veron left Beira for Durban, November 4.
"Man-Labor" arrived Port Said outwards, November 6.

Union Castle
Lundee Castle left Gibeon for homewards, November 3.
Llandaff Castle left London for East Africa, November 3.
Llandoverly Castle left Dar es Salaam outwards, November 3.
Dunlop Castle arrived Natal homewards, November 6.
Durham Castle arrived Algoa Bay for Beira, November 6.

Rainfall in East Africa.
East African Dependencies, Trade and Information Reports received the following (October 1-31): Eldoret, 1.5; Fort Hall, 1.43; Kabete, 0.5; Kericho, 0.5; Lamu, 1.00; Kipkarren, 0.50; Koru, 1.40; Mombasa, 0.30; Nairobi, 1.30; Mombasa, 0.20; Mombasa, 0.20; Nairobi, 0.40; Nanyuki, 0.70; Rumuruti, 0.30; Sagony, 0.30; Sabaki, 1.00; Naivasha, 0.40; Kampala, 0.70.

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Letters intended for Christmas delivery in Kenya, Uganda, Tanganyika and Zanzibar should be posted at the C.P.O., London, before 6 p.m. on November 24.
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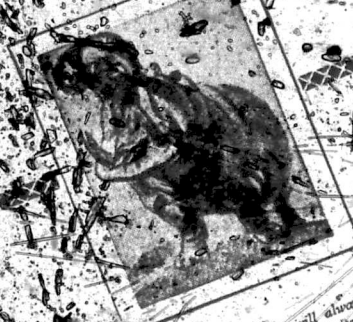
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A WEEKLY JOURNAL

Vol. 9, No. 420

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

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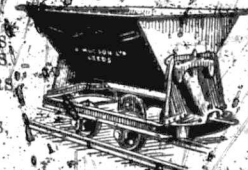
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MATTERS OF MOMENT.

Our news from Kakamega grows better and better. This week we are able to reveal that two of the pioneer diggers have recently taken astonishingly rich finds from their alluvial workings, and that, employing large gangs of Native labour, they have averaged over £100 of gold daily for three weeks. Development, with surprisingly good results, is also taking place in several areas by shaft sinking, and fresh gold-bearing veins, generally misnamed reefs, but probably leaders, have been opened up. As a sequel to publication of Sir Albert Kison's report, we learn from the field that numerous cables have been received from England offering money for development purposes; but the miners, who have been quietly confident for months past, are not turning their heads over the report, or anticipating fortune overnight. They realize that the output of milled gold, though daily increasing, cannot be expected to contribute materially to the benefit of the country for at least another six months. Certain South African mining houses, who have sent representatives to a port on the outlook apparently intended to conduct their investigations in secret, for we are told that the arrival of their emissaries had not been notified in advance to the officials at the spot, and that they have toured the district without presenting their credentials. If their Johannesburg principals desired secrecy, their plan has gone awry.

Assurances have been given by the Kenya Government to the Kakamega Miners' Association that a Mines Department will exist, **ANXIOUS TO PROTECT INVESTING PUBLIC,** or that the Mines Department will be merged in the Survey Department, with which it is naturally closely related. Much satisfaction is expressed by the miners at this decision, which is expected to avoid the

repetition of past chaos and confusion, and to provide a staff of practical mining men who will be confident of intending investors by consistently giving the public the possibilities of any area in which the investing public is invited to interest itself. The Executive of the Association, while maintaining its strenuous opposition to the grant to a powerful London company of an exclusive prospecting right over 5,000 square miles in North Kavirondo which it is believed individual prospectors could work efficiently, has recommended the Government to grant to a substantial Kenya syndicate a concession for the working of late-catch alluvial in a river in which it is felt that individuals or small syndicates are not adequate. Development company is we hear about to be floated in Nairobi to develop the assets of a syndicate interested in both alluvial and reef properties.

A petition has been extensively signed in Kenya praying the Legislative Council to advise the Governor to withhold his consent from the application of Olangonyika Concessions. The petitioners are opposing prospecting rights to the above-mentioned 5,000 square miles of land, and urging the principles that prospecting should be open to the general public, and that individual concessions should be limited to the area of eight square miles specified in the recent mining laws. The petition, of which we have received a copy by air mail, welcomes the presence in the colony of companies, firms, and individuals possessing long mining experience and adequate financial resources, and points out that any such concern could employ a number of persons, each of whom could obtain a prospecting licence, and that the advances so obtained might be applied to obtaining a large concession, by which means a well-organized strong financial organization could be formed.

protected without detriment to the general well-being of the country, the present population of which, it is argued, has a just prior claim on the precious mineral resources. Both the Convention of Associations of Kenya and the Nairobi Association have recently passed unanimous resolutions in this sense, which undoubtedly reflect the opinion of almost everyone in a Colony which looks forward to a rapid and considerable increase in its European population as a result of mining activity, and is consequently opposed to any policy which would unduly restrict such immigration. We are able to state that no decision on the principle at issue had been taken when this issue of *East Africa* went to press.

* * * * *

Although the daily press has reported only one news item from Ethiopia into Kenya, we have good reason to know that there have been two such occurrences recently. The most serious was an incursion of Boran from Southern Ethiopia, who according to one report, killed about 50 Galla in Kenya, carried off a number of others, looted cattle, and destroyed villages. A few months ago similar outrages were committed on the Sudan frontier, and a not many weeks since representatives of the Sudan and the Ethiopian Governments met to arrange compensation. That the writ of Haile Selassie does not run in the outlying portions of his Empire we have repeatedly emphasised, and though his intentions are doubtless pacific, it has been made increasingly clear that the British Government and the Sudan and Kenya must protect their own subjects by eternal vigilance since they cannot reasonably rely on Ethiopian co-operation. Each of these causes us to wonder anew why a couple of bombing planes are not stationed in the Northern Frontier Province of Kenya. The King's African Rifles perform excellent service in most difficult circumstances, and have to their credit splendid records of forced marches to head off intending raiders or to intercept returning footers, but they cannot hope to compete in mobility with aircraft, the presence of which would exercise tremendous moral effect, while they would be invaluable for reconnaissance work on for the punishment of raiding parties which might still be tempted to try their luck. If these last raids lead to the strengthening of Kenya's defence by the provision of aircraft, they will not have been without their value, though the unfortunate Galla may well feel that the lesson of past years might have been learnt less cost to themselves.

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**BETTER TRADE
OUTLOOK IN
UGANDA AND
TANGANYIKA.**

We quoted from the speech in the Legislative Council of Sir Stewart Symes, the Governor, who declared that the Grow More Crops campaign had already been so successful that the very chief annual agricultural export crops of the Territory would all show a considerable increase this season. We now learn from another well-informed source that the cotton crop will probably total some 100,000 bales, very adverse weather conditions having done much damage, and that the groundnut crop is estimated at 18,000 tons. Those two crops alone are expected to put sufficient purchasing power into Native hands to do a great deal to improve the commercial financial position in Tanganyika in the next couple of months. An important factor is that much of the Native trading will be on a cash instead of a barter basis. Uganda entertains high

hopes for a record cotton output, 250,000 bales being confidently estimated as a minimum while coffee, sisal, groundnuts, and sisim, are all being produced on increasing scales, so that one shrewd observer tells us that he expects a better market season in Uganda than for some years past.

Kenya will have a short crop of cloves, which may not exceed 75,000 bales in the year from August 1 last, but since rather more than that quantity is left over from last season, there will be enough to do a normal year's export. The

reformation of the Glover Groves' Association and action of various kinds suggested in the United Strickland reports should help to clear up both the agricultural situation and the general financial position in Zanzibar. Kenya's agricultural export prospects are disquieting: maize shipments may reach 50,000 tons but will yield no profit; sisal will be likewise unremunerative; wheat export will be negligible; but coffee shipments may be put at 13,000 tons and will again be the Colony's standby. Though Kenya has plans for increased Native production, she certainly appears to be over-stripped in their application by her neighbours to the west and south, who have concentrated on that aspect of the problem, realising that Native production is a particularly powerful factor in maintaining and stimulating trade during times of depression, since it proceeds to become immediate purchasing power, as the Native producer has no overhead charges except the direct taxes.

As a result of our criticisms of the original East African Book List compiled by the East African Branch of the Overseas League and published by the National Council, a revised edition has now been issued, and we are as confident in commending it as we were in condemning its predecessor. Books likewise omitted from the first list are deservingly listed in the second, which excludes works now out of print and a number of volumes which, in the opinion of the Committee entrusted with the work of revision, did not justify inclusion; better still, the new classification of subject headings avoids the worst dangers of the original compilation. The many hours of careful work which have gone to the making of this second list have resulted in a really readable guide to East African literature.

**GUIDE TO
EAST AFRICAN
LITERATURE.**

The petition against income tax presented to the House of Commons of the 14th of Uganda has been formally rejected, for, though some of Uganda's local limitations were primarily concerned in the organisation and framing of this petition, it transgresses a number of the elementary rules. For instance, it should have been written by hand; each sheet of signature should have been headed by a copy of the prayer of the petitioners; and the signatories should have attached their addresses. Over two thousand Africans signed the petition, a better number will probably be found on the work sheet remaining to be sent. It is our opinion that such energy will be but misplaced zeal, since the decision to introduce income tax has been irrevocably made.

NOVEMBER 17, 1931

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smaller, shrunken, and I trust that the effect of slavery on the British Empire has been the most conspicuous of the English child's range of deriso.

OBJECTION TO THE NATIVE

The objection to the native mind seems to me to be an artificial one. It is not a matter of race, but of education. It is not a matter of nature, but of nurture. It is not a matter of the African or of the European, but of the African and the European. It is not a matter of the African or of the European, but of the African and the European. It is not a matter of the African or of the European, but of the African and the European.

Some of the most interesting articles in the issue of the Journal of African Languages and Cultures, which sets forth the thesis that the present inferiority of African civilization is a purely social and governmental phenomenon. I entirely agree with him. As my experience goes to show that there is no present inferiority in the mind of the African. It is true that he often argues from very erroneous premises, but his conclusions, though often for this reason wrong, seem to be reached by a perfectly logical process. The idea that the African mind is quite different from the European mind is an utterly unjustified assumption. But one who knows the grasp of essential homies, the strength of his argument, and his remarkable power of ready and eloquent exposition at his point of view.

As among Europeans, so among Africans, there are vast differences between individuals, classes and tribes; due primarily to differences in environment and culture. But it is probably true, as an eminent authority has said, that the gap between the intellectual powers of the movable and cultured Europeans and the less so, is narrower than the gap, if there is any, between the average European and the average Native of Africa.

OBSERVING ELEPHANT IN COMFORT

There are some areas in Africa where the elephants are numerous and domesticated that you can go a mile or more at the end of a rope attached to your motor car, blow your horn, and see the lions cowering like cats at the cry of a cat's meat man in London.

But I do not think there is an anywhere in Africa where you can observe wild elephants so easily and in such numbers as you can in Uganda. Take for instance, the stretch of the Nile between Lake Albert and the Game Preserve. Six years ago I had the made into a game preserve. It is an important thing, the bringing of the Nile to the Sudan, though this stretch of river was abandoned by the Sudanese people for more than a century. The game preserve banks in the river, they are allowed to shoot at crocodiles in the river, but they do not shoot at them. The game preserve of a man is quite enough to make the game shot.

As a result of several years of complete immunity from the sound of a gun the elephants on the river banks between Lake Albert and the Murchison Falls have become so tame that they will allow you to approach them in motor cars with complete impunity, and I think of them as one of the largest elephants standing in the world. The photograph I am taking they have been taken since they could get him to come to the boat.

There are two elephants in Uganda at a rather low level of civilization. The population of Uganda is increasing, and the land which could have been made available as a result of the abolition of the tenant farming, is being taken over by the Government. The Government has trained a few of the elephants, and they are being used for the purpose of carrying loads. The elephants are being used for the purpose of carrying loads, and they are being used for the purpose of carrying loads.

At least a million elephants are used in the forests for the purpose of carrying loads. The elephants are being used for the purpose of carrying loads, and they are being used for the purpose of carrying loads.

The next day a dead elephant—dead from a violent fever, it may be, but not from a bullet—was found by accident. It was found by a hunter who had shot it from a 250 yard distance. The elephant was found on the side of a steep hill, across a very deep and narrow gully. He aimed carefully and hit the bullet into the brain. The elephant collapsed at once, all elephants, for the first time, all a dead elephant shot through the brain and brought down by a bullet. The elephant was found on the side of a steep hill, across a very deep and narrow gully. He aimed carefully and hit the bullet into the brain. The elephant collapsed at once, all elephants, for the first time, all a dead elephant shot through the brain and brought down by a bullet.

It is a most remarkable thing that, considering the enormous number of elephants there are in Africa, so few have ever been seen dead from natural or non-natural causes. I have seen only two, and I have been exceptionally lucky, for most of the experienced elephant hunters I have known have never been seen on a dead elephant. I have never had the opportunity to lecture on them, but the big game of Africa I should like to deal with, the elephant, for the present I can only say that I think it is all human.

UNUSUAL ELEPHANT INCIDENTS

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HOW AIRCRAFT CAN SAVE MONEY.

Points from the R.A.F. Cruise Report.

East Africa is able to publish the following interesting and instructive extracts from the official report on the 1932 cruise of the Royal Air Force to and through the East African territories.

At the request of the Governor of Kenya an air survey was undertaken of the north-eastern Frontier Province, which had been demarcated some years ago by an international commission. During that survey a track many hundreds of miles in length was cut through the bush to mark the boundaries. The local Commission had requested a provision of money for the purpose of retaining this track, but the Kenya Government, unwilling to grant the necessary funds unless such a course was inadvisable, asked for an air reconnaissance to determine whether or not the track was still visible. An aircraft had no difficulty in following this track, although its length and width was established that only a few miles from the frontier part of Mandua was it in a really bad condition. As a result the Government was enabled to postpone expenditure running into the thousands of pounds for at least some years.

A large road was proposed to construct a road from Kitui, some 200 miles from Nairobi, to Mandi, which is the same distance from Mombasa on the coast. This route, however, passes through suitable bush country and the possibility of the road being sunk air reconnaissance could only be made by means of an expensive *safari* which would be a great waste of money to inspect the route and locate the supplies. The Provincial Commissioner and the District Officer had expert were flown across the area, arriving before Nairobi the same evening. The reconnaissance showed the impracticability of constructing the road by this route owing to the lack of any water supply.

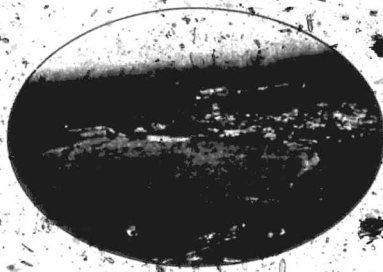
Herds of Cattle Located.

The Provincial Commissioner of the Masai Reserve and his District Commissioner from Narok, in consequence of a flight over the Masai Reserves, were enabled to locate a clearance in the Masai Forest Native Land with herds of cattle which in any event should have been there and which were probably stolen. The information obtained on this flight enabled the local officials to put in train the necessary arrangements.

The Provincial Commissioner at Eldoret was enabled by means of a flight over the mountains of Marakwet area to see that the project under consideration for the construction of a road round that area was impracticable. This official stated that only by means of a considerable personal *safari* and at considerable expense could he have obtained this necessary information.

One aircraft carrying the District Commissioner of Eldoret was dispatched to demonstrate over a local meeting of which *barots* who had been giving a considerable amount of trouble. They were informed that they could be seen in the air. They were required to deal with people who had obeyed the Government. This demonstration had a salutary effect.

As a result of one flight over the coastal hills of Mombasa a forest officer was enabled to get an accurate idea of the degree of infestation in the area, and by this means was able to release two subordinate forest officers to work elsewhere where their services were urgently required. By no other means could he have surveyed the



DAK ES SALAM.

Photo: Rev. Tucker.

district, which is chiefly waterless bush country. A distance of 250 miles was covered by the flight in 4 hours 40 minutes.

Information was received from the District Officer in Mbale, Uganda, that he anticipated serious trouble in the district north of Mount Elgon owing to the infiltration of the cattle and herdsmen of a neighbouring tribe who were unable to find pasture in their own district. The local natives resented this intrusion, firstly because of the denudation of pasture required for their own cattle, and secondly owing to the possibility of cattle diseases being spread amongst their own herds. Two aircraft were sent over the district on the same day, carrying the Provincial Commissioner, who was consequently enabled to form his own idea of the situation and to take immediate steps to deal with the matter.

The district on the slopes of Kilimanjaro was evincing considerable turbulence with regard to the construction of a water furrow required for the service of the population lower down the mountain. A demonstration was made over the area affected, the Provincial and District Commissioners being carried in the aircraft. An immediate alteration in their opinion on the matter resulted, and it was reported that the construction of the water furrow was proceeding without further trouble.

A demonstration was staged over a village near Tanganyika which had been giving trouble, and it is understood that the effect of this demonstration was also satisfactory.

A local senior official in Tanganyika stated that the Natives were quite fixed in their opinion that the British had won the war in East Africa because of the *siyoko* (birds). They said that the Natives were easily impressed by the visit of the aircraft and that the crucial matter was considerably easier for them in their district.

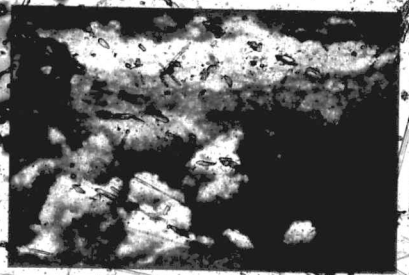
How Aeroplanes Affect Big Game.

Much discussion has taken place on the subject of the effect of aircraft on big game, and it is of interest to record that as a result of tests, the conclusion was reached that the stampede produced among game by aeroplanes being comparatively high lasted longer than that caused by machines flying low.

Local weather conditions were not found to be more severe than those existing in other parts of the world with the Royal Air Force, and the magnetic disturbance was by no means parts of the territories had the effect of some cases of throwing out of the compasses by the variations and were due presumably to the enormous formations of ironstone, especially in the north-south of the Great Rift Valley.

Generality is always a strong point with big game, and they may be justly proud of the fact that during the whole cruise of over 1000 miles, the effect of the four aircraft from No. 14 Squadron was late on any one occasion, arriving at all other places at the scheduled time.

An excellent idea of the benefits of air travel in East Africa is afforded by the timings of the new Fairbairn-Elliott air service, operated by the Kenya Company, from Entebbe to Injira taking 1 1/2 hours, Injira to Tororo is covered in 20 minutes, Addis K reached in another fifty minutes, while the next stage, to Kisumu, takes only twenty five minutes. Mess Moth machines are in use, the pilots being Mr. Lynch, Mosse and Captain G. D.P.C.



MOUNT KENYA FROM THE...

SETTLERS, OFFICIALS AND MISSIONARIES

THEIR INFLUENCE ON THE AFRICAN

By Major R. G. J. Orde-Brown

LAST year I flew in a few days down the entire course of that ancient mystery of mysteries, the Nile, and two years earlier I crossed the continent from Dar es Salaam to Lobito Bay with entire ease and certainty, and yet I can remember seeing Stanley return from his historic journey. I emphasise these details, since they illustrate graphically the astounding rapidity of the development of Africa. If therefore the speed at which we have travelled during the last quarter of a century has left some of us a little breathless, what can be the effect on the African who started many centuries behind us? It is intensely important that his outlook should be as possible broadened, and that his reactions to the impact of modern civilisation in all its manifestations should be studied as sympathetically as possible. Detailed scientific studies of administrative changes in traditional systems or agricultural adaptations may be valuable and useful, but will the authors have been the time to carry them into effect? I sometimes feel that such discussions are a little like the careful consideration of next season's wall-papers while the house is on fire.

Vulnerability of African Civilisation

This African civilisation which is threatened contained much that was admirable. The primitive tribesman proved the whole singularly successful in evolving a social organisation adequate for his needs and circumstances. Knowledge was conspicuously backward in ability in such directions as architecture, literature, art, mechanics, and various other activities of the older civilisations. He yet showed himself in his primitive way accessible to scientific ideas. The early African community had little or no drunkenness, no passion, no rape, prostitution, and surprisingly little crime. It had adequate food, shelter and clothing, according to the primitive standard, and its mode of life was a healthy and natural one in its main. A white European nation could not say even one of these things.

Unfortunately, however, this African structure was extremely vulnerable and broke down in face of natural disaster in the shape of famine or pestilence, to become a ready implement in the hands of the tyrannical chief or the crafty witchdoctor, and it could provide no defence against the encroachments of the older and more capable, if more corrupt, civilisations which confronted it.

I have tried to give the credit to the good points of primitive African life, since I think that a more realistic performance of the black race is often responsible for an unfair and unappreciated of his success. Because he has failed to emulate the other race in material discoveries and advancement he is regarded as an ignorant and primitive savage devoid of the ideas of white, as though the evolution of an alphabet might have made him a better teacher, or his knowledge of gunpowder have rendered him a more generous neighbour.

The foregoing remarks do not amount as a denial of the many objectionable aspects of African social organisation. But even when these occur it will probably be found that there are the vestiges of

rather reasonable and salutary custom, which for some years or not, the general public certainly has been degraded and brutal in one tribe, even while it may still exist in a beneficial form elsewhere. As a conspicuous instance I would mention the whole range of initiation ceremonies with their endless varieties; other illustrations are provided by the different forms of the marriage settlement, so unfortunately termed "bride" or "bride-price."

It may be useful to consider the figures who are most likely to represent European culture to the African, with the advantages and disadvantages of their positions.

Representatives of European Culture

The missionary is the idealist; he seeks no personal benefit, but aims ultimately for a spiritual end. He may probably do so well that he can improve the welfare and prosperity of the people in whom he is interested, but his real aim is to confer spiritual, rather than mundane, blessing.

The administrator may be termed an interested materialist; he, like the missionary, receives pecuniary reward for his services beyond his fixed salary, but he does so at the expense of the living conditions of his people, and he is interested in their bodies rather than their souls. Where the missionary derives his authority and support from supernatural sources, the administrator relies on the arm of the law, but both will find common-ground in their desire to see the condition of the people ameliorated.

The trader who will bulk heavily in the African's horizon is the pliantest of soldiers. Unless the African comes frankly for his own profit in economic necessities, he has no warrant, and mutual advantage is the basis of his dealing with the Native. Nevertheless, he has also strong reasons for being anxious for the well-being of the people with whom he is dealing, since their prosperity is largely bound up with his own. He may not be a idealist, but he has a most practical interest in the health and welfare of his workers or customers. Notably is this materialist consideration present? I believe that in the majority of cases the European in such a position will be found to be keenly interested in the Natives with whom he is associated, quite apart from business advantage. He may be associated with the Government or Government officials, but he may still have a very genuine liking for the tribesmen, and a real desire to see them better off. In the case of a man who has been resident in a locality for a number of years, local knowledge and experience will make him a valuable source of information; it will be a just return for all if he for any reason cannot contribute his share towards the work in which all are interested.

The trader of various nationalities, the sportsman or sportsman with more money than sense, the travelling scientist with notebook and camera and the neo-do-well looking one, will all make their impression on the Native, but the more permanent or authoritative, they scarcely require to be mentioned in the present connexion.

Coming now to the question of getting into touch with the ideas and conceptions of the African, we consider the positions in the eyes of the three figures just mentioned.

Missionaries, Administrators and Traders

The missionary is friendly and accessible without any apparent object in view of a serious nature, material considerations being the most convincing motives to the African. He can therefore tell a considerable amount about the tribal customs, and when sufficiently interested, will be ready to act as a very useful friend of possible, however, a certain antipathy towards certain practices, their position in society which views as regards women and is faithful to keep him in becoming ignorance as to all such matters, though to carry favour with him, and a second of some of the objectionable ceremonies may be his increasing acquaintance with Native life.

The administrator is a dangerous person. He is subtle, he is mysterious, and he is not infrequently himself most unprincipled on occasion. At the same time he is in a position to enforce his decisions and thereby that the results of local arrangements, so it is most desirable to take an intelligent and considerable degree of credit to him in the proper management of affairs, and to see that the best sort of person. If he is to be of any use, he must be allowed to gain information, and to be able to influence the African collection of his people, so it is not a good will to maintain

From an address to the British East African Club, London, 1931, of which we are indebted to these extracts.

...in connection between him and the missionary, as... to balance each other in case of oppression... complaints of the extent to which the... custom... probably go down... so as to indicate that the official has... of such matters. Finally, of... the possibility of an appeal to that... the idea of law, and the... of alleged explanation... reduced to a state of acquiescent lethargy much like the... of a man was.

The planter on the whole, is the least dangerous of the three. He is not so much on bad terms with the other two, and it is in no sense quite easy to work up trouble in his case. It is safe enough to talk fairly freely to him, though there is still a reason for being so, since, after all, it is always wise to tell a white man anything more than is necessary. Still, if the person has been bamboozled, or the official has been hoodwinked, the planter will very probably enjoy the joke, so it is worth while telling it to him to keep him in a good humour, and to help him to go out and shoot a buck for Saturday.

I hope that I have been neither too cynical nor too uncompromising in my description of the African's attitude. I merely suggest that something of the sort represents the standpoint of the average tradesman. Needless to say, complex instances might be found where such reserve has been very largely broken down by many of all three of my types; indeed, I believe that anyone with the sympathy and power of comprehension which is essential in dealing with the African will certainly get past the stage that I have described in a few days' residence.

Relations between the Three Types.

The relations between the three types I have mentioned are too often very curious. The missionary is frequently the best resented, and he has probably a good knowledge of the local language and considerable acquaintance with tribal custom. He is thus often better able to consider the official as a young man of high ability and sound discretion, and dangerous in his interference. It is likely to be the result. Towards the planter his attitude is one of suspicion; the missionary perhaps disapproves of the morals of his third, and regards the influence of the plantation as an undesirable one.

The official on the other hand, feels that it is practical, up-to-date, and desirable to know what is best for his people without the patronage of an elderly gentleman whose prolonged dwelling has slowly hollowed his character. He is incapable of assimilating modern progress, and he is so a potential jaundiced critic. The planter is possibly a personal friend; though at the same time, his official assistance, a necessary evil perhaps, but one whose absence could certainly make for peace.

The planter, from the standpoint, probably considers the missionary a worthy but idealist, and a man of undue tenderness for a set of rogues who exploit him for their own profit. The official is a hoodlum, a man of bad taste and theory, who considers him incapable of facing facts, and prevents the setting of things properly and adequately with his own narrow private interests.

Again, I must explain that I do not put forward this description as a general application; one has met many cases where the three types were on excellent terms with mutual benefit. I suggest, however, that it is often a considerable measure of worth in a sketch, and I give it at the risk of appearing frivolous; since, I feel that a recognition of the attitude of each, with its implication for the African, is of great importance when considering the relations between the two races.

The In-Amber Attitude

I now come to what I regard as a common failing of all three of the types that we have been considering: it is what I call the in-amber attitude, or, in short, the amber attitude. The development of this attitude is the gradual adoption of customs of civilization, and the basis is an amative process. To anyone who has known the black man in his elementary unsophisticated, and his picturesque habits, the introduction of the trappings of modern civilization must be a repugnant. So the missionary, who deplores the corruption by morals and makes the people to manifest a wicked manner, the official who declines to make the old time discipline, and the planter, who has the good old days when bad behaviour could be promptly dealt with an appropriate application of a stick, instead of resort to a cumbersome and unsuitable legal system.

The attitude is a neutral and comarshensible one; indeed, most experienced Europeans must have felt it to a considerable degree. There is, of course, an underlying justification for it; for it is really a desire to keep the

...ature of a society that is much that is attractive... need the... often becomes a position of... to... the wall a billion... the position of... of... not only that it affords much practical help to the African who provides the direct lesson. Progress is inevitable and natural, indeed, desirable; it cannot always be in the right direction, but it must be faced and guided as far as possible. A mere effort to hold back the hands of the clock will prove futile and disastrous. Since we will accept it, it makes sense in this connection I would ask the missionary hearers how far they may be unconsciously influenced by some such attitude in the matter of... new stations of new villages of activity. There seems to be a general tendency to push out into remote regions and work among the most primitive people, to the neglect of the centres of civilisation. I know the arguments that are adduced as a justification for this, and I appreciate the advantage of being the first in an uncontaminated field, as far as European ideas are concerned; still, I do feel very strongly that the towns tend to be neglected, and that the debilitated Natives are left to their own devices, and that as they probably are, owing to the disheartening nature of work in such a region, the... European must be judged as a whole; if the bad one has introduced evil influences it is the duty of the good one to try to correct these, and not merely withdraw to a less contested sphere.

I would equally hold an administration responsible for all its people. The excellence of the organisation of tribal government up-country leaves me unmoved if I find the towns swarming with potential jailbirds and smirking prostitutes. It is the excess of European activity which seem to me to provide the test for the efforts on behalf of the Native, and in these are what General Smuts terms universities of crime we can take little credit for any improvement effected further afield. We are entitled to cast aspersions what we have spotted in order to scratch some fresh material, like a brood of ploons going through a meath field.

After all, it is at long last, the enterprising, experienced, and well Native who is going to test the strength of our edifice. We can easily raise hot-house plants, either as Christians or as officials, but will they stand exposure to the cold blast of worldly wisdom? If your converts forget their professions as soon as they leave the vicinity of a mission, or if our Native authorities take the first opportunity to become corrupt or oppressive, you are not building for endurance. The contrast, are probably turning out a success.

Give the African a Bridge

There is surely a far better chance of the African finding his balance and harmonizing between good and bad, if he is given a bridge from the old to the new, than if he is merely told that he must conform to a novel set of laws which derive no weight from, and make no appeal to, his loyalty to old tribal traditions; he will be but a rudderless vessel if his only guiding principle is the law.

You shall not find but... This I believe to be the justification for the retention as far as possible of the ancient customs, and I am convinced that they should be approached with caution and never treated with contempt or derision. The African who has been taught to base his own laws will speedily do the same to those of his fathers. Tactical modification may well be feasible, but abolition is liable to be fraught with danger.

In adopting such a course we are after all only following much earlier examples. Christianity as introduced into Britain was tolerant and accretive; heathen festivals were moulded into religious feasts, and there seems to have been little or no attempt to obliterate the whole of the older teaching, on the lines sometimes rashly attempted in more modern times in younger countries.

Suggestions for Christmas Gifts

3

New

“East Africa”

Books

See page 217

Some Statements Worth Noting

Twenty dispensaries were opened and maintained in only seven months in the Colony. — *Annual Report for 1931*.

Members of the Kikuyu tribe are being taught to read and write. The proportion of habitual criminals of the tribe continues to increase from 10 to 16 years. — *Report of the District Officer for 1931*.

The first government school in Kenya Colony was the Railway School in Nairobi, opened in 1904. This school was mainly for the children of European and Eurasian employees; other European children were admitted. — *Kenya Annual Report for 1931*.

If we look below the surface we find that, as from the females, sex being supplied by the African, by general consent the dominant sex of the African proverb has it: "Men are the slaves of their wives." — *Dr. W. G. Britton, writing in "Africa on the Slaves" (African Worker)*.

Robusta coffees are being successfully grown in Geylon on a variety of soils at elevations from sea-level to 3,500 feet. The average rainfall is 150 inches. — *The Director of the Agricultural Station at Peradeniya, Ceylon, writing in "The Tea and Coffee Trade Journal" of 1931*.

In Northern Rhodesia there is a large deposit of copper ore. In the world, and much of the ore is capable of being worked as cheaply as other known deposits, even with the present technology. — *Sir James Swarford Macdowell, former Governor of Northern Rhodesia, in "The Times"*.

The year 1931 will be remembered as the first year with the large clove crop, not as the year in which the ship paid her maiden visit to the year in which Pemba, for the first time in history, received the standard of medical care to which her contribution to revenue unquestionably entitles her. — *The Acting Provincial Commissioner of Pemba, in his Report for 1931*.

A Bush Fires Committee was appointed (Nyasaland) to consider the important question of the bush burning that takes place annually. The committee reports that the burning in a serious light, that it is a practice which is very harmful to the country in which it must be controlled by effective and irrevocable damage to the natural sources of livelihood is to be avoided and that the necessary recommendations involving educational work and legislative. — *Dr. W. G. S. G. in his Annual Report 1931*.

The slave trade comes the offensive manner for the earliest known use of iron in England occurs in a manuscript in the Bodleian Museum. In it a Mr. Robert Ling, writing in 1587, says of a sailing ship: "There were 100 negroes whom they had taken from the coast. It is not until 1680 that the form 'niggers' appears."

In discussing the disappearance of iron common in the use of this term the attitude of all Government departments and officials is a potent factor. The use of this opprobrious term is rigidly excluded from all correspondence and speech. It is hoped that in the dictation of the next generation this word will be classified as obsolete, and that it will be used only in the pages of the "Journal of the Royal African Society" and in the pages of the "Journal of the Royal African Society".

WHO'S WHO

128. — Dr. Gwilym Ambrose Williams, M.R.C.S., M.R.C.P.



On retiring the summer of 1932 from the London Medical Council, Dr. G. A. Williams decided to settle in East Africa in which he and his wife had spent many happy years, and they therefore purchased the Magamba Estate and the Magamba Country Club, in the Usambati Mountains near Tashano, which they developed into an attractive holiday and hunting resort.

Dr. Williams first visited East Africa in 1910 as an officer in the Royal Army Medical Corps, with which unit he had previously seen service in the Dardanelles and Egypt. From Dar es Salaam, where he was on the staff of the South African General Hospital, he went to Tashano in the "The King's African Rifles" being then attached to the Second and First Battalions, which he saw active service in German East Africa, Portuguese East Africa and Nyasaland, being still in the field at the date of the Armistice. He was then transferred to the civil medical staff and was successively in charge of Tabora, Bahr el Jebel, Morogoro and Lusitani, and also at one time of the European Hospital in Dar es Salaam.

A good all round sportsman, with a keen sense of humour, he has been a popular for his personal qualities as well as his able and efficient way in which he has carried out his professional duties.

PERSONALIA

Sir Percy and Lady ... have left London ...

Mr. Frank E. Hayter has left on another ...

Mr. T. M. Partridge has just arrived in this ...

Mr. S. B. Reynolds has been elected a member of ...

Mr. and Mrs. L. P. Gazon-Leuz are on their ...

Mr. A. W. Kingdom, of the Audit Department ...

Sir Edward Dawson, Bt., has been elected to the ...

Colonel J. W. Jewell is Chairman of the ...

Mr. E. H. McLeod has been co-opted to the ...

Mr. W. M. Christie and Miss Dorcas C. Paine ...

Count Stephen Szechenyi, the Hungarian ...

The Duke of Gloucester is to take a cinema ...

Mr. C. J. Tandale B.Sc. (C.E.), Acting Director ...

Lord and Lady Lloyd are leaving for South Africa ...

Major Walter Gladwin, D.S.O., Salaam advocate ...

Mr. Alfred Wood, the well-known Nairobi business ...

Mr. F. Walseley Bousfield, M.C., Assistant ...

Captain J. O'Connell, who for the past few ...

Lord Stanley of P., who is a member of the ...

The Very Rev. John Paul Williams, ...

London, Lady Howard de Walden are leaving ...

Major ... has entered three of his horses ...

Captain ... is a former Governor of ...

Mr. G. R. F. Murray, who recently ...

Mr. C. F. Boyston of the Sudan Customs ...

Major Lockwood Stevens, Secretary of the ...

Mr. A. ... is a former holder of the ...

Brigadier-General ... who died ...

The engagement is announced in Kenya ...

East African authorities to deny the recent report ...

GOLFERS!

WHICH IS THE BEST WHOLE GOLF COURSE IN EAST AFRICA ...

Nov... add... life... north... near... Bank... Eldor... popul... Maj... Polic... titled... will be... It deat... Mr. C... line... pro... Mrs... from... attend... ing by... Major... Manage... home... years v... We... Co. D... one... to Sir... Govern... Major... sure... to... m... 2... R... DOB... MAG... HAM...

Mr. C. F. Strickland, C.T.E., J.C.S., who recently paid an official visit to Tanganyika, was to have addressed a Croquet match last week on Native life in East Africa, but was prevented by indisposition.

A regret to learn of the death of a young man in Lake Tanganyika of Dr. Joseph Flannery, a Northern Rhodesia medical officer. He was fishing near Kasama when he fell into the Lake and sank immediately.

Mr. R. Y. Bob Springer, who for the past ten years has managed the Jinja branch of the Standard Bank of South Africa, has been transferred to Eldoret. He is a keen cricketer, and was very popular in Uganda.

Major W. R. Moran, who served with the Kenya Police from 1904 to 1906, is the author of a book entitled "Rushiana of the Seven Cities" which will be published in London early in the New Year. It deals mainly with India.

Mr. Geoffrey N. Wilkinson, of the Roan Antelope Mine, Northern Rhodesia, is shortly expected home on leave. He was at one time a member of the Northern Rhodesia county cricket team, and also a prominent Rugby footballer.

Mrs. Fred Tate, who arrived in London by air from Nairobi on Monday of last week in order to attend the marriage two days later of her daughter to Mr. W. A. Newman, left again yesterday morning by the air mail for Kenya.

Major H. Noel Davis, O.B.E., Deputy General Manager of the Tanganyika Railways, has arrived home from Dar es Salaam. Before his appointment to the Territory in 1917 he had served for seventeen years with the South Indian Railway.

We regret to learn of the death at South Castle, Co. Dublin, of Mr. J. C. Gasfordet Lawrence, one of whose sons was private secretary and A.D.C. to Sir James Crawford Maxwell during the latter's Governorship of Northern Rhodesia.

Major Walter Elliot, M.P., Minister of Agriculture and Fisheries, who visited East Africa some little time ago, will address a Royal Empire Society luncheon at the Cannon Street Hotel on November 22 on "Agriculture and the Empire."

The Secretary of State will himself preside on December 8 at the conference between the Colonial Office and the Executive Council of the Joint East African Board. In the past the Imperial Secretary of State has usually presided at these meetings.

Captain R. H. Harris, M.C., of the Tanganyika District Office, has been transferred from Simbawanga, in the Kapanga District, to Pangani. He has served in the Territory for the past thirteen years, and took part in the East African Campaign.

Mr. W. H. Felling, son of the late Sir Christian Felling, former General Manager of the Kenya and Uganda Railways, was recently married in Mombasa to Miss Muriel Hepburn, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Malcolm Hepburn of King's Langley, Herts.

The Rev. E. W. Smith, who was to have addressed the East African Branch of the Overseas League this afternoon on "The Impact of Western Civilization on the African," is unfortunately prevented by illness from attending. Captain C. B. Anderson will speak on "Settlement in Kenya."

Sir Wilfrid Jackson, K.C.M.G., Governor of Mauritius, is to address the Royal Empire Society on November 27 on "The Colony of Mauritius." Sir Wilfrid served in Uganda for nine years before being transferred to Bermuda in 1916. He has since served in Barbados, Trinidad, and the Gold Coast.

Colonel H. Darvall, C.B.E., D.S.O., who has been appointed Commandant of the Chesham Division of the Royal Marines, served for many years in the Sudan. He was with the Grenadier Corps in South Kordofan, afterwards with the 10th Sudanese Regiment, and during the War commanded the 14th Sudanese Regiment.

The engagement is announced, and the marriage will shortly take place, were recently between Mr. A. A. Isherwood, O.B.E., Deputy Director of Education in Tanganyika, and Miss M. W. Wicks, and Dorothy Helena, youngest daughter of the late Bishop of Richmond and Mrs. P. H. Wicks.

The baby daughter of Mr. W. H. W. Campbell, Chief of the former Kenya Provincial Commission, was christened last week in Uckfield. The godparents attended were Sir E. J. Campbell, Mr. Ralph Ashford, Mrs. Countess of Erroll, and Miss Leticia Deham-Glanton. The child received the name of Cloe Anne.

Southward passengers by last week's air mail from East Africa included Messrs. Mansory, Biscoe, and Knell from Nairobi. Outward passengers recently included Mrs. Little, Cambridge, Mr. Parker and Mr. Valschaerts, Kibungo, Mr. Inaba, Mrs. Inaba, Mr. William Murray, Nairobi, Mrs. Presford, Dar es Salaam, and Mr. Stanger, Dodoma.

Among those attending the sittings at the Land Courts of Siaya were the following: Major H. H. M. Burton, a director of Barclays Bank (S.E. & O.), who has visited East Africa in the past; Major A. J. Reuter, who has lately been arrested in Uganda (Co. Southampton); and Captain R. O. R. Kenyon Slaney, who has visited the territories (Shropshire).

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PERSONALIA (continued)

The annual dinner of the Royal West African Frontier Force... which served in East Africa during the Campaign... was held last week at the Savoy Hotel.

Mr. S. Marshall, Treasurer of Uganda, and Mrs. Marston left by air last week to return to Kintebbe. Mr. Marshall's first visit to Kenya in 1907 as a Treasury Assistant, was transferred to Uganda as Deputy Treasurer in 1925.

Lieutenant-General Sir Archer Hunter Watson, K.C.B., D.S.O., M.P., and Lady Hunter Watson, who have left for East Africa, will first tour the Kenya highlands, then visit the Northern Province of Tanganyika, go on to Tangai, Zanzibar and Dar es Salaam, Tabora, Mwanza, and cross Lake Victoria to Kibale to stay with Sir Bernard Bourdillon.

In order that a tribute in Welsh may be inscribed on the Belgian Congo monument to the memory of Stanley, the Vicar of Aberpergwm, South Wales is endeavoring to interest the authorities in such suggestions. Sir Henry Stanley was born at Denbigh in 1831 and spent some years as a boy in the work-house school at St. Asaph, North Wales.

The engagement is announced between Mr. Trevor General, only son of Brigadier-General T. P. B. Keenan, C.B., M.G., D.S.O., and Mrs. T. Keenan, nee Chalet-Broomwaters, Teddington, and the elder daughter of Mr. and Mrs. E. J. Rows, Judge Green, South Middlesbrough. General Keenan served in Uganda from 1893 to 1904 and acted as Commissioner and District General in the Province for 12 years, occupying a similar position in the Congo for 12 years.

Murdoch MacDonald, M.E., the famous Nile engineer, said in his presidential address to the Institute of Civil Engineers that though Egypt had led from the dawn of history a claim on the waters of the Nile, she could use but a small portion of the flood waters, which could be harnessed by the Sudan without detriment to Egypt. One of the chief objects of the Egyptian Government is the construction of large reservoirs on the Nile, and the Nile would be the Sudan could have water for its fields in the flood season.

Captain A. V. A. Fitzgibbon, of the 1st East African Gains Warde, leaves England on Friday next week to return to Nairobi. During his leave he has given pleasure to many people by exhibiting some of the excellent game birds which he has shot in East Africa. Like the rest of our sportsmen in the lesser kind of sports, he is a sportsman and a sportsman. We do not recall any other sportsman in these animals in the service of the British Government. Some fine pictures of the birds which he has shot are to be seen at the club in Nairobi.

ABERCORN TO DAR ES SALAAM, IN THREE DAYS

COMMANDER D. E. BUNT, R.N. (Retd.), whose excellent boat "Elephant," East Africa is about to finish—recently made what must be a record return journey, by motor-car between Dar es Salaam and Abercorn, Northern Rhodesia. Leaving the Tanganyika capital at noon on October 6, he passed through Dodoma at mid-day on October 8, Iringa at the same time the next day, Mbeya at 1.30 clock on October 11, and was only ninety miles from his destination that evening at sunset. Unfortunately his magnet car broke down during the night, and he had to wait till a passing lorry could give him a tow—the tow-rope being his life for heavy fish in Lake Nyasa! When that gave way rope had to be made from bark-cloth; there were thirty breaks in a sixteen-hour tow. On the return journey Abercorn was left on October 18, Iringa reached at 7 p.m. next day, Kilosa at 8 a.m. on October 21, and Morogoro at 9 a.m. When twenty-four miles outside Dar es Salaam the bark cable broke. But for the breakdown he would thus have done Abercorn-Dar es Salaam in three days. Such a performance is a tribute not only to Commander Bunt's driving, but to the great improvement in the roads of Tanganyika during the last few years.

EAST AFRICAN SERVICE APPOINTMENTS

The following appointments have been made by the Secretary of State for the Colonies since October 1st: Mr. J. H. G. Smith, C.B., M.P., to be Secretary, Northern Rhodesia; Mr. A. W. Levey, Police Magistrate, London, to be Crown Counsel, Kenya Colony; Mr. J. H. G. Smith, Attorney-General, Northern Rhodesia, to be Attorney-General, Kenya Colony; Mr. P. H. Levey, Operations Superintendent, Railway Department, Mauritius, to be District Executive Superintendent, Mauritius Territory.

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NOVEMBER... LETTERS... SIR... Tanga... Highlan... Mbeya... phrased... around... alluvial... system... gold-bu... ciation... could b... The C... that tw... gold ha... and (ou... when to... higher... High C... my sho... Atto... his time... hour... property... One... digging... whole d... nyika w... ment... Mary... Tu...

SIR... voice... fax... hart... believe... words... South... written... is for... than sh...

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

GVERNOR'S VISIT TO THE LUPA

Sympathetic Reception of Diggers.

To the Editor of East Africa

SIR,—When Sir Stewart Symes, the Governor of Tanganyika, recently toured the South-Western Highlands, he gave a very sympathetic hearing to Mbeya to diggers from the Lupa; as one man aptly phrased it, "he put his finger on the one ear of corn no matter how much chaff was scattered around." He promised to assist workers on the alluvial diggings by legislation to fix the bonus system, which has deteriorated to legalized illicit gold-buying, to the Committee of the Miners' Association, in conjunction with the Controller of Mines, could devise a workable scheme.

The Governor was evidently surprised to learn that two Natives recently found guilty of stealing gold had received the light sentences of only three and four months' imprisonment respectively, and, when told by the District Officer that he feared that higher sentences would have been reddeed by the High Court in Dar es Salaam, said that gold-stealing should receive such sentences as a deterrent.

Altogether, H.E. gave the diggers four hours of his time. How different from the grudging half-hour given by his predecessor in his still-not-forgotten visit of 1925!

One morning Sir Stewart Symes flew over the diggings in order to gain a bird's-eye view of the whole district—the only district in Southern Tanganyika which is making any money for the Government.

Mbeya, Yours faithfully, Tanganyika Territories, DIGGER

A MATTER OF SPELLING

What is the Plural of "Wildebeest"?

To the Editor of East Africa

SIR,—May I submit a few remarks for your consideration. I have noticed an increasing practice of spelling "wildebeest" and "hartbeest" with an "e" on the end, which I believe is incorrect, in my opinion, since these words were taken into English from the Dutch in South Africa at a time when Holland was the only source from which we get the English usage. If no other word is to be used for such animals other than the derivative use of the singular, there is the only permissible spelling for English use, i.e. the Holland singular form "wildebeest" and "hartbeest". "Wildebeest" appears in Dutch only as the Afrikaans plural obviously not intended by those English writers using this spelling. The Holland and Afrikaans singular and plural of these words are as follows:

- Singular: Wildebeest, Hartbeest
- Plural: Wildebeeste, Hartbeeste
- Wildebeest, Hartbeest
- Wildebeeste, Hartbeeste

While on this subject I may perhaps refer to the renderings of "rain" as "an" or "them" as "rain" or "ever" or "them" and of "veld" as "veld" or "I understand these latter forms "rain" or "them" and "veld" are unknown in both Holland and South Africa.

There seems to be a subconscious desire to spell all foreign words used in English in the plural as possible. It is not to be wondered at, since it is a by-product of the "B-B" system of nomenclature.

Wildebeest, Yours faithfully, S. B. W. A. SPEAR

THE KABALE-RUTCHURU ROAD

Futility of a Swamp Causeway

To the Editor of East Africa

SIR.—The road from Kabale to Rutchuru, making very little progress owing to the fact that the swamp just beyond Nkumba, about ten miles from Kabale, swallows the thousands of tons of soil that have been put down without being able to establish a causeway over it. It is going to be a very expensive road, entailing miles and miles of blasting of rock, clearing of forest, and bridging of rivers.

What it will do for Uganda except to cause some road, it is difficult to say, unless the massive forest is proved to be very rich auriferous country. Then, and then only, would the road be worth making.

Yours faithfully, Uganda

OF INTEREST TO STOCK-BREEDERS

The Problem of Heredity

To the Editor of East Africa

SIR,—Progress in the study of the problems of heredity has been so rapid and revolutionary in recent years that the layman, however interested in the subject, can hardly be expected to follow the ascertained results and all their consequences. The probability is that the great majority of stock breeders in East Africa, as elsewhere, still retain the more traditional of the old "beliefs" to the financial detriment of their business. Take, for example, the theory of "selectivity" as it has been called. Many breeders are still convinced that a pedigree animal, whether male, ewe, sow or bitch, once allowed to mate with an inferior male, loses her value as a consistent mother of pedigree stock owing to the persistent influence of the low-grade male. Scientifically there is no basis whatever for this assumption, though breeders will quote many instances in support of their contention, all of which, however, can be explained without any reference to heredity.

There is a "preponderance" in which the influence of the male mate as supposed to be increased by his virility, vigour, and state of health, whereas reality depends entirely upon the genetic make-up of the male, or in other words, the purity of his ancestry. Thirdly, there is the question of "ante-natal influence," upon which strong opinions may be expressed. For the idea has taken its sanction, Jacob, it will be remembered, with true Oriental intensity, increased his holdings of ring-straked speckled and spotted stock from the herds and flocks of his father-in-law, Laban, by placing "peeled rods" before the breeding females when watering. Unfortunately, science produces evidence in support of this procedure. While it is true that a mechanical injury or a severe mental shock may so affect the pregnant mother that the fetus at birth may be a bronstrosic or physically defective, there is no mechanism between mother and embryo which would enable ante-natal influence to have effect. A stock breeder who follows Jacob's method is asking for disappointment, and will assuredly get it.

The whole problem of heredity is intimately bound up with the financial success of stock breeding or the reverse, and while the scientific aspect of heredity is bound up with language and ideas, which are difficult for the layman to understand, there is a popular and very practical exposition of the subject in the disposal of breeders. Yours faithfully, Edinburgh

THAT "MYSTERIOUS" "CROWING SNAKE."

Father Calmette's Illuminating Suggestion
To the Editor of "East Africa."

SIR.—Some travelers have accepted, on the word of Natives, the belief that there exists in Africa a snake which crows like a cock. In my opinion it is a mistake to believe in the existence of this snake, which has never been seen or heard. The mistake springs from a misunderstanding and an incorrect translation of the word used by Natives to denote a noise made by certain snakes. I mean the word *kuhilla* or *kuhila* which translated as occasion arises, our Arabs cry—weep, sound—made a noise.

When speaking of this snake Natives do not say that it crows like a cock but that it makes a noise like a cock. To understand this distinction one must remember that besides its familiar crowing the cock makes another sound which is heard every night by Natives, since they keep their hens in their own huts. Before opening the dawn in his customary fashion, the cock prepares his vocal chords by making a sound similar, as we shall see, to that produced by certain snakes.

The following Native saying refers to this first noise made by cocks: "When the cock mumbles a stone in his beak before swallowing it, dawn is at hand." So say the blacks; and it is this preliminary noise to which they also refer when they assert that a snake utters a sound like a cock.

If the snake's anatomical formation does not allow of its crowing like a cock, it can, however, emit, as well as its usual hiss, another sound which can be compared with this noise made by cocks just before dawn.

In the course of my numerous journeys in Central Africa I have often slept in a Native hut placed at my disposal for the night; goats were banished, but fowls allowed to remain. I have even kept a cock in my own room for as long as a year, being without a watch. I relied on it to act as an alarm clock! Thus I had every opportunity of hearing the noise of which I speak.

I have also heard on many occasions this sound, or something resembling it, made by snakes. It was resembling it, but the sound might also be compared with a sleeping child's gentle snore; the growl of a dog snarling a bone, or the purring of a cat over a saucer, or, better still, with the sound of a person gurgling.

And what snakes make this kind of noise? I know of two at least, which I had the opportunity of observing under the following circumstances. Dr. Calmette, Director of the Institut Pasteur at Lille, whose help was following up the researches of his illustrious master, asked us to procure for him some venom from which he desired to make a serum for inoculation against snake bites. To comply with his request we had some live snakes caught and put in cages, and every other day we squeezed their glands to extract venom. The venom was caught in a small saucer placed in the snake's mouth, and was sent away only when quite dry and crystallized.

Needless to say, we chose our snakes from among the least lively kinds. Neither the *Bitis* the most deadly of all reptiles nor the *Bitis* serpent were ever taken alive. They are voracious and so agile in their movements, that the wisest course is to leave them alone unless one is armed with a shotgun and can take good aim.

The snakes kept in our cage were, for choice, the *molle* (buff adder), a species which is extremely slow in its movements, and the *hahia*, a rather uncommon creature, probably a kind of yellowish viper, short and hideous, even less agile than the

molle and therefore easier to catch. The quantity of venom extracted from each of these creatures was enough to kill seven men; so we were obliged to employ a doctor belonging to the Christopher expedition in Nyassaland.

When we tried to catch them with a pair of wooden pincers, we had to grip them and shake the glands, they trembled and made a noise such as I have already described, like that made by a cock when about to crow, but I heard nothing resembling the crowing of a cock.

To close with my opening statement, I think, in the absence of proof to the contrary, which I must frankly admit, that this belief in a crowing snake arose from a mistranslation of the verb *kuhilla*. If the verb be translated as "making a sound," it may truly be said that there are snakes which make the same sound as the domestic cock. But I can not say that these are snakes which crows like a cock.

Yours faithfully,
M. W. S. BAKER
White Paper

DO CROCS SWALLOW UNDER WATER?

An Observant Reader's Comments.

To the Editor of "East Africa."

SIR.—A man in authority in this part of Africa remarked recently that probably no one had experienced the daily intimacies of a life with crocodiles and hippopotamuses over a period of more than a year. That remark encourages me to add my opinion to the controversy about crocodiles eating in or out of the water. I have led three seasons of the double meals of landed crocodiles in different places where the presence of hippopotamuses, and consequent slaughter of Natives in both life and property, prompted destruction directed by administration.

Crocodiles swallowing meals of fish with their heads thrust well out of the water in the operation are as familiar to me as people eating at table are to you. But that does not mean they cannot swallow under water. What the scientists call a water microscope and a gavage non-lowers of nature describe as "lass fry" means, might help the determination of the last question. I rather expect that crocodiles do make clandestine meals under the water (figuratively under the table) when any danger is about.

Rufiji, Tanganyika Territory. Yours truly, RUFJI.

MR. F. G. BANKS'S 1907 ELEPHANTS.

An Oldtime of Lado Day.

To the Editor of "East Africa."

SIR.—When talking of those old Lado records for elephants shot, one should not forget Mr. F. G. Banks, the young Banger of Toro, who is inclined to hide his light under a bush. I happen to know that his bag up to now is 1257 heads, and he can still knock 'em down when they misbehave themselves in his area.

Chief Banks, as he is called, on John Boyer's excellent book, the company of "Adventures" which was published some time ago, was in the Lado. He lived in the old days and has lived in Uganda some thirty-five years. Those claiming that he has not had to live in Africa for many years and has had to have a shot of buck down in its track, and courage to enable him to live in it. If the fact

Yours truly,
K. B. BAKER

CAPTAIN SUTHERLAND IN NYASALAND.

Boxing Bout with an Archdeacon.

To the Editor of "East Africa."

SIR.—After the late Captain Jimmy Sutherland's prize fight in Beira he came to Chinde, where he was engaged by the British Central Africa Company's local traffic manager and sent up country. For a time he was the company's traffic agent at Gwaza, on the Upper Shire, at a time when that part of the river was navigable for steamers. After completing his three years' contract he then went up north. Well do I remember his bull terrier, "Brandy," which was of distinctly pugilistic tendencies.

Old Archdeacon Johnson, of the U.M.C.A., who once travelled via Gwaza, had at one time held a Cambridge University boxing championship, and, though practically blind and very feeble, insisted on putting on the gloves with Jimmy, who delighted to describe the incident afterwards, always saying that he "let the old gentleman down easily." I still have an old photograph of Sutherland taken in Blantyre, with the absurdly small straw hat he always wore cocked on the side of his head.

Yours faithfully,
M. J. S. S. S.

CLAUDE METCALFE.

THE PENALTY OF CURIOSITY.

According to Late Fable.

To the Editor of "East Africa."

SIR.—It may interest you and East African readers to know that the fabulous Arab tales of "one-legged, one-eyed, one-eared monsters" have a counterpart in Northern Rhodesia amongst the old Lika story-tellers. I refer to the "old wife" tale of the young maidens, who never by chance or design attempt to stroll in the woods when the sun is low.

Listen and remember, young ladies. When you hear the drum beating away in the forest carry your curiosity and do not attempt going. For if you do, you will come across the "Wazandwa" (the "Massivus" the "others" side ways) who have only half a head, only one eye, half a tongue, and one tooth (which is wobbly), and only one arm, only half a body—and where the other half should be is a huge spear, and only one leg, with but one foot, and they dance and dance, and dance, and they will invite you to dance, and after you have danced, will they give you refreshment (some (bitter) meal, some bread) and the relish of "mas." And if once you eat that meal, you will not be able to leave that company, and you too will see the "Wazandwa-kaweya" and your mother, and your friends will see you no more.

Yours faithfully,

CHRIPUPULA.

P.S.—Coffee growing by H. McDonald, published by you, is really splendid.

NAIROBI NOT ON THE MAP.

To the Editor of "East Africa."

On looking this morning at an atlas produced in 1907 by a well-known London newspaper, was surprised to see that Nairobi is not even indicated on the map of Kenya. Although appears as a point marked "Proposed site of capital."

Yours faithfully,

READER FROM NO. 1.

PITY THE POOR DISTRICT OFFICER.

A Native Girl who "Married" a Mission.

To the Editor of "East Africa."

SIR.—An old Native came to the *mission* and wanted to sue the *mission* for some cattle which he had received from a suitor for his daughter's hand. The position was that a lad had become betrothed to his daughter and had paid to the father, the customary betrothal cattle. He then went away to the coast to work in order to earn the money to buy other cattle to complete the dowry and marry the girl. Three years later he returned with the cash, bought the cattle, and took them to the girl's father and demanded his bride.

The father said he was in trouble because the girl had been taken into the mission, where she had become a novice; as the mission would not give her back, he said that the girl had married the Church, and he was up to the Church as her husband to refund to the old suitor the betrothal cattle. The Church, however, would neither give up the girl nor pay over the cattle. If Native law the rejected suitor had to secure recovery from the new husband, not from the father.

The matter dragged on without any satisfactory solution, and the last I heard of it was that the mission, finding the attentions of the love-sick suitor embarrassing, transferred the girl far away into the mountains where they had another station. This case certainly embarrassed the local District Officer, who had to try to keep the peace with the father, the girl, the suitor, and the mission.

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NORTHERN RHODESIA FAUNA SOCIETY.

"Disgraceful Slaughter of Game."

Society for the Preservation of the Fauna of Northern Rhodesia has been established in Lusaka... Mr. J. Clarke, Gordon James, W. J. Sinclair, T. C. Bowstead, Colonel... Mr. J. R. Shaw-Kyd (Honorary Secretary), who have been moved to such action by recent cases of "disgraceful slaughter of game."

In one case eleven roan antelope were found near Mumbwa with only the hides stripped off, and on another occasion a shooting party returning to Lusaka happened upon a herd of eland and shot so many that they had to return some letchwa from their already overladen carts to make room for the eland. A letter received by the founders of the Society ran—

"I shot three or four lions last week with eland... passed here on Tuesday three big game animals... which was piled up to the top of the tongs and on Wednesday three porries taken to such an extent that the drivers had to tie their bows round to climb the next day home my home... These hunters are exchanging the means of their life for selling to natives and returning to the slaughter resulting in the horns of a man and a few pieces of ivory and a few more."

EAST AFRICA IN THE HOUSE.

North Charterland Inquiry.

ASKED by Mr. Wright if he would make a statement regarding the reasons for withholding evidence of certain witnesses in the North Charterland Explorations Company inquiry, the Attorney-General, Sir Thomas Mackinnon, said that no evidence was withheld. It was true that on one issue, namely, the circumstances in which a certain agreement in 1923 came to be made between the Crown and the British South Africa Company, two former officials of the Colonial Office might have been called, if they had been available to supplement evidence given by the Omsby Gore, but one of them was suffering from a serious breakdown, which made it out of the question to call him, while the physical state of health of the other former official was such that to have subjected him to the strain of giving evidence in court would have involved too great a risk to justify Sir Thomas in incurring the responsibility. It was satisfied that his decision had not in any way prejudiced the company's case. The charge that he had deliberately suppressed the evidence that might have been given was without foundation. The only action he had requested the Prime Minister to reopen the inquiry was "Ed. A.A."

Dr. O'Sonovans, who called attention to some claims about the condition of the European hospital building in Lusaka, was asked by Sir Philip Curzon, Minister, that the Governor had requested the hospital staff to be "satisfactory" and he had no doubts that the Acting Governor would investigate any local complaints.

Mr. Rhys Davies asked the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs what advantages would be derived by the Sudan from the construction of the Aschaf Dam by the Egyptian Government, whether he was aware that the Governor-General of the Sudan had complained to the Sudan Minister in London, then visiting the Sudan, to use his influence to stop its construction, as it was certain to cause inconvenience to the Sudan Government, and what was the Government attitude towards the project.

Sir John Simon replied that the dam was primarily designed to serve the interests of Egypt, but that the Sudan Government would receive compensation for damages to the interests of the Sudan. Through he had no knowledge of the agreement made by the Governor-General of the Sudan, he thought that the dam would cause some inconvenience to the Sudan. As to the attitude of the British Government, it remained as set out in Command Paper No. 3348 of 1929, which was stated that they regarded the safeguarding of the political and historical rights of Egypt in the waters of the Nile as a fundamental principle of British policy.

Mr. Morgan Jones asked for an assurance that the finance, construction, and maintenance of main roads in Kenya where they passed through Native Reserves would not be left under the authority of European District Councils but remain in the control of the appropriate Department of the Government. The Secretary answered that if the question was raised in the context that a proposal was being referred to the Governor of Kenya, it would not be within his jurisdiction, but he would consider it without learning the nature. He assured the House that he was fully alive to the obvious objections to giving District Councils authority in Native Reserves.

ASSOCIATED PRODUCERS' NEW RULES.

Reduction of Subscriptions.

The Associated Producers of East Africa have adopted a constitution which includes the following rules—

The objects of the Association are—

(a) To foster and protect the interests of farming, planting, mining, agriculture and industry in Kenya Colony, Tanganyika Territory, Nyasaland, Northern Rhodesia and Zanzibar.

(b) To promote, support or oppose legislative or other measures affecting the interests of the members.

(c) To do all such things as may be conducive to the growth and better development of the countries named.

(d) To watch and endeavour to secure inaccurate public statements prejudicial to the prominent interests in the territories named.

(e) To establish and maintain liaison with the Colonial Office, Board of Trade, Department of Overseas Trade, Tariff Advisory Committee, British Empire Producers Organisation and other such bodies.

The subscription payable to the Association shall be for one annum for private members and two guineas per annum for firms, associations, partnerships, etc.

Private members may become life members of the Association by payment of such subscription of two guineas.

The Association shall hold a general meeting not less than once every quarter and further meetings for any special business. The Executive Committee shall meet once a month.

The Officers of the Association shall consist of a Chairman, Vice-Chairman, Hon. Secretary and Hon. Treasurer, who shall be elected each year at the first general meeting.

The Executive Committee of the Association shall consist of not more than twelve members in addition to the Officers of the Association, who shall be elected by the members of the Association.

The liability of such members shall be limited to the amount of one shilling.

The Association, of which Lord Cranworth is chairman, is always glad to elect to membership suitable applicants interested in the progress of the East African Dependencies.

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EAST AFRICA IN THE PRESS

HOW FASHODA BECAME KODOK.

Most interesting reminiscences concerning the alteration of the name Fashoda to Kodok, the Native township 450 miles from Khartoum, are contained in a letter to *The Standard Times* by Sir E. A. Wallis Budge, who says:—

"Early in 1898 Captain Marchand, a gallant French officer, left the Congo with a strong force, and coming by way of the Bahr-el-Ghazal he arrived at Fashoda, with the object of founding a French port on the White Nile. He arrived in June, 1898, and was very soon afterwards met by the Dervishes, who burnt everything of his which they could lay hands on and killed his men.

"Now Fashoda and Fa-Zogali and Fa-Makki were districts in the kingdom of Sennaar, but Fashoda was the most important of them because all the great slave caravans from the west crossed the Nile, and by the small projecting peninsula of Fashoda made their way into Abyssinia. Sir Samuel Baker and General Gordon and the town was a great centre of the slave trade, and the commerce of Fashoda had a large interest in the slave-trade business, and was rich thereby.

"When Marchand arrived there he wanted to find an Abyssinian ally, and he went to find one. He had promised to send one to help him, but he never came. The sultan, King of Abyssinia, was waiting. Kitchener's successes on the Nile, and his sole interest in Fashoda was its value as a slave market, and an easy way for caravans into his country, he sent an army for he was far from wishing to help in establishing a French Colony close to the western border of his country.

"A fortnight after the capture of Khartoum Kitchener set out for Fashoda (September 1900) and arrived there on September 19. He first came to view the massacre of Marchand and his few surviving followers. He had an interview with Marchand on his own wheels, and explained matters to him, and having hoisted the British and Egyptian flags he left Major Jackson there with a small force and went on his way to the south. The hoisting of these flags told Menekel that there was no hope for him to leave Fashoda from the King of Sennaar and add to his own tortures.

"By the favour of Lord Kitchener I was permitted to enter the island of Meroe, an island of Nubia, this is not the island of Meroe, and I heard much talk among the officers about the failure of Marchand and the smashing blow which it would be to the Abyssinian slave trade. In January, 1901, Lord Cromer visited the Sudan and went to Khartoum. The only officer there who had any military knowledge of the Sudan south of Khartoum was Sir Reginald Wingate, and he always understood that it was he who submitted to Lord Kitchener that the name of Fashoda should be abolished and its old name be revived.

"It was in Khartoum that at the end of 1897, and the name of Kodok was in common use for supplies were being sent there by every steam wharver. The name of Kodok would naturally occur in reports and official documents by whatever name of an announcement on the subject by Lord Cromer.

"Lord Kitchener facilitated Marchand's journey down the river, and he and the British officers were on friendly terms, he breakfasted and dined in the old English country inn, and we found him very good company. He settled down at Chantilla, some twenty years later, he had five years to live, and the vigour with which he carried the Nile was refreshing. It was always the town on the White Nile.

The Irish Daily Telegraph says of Lord Cromer, who leaves England again in a few days to revise East Africa:—

"Lord Cromer had every right to have a debate on the agricultural industry in the House of Lords recently, so many members of his family have been attached to it. The Gurrions came to England with the conquerors on Camdon near Cahors, and the name is on the roll of Battle Abbey. Assington Hall, in Suffolk, which is one of the bar's residences was bought in the sixteenth century by the Gurrions, who the grandson was a Gurrion. The Gurrions also on whose the name was offered to him was the three years ago. He had only three years to live, and the vigour with which he carried the Nile was refreshing. It was always the town on the White Nile.

KUDU KILLED BY A PUFF ADDER.

A LETTER by "Mwenya Mairifa" of Kenya Colony, in *The Field*, raises several points in the methods by which African animals are killed in the wild which should draw comments from readers of *East Africa*—

"In the Kitui district, near Naithar in 1911, I once found a dead waterbuck. On it were two hyenas, eating the stomach. In order to ascertain whether a lion or leopard had killed the animal, I chased the hyenas away. No mark could I find of claws or teeth—the only wound being where the hyenas had attacked the stomach.

"My orderly and hunter, both of the Mkamba tribe, eventually announced that the waterbuck had been killed by a snake bite, probably a puff adder, and as evidence I pointed to a small mark, slightly swollen, near the groin. They had no doubts on the matter. "It is a fact that 'antelope dogs,' once they make a kill, do not leave the kill until it is finished. Further, it is a fact that hyenas attack the stomach of a dead animal first when they take it.

"Sonal hunters will tell you that the small lion (*leopardus*)—Sonal and small leopards (*leopardus*)—kill an animal the size of a kudu by striking on the nose and neck with their tail with their paws. Further, having killed, the lion will bite off the ears and take out the stomach (possibly for the water in the stomach) and bury them before attacking the flank. The leopard, they say, takes out the stomach to lighten the corpse when it carries it later, and places it in the fork of a tree pending another meal. The leopard attacks the chest first.

"Hyenas follow the spoor of animals and cattle in the dry desert country in order to pick up the fresh droppings. A lion or a hyena, I have questioned, are very capacious in the desert. A hyena, lion and leopard will and do follow an animal by its scent on the ground, irrespective of the wind, and proximity of the animal followed, especially if the lion or leopard is hungry.

From the *Sunday Telegraph*:—
"Certain tribes of Central Africa have a special way for colouring their faces a pale green to give colour to their income tax assessment notices."

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EAST AFRICA INFORMATION BUREAU

East Africa's Information Bureau is the free service of subscribers and publishers assisting the Editor in any matter. One of its principal objects is to contribute to the development of British trade throughout East and Central Africa, and any information which will be of assistance to give for that purpose is gratefully welcomed.

Native coffee is being sold locally in Kampala at 10 cents per lb.

Troum have been transferred to the Ouma and Wimi Rivers, Uganda.

A conference of secretaries of the F.M.A. is to be held in London on December 7.

The Southern Rhodesia Base Metals Corporation Ltd. is to be wound up voluntarily.

Harveys (C.A.) and new bank building in Capriola was opened on November 17.

Iridium is reported to have been found in considerable quantities in southern Tanganyika.

A Bill to afford protection to manufacturers of sisal bases in Kenya is shortly to be introduced in the Legislature.

Clearances of East African raw coffee from Germany from January to September, 1932, totalled over 20,000 cwts.

A new company called Lake Albert Resources has started to exploit the fishing industry of that lake, whence dried fish is being sent to Kasere for the Kivu gold mines.

That salt is being produced in substantial quantities by Sudan Salt Ltd. was announced at the annual meeting of Sudan Plantations Syndicate Ltd. The mineral is well stocked for the maturing process.

The Kenya Department of Agriculture has issued a handy booklet for the planters read at the Office Planters' Days held in Nairobi during the latter part of June. They are excellent value for 5s.

Yellow fever is reported to have broken out in the Rivier Paleme area of the French Somaliland border among employees of a gold mine company. Measures have been taken to suppress the outbreak.

Readers are reminded that the latest issue of post bag, air mail correspondence to East Africa each Wednesday is now 11 a.m. at the G.P.O., London, or 10 a.m. at the Airway Terminal, Victoria Station.

Net profit of Wankie Colliery Company for the year ending 30th September 1932, amounted to £4,825, as against £1,045 for the preceding twelve months. The dividend on the Ordinary shares will be 5% annually for the last year.

The South African Government is reported to have made representations to the Government of Mozambique protesting against the operation of certain decrees which have placed disabilities on non-Portuguese nationals living in Portuguese East Africa.

Russell's Mines and Exploration Company Ltd. has been registered with a nominal capital of £2,000 in £1 shares to acquire mines or mineral and mining rights. The directors are Mr. E. L. Russell, of Aplins Close, Harpenden, and Messrs. T. Fisher, of Kenback, Heath Drive, Potters Bar.

Owing to the heavy payments which Imperial and International Communications Ltd. has been called upon to pay to the Portuguese Government for transit taxes on telegrams passing through various points of Portuguese territory, the company has decided to close down its cable stations at Cairns, Malindi, Quilimane and Mozambique.

The Colonial Development Funds provide experimental stations at Malindi for tea work and in the Kilungu area for Native tobacco investigations. The funds are also being made available for extension of the present small plantations at P. Herald and Mwanoga; coffee experimental plots are also to be established, and new headquarters and laboratories for the Department built at Zomba.

The Customs Tariff of Mozambique is to be completely revised. The majority of the present duties are *ad valorem*, and owing to the fall in the price of commodities the amount of revenue received by the Colony from this source has steadily declined in terms of gold. Most of these *ad valorem* duties will be replaced by specific duties, and it is probable that further preference will be granted to goods of Portuguese origin.

RAINFALL IN EAST AFRICA.
I.H.M.—Eastern African Dependencies, Trade and Information Office has received the following detailed information concerning rainfall in the territories during the week ended October 27: Eldama, 0.54 inch; Fort Hall, 0.76; Kitale, 0.28; Kericho, 3.10; Kiambu, 0.20; Kisumu, 0.32; Kitale, 0.51; Koina, 0.57; Lamu, 0.62; Limuru, 0.53; Meru, 0.93; Mombasa, 0.16; Mombasa, 0.28; Nairobi, 0.01; Naivasha, 0.01; Nanyuki, 0.23; Narok, 0.88; Ng'oro, 0.63; Ng'ru, 0.72; Ruira, 0.53; Rumuruti, 0.20; Sogghor, 0.48; Subukia, 1.40; Uasinjala, 0.78; Butaba, 0.55 inch.

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With many unique illustrations.

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EAST AFRICAN PRODUCE REPORTS

LATEST KENYA CROP REPORT

COFFEE

Good qualities of Kenyan coffee attracted competition at East African auctions and realised good prices, but the demand was slow.

Table listing coffee prices for various grades: A, B, Peaberry, Brown. Prices range from 47s. od. to 123s. 6d.

UGANDA

Table listing coffee prices for Uganda: London cleaned, First size, Second, Third, Peaberry. Prices range from 64s. 6d. to 79s. od.

TORO

Table listing coffee prices for Toro: Palish grey. Price: 62s. 6d. to 65s. 0d.

TANGANYIKA

Table listing coffee prices for Tanganyika: A sizes, B, C, Peaberry, London cleaned. Prices range from 74s. od. to 77s. 0d.

ARUSHI

Table listing coffee prices for Arushi: B size, Peaberry, London cleaned. Prices range from 65s. od. to 73s. 6d.

OTHER PRODUCE

Spices - Quiet, steady at about £11.10 per ton. (The comparative quotations in 1931 and 1930 were £12 and £11.50.)

Peas - Zanzibar spot are quoted at 31d. while in December are slightly lower at 6d. per lb. (The comparative spot quotations in 1931 and 1930 were 84 1/2 and 85 1/2 d.)

Cocoa - There has been a slight rise to £27.40s. for 1930 and £27. (The comparative quotations in 1931 and 1930 were £14.50 and £19.5s.)

Cotton - There has been a steady demand for East African cotton at between 36d. and 73s. per lb., according to quality. (The comparative average quotations in 1931 and 1930 were 5d. and 6d.)

Cotton Seed - Quiet, with East African slightly better at £5.5s. per ton. (The comparative quotations in 1931 and 1930 were £5.4s. and £5.5s.15.)

Groundnuts - Quiet, with a slight improvement in East African to £13.5s. per ton. (The comparative quotations in 1931 and 1930 were £13 and £11.5s.)

Hides and Skins - After a slight fall in prices East African hides are now steady at about 5d. per lb. for un-bathed heavyweights. Skins are neglected. (The comparative quotation for un-bathed heavyweight skins for the year was 5 1/2 d.)

Maize - Firm, No. 2 white flat East African landed in London having sold at 22s. per 480 lb. in bags, white in Liverpool No. 2 white flat for November-December shipment has been sold at 18s. 6d. No. 3 at 18s. 3d. and No. 3 round yellow at 18s. 3d. (The comparative spot quotations for No. 2 white flat in 1931 and 1930 were 22s. and 17s.)

Sisal - Steady at £14 per ton on a world market. (The comparative quotations in 1931 and 1930 were £13 and £12.4.)

Sisal - Quiet, with East African No. 1 for October-December shipment quoted £14.7s. 6d. per ton, and November-January at £14.10s. (The comparative quotations in 1931 and 1930 for No. 1 quality were £14 and £22.)

Tea - 156 packages of Nyasaland tea sold last week realised an average of 3d. per lb. (The comparative quotation last year was 6d.)

Tobacco - Bright Rhodesian leaf of old crops has been in demand recently and the remaining stocks are being sold in few sales of dark Rhodesian leaf and strips have also been made. Prices quoted are: Best Dark 8d. per lb. and semi-dark to semi-bright 6d. to 7d. medium to light 5d. to 6d. Strips - dark 3d. to 4d. semi to medium 2d. to 3d. bright 6d. to 11d. medium 4d. to 5d. to 11d.

The latest crop report for Kenya states...

Maize - The harvested area is estimated to be 9167,000 acres, an increase of 7,575 acres. Yield is estimated at 1,402,005 bags, but owing to locust infestation they are considerably reduced.

Wheat - The area expected to be harvested is 30,077 acres, a decrease of 1,000 acres compared with last season. An average yield of 3 1/2 bush per acre is anticipated, giving 153,270 bags, which may not be realised owing to locusts and rain.

Coffee - From the 102,715 acres under the crop the yield is estimated at 2500...

In estimating the quantities of certain crops which will be available for export, the Director of Agriculture announces that the surplus of maize likely to be available for export is provisionally estimated at 200,000 bags and in the case of coffee, provisionally, 100,000 bags, export surplus of wheat 100,000 tons. There should be a small surplus of wool available for export, but the final position will depend upon the prevailing market which proved to be of millable quality. Owing to the great spurt in steel prices a resurgence of activity has occurred in the coal estates.

BEIRA TOWN SITE

Beira Loan Sites Ltd. report that during the past year land sales realised £524, and that the balance of land in Beira now owned by the company is 686 acres. The loss for the year amounted to £474, increasing the debit balance to £15,200.

UGANDA EXPECTS 150,000 BALES OF COTTON

For the first time over 1,000,000 acres have been planted with cotton in Uganda, the extent of the crop now being 1,037,000 acres or more than last year. Exports for the season just closed amounted to 1,000,000 bales. The present acreage should produce 1,000,000 bales under the present conditions of rainfall.

Advertisement for WILLS'S GOLD FLAKE CIGARETTES. Features a shield-shaped logo with a star and the text 'TRADE MARK' and 'MADE IN ENGLAND'.

PASSENGERS FROM EAST AFRICA

The s.s. "Dunluce Castle" which left London on October 1st carries the following passengers:

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Mrs. & Mrs. F. Williamson

Mrs. L. Morgan
Miss M. Morgan
Mr. F. B. Parks
Mrs. Wignall

England

Mr. B. G. Allardes
Mr. & Mrs. J. Appleby
Mr. T. W. Ascherfen
Mrs. E. Averi
Mr. & Mrs. J. E. Baker
Mrs. L. H. Beveridge
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Mrs. & Mrs. Britton
Mr. W. E. Canton
Mr. T. P. Carroll
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Mr. & Mrs. C. Couchman
Miss M. Couchman
Master R. B. Couchman
Mr. & Mrs. W. C. Curry

Master K. J. Curry
Miss A. A. J. Berry
Master H. Noel Davis
Mr. C. J. Forbes
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Mrs. R. H. Hayne
Mr. F. W. Hindley
Miss P. R. James
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Mr. G. E. Roberts
Mr. G. H. Roberts
Mrs. E. G. Walling
Mrs. & Mrs. J. J. Whitehouse
Mr. W. A. Young
Miss E. L. Robson Young

PASSENGERS FOR EAST AFRICA

The s.s. "Azay le Rideau" which left Marseilles for East Africa on November 9, carries the following passengers to:

Mombasa.
Mr. F. J. Macken
Rev. J. Postras
Mr. D. L. Wilson

Zanzibar.
Mrs. M. Bever-Melville
Miss R. Eulgence

The s.s. "Llanstephan Castle" which left London on November 10, carries the following passengers for:

Beira.
Mrs. C. M. Bithrey
Mr. & Mrs. C. H. Ceard
Miss G. R. McCearn
Miss B. E. R. Ceard
Miss A. Chalmers
Mrs. F. Horne
Miss D. Horne
Mr. G. G. Howard
Miss F. L. Howard
Mrs. L. Jones-Williams
Mr. & Mrs. W. H. Jordan
Miss D. M. Jordan
Miss O. Perse
Mr. R. S. Prentice
Mrs. M. K. Rolfe
Master Rolfe
Mr. A. C. Stewart
Mrs. M. G. Wilbraham

Mombasa.
Mrs. E. E. Coke
Rev. Canon R. Mrs. S. H. Wingham-Dibby
Miss G. Wingham-Dibby
Miss G. Duffell
Miss A. G. Duffell
Mrs. E. G. Duffell
Miss G. M. Fontaine
Mrs. R. R. Oswald
Mrs. R. R. Oswald
Miss A. Oswald
Miss A. Oswald
Dr. & Mrs. H. W. Stewart

EAST AFRICAN STEAMSHIP MOVEMENT

BRITISH INDIA

"Mantola" left Port Said homewards, November 12.
"Malda" arrived Zanzibar homewards, November 13.
"Madura" left Athens on arrival, November 13.
"Kenya" left Mombasa for Beira, November 13.
"Karanji" left Dar es Salaam for Beira, November 13.
"Tairea" left Beira for London, November 13.
"Takiwa" left Bombay for Beira, November 13.

HOLLAND

"Rietfontein" arrived London, November 13.
"Nieuwkerk" left Cape Town, November 13.
"Heemskerk" arrived London, November 13.
"Springfontein" left Beira for London, November 13.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES

"Amboise" arrived Marseilles, November 12.
"General Voyron" left Mombasa homewards, November 12.
"Azay le Rideau" left Marseilles outwards, November 12.
"Chantilly" arrived London homewards, November 12.

UNION CASTLE

"Dunluce Castle" arrived London, November 10.
"Llandan Castle" left Genoa outwards, November 10.
"Llandoverly Castle" arrived Natal from East Africa, November 12.
"Langobby Castle" arrived Southampton, November 14.
"Llanstephan Castle" left London for Beira, November 10.
"Durham Castle" arrived Lourenco Marques for Beira, November 13.

EAST AFRICAN MAILS

MAILS FOR KENYA, UGANDA, TANZANIA and Zanzibar close at the G.P.O., London, at 4 pm, on Nov. 17 per s.s. "Leconte de Lisle".
Mails for Nyasaland, the Rhodesias, and Portuguese East Africa close at the G.P.O., London, at 11.30 am every Friday.
Inward mails are expected on November 10 by the s.s. "Naldera" and on November 10 by the s.s. "General Voyron".
Sea mails for East and South Africa close at the General Post Office, London, at 4 pm each Wednesday.

CHRISTMAS MAILS CLOSING SOONLY

Letters intended for Christmas delivery in Kenya, Uganda, Tanzania and Zanzibar should be posted at the G.P.O., London, before 6 pm on November 25.
Letters for Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland should be posted before the morning of November 27.

Any of our readers who wish to send East African postage stamps (or those of any other countries) for exchange should apply to communicate with Mr. A. J. Percell, at 40, King William Street, London, E.C. 4. Mr. Percell, who is a member of the British Philatelic Association, also enters commissions and procures stamps for keen collectors.

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