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PROPERTY OR OTHERWISE INTERESTED IN
EAST AND CENTRAL AFRICA.



A WEEKLY JOURNAL

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East Africa

Wishes all its Readers
at Home and Abroad

All Right Over Christmas

and

Health and Happiness

throughout

The New Year.

in the East African Territories.

Progress and Service.

To those who bear the White Man's Burden.

Strength and Recognition.

To all who strive to Link more closely
East Africa and the Homeland.

Bill Dower.

EXTANT FAMILY LIFE

MOTHER AND HER CALVES.

ANDERSON, DEPT. OF HUNTS, R. N.

Elephant cows are very fond of their mothers and will often wait a long time for their mothers to return if they misbehave. One cow was on safari through a very scattered area of the Ruwenzori mountains. The cow had a calf over a very large area through which it took the path. The cow was very old and the calves had been concentrated in a small area near the top of the mountain. The cow and her calf were very close together and the calf was very close to the cow. The cow was very old and the calves had been concentrated in a small area near the top of the mountain. The cow and her calf were very close together and the calf was very close to the cow.

We saw a cow and her calf just in front of us. The cow was just in front of us and the calf was just in front of the cow. We saw a cow and her calf just in front of us. The cow was just in front of us and the calf was just in front of the cow. We saw a cow and her calf just in front of us. The cow was just in front of us and the calf was just in front of the cow.

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An Elephant at Eight Yards

When I saw the elephant I went after him which had reached a village in the Akumali Reserve. After four hours' walk I found my first elephant in the middle of an open space about three hundred yards wide and under a tree.

It was a magnificent specimen. It was a magnificent specimen. It was a magnificent specimen. It was a magnificent specimen. It was a magnificent specimen.



Copyright of C. G. H. I. T. A.

ELEPHANT PATH

From Courtesier Hunt's Book

Not striking headless of spoon forks.

I saw a cow and her calf just in front of us. The cow was just in front of us and the calf was just in front of the cow. I saw a cow and her calf just in front of us. The cow was just in front of us and the calf was just in front of the cow. I saw a cow and her calf just in front of us. The cow was just in front of us and the calf was just in front of the cow.

Native hunters told me that a plain walk on the top of the mountain with the tip of the trunk above water and the rest of the trunk in the water. I saw a cow and her calf just in front of us. The cow was just in front of us and the calf was just in front of the cow.

CROCODILE FACTS AND FANCIES

Observations from the Rufiji

To the Editor of "East Africa"

Predations by crocodiles are distressingly common in the Rufiji district, both in the river and in the numerous lakes and waters lying about this area of great irrigation.

Natives recently request me to shoot individual crocodiles identified by them as man-eaters, and in several years I have killed many. One I killed yesterday had the scales, and other remains of zopher crocodile in his stomach.

Although I have seen dozens of these saurians daily on the riverside and lakeside banks, I have never heard one bellow. To me the sound of a bellow is a nature thrill, like the bellow of a bull or a bull-dog.

Crocodiles cannot breathe under water. Sometimes they come up so anxious for air that they blow a plume of spray with their eager, exhausted, bursting lungs.

In 1924 two Rufigu officials of different Departments told me that crocodiles had two sets of eyes, one for seeing under water and the other for use on the surface. It was neither political nor politic to contradict, but if such men will spread such views it is no wonder we hear so many fanciful tales about our animals.

Africans in this area will say that a crocodile follows a pebble every year so that its stomach collections of gravel, stones, etc. help him to sink in the water. Stiches, crabs, ducks and other creatures which eat their food and stones in their stomachs, but have no wish to swim or sink in water, stones in stomachs are merely artificial floats which float them. No animal which makes casts has them, nor any need for them. It is not the crocodile's stomach.

I am very fond of crocodile eggs, fried with tomatoes. The way the nests of eggs hidden in the sand by the females is to watch both sexes guarding them. They look towards the spot protecting their brood against man-eaters who are, I think, legion, including crocodiles themselves. They are inveterate cannibals.

I have met crocodiles on dry land (just about dawn) coming back to the water from nocturnal excursions. One had a bushing which screamed at him.

In Nkuruma early in 1931 a large croc. seized a youth, far from the river and dragged him hundreds of yards, despite the assaults of several Natives. Eventually a cultivation-guard came with his rifle and shot the croc, about the body, causing it to drop the boy, but so allowing it to escape into the Rufiji.

The vitality of these saurians is astonishing. They must be shot in the brain, although a smashing bullet through the vertebral causes eventual death. With my men I once dived under water and brought up a brain-shot crocodile. Yet he wriggled so much that one of my lads was flung on top of me and cut me with the knife he had in his hand.

Sometimes, when I am lying doggo on a bank near crocs, come by me within a few feet. They are wonderful, beautiful creatures, and I like such close observation. If I lift my hand they are in motion and the commotion they make in plunging out of sight staffles the whole scene. I happen lift their heads to see what the splash is about, and when their arched necks make one realise why they were called "river-horses."

Why crocodiles should live in such mortal fear of man is queer. But all predatory animals seem to suffer from nerves as a rule—to which, of course, there is the exception. Snakes are especially timid, and of the hundreds I have seen all fled from mankind.

After close contact year in and year out with crocodiles and daily activities in and by crocodile-infested waters I have lost that fear of, and loathing for, our olive-green saurians, which I first felt. If a croc. took me now I might fight and die, as some Natives do, and if I did not I should die, my drowning (which is said to be a pleasant death) like the human sacrifices took their flightless in the stone age—with resignation.

Never once have I thought a crocodile to be a "loser" especially "a los' floating downstream," but often liken them to fast ferriers in miniature. At times on occasion an impressive wash, and at other times creeping forward to bathe with scarcely a ripple. They fight savagely.

Rufigu, Tanganyika Territory, Yours faithfully,
Rufiji

SWAHILI DEBARRED BY EDINBURGH.

University, which admits West African Languages

To the Editor of "East Africa"

SIR—As a result of inquiries made by me in connexion with the future education of a Muganda boy, who is desirous of taking an advanced course in agriculture, my attention has been drawn to the fact that the Board of Edinburgh University makes provision for candidates from East Africa (including Fanti) for the group of languages from which a candidate may select for the "Preliminary Examination" of the University, but the Board has not yet included Swahili in the group of languages. Since the University has not had any candidates from Eastern Africa who desired to be examined in Swahili.

Since the University cannot provide for candidates in Swahili languages, but it may be that parents of guardians of children domiciled in Eastern Africa may desire to send such to Edinburgh. The inclusion of Swahili in the language syllabus would facilitate the entry of the child to the University, and as a compulsory lead to a more exact study and knowledge of Swahili than is now the case. The advantages to be gained from such an increased knowledge of Swahili are so obvious as to require no further comment.

Tighnabruich, Yours faithfully,
Pitlochry, H. A. MACKENZIE.

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A Merry Christmas to East Africa.

Oh, Christmas comes but once
 (So sang the bard—Edon took the line)
 But got the fact quite right, which
 Which bards and other lads who
 So very often fail to do);
 And when it comes it brings good cheer
 (But there, I think, we shall be right
 To voice a Thomasinian doubt;
 For what is there to shout about
 In Eastern Africa's sad plight?)

With her staple crops all hounded
 By the harr-y-chested locust
 With her produce markets hopping
 And her safaris stopping,
 With her economy's keen axe is
 Added to the weight of taxes,
 And Treasury experts
 Say just the thing which hampers
 And hope fades away
 Day after day
 Trade going down
 As shown
 In a slump,
 Till at last
BUMP!
 Blast!!

But men may rise on stepping stones
 (The wise bard—you know him well—
 Who wined the Phoenix of Men
 From fiery trials more burning than
 Our present economic Hell);
 Their dead selves to higher things
 (How high; the poet does not say,
 But taking courage from the theme,
 We shan't be far out if we deem
 It's up to the limit, anyway)

Up,
 E. A. J. P.
 The darkest hour
 And for the days
 Do not let depression
 Be a mean obsession
 The greater the breaker
 Go broke and broker
 But Dame Fortune makes him luck
 Who's a brave man and a true
 As a man is a man
 That the bad shall can be broken
 With your armstead like the bold lin
 It may be a future goal—mine
 So may wish melancholy;
 'Tis the season to be jolly
 Lift up your hearts! High the brass band
 Fill up the flowing bowl!

S. A. N. GLEET

SCHOOL OF ORIENTAL STUDIES

For Lugard and Dr. J. H. G. Ham join the
 Reference to the publication of Lugard's
 Dr. J. H. G. Ham to the
 School of Oriental Studies
 report, which states that the
 particularly helpful in view
 studies in which the
 of the school. During the
 students have instructed in
 counts show a deficit of £1,500
 July to last, that position is fully
 the falling in the amount of
 for up to £4,600, against £5,683 in 1931

TO MEET SIR ALBERT KITSON.

East African Luncheon on January 17.

SIR ALBERT KITSON, C.M.G., C.B.E., who arrives
 back in London this week from the visit which he
 paid to the Kakamega goldfield to report for the
 Government of Kenya will be entertained to
 luncheon on January 17 by the East Africa Dinner
 Club, which is to be congratulated on its enterprise
 in arranging this first luncheon.

As a good attendance is confidently anticipated, early
 application for tickets (6s. to members of the Club and
 7s. 6d. to non-members) should be made to the Secretary,
 Major Corbet Ward, c/o H.M. Eastern African Depen-
 dencies' Trade and Information Office, Grand Buildings,
 Trafalgar Square, London, S.W.1.

Mr. C. W. Hobley and General Sir John Davidson have
 been elected President and Vice-President of the Club for
 1933. The new Committee elected at the recent general
 meeting is as follows: Dr. J. Charlesworth, Lord
 Cranworth, Mr. C. W. Guy Eden, Mr. J. E. Evans,
 General Sir Hubert Gough, Mr. F. S. Jones, Major Sir
 Humphrey Leggett, Colonel Charles F. P. Gordon
 (Treasurer), Sir Alfred Sharpe, and the Commissioner
 H.M. Eastern African Dependencies' Office.

KENYA'S NEW TERMS OF SERVICE.

Deficit £214,000 but better Customs Returns.

DRAFT estimates presented to the Kenya Legislature on
 Dec. 14 make provision for a deficit of £214,000.
 They are subject to amendment and will not be debated
 until the Expenditure Advisory Committee reports, prob-
 ably at the end of January. For the first time for several
 years, two Indian Elected Members took the oath signi-
 fying the assumption of co-operation by a section of the
 Indian community.

Addressing the Council, the Governor said the Colony's
 difficulties were not so acute as those from which many
 other countries were emerging, and he was confident that
 they had only to be fairly faced to be vanable of solution.
 The agricultural outlook was brighter, and agricultural
 products were estimated to produce an extra £600,000.
 The maize industry was in a bad state and, there being
 no funds available for its assistance, there seemed no
 solution to the problem. Since August there had been a
 big improvement in Customs returns.

It had been decided, the Governor said, to extend Civil
 Service tours to four years and three years according to
 whether an officer had under or over nine years' con-
 tinuous service. The new conditions would apply to
 existing tours in the case of officers with less than twelve
 months' service, while officers already on an agreement
 would be required to accept the new terms of the renewal
 of their agreement. —Times telegram from Nairobi.

The twenty-ninth edition of the African World Annual
 chronicles the events of 1932 and contains many interest-
 ing articles on phases of life in Africa. Copies can be
 obtained from the African World, 25, Abchurch Lane,
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"EAST AFRICA'S" CHRISTMAS FADE.

Santa Claus Interviewed

Father Christmas's East African Stocking.

Exclusive to "East Africa"

East Africa's extensive news service having provided us with the exclusive information that Father Christmas, strictly *incognito*, had been making a long tour of the East African Dependencies and was due to return by air in good time for the Festive Season, our representative was at Croydon Aerodrome on the appointed day in time to see a great triple-engined, 1,000 h.p., cargo-carrying monoplane circle gracefully round the aerodrome and sweep safely to land not a dozen yards from him.

In a moment it was seen that the solitary pilot was an ancient in *safari* kit—a magnificent white beard falling over his khaki shirt, and frosted eyebrows shading a pair of keen, twinkling blue eyes.

"Father Christmas, is presume?" said our man, raising his hat, following established precedent, and thrilling with first Ujiji feeling.

"The same, my son," replied the old gentleman colloquially, brushing a couple of locusts from his beard, and stamping vigorously on several others which crawled on the floor of the cock-pit. "None stop from Nairobi. Some record, what? Brought the evidence with me." He continued, swatting yet another locust.

"Come through a flight of the blighters over Mumias—the last of them. Hope and trust. Here, take these," he added, with some disgust, handing over some heavy parcels. "What do you think they are?"

"Our representative gave them to me once over. 'Look like fud' sweepstake' tickets," he ventured caustically.

"Depreciated Kenya currency notes," corrected Father Christmas, burning scorn in his voice. "Some fool dumped them on me at the last moment, as if I hadn't load enough without that kind of damaged. However, they'll be safe with me, and safer still in an hour or so. The Kirt's tobacco pipe," he added, smiling, "That's the place for contraband of that sort!"

"Now, just you stop lively and help me get out my bits of things. Got quite a cargo, I have, for I'm making this an East African Christmas, and I'm out to do the job in style." And with surprising agility the old gentleman darted through the door to the back of the cock-pit to reappear a moment afterwards, swinging open a door which in haste access to the cargo area, and standing, a quaint figure in his hush shirt and shorts, double terai and snowy locks, at the top of the sloping stage.

"Stand by!" he cried, and down slid the sleigh which our man recognized as Santa Claus's traditional vehicle; though this was the first time he had seen it "in the flesh," so to speak.

Came the sound of trampling hooves and sporting animals in the body of the plane, and Father

Christmas stepped cautiously backwards down the boards, leading a pair of magnificent sable antelopes, one in each hand. With many a "Steady now," "Whoa, lad," "Easy, boy," he brought his steeds to ground and gazed at them with justifiable pride.

"Said this was to be an East African Christmas, didn't I?" he chortled. "Giving my reindeer a rest; must be in character."

Nimble he skipped up into the plane, once more emerging with a pair of zebras which he led down and placed beside the sables.

"Now that's what I call a team," he cried, braying. "They're quite tame and Njolo-tamed," he added as the splendid beasts wandered off to graze. "They'll come when I call them. Now to business."

For an hour or more Santa Claus worked busily at unloading his great machine, in which he had a surprising number of parcels, each marked in large letters with the name of the recipient, the nature of its contents, and the country of its origin.

As he worked he kept up a running fire of such comment as: "Coffee, I'm making a special lot of that these people at home don't know half enough about East African coffee. Tobacco—the best on the market; most folk are smoking it though they don't know it now they will. My tea is from Nyasaland mostly, but the others are coming along; it's going to be a big thing in the future, and I'm boosting it. Sugar, little, and the butter is sold Kenya produce, free from water and not bleached. There are enough in and out to supply every cinema in the U.K., and think of the shells to export for American breakfast cereals. Maize flour makes a nice change from oatmeal for porridge; ever tried it? The honey has a unique flavour from tropical flowers. Clover, a little goes a long way, but no apple-pie complete with them."

And so he chattered away, the pile of parcels steadily growing until quite a small mountain of them arose on the soil of Croydon's aerodrome.

At last the old gentleman eased off and sat him down on an outlying foothill of the pile. "Spelt O," he said, "he remarked genially, wiping the moisture from his eyes and throat. "Sit down."

"People in East Africa," he resumed after a pause. "I saw a lot of them when I was over there on this trip, though of course they didn't know it. All very young," he chuckled, speaking from his own eighteen hundred years of experience. "and some of them pretty fresh; but, on the whole, good. Had working bunch, too. I must say, and facing tough times with a stiff upper lip. God! They have been right up against it."

"Well, my boy," he continued, "I've got to

return hospitality. Received or intended and I've a little list here of the presents I am making to East Africans of my recent acquaintances. With my command of time and space for I knew all about this space-time frame work, cracks, long before Einstein had the notion. I have arranged that the gifts can be made available to use the bargain release. I will be easily had and in East Africa - just like the publication of official documents, eh?" And she smiled broadly, immensely satisfied with his little joke.

She couldn't be a tenth part and will probably not be popular with your paper if you don't make a good job of this story. It's an exclusive, a scoop. I'll give you my little list to copy.

And so we can give these extracts from a list as long as a lawyer's bill.

Some Christmas Gifts.

- MR. ERNEST ADAMS: Lashings of highly dutiable, moth-eaten Sir JOHN SANDEMAN ALLEN, M.P.: Congo Basin filled with Ottawa Cup.
- THE AMERICAN AMBASSADOR TO THE UNITED KINGDOM: Gokh from Katskameza, the Lupa, Migezi, Musoma, Sekeme, all the lot, and much more may it be him!
- MR. C. KENNETH ARCHER: Arrow of protons, feathers from the wing of public appreciation.
- CAPTAIN J. G. ARONSON: The Revised Rules of Marriage.
- MR. F. G. BANKS: A titch case made from an old bank car.
- MR. H. F. BARGMAN: Tanesny of Nairobi, Congo Caving Works.
- SIR JACOB BARTH: Scales of Justice.
- MR. E. BELART: The pipe of peace.
- COMMANDER D. E. BLUNT: Autographed copy of "From Dardanelles to Rukwa."
- SIR BERNARD BOURDILON: A bumper gallon from the North.
- LADY BURCHTON: A live gorilla from the Congo, the North Albert.
- SIR JOSEPH BYRNE: Peace with Kenya's Elected Members.
- MR. C. MCL. CAREY: Model of the Zambesi Bridge.
- SIR WILLIAM MORRIS CARTER: The wisdom of Solomon.
- THE CHAIRMAN OF THE ROPE, TWINE AND NET MANUFACTURERS' FEDERATION: Bales of East African wool, with the wish that his members will use his enterprise in using it.
- THE CHEF OF THE OVERSEAS: A tin of tea, a tin of tea in chests, for the use not only of the members of the East African Branch.
- RT. HON. NEVILLE CHAMBERLAIN: Tin from local cassiterite; and may it turn into gold!
- MR. J. R. CHESHIRE: Set of chessmen of East African ebony.
- COLONEL R. P. COLLINGS-WELLS: Expanding coffee markets.
- MR. G. A. CONTOMIGHALOS: Bar of Sudan salt.
- SIR ALBERT COOK: G.M.B.
- LADY CORNWALL: Banner inscribed "Expelsion."
- MRS. FRANKLIN: The Standing Lion.
- MR. J. CUMMINGS: Lardal recipe.
- MAJOR C. H. DALES: Key sign in Africa.
- MAJOR GENERAL SIR JOHN DAVIDSON: Resigned letter from business pressure.
- MAJOR J. J. DROUGHT: Set of working tools.
- MR. J. K. DRYDALE: Oil painting of Africa and East.
- MAJOR F. A. T. DUTTON: Life belt made of ivory.
- MR. R. D. ENGLAND: Luch of Eshon for the Congo.
- MAJOR C. GAITHER: Stock Exchange.
- CAPTAIN J. G. GIBSON: Good bear wishes.
- MRS. ALICE GIBSON: (Ethenbank) D.D.E. Blue.
- MAJOR J. G. GIBSON: Santa Claus outfit for a children's Christmas party.
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- MR. ERNEST HARRISON: AF certificate of Katschandi, kill of a cat, delivered to a f. Kenyan.
- MR. C. W. HATFIELD: "Paradise" Earliest Days.
- MR. CAMPBELL HAUBERK: Model of Hatfield Pass.
- SIR SYDNEY HENY: Tea from the Congo.
- MR. C. W. HOBLEY: The Union of East Africa's first National Game Park.
- MR. GEORGE HOWLAND: A set of thought.
- DR. NOEL HUMPHRIES: Ticket for the Congo.
- MR. G. C. ISHMAEL: Book of tape.

- MR. D. J. JARDINE: A downy, downy day.
- MR. M. D. KAMBE: Rust of unissued prospectors to Kakameza.
- MR. CHARLES KEAR: Resignation from Federation of British Industries.
- MR. TOM KING: Remembrance of Northern Rhodesian copper mine.
- SIR HAROLD KITCHEN: Soda lion, run.
- MAJOR A. S. LAWRANCE: A tin of tin.
- SIR HUMPHREY LESTER: Chairman's gavel, surely inscribed from East African Section of the London Chamber of Commerce.
- MAJOR J. D. LEONARD: Presentation copy of a paper of "Kenya: The Land to Live In."
- COLONEL E. M. LEV: "Life of Gordon Stridger."
- MR. AND MRS. LINTOTT PEMBERTON: Song "Where my Caravan Hath Rested."
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- COLONEL G. A. P. MAXWELL: Free transport for surplus plants from Abandi.
- COLONEL MARCUSWELL MAXWELL: Latest model cine camera.
- MR. F. H. MELLAND: The Northern Rhodesian Order of the Pushful Counsellor, complete with coloured slides.
- MR. CHARLES METCALFE: Notebook for sea angling.
- MR. L. F. MOORE: A fresh plot in Lusaka.
- LORD MOYNE: An Olive branch from the Trans-Nzoia.
- CAPTAIN T. H. MURRAY: Seat in Northern Rhodesian Executive Council.
- MR. H. C. MURRELLS: Masai war shield, spear, and head-dress.
- NAKURU WAR MEMORIAL HOSPITAL: First prize in the new Irish sweepstake.
- MR. F. H. ODAM: Electric traffic signalling system for Nairobi.
- MAJOR W. G. A. O'NEILL GORE: The magic carpet.
- MR. DAJ. O'NEILL: Haggis.
- MR. LIBERT OURY: Beira's trolley car.
- SIR NEVILLE PEARSON: Invitation to broadcast an appeal for St. Dunstan's.
- CAPTAIN J. E. T. PHILLIPS: Free pass on the Orient Express.
- MR. GEOFFREY PETO, M.P.: Sack of wheat flour from Rumuti.
- SIR ALAN PIM: An Arab door, barred and bolted.
- LORD PLYMOUTH: A non-cooperator, cousin.
- COLONEL CHARLES THOMPSON: Bookplate depicting a territorial repository of cables of Uganda cotton and smoking of a Masaland tobacco.
- MR. RICHARD RICHIE: Report of the Clove Commission.
- GENERAL R. D. RICHIE: Pair of pocket-keeping gloves.
- MR. J. RICHIE: "Indian Love Letters."
- CAPTAIN A. T. A. RITCHIE: "Animal Stories."
- MAJOR ISIDORE SALMON, M.P.: East African coffee, and lots of it, in the hope that he will make Lyons see more of it.
- CAPTAIN J. E. SCHWARTZ: Nov. theatre.
- LORD HENRY SCOTT: More power to his elbow.
- MR. W. T. SHELLEY: "Income Tax Simplified" (Handbook for Taxpayers).

Elixir of Eternal Youth!

- SIR ALFRED SHARPE: Flight from the East of eternal youth.
- MR. W. M. SIM: Double-barrelled shot-gun.
- POLICE CONSTABLE SLATTERY: KAKAMEZA, Brit Hart's "Luck of Rolling Coffin."
- MR. H. B. SPILLER: Elixir of Attorney-General.
- DR. A. H. SPURRIER: Sui-hed mosquito from Mma. Abvoja Club.
- SIR RONALD STORREY: A syntetic of Anardite (in copy).
- MR. F. TITCHLAND: C. loves from Zanzibar.
- SIR GEORGE TAYLOR: A Methi airplane.
- SIR GEORGE THOMAS: A ricker tin.
- COLONEL AV. H. THORNER: Gas-oil engine, 500 cc.
- COLONEL R. D. THORNER: Bar of Blue tobacco.
- MR. G. W. THORNER: Desk table.
- CAPTAIN W. THORNER: A letter from a man at School.
- MR. R. THORNER: A letter from a man at School.

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In a Burst of Candour.

Mr. Hildegardé Manaron Hildegardé, the noted breeder of ferrets, is contemplating a trip to the Ujete district of Tanganyika Territory, where he believes that general conditions, and particularly the development of European settlement, offer an extensive market for his pedigree stock.

Colonel the Hon. Theodolite Sheepshanks, who formerly commanded the Rufiji Regiment, and has recently been providing sparrows near Sumbawaka for export to the open market, has come home unexpectedly. On Monday evening he was seen in the queue outside the Florida Picture Theatre, where "African Squawks" is being shown to full houses.

Captain Wain the Hades, who has the playful little habit of signing his club, this O.D.E., is apparently taking what remnant of toleration remained to him in the district in which, alas, he decided to settle after the War. He was always regarded when proposed on each occasion by an extraordinary member of his estate for membership of the Muidpuru District Council, and this week polled only two votes, those of the aforesaid "recruiter" and himself. The Club trusts that he will have a long leave of absence.

The new manager, director of Peste-Blight and Ruste Ltd., has lost no time in making his influence felt. The manager of the office and wheat buying departments, Messrs. Frage and Chaff, both well known for their strict adherence to "downers" and their prompt attention to "short-ones" before lunch, has to their amazement, been "kicked" despite their "down" and no doubt since, warnings that the "down" will be the speedy collapse of the company, since their discharge, they have been overworked and employed in buying each other drinks.

Curry, the Schmitzel, who would never be paraphrased but game hunter, who proudly claims to have no more time with a car in Africa than any other native lover, was so totally shocked and humbled by *la raya non gentia* with officials and officials alike on his recent arrival in Nairobi, complete with two cats and two dogs, each tied with the latest blurring device, which he believed were new toys, would have been used new movie films. He held high dice and a burry—just in time to escape the experience of standing his feet for offences committed in his previous visit to the same place.

Mr. Lisle, formerly of the who, after 18 months in the country, has been transferred from Napana to Nakada. Assistant Veterinary Inspector, has been "condemned" to the Anti-Louse Campaign. "The shoppers" as he called them on his first arrival, he confessed, more at the time than he, which, when he first saw the man, he understood, he understood, he named the farmer, on whom he was calling, he has many, and sportily admitted that the total of his veterinary knowledge derives from a course of service in Scotland with the title "The British and Ro Settlement Commission of 1902" but he plays

the fine game of golf, is a practised angler, a dabster in the water, and no mean garger. Abuda might have fared worse.

As a result of a considerable domestic episode, of which the Hon. knows the details, the Hon. the Director of the Roads, Drains and Bridges has left his quarters for a pair of inspection of the Fararara road, where hedges will not grow, walls are not built, and drains are unknown. He will report after deciding the travelling allowances on the maximum scale on the prospects of remedying the defects. It is not at present expected that an expert will acquire to be imported to confirm or contradict his findings (if any), but Professor, Sir Alwayes Truckle is being unofficially approached as to his readiness to undertake the mission. (Mr. Plenter's capital M for such missions, such as for other kinds) if he has nothing more ambitious or heretic to do during the next long vacation.

Mr. O.B. W. Whippes, Nationalist Member of Parliament for the Unfinished Division of Outof-sight, having been given a hint to do something to justify his existence, was reluctantly undertaken to visit East Africa during the year. He has made himself a thorough nuisance at the Colonial Office, from which he has collected scores of letters of introduction to the steamship company, which has already chartered his cabin on seven occasions to the East African residents in London, 100 of whom have to answer the same fatuous questions, half of which could have been solved by turning to the existing books of reference; to the best known Harley Street specialists on tropical diseases, who have been visited in the misguided hope that we would forbid the trip on the grounds of health, and to his family who are bored stiff with his chatter. When in Africa he is most anxious to meet everyone, but especially those boasting hands to their names in order that at his return he may talk familiarly of his close friendship with them and his deep knowledge of affairs East African.

Bonvers, director, who, on account of the long standing friendship between his father and a certain Ludgate, a Fleet proprietor of the *Daily Screech*, group of newspapers, has, to the amazement of himself and his friends, suddenly been invited to the world's most advanced journal, leaves next week for the continent of Africa. When he called to see us he thought that the Victoria Falls were on Lake Victoria, that Kilimanjaro and the Lupa were adjacent goldfields separated only by the Zambezi, and that his journey by river steamer from Khartoum to the badwaters of the Nile was "a very long the taking, nearly two days." Under his guidance the 7,000 "readers (and sales)" of the *Screech* group have, incidentally, been informed as little about East Africa as he himself. His sales will permit, as he told us, to go to the outlanders of real human interest, and to ignore such trivialities as the prospects of white settlement, possibilities for the development of fish trade, costs of government, and the general trend of British African policy. It is to track down the sand bear, explore Happy Valley, interview a Society people, winterize in the mountains of Highland, spend much time in bar, listening to gossip as a foundation for first-hand descriptive stuff, and in general, show his readers how much better he could run the country than its present residents.

Misleading Articles

New Crocodile Meats

With the discovery of the soluble vitamin O in the liver of the East African crocodile the crown, or at least the green, placed on the research which has had for its object the purification of the blood is the same as that which has been placed on the case, everything is used for the special benefit of the other not everything for the small.

Crocodile meat and bones, dried, ground and rendered broadcast, make the East African for tropical crops, the irradiation of the tropical sun infusing them with a quality lacking in material from temperate climates. As for the hides, the best pieces have long held a market as leather for bags and shoes, but the coarser parts have presented a problem. This has been solved by using them for covering the treads of high-speed escalators, so popular at present, where a firm stance is what the public needs when pawing for the moving mill but where friction by Suse's shoe soles and such is at a minimum. The flexibility of the skin with its interlocking scales enables the tread covers to pass easily round the rollers of the escalator, while the "grip" afforded can be compared only with the efficiency of shagreen or sharks' skin for sword-hilts.

A brisk market is developing in North America for crocodile jaws, as the extermination of the grizzly bear has caused much embarrassment to young Red Indian braves in their love affairs where the strict rule is "No claws, no continuity." Properly prepared East African crocodile jaws are already supplying this demand, and beautiful and convincing neckties they make. So far we have heard of no genuine grizzle.

There remained only the exploiting of the liver to put the business on a paying basis. The discovery of this gin-soluble vitamin O by Professor H. E. Stagger, working at the physiological laboratory of Spender's College, Balls Pond, has done the necessary. It has long been known that crocodile's teeth are each other in the jaws in regular order, so that if one is broken or removed another is ready below to take its place. Why this should be so has been obscure, though the advantages of the method have been obvious enough. It is now proved, thanks to the Professor's long and arduous research, that the dentuculatory peculiarities of these animals, in the presence of the vitamin O in the blood after its manufacture in the liver, and it is hoped that the exhibition of the vitamin in the human subject may have assuredly will result in a modification in the masticatory apparatus of *Homo sapiens* in the direction of that of the crocodile. How great a boon this will be to mankind (all but dentists) it is unnecessary to emphasize.

A company, intitulated Crocodile Industries, Ltd. is in course of formation to develop the commercial aspect of these discoveries. Four guinea pigs of much-worn reputation in the City have already applied for seats on the board, to which Professor Stagger will be appointed after allotment.

The supply of the company's raw material is, of course, unlimited, crocodiles swarming in all East African waters. Anetlure benefits from the business, once it is established on a large scale, will be the demand for nets with which to catch the reptiles; the abundant employment of Natives in the crocodile "yards"; and the increase both in comfort and safety

of the freshwater fishings in the country in East Africa, for crocodiles are not to be feared and consequently thousands of tons of fish are expected that new uses for crocodile skins will also be discovered as a result of the research made in strain (case).

Port Sudan Enterprise

The increased taste for sugar shown by natives of the Sudan has induced powerful British trade interests to establish a confectionery factory in that country. There are many obvious advantages in this course, such as the independence and it is proposed to develop this in a very large way, the whole range from the smallest mince pies through the finest fruttu bombons to the Turkish delight, it being assured of a large local sale. The climate of Port Sudan, where the works have been sited, is admirably suited to the enterprise, being hot but not too hot; water is plentiful; dust is absent and the annoyance by flies, so distressing in less favoured lands, is entirely negligible.

As to the export trade, the presence of a huge Native population in the hinterland of Aden assures the promoters of a vast market as yet untouched by the products of modern confectionery art, and, as the natives are Muhammadans and therefore abstemious from alcohol, a characteristic "sweet" of the tea-traffic, of a steady, consistent consumption, and of much sale as well as known, and "Gummy Gum" is being adopted as the slogan of the new venture's specialities for the foothills.

Statements worth Nothing

"Education should produce better Africans, not imitation Europeans."—*Ann Director of Education on any occasion.*

"Ujiji derives its name from the famous racine stable kept there by the late Arab magnate, Theoo Tibi."—*The Universal Encyclopaedia.*

"Gentle, serene, relaxed gracefully by *Glossina vesiculata*."—*Mr Wood U. Leerst, the (self-styled) world-famous big game hunter.*

"Some idea of the heat of the climate may be conceived when it is known that the Northern Rhodesia mines can produce only blister copper."—*Gen. O'Whilly, addressing the Mutual Improvement Society, Isle of Dogs, after his tour of East Africa.*

"The increasing popularity of knitting and crochet work among the Ethiopian tribes is likely to have serious repercussions on the sun-running trade of the Red Sea."—*The Jolly Roger, organ of the Amalgamated Arms and Ammunition Associations.*

"So well have elephants learned the lesson of control, that a few notice boards with 'DANGER' in red letters, placed along the borders of the Reserves, are now sufficient to prevent the great pachyderms from raiding."—*Report of the Uganda Game Warden for 1932 (or thereabouts).*

"I always travel Home by sea, as I can then get rid of my accumulated razor blades. To drop them overboard from an aeroplane is, I believe, still rather bad form. Air travel may be brought into line before I shall patronise it."—*Captain Currie Currie, of Mombait, addressing the East African Transport Congress in Blangoro.*

Letters to the Editor

King Solomon's Mines

Kakamega, an Ingenious

To the Editor of "East Africa"

I have been waiting for someone to suggest that I myself raise the question of the identification of the Kakamega goldfield with King Solomon's mines. The root of the word is obviously Hebrew, which the common African reduction of *Kakamega* is Aramaic for gold, as is seen in the Hebrew *Chama*, the gold of the cave, represented in the modern Yiddish *Chama*, coined gold, or "money".

Communication between Kakamega and the coast is easy today, and must have been still easier in Solomon's time, with the Phoenicians over the continent from Mesopotamia, as all anthropologists agree they did. The old workings of the field, which first caught the attention of Messrs. Fossick and Diggs and led to the revelation of the treasure below the *Shamba*, confirm my opinion.

Moreover, *Sabaiba*, well known to all your countrymen, is manifestly a modern rendering of the name whose visit to Solomon will not have escaped the memory of your more erudite readers.

Yours faithfully,
ETYMOLOGIST

Stone Trafford

"Crowing" Snakes Again

Heard after Sundowners

To the Editor of "East Africa"

SIR.—I fail to understand the doubt which some of your more ignorant and self-opinionated correspondents have cast upon the various noises made by snakes. On more than one occasion after some of the lads of the village and I have been enjoying our sundowners we have heard noises coming, apparently, from across the compound, varying from a distinct "crowing" sound to one which I can compare only to "The Roosters" heard on our home-made loud-speaker.

I have no doubt whatever that these noises are made by a snake. The Native boys declare that the reptile is one known to them as the *si'ngmeango*. The sibilant prefix representing the preliminary hiss always gives before the snake glides into its full *reperitio*.

Yours faithfully,
GEOFFREY WASHINGTON

Wendybia

Answers to Correspondents

Sporty B. asks: "Know if he should take this disease racket, the killed cuts and slings, sick to Kakamega."

We have replied: "You would be better off to go to your own and other and shoe-ha-pish, and, not a scold notice of pecuniary in an incidence of our social accomplishment." *See the Nairobi 1932* and *1931* and *1930* and *1929* and *1928* and *1927* and *1926* and *1925* and *1924* and *1923* and *1922* and *1921* and *1920* and *1919* and *1918* and *1917* and *1916* and *1915* and *1914* and *1913* and *1912* and *1911* and *1910* and *1909* and *1908* and *1907* and *1906* and *1905* and *1904* and *1903* and *1902* and *1901* and *1900* and *1899* and *1898* and *1897* and *1896* and *1895* and *1894* and *1893* and *1892* and *1891* and *1890* and *1889* and *1888* and *1887* and *1886* and *1885* and *1884* and *1883* and *1882* and *1881* and *1880* and *1879* and *1878* and *1877* and *1876* and *1875* and *1874* and *1873* and *1872* and *1871* and *1870* and *1869* and *1868* and *1867* and *1866* and *1865* and *1864* and *1863* and *1862* and *1861* and *1860* and *1859* 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District Notes by Air Mail

Saa Sita Arrested

From our Thoroughly Unreliable Correspondents.

Tanga.

SAA SITA, I regret to report, has been taken in for his majesty. It is not yet known whether East Africa will be used as an accession before and after the fact. strenuous endeavours are being made by the C.I.D. to discover the identity of las buama who will certainly be sued with him in the charge if discovered. The authorities are convinced that they have long known who your correspondent is, and in the strictest confidence, and especially not for publication, I can report that so far so good. The local Europeans have been through the third degree.

As the matter stands, I cannot comment except to say that there is no sympathy felt here with the Judiciary or the Police. That the charge is trumped up and the evidence being carefully doctored. A mixed jury is certainly our other fellows and myself are doing some extensive propagandist work in and out of the courts as you can. I think, rely that the European members of the jury will do their best to avoid choosing a scandalous verdict. In a more civilized society he would be given a robes Court master to the local P.C.

Kakamega.

Here's a merry Christmas to our mining inspector, whose job it would not be to hold down for twice the money he gets. He is asked no silly questions per day by any ship's officer who ever walked a deck has been asked in a week on a holiday cruise.

While I sat in his office for half an hour trying to understand the Mining Ordinance, I heard the following question: "Say, pard, can you do me wise to a bonanza?"

That from a long lean, lantern-jaw individual, asking the biggest-bombed double terai I had ever seen, and the extent of an American, the self-possession of an Australian, and less sense of humour than the donkey-stone.

Then in came a slip of a girl who, I imagined, had forsaken the typewriter in a Nairobi office for the first of her kind. How do I get gold out of the earth? was her first question. The official, tactful fellow, gave her a chit to a man known far and wide on the fields for his helpful counsel. He's married.

"Will you report on my claim for a prospectus I want to get out?" was the naive request of a typical settler who probably has a vague notion of a prospectus as he has of mining matters. He seemed quite surprised to learn that the idea he had conceived could not be made to bring forth a bouncing company with himself as Life Governor, Chairman, Managing Director and head-cook and bottle-washer.

"Is it O.K. to shoot anyone who tries to jump my claim?" was the next question - from a sallow youth of doubtful parentage who, I thought, had probably never used anything more dangerous than an air-gun. "Any way, where can I buy a second-hand weapon?" he continued, as if to confirm my half-formed thought.

But Kakamega is far ahead. We have a pukka Diggers' Association, seventy-one poker schools, two real diamond Kiboko men who are all stuck over with guns, and the prospect of a man of a diamond mine from Elobore, and of endless visits from newcomers, turning and the reverse, who seem to delight in our company.

Dar es Salaam.

A most meeting of Dar es Salaam residents - including some of the officials, who were generously permitted to raise the subject of the Secretary for Native Affairs - was held on the subject of the Chamber of Commerce on the motion of the Chairman. The Chamber of Commerce, seconded by four leading personalities in the Chamber, was resolved that the Chamber must be organized to afford fair representation.

to the operating company, and an extension of the hours of leisure of its employees.

The local manager of the lighter interests, who had come to be known as the existing schedule, was not called upon to speak, except to acknowledge the motion which followed a few kind words from the Government side of the House. The astonishing disclosure was made that Europeans in the employment of the company have, in these times of stress and strain, to work for as long as seven hours per day, that they receive no overtime payments above twenty-five days in the month, that their unemployment insurance stamps are not paid for by the company, and that their contracts do not entitle them to free trips to Zanzibar on a Saturday, as had been the general opinion.

Zanzibar.

There is a rapidly growing conviction in the minds of the Indian business community that the currency of Zanzibar should be changed to that of the adjacent mainland territories, and that we should create our Customs, postal and certain other services with those of Kenya, Uganda, and Tanganyika. Unofficial approaches are to be made to official and unofficial quarters on the mainland to be made their views into line with those of this Protectorate.

It is not felt that any special steps are required to be taken by the Government to meet the deficit in the budget of Haraka Bazaar (Koroboko) is held to be the solution of our troubles. Anyhow, the leading official and official European residents, accepting a few mortgages, count on retiring within the next seven years, and why should they worry anyway?

Samoa.

Confederation is general, that the idea of a common should have rejected the notion of a common introduction of an income tax, for it is now recognized that the Government was rather badly affected, and that Government knows best after all. The complete confidence in the Government for the permanent officials all decisions on these minor matters.

Blantyre.

The cordial thanks of Blantyre have been expressed to Government for saving factually solving the difficulty which threatened to develop as a result of competition between road transport and the railways. The recently formed Motor Transport Association has decided to dissolve itself to mark the influence of its members in the wisdom and tact of the administration, in whose hands it feels that its interests can be safely left.

Livingstone.

Information has reached me that the trading community will shortly press for a speed-up of the process of the removal of the capital in Northern Rhodesia from this town to Lusaka, in order that the pressure of business on local merchants may be eased.

Santa Claus Gifts

(Continued from page 350)

MR. ALFRED VINCENT: Latest model Vauxhall car.
MAJOR C. L. WALSH: A permanent licence for divorce at Tanga.

MR. GEOFFREY WALSH: Unification of the Customs Services.

MAJOR CORNET WARR: More acorns for the East African Dinner Club.

DR. P. H. WARD: A copy of the Northern Rhodesian Medical Report bound in leather with gilt edges.

MR. J. P. WOOLFSELEY BOURNE: Annual subscription to Police Gazette.

HUBERT YOUNG: Spur service of Imperial Airways to Nyasaland.

There were many other gifts, of the time had come for our representative to dash away, if this part of the story was to be set in type for this issue, and so, reluctantly, she had farewells to his general interviewee, asking as a last question, if he could recall that not one single parcel had suffered in transit.

"You've found me out," chuckled Father Christmas. "One of my stunts has eaten half the label off this book. It's a rhinokid label, intended for a City man who is always in the news. I've got to track him down. Whether I'll find him here or in Guernsey, or in Germany, I don't yet know, but he shall have his gift - a little of fiscal as well to show that the restates are produced."

East Africa in the Press.

A Business Man Criticises East Africa.

MR. IGNATIUS ADAMS SCHWARTZ, senior partner in the well-known firm of Blossthwaite, Raffle, Botham and Bissethwaite, Hay, corn and feed merchants, of Pimlico Lane, E.C., who has just returned from a prolonged business tour of the East African Dependencies, writes, if he does not enlighten the current issue of *The Chaff-Cutter's Chronicle* with his opinions, which are unfortunately mainly condemnatory. The following characteristic passages may be quoted:—

"I was interested in a special line of chaff-cutters, which I hoped to introduce into East Africa; but although I was plentiful in the place, I assisted—in fact, I may say I encountered—a great deal of it—and cuts, ceters and cutting were the universal topics of conversation in the circles in which I moved. I found the market for my machine dull and unresponsive. I attribute this mainly to the apathy of the Government, the casual attitude of the average settler to the more serious aspects of life, and the ignorance of the Natives with regard to their best interests. Not even the stockists of agricultural machinery appeared to realize the immense value of the implements as a business asset. A venture to say could pack it contained a few lines, which the Government, Mr. East Africa's Commissioner, between different officials, is documents known as "minutes"—humorous description, for none is ever dealt with—had and many take days and even weeks for the signature of the official concerned. The result—the accumulation of a nice fat file on the shelves of the Frenchman's rest for collecting "projects, as contrast." Nor do these minute-stallions (except the phrase, but I fall into the slang of the country) seem to appreciate the value of time. Why, I was kept waiting quite half an hour before I was allowed to interview one Chief Magistrate."

"As the settler, I regret to say, struck his basis on the confidence on our, and foolishly flirts with freedom. How then can the one community be built up? As for the Natives, they are not seeing through the value of chaff for humanly animal nourishment, being, in fact, no more advanced than this country was twenty years ago. Their backwardness is a severe handicap to the enterprising business visitor, though I must admit that he is treated with extraordinary courtesy and hospitality wherever he goes."

"When I retire from my firm—which I hope to do in the age of seventy-seven in order to give my young blood a chance—I shall revisit East Africa."

How Arusha Got its Name.

The *Globe-Trotter's Gazette* publishes a very interesting article from the pen of Mrs. A. Rufina Boute, who discloses incidentally how the town of Arusha got its name.

"After a pleasant voyage down the coast of Abyssinia," writes the lady, "made cool by the south-west trade wind and the ship's chef's delicious ice-cream Sundays, I landed at the town of Tanga, on Kilindi Bay, the Native name being translated, meaning, 'The Harbour of Peace.' (So terribly thrilling, isn't it, that these Arabic names always mean something, for instance, my personal boy, who took an advance to accompany me up country was called 'Juma,' which means 'Next Friday week,' that being the earliest date on which he could be relied upon to do anything. He lives up to it.)"

"After a short stay at the *Dopos*, or hotel run by the Government for distinguished visitors, I embarked at Tanga station and was really and truly off at last on my *sialu* (or journey of exploration as East Africa is called) further south, in Nyasaland, it is a great deal of time, corruption of the Portuguese *Arusha*. From the swaying movements made by the waters on the march."

"The railway from Tanga was laid up and up to Mushi, 10,000 feet above sea level, the highest town in the whole of Africa. It is a town of many sessle plantations, a tall, tree-like, which are made the bark-cloth bags the same as on Sundays, picturesque!"

"At Mushi, I hired a native guide, who was christened and arrived at Arusha in style, by my maternal (and direct descent from Arbutnot, my maternal grandfather), the first white settler."

Arusha derives its name. Curiously enough, nobody now remembers him. But then one of the worst diseases in the country is what is known as 'Arusha memory.' It was welcomed with the cordiality due to one of the first white women to venture so far inland from the coast. As a dinner in my honour all the men wore dinner jackets, just like the gentlemen."

The Muff at all Costs.

We are asked by an "An G. (A. Gumbhoil)" Smith to deny the statement attributed to him last week by *The Chaff-Cutter* in the *Muddy Cow*, that, speaking in the House of Commons, he had claimed that a muff only with a shoulder, he had brought down in 20 3/4 yards, hooked a muddie (muddie) in the Fishon Falls and tied a pair added with a muddie's tail. He asserts, that he made it clear that the muddie was brought down at 20 3/4 yards, that the muddie was hauled out of the water with the regular net, and that the green muddie, not a purple one, which he has brought back in spirit, died a perfectly natural death in his blankets one night."

Latest Market News.

Castor Oil.—Demand has been active in anticipation of the Christmas festivities. Latest quotations are as high as two doses per ton.

Chillies.—Finger on increased brewing of ginger wine for Yuletides.

Clothes.—Due to the position of the market, raising such concern to local merchants, who estimate that many suits will be carried over to next year in view of income-tax incidence in January. Cohen Bros. quote their muddies as low as 50s., with renovated Covered Gardens (London cleared) from 100s. 10s. 6d. higher, but little business passing.

Coffee.—East African market, these brisk, is a rumour that the research chemist of the Beauty and Hair Boosting Association had discovered that Kenya coffee extracts makes the best "sunburn" tint for tender skins, a momentous discovery recorded in a paper on "Coffee for Cutie's Cuticle." *Maaya* bold green, is heavily in demand, that hue being thought more reminiscent of being on the sea than in.

Copper.—Bounced briskly on news of Kenya's new copper shilling. Blister holly bid; bars neglected.

Cotton.—Feel improvement in Bursa wedding. **Hides and Skins.**—Mombasa heavyweights are still in-bathed, and in Adidis Ababa skins are neglected. Nothing it appears, is being done about this. Trade consequently is slow *et sale*.

Rhino.—This market, as its name indicates, is practically dead. The few holders are extremely loath to part. Hard blunt, but great demand, but no offering. Business is confined to small cash lots. Quadrants are nominal.

Sisal.—Straw buying by Admiralty has taken the price to £47 17s. 6d. **Faux** (c.o.b., c.o.f., e.s. & o.e.) (Important shipment of many marks reported en route for Hamburg. **Tea.**—Weak to firm, weak. Moulding stocks of Quilimens not so busy. **Wool.**—Latest Kenya ship-

Tin.—The bottom has fallen out of the market following the banning of tinnes in England by the Wapogona, whose consumption had supported buying in recent months. **Tobacco.**—Glue-cured sticky and bright dull on Budget fears.

Wool.—Heavy and flat on talk of an American plan to cease pulling wool over Europe's eyes. Later slight recovery on news of Arabian Lango debate.

Epilogue.

Dear Gentle Reader, At this time, the town may figure as in Pantomime; indulgent view, with no high brow, proof of the modest venture in the Art of Spook. The times are hard with all the world aware that still the better far to laugh than cry. We must give up. May 1933 restore to all their lost Possession."

PERSONALIA

His Honour Judge Haythorne Reed has returned from Nyasaland.

Mr. Humphreys and Lady Leggett will spend Christmas in Folkestone.

Mr. Sydney Henn was due to reach London yesterday on his return from Chicago.

Mr. Edward and Mrs. Davson's permanent address is now 20, Eaton Place, London, S.W. 1.

Mr. John C. Carey and the Hon. R. Ward recently flew from Freetown to Mombasa in just over three hours.

Mr. A. Phelps Stokes, the well-known American agriculturalist, was the guest of the Nairobi Rotary Club during mail week.

Mr. C. E. Mayer, a settler from Nam. Moru, Kap. Prov. on Tuesday found stabbed to death. A Native has been arrested.

Mr. B. E. Fraying is now Acting Commissioner of Mines in Tanganyika, and has arrived at Dar es Salaam from Mwanza to take up his appointment.

Mr. Robertson F. Gibb, Chairman of the Union-Castle Mail Steamship Company, Ltd., left England last week on a visit to South Africa, accompanied by Mrs. Gibb and Mr. Graham Gibb.

Lady Eleanor Cole, Chairman of the East African Group of the Overseas League, leaves London by air on January 11 to visit her estates in Kenya and will be abroad for about four months.

We regret to learn of the death in Zomba during mail week of Mrs. C. A. Barton, wife of the well-known Nyasaland tobacco planter. Mrs. Barton has lived in the Protectorate for the past fourteen years.

Mr. Peter V. F. Cazalet, brother of Captain V. A. Cazalet, M.P., who recently visited East Africa, was married in Shipbourne last week to Miss Leonora Woodhouse, daughter of the famous humorous writer.

We regret to learn of the recent death in this country of Mr. M. P. Tennant, formerly of the Uganda Public Works Department. He had served in Jamaica for nineteen years before being up for appointment in Uganda in 1924.

Captain Humphreys and Mr. Harry Tunger have been successful in climbing the Umberto Peak of the Ruwenzori range. The only previous ascent of this peak, which is 15,200 ft. high, was made in 1906 by the expedition led by the Duke of Abruzzi.

Mr. Oliver Hatch, senior partner of Messrs. J. P. Hatch & Co., with which firm Mr. F. R. Evans was connected for so many years, has left London for Egypt, whence he will fly to the Sudan to spend a week in Khartoum. He will then fly to Kenya, and, after a short stay, continue his journey to Southern Rhodesia and South Africa.

Outward passengers by this week's air mail for East Africa include Mr. Peters, Paris to Juba; Mr. Sedgwick, to Kisumu; the Hon. Mrs. Cleaveland, Nairobi; and Mr. Maitte, Paris to Broken Hill. Inward passengers on Monday included Mrs. Coventry, from Nairobi; Mrs. Storie, from Mombasa; and Miss Warner, from Kampala.

His many friends will learn with deep regret of the sudden death in Nairobi of Mr. E. B. ("Toby") Talbot, Hon. Secretary of the Nairobi Golf Club, a keen sportsman in every sense of the word, and one of the most popular residents in the Colony. He was one of the best amateur golfers in Kenya, an enthusiastic fisherman, a good shot, a genial host, and a true friend to many persons.

By a coincidence the Duke of Gloucester's departure from England for the Siam, and the departure from Belgium of Prince Leopold and Princess Astrid for the Belgian Congo will both occur on December 30. The Duke's holiday will be devoted to a big game safari, while the Belgian prince and princess will study agricultural development and policy. It is not improbable that they may return to Belgium in April by Imperial Airways.

Congratulations to Mr. J. J. Hughes, the well-known Nakuru business man, on his engagement to Miss E. D. Ullman, daughter of Mr. M. J. Ullman, manager in Eldoret for Messrs. Gailey and Roberts. Mr. Hughes spent several years in the Plateau Township before beginning business on his own account as a motor agent in Nakuru, and by energy and resource has built up a successful agency for cars and agricultural equipment. His wife is one of the few lady architects, having secured her degree about a year ago.



MR. CLAUD WATSON PASSES AWAY

Mr. Claude A. Watson, who died last week at the age of 51, was one of the pioneer coffee planters in Kenya. Born in Edinburgh and educated at Edinburgh, he engaged for many years as a civil engineer before visiting East Africa in 1905, when he stayed in Nairobi with his niece, Mrs. E. Sanderson, wife of the Town Clerk (now Headmaster of Bishop's School), where he formed a partnership with Richard Guy Dushington. Together they bought land seven miles from the Kenya capital and developed it into one of the most prosperous *shambas* in the Colony. They sold all their land, but Mr. Watson retained his dwelling house, and a few acres of garden and lived here, enjoying a life in which he was always perfectly happy, until failing health made him return home last April. Everyone who knew him—and that means practically all Kenya—will cherish the happiest memories of "Cuckie Clattie." Whose simple and kindly nature endeared him to all. Though he took no part in public affairs, he was one of the best known and most popular of East Africans. He was unmarried but his niece, Miss Margaret Watson, lived with him for the last two years of his life, and nursed him in his last illness. Mr. J. A. Watson is a nephew.

REGISTERING ALL THE TRIBES OF AFRICA.

"East Africa's" Readers invited to Co-operate.

MR. J. H. DRIBBERG, Chairman of the African Group of the Royal Anthropological Institute, laid before a meeting last week the outlines of a colossal task—that of cataloguing all the known tribes of Africa, not only by the names by which they are generally known, but also by the "tribe names" of their tribes, since such names are and should be often used by travellers. In addition, it is proposed to create as precisely as possible all the locations and boundaries, and to give a summary of their culture.

The ultimate object is to make a permanent record of all the "information" for the use of anthropologists, the immediate necessity is to enlist the sympathy and co-operation of other societies and individuals, and especially the active assistance of specialists in various parts of Africa. The proposal evoked considerable discussion, in which Dr. F. H. Olden, President of the International Institute of African Languages and Culture, Mr. Hart (representing the Royal Empire Society), and Mr. Alleyne Leechman took part.

Obviously the first thing to do was to define the term "tribe," and Mr. Dring submitted the official definition of the Royal Anthropological Institute, namely, "A tribe is the largest body of people speaking one language, and themselves regard as one language, speaking one dialect among themselves, as well as a body of people who regard themselves as one tribe in regard to their common life." Dr. Olden, who had been visiting some of the United States, mentioned that precisely similar results had been obtained on the aboriginal Red Indian tribes, and Mr. Stuart, an ex-official of the Native Affairs Department of Natal, discussed the three to four hundred "tribes" which exist in that province and have most interesting information on the intricacies of Native custom, and the way in which it arose by "inward growth working in accordance with Native genius." Mr. Leechman commented on the vast scope of the inquiry, pointing out that even in the small area of the East Usambara Mountains there were such separate tribes as the Shambaba and the Bondi. These and in mountain districts generally every valley had its distinct tribe, while the mountain tops were occupied by still others.

East Africa has already received considerable space in the columns of the former magazine, East African tribes, which is an essential part of the larger scheme, and invites any of its readers who can claim special knowledge of any African tribe to communicate with Mr. J. H. Dribberg at the R.A.I., 52 Upper Bedford Place, London, W.C.1.

EAST AFRICA IN THE FUTURE

The Congo Basin Traffic

SIR PHILIP CUNEIFE LISTER told Mr. Hammersley that the only Colonies in which Imperial Preference is not already in force were those in East and West Africa, which were debarred therefrom by international treaties. If it were considered by the British Government to be in the interests of British trade that any such conventions should be denounced, the Colonial Office would readily accept such a decision. The question was now engaging the attention of the members of the Board of Trade and himself.

Mr. Hammersley mentioned that of the 14,000,000 yards of cotton goods imported into Kenya during the first nine months of 1932, 10,000,000 yards from Japan, asked whether the Government would consider measures for stopping such dumping. The Secretary of State replied that the matter was receiving careful consideration, and continued: "Herbert the gentlemen for whom the hon. member speaks have advised the Government of the fact that they considered it would be in British interests to meet the case of those treaties. If it is decided that any treaty should be denounced, I should not be prepared to concur in such a decision, and I think I can guarantee that in such a case any Colony would willingly grant preferences."

Asked by Colonel Wedgwood whether any duty which might be imposed on Japanese cotton goods going to East Africa for Native use could be taken into account by reducing the taxation falling upon the Natives, the Secretary of State said that under the Anglo-Japanese Treaty, apart from the matter under the Convention, there was no power to impose such a duty.

Mr. Hammersley asked if the Government would consider any administrative action rather than preferences, such as anti-dumping procedure or exchange regulations, in action in regard to currency valuation. Sir Philip replied that he had considered and reconsidered practically every aspect of that problem, but that there was a whole

series of international conventions affecting the question, and, secondly, the Anglo-Japanese Treaty could only be denounced at twelve months' notice.

Sir Philip Cunliffe said that the foundations for the viaduct of the Zambesi Bridge, 1,747 ft. long on the south bank of the Zambesi, were finished, and the erection of the steel superstructure was in hand. On the north bank all the piers for the approach spans were finished and the spans erected. Six of the spans and main piers were completed by the end of September, and a further nine were in progress. There is now being carried through to the bridge site over the new South Approach Railway, and it is anticipated that the whole scheme will be completed by April 17, 1933.

BOON FOR COLONIAL CIVIL SERVICE

THE Trustees of the Carnegie Corporation have announced on the part of the Trustees of the Carnegie Corporation of New York:

The fund administered by the Corporation has for its object "the advancement and diffusion of knowledge and understanding among the people of Canada and the British Colonies." In pursuance of this aim the Trustees have allocated a sum of \$60,000 to be held over a period of five years in order to enable selected officers of the Colonial Service to take a sabbatical year's absence from their ordinary official duties. It is stipulated that the year must be spent in studies connected with their work. But subject to this general condition the Trustees propose that a wide range of choice should be allowed to officers who may seek assistance from the Fund. It is equally permissible to spend the sabbatical year in residence at a British or foreign university or scientific institution for the purpose of special study or research, or in travel for the purpose of observing the methods of administration and development pursued in other dependencies, either British or foreign. The Secretary of State for the Colonies, in conveying to the Trustees of the Carnegie Corporation his appreciation of their munificent proposal, has expressed the confident expectation that the scheme will greatly benefit the officers who are selected to enjoy the privileges now placed at their disposal. There is no doubt that it will be warmly welcomed by the Colonial Service as a whole.

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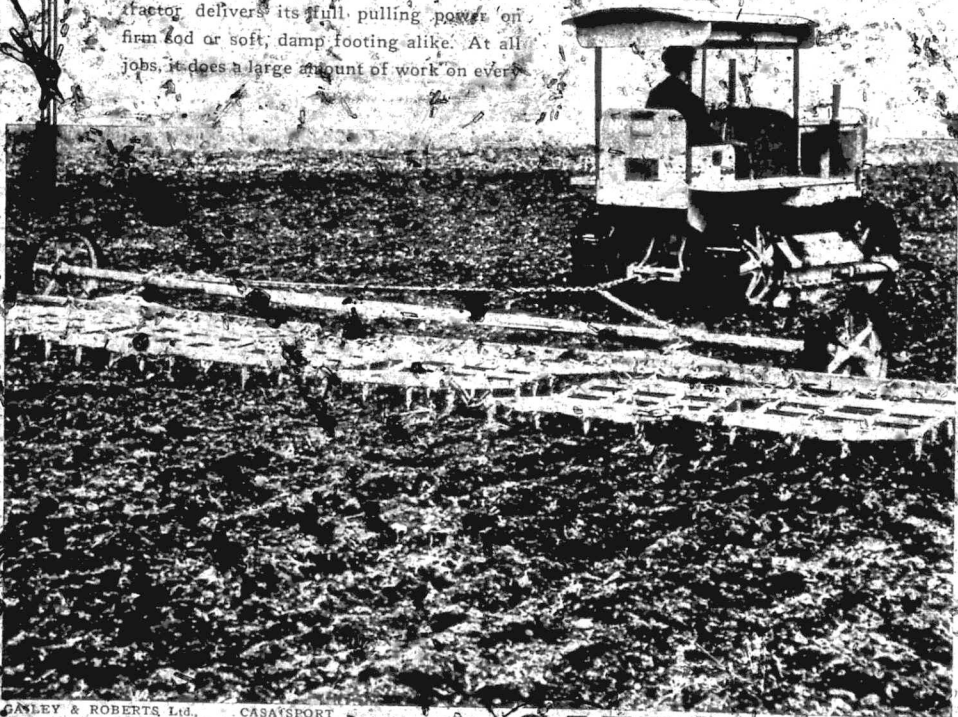
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"EAST AFRICA'S" INFORMATION BUREAU.

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

The Africa Hotel, Mwanza, has been closed. The Farmers' Market of Nakuru, has opened a branch at Kakamega.

A sperm whale 61 ft. long and 30 ft. in girth was washed up on Pemba Island during midweek.

The Nyasaland Government has decided to make no charge for the registration of tourists' motor cars.

The Kenya Government has ruled that officials must not have any interests in the new goldfields in Kakamega.

Eight stowaways were recently discovered on the s.s. "Karanja" after its arrival in Dar es Salaam from Beira.

Two eclipses of the sun will be visible in East Africa next year, one on February 4 and the other on August 24.

The steamer service on Lake Nyasa is to be taken over by Nyasaland Railways, Ltd., probably before the end of 1933.

The names of all men killed in East Africa during the War are contained in a book now deposited in All Saints' Cathedral, Nairobi.

Congratulations to "Central Africa," the monthly magazine of the Universities Mission to Central Africa, on completing its twentieth year.

Customs receipts for the Port of Beira during October amounted to £22,877, compared with £3,676 for the corresponding period of 1931.

East African products were included among the exhibits at an Empire Exhibition held in Grosvenor House, Park Lane, last week under the auspices of the British Commonwealth League.

European business houses now established in Kakamega include a general store, two garages, a hotel and a butchery. Two doctors and a chartered accountant are also established in the new goldfield.

Some weeks ago the Mageraha Country Club was fully booked for Christmas, and many late applicants for accommodation have, we learn, been appointed. This Bahari holiday resort is rapidly growing in popularity.

The Tanganyika Government estimates that during 1933 the hut and poll tax should yield £722,047 if every tax-payer paid the money due from him. It is anticipated, however, that only 71% of this amount will be received.

The 1933 accounts of the Kenya and African Trust show a loss of £36, bringing the total deficit to £24,422. The board, from which Sir Hubert Gough and Mr. D. F. South Smith have retired, is considering the advisability of re-constituting the company.

The annual directors' of East African Plantations, Ltd., will be holding the issue of "East Africa" is being printed. A net loss of £13,200 is reported to June 30, bringing the debit balance to £61,326. The report states that further working capital is necessary to avoid liquidation.

Barclays Bank (D.C. & O.) report a net profit for the year ended September 30 of £372,103 (against £402,354), before making a provision of £50,000 (against £100,000) for income tax. Dividends on the A and B shares remain unchanged at 3%.

The Victoria Falls and Transvaal Power Company has declared a dividend of 3% for the half year ending December 31, 1932, on the Preference shares, and a further dividend of 3% in respect of the participating rights. An interim dividend of 3% has been declared on the Ordinary shares.

Net profits of the British American Tobacco Company, which has an extensive business organisation in East Africa, for the year ended September 30 totalled £1,438,253, against £5,300,448 for the previous year. A final dividend of 8% per £1 Ordinary share, free of tax, is to be paid, and £1,000,000 carried forward.

For the purpose of providing funds towards the maintenance of the local College Hospital, the Frans-Nzibi District Council has imposed a rate of 5s. on every European male over twenty-one years of age resident in the district. This rate is in respect of the latter half of 1932. The full proposed rate for 1933 being 10s.

The Government of Tanganyika is investigating the possibility of purchasing certain land owned by Europeans in the Arusha district, to provide an outlet for the emigration of the Arusha Indian area on Mount Meru, where the population exceeds 700 to the square mile. It is not the set policy of the Government to purchase land owned by Europeans although it is highly contested Native areas whenever the opportunity occurs, but Government is prepared to offer other suitable land in exchange for land urgently required for Native uses.

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NATIVE AFFAIRS IN TANGANYIKA.

Reports from Provincial Commissioners.

Annual Report of the Provincial Commissioners of Tanganyika Territory on Native Administration (Government Printer, Dar es Salaam, 1932, p. 250) makes it clear that in the opinion of those officers the system of Indirect Control is justifying itself. Of course, there are faults and failures here and there, but on the whole the chiefs are rising to the opportunities in some cases with tremendous energy. In the majority of cases, with satisfactory results. As the District Officer of Mbulu writes:— "What impresses an outsider, coming to the district for the first time, is the soundness of the foundations on which is based the system of rule by the Native Authorities in this district. It is not a precarious structure, needing adjustment on every angle or an exotic plant introduced and issued by alien hands, but a living growth arising directly out of the natural development of the people."

Circumstances vary enormously between the Eastern Province, where Mr. E. W. Bretz, that wise and able officer, is Commissioner, and where tribalism (thanks to the old German system) is still a living block in the way of indirect control, to the Province of the Mwanza Province, where chiefs are minutely defined and competition for chieftainship is keen. Or contrast this report on the headman of Tanga:—

"The headman, Abderhaman, Ali of Tanga has done the work of three ordinary individuals throughout the year. I can trace no former records of this man's industry and devotion to duty. His court is always full of people, he looks after his affairs, his hours are longer than those of an ordinary man, with the possible exception of the Q'adi of Tanga, yet he appears to be content to wrestle with the magnitude of which is not generally understood."

With this of Simbara, Chief of Puge, in the Nzega District of the Mwanza Province:—

More Spited to the Bad Old Days.

"He is intimidated, not only in years, but in ideas. He is not interested in Court records or books of any sort. He is not interested rather in the collection of his own dues, more than in the Court proceedings. When he is asked that one Native girl clerk wished to serve his chiefdom, Simbara naively replied: "Before the one man came to this country, we managed well without the help of clerks." He is a fine old character of about the eleventh years of age. He would undoubtedly have proved an excellent chief in the bad old days."

Where financial delinquencies have occurred, it is difficult to withhold sympathy from the unfortunate chiefs, faced with British notions of administrative standards of honesty.

Chief Mwanishinga of Safwa has been deeding cases out of Court and converting to his own use the fines which he collects. He was sentenced to three months in gaol, with a £100 labour fine, and to be paid a sum of £100 to the Government. He was then deposed. In cases of this kind, though disquieting, must be expected to occur from time to time, especially in those early years when old men like the delinquents, who have engineered their own Courts and imposed fines long before the present, to them, complicated system of Native Courts was introduced, have not yet obtained a full understanding of the system whereby fines are credited to Native Treasury funds, whence salaries in commutation of tribute are paid.

The "economic blizzard" has not spared Tanganyika Territory or its Natives. For example, some of the chiefs have been obliged to be copied with advantage to others. In the largest sacrifice was willingly offered by Chief Mfare of Msubi, whose salary had to be reduced from £600 per annum to £300.

BREAKDOWN OF COPPER CONFERENCE.

With reference to the breakdown of the Copper Conference which recently met in New York, the Rhokanga Corporation and the Roan Antelope Copper Mines have issued a statement saying:—

"Published accounts of the conference have failed to make clear that the imposition of the American copper tariff in June 1932, was a thoroughly abnormal condition that has subjected the national production to a severe strain. During the past few months American mines have exported large quantities of copper to Europe in competition with the producers who are barred from the American market. Furthermore, companies owning mines both within and without the United States have demanded the right to transfer to their foreign mines part of the operating quota allotted to their United States mines. Such practices preclude the possibility of effective international co-operation."

Roan Antelope was among the producers who adhered faithfully to the long-accepted plan after that understanding had been reached by the Roan Antelope. It recognises the serious effects that a renewal of unregulated competition will have on the entire copper industry, and it is avoiding and anxious to join wholeheartedly in any logically conceived plan for effective international co-operation. It does not wish to become a party to any basically unfair and unsound arrangement."

EAST AFRICAN STEAMSHIP MOVEMENTS.

BANSHI-BORA.

- Maldia "arr. London homewards, Dec. 16.
- Madura "left Tanga homewards, Dec. 13.
- Mantola "sails Marseilles outwards, Dec. 24.
- Martiana "arr. Mombasa outwards, Dec. 15.
- Kenya "arr. Bombay, Dec. 17.
- Karani "arr. Bombay, Dec. 17.
- Taliwa "left Zanzibar homewards, Dec. 10.
- Alfarea "left Bombay for E. Africa, Dec. 14.

CLAN-ELLERMAN SERVICES.

- Comedian "arr. Dar es Salaam, Dec. 25.
- City of Salford "left Kirkcaldy outwards, Dec. 10.

HOLLAND-AFRICA.

- Nieuwkerk "arr. Cape Town, Dec. 17.
- Heemskerk "leaves Hamburg for E. Africa, Dec. 24.
- Nieuwkerk "left Amsterdam for E. Africa, Dec. 23.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

- Bayle Bideau "arr. Kigoma, Dec. 12.
- Compiegne "left Djibouti homewards, Dec. 13.
- Lea. LaPorte "left Diego Suarez outwards, Dec. 14.
- General Boyton "arr. Pt. Salisbury, Dec. 12.

UNITED STATES.

- Dunham Castle "left Gibraltar homewards, Dec. 17.
- Llandow Castle "arr. Cape Town homewards, Dec. 18.
- Llandow Castle "arr. London from Pt. Dec. 15.
- Llangibby Castle "left Port Sudan outwards, Dec. 15.
- Llanstephan Castle "left Beira for E. Africa, Dec. 16.

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 - Mr. J. N. Packer
 - Mr. R. W. Stuckey
 - Mr. S. Sears
 - Mr. R. Tompkins
 - Mr. J. Towers
 - Master A. B. Tyson
 - Mr. L. J. Wood
 - Mr. Walker
- Tanna*
 - Mr. & Mrs. C. D. Evans
 - Mrs. J. J. Ineson
 - Mrs. J. J. Ineson
 - Mr. H. E. Ireland
 - Mrs. Kilpatrick
 - Mr. & Mrs. J. W. Knighly
 - Miss Knighly
 - Mr. R. W. Langton
 - Mr. E. T. Sandall
 - Mrs. McHarron
 - Mr. & Mrs. R. B. Sanders
 - Dr. & Mrs. W. Sanders
 - Miss A. Maslam
 - Mr. & Mrs. H. Maxwell
 - Mr. & Mrs. R. M. McKing
 - Mrs. E. J. McKing
 - Mr. W. S. Nelson
 - Mrs. S. B. Packer
 - Mr. Packer
- Dar es Salaam*
 - Mr. A. K. Butler
 - Mr. & Mrs. H. Couper
 - Mr. & Mrs. P. Clark
 - Mr. J. P. Hamilton
 - Mr. C. Macfarlane
 - Mrs. G. M. Newton
 - Dr. C. H. Phelp
 - Mrs. J. H. Phelp
 - Mr. H. W. DeWolf
 - Mr. & Mrs. J. Savers
 - Dr. & Mrs. C. R. C. Wilson
- Beira*
 - Mr. Wagner
 - Miss White
 - Mr. Thornton Wilson
- Other Passengers*
 - Mr. & Mrs. B. Hutchinson
 - Mr. J. Kidd
 - Mrs. M. E. E. E. E.
 - Mr. A. G. Lawrence
 - Mr. A. V. Lydamore
 - Mrs. A. D. Macfarlane
 - Mrs. B. M. Phillips
 - Mrs. C. Y. Stevenson
 - Miss J. du B. F. White
 - Mr. & Mrs. G. W. Williams

PASSENGERS FROM EAST AFRICA.

THE s.s. "Llandoverly Castle," which reached England last week, brought the following passengers from East African ports via South Africa:

- Zanzibar*
 - Mrs. E. E. Campbell
 - Miss G. J. Whiffen
 - Mrs. C. Zilian
- Dar es Salaam*
 - Mr. & Mrs. B. Hutchinson
 - Mr. J. Kidd
 - Mrs. M. E. E. E. E.
 - Mr. A. G. Lawrence
 - Mr. A. V. Lydamore
 - Mrs. A. D. Macfarlane
 - Mrs. B. M. Phillips
 - Mrs. C. Y. Stevenson
 - Miss J. du B. F. White
 - Mr. & Mrs. G. W. Williams

THE s.s. "Ussuluana," which arrived on December 11, brought the following homeward passengers from:

- Zanzibar*
 - Mrs. E. E. Campbell
 - Miss G. J. Whiffen
 - Mrs. C. Zilian
- Beira*
 - Mr. & Mrs. B. Hutchinson
 - Mr. J. Kidd
 - Mrs. M. E. E. E. E.
 - Mr. A. G. Lawrence
 - Mr. A. V. Lydamore
 - Mrs. A. D. Macfarlane
 - Mrs. B. M. Phillips
 - Mrs. C. Y. Stevenson
 - Miss J. du B. F. White
 - Mr. & Mrs. G. W. Williams

CROP REPORT FROM KENYA.

The latest crop report from Kenya gives the following figures: It is estimated that 266,215 tons of wheat surplus is expected to be raised in the neighbourhood of 1,000 tons. New estimate at 1,404,574 bags, or an average yield of 8.43 bags per acre. Latest news indicates a yield of 12,000 tons, with an average yield of 3.11 bags per acre.

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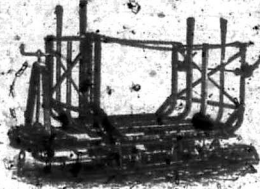
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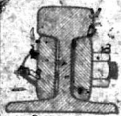
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PRINCIPAL CONTENTS

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MATTERS OF MOMENT

Sir Bernard Bourdillon, like his predecessor in the Governorship of Uganda, Sir William Gowers, evidently believes in plain speaking, and we would be the last to criticise that virtue in a Colonial Governor. If there had been more of it in the past many difficulties might have been avoided. Sir Bernard has his faults, and if we may judge from the interview he accorded *The Mombasa Times* on his arrival in East Africa, His Excellency did not spare his words in animadverting on the financial difficulties of the Kenya settlers. Although he sympathised deeply with the farmers over the hardships through which they had been passing, Sir Bernard's remarks have shown, we felt, as was the case in Ceylon, that they themselves were largely to blame. In Ceylon the conditions had been the same; good fellows with plenty of capital who had made their money and spent it without putting a cent into a reserve against bad times, had found themselves on very low water indeed for the reason mentioned above, together with that of putting all their eggs into one basket, namely, single crops. We believe that a closer study of the history of British agricultural activities in both Kenya and Ceylon would have modified this opinion.

novice in the new conditions, and he acquires, again by trial and error, a fair knowledge of the costs of production; third, the advent of large companies with considerable financial backing, which buy up the small men, and through the accumulated knowledge of crops, pests, costs of planting, harvesting, and marketing available, due to the work, worries and experience of their predecessors, available to run their huge estates on as strictly mathematical principles as agriculture can ever be conducted. In Ceylon, which is in this third phase, costs are worked out to three decimal places of a cent, consultation between departments is perfect, and the directors know exactly when, where, and how to incur expenditure, to meet them. But that knowledge is based entirely on the experience most painfully gained by their predecessors of the first two phases.

Logically, the first thing which a new Colony should establish would be a fully staffed, competent and enterprising Department of Agriculture, complete with specialists in the various branches, actually or likely to be grown, so that the pioneers might have advice to save them from the inevitable disasters incidental to the trial and error method. But this never happens. Kenya is a case in point. It is in the second phase; the Department of Agriculture has followed on proceeded, agricultural development, and the settlers have had to combat the attacks of pests which might have been prevented had the Department been adequately staffed in the early days. The stable door is being painfully shut after the horse has been stolen. Sir Bernard Bourdillon may blame the farmers who have never put a cent to reserve but all their eggs in one basket, but when the day of the big companies comes, as it will in at least some of the main articles of production when

Three stages can be noted in the evolution of Colonial agriculture, first, the arrival of the pioneers, testing out new crops by sheer trial and error, until they ascertain the plants which will grow in the new country; second, the establishment of small holdings capable of being run by one man or by a small syndicate or company, during which phase the settler is up against the attacks of insects and fungus pests and all the troubles which affect the

THREE STAGES OF COLONIAL AGRICULTURE.

JOINT EAST AFRICAN BOARD CONFERENCE WITH COLONIAL OFFICE

IMPORTANT MATTERS OF POLICY DISCUSSED

How Income Tax should Operate.

At the recent conference between representatives of the Colonial Office and of the Joint East African Board, the latter urged the appointment of an inter-departmental committee of the Colonial Office, Foreign Office and Board of Trade to study the question of the Congo Basin. Treaties from both legal and commercial points of view, and the Secretary of State explained that the whole question was leaving the consideration of the Government and its legal advisers.

Economy and Taxation in East Africa.

The Board presented a memorandum on this subject ready.

The Board submits for consideration of the Secretary of State the following observations and opinions on the questions of economy and taxation in East Africa in view of the serious economic conditions prevailing, to which special attention has been called by the East African Association. The Report of Sir Sydney Armitage-Smith has come to hand too late for consideration in this memorandum.

(1) The Board greatly appreciates the reports of the finances of certain East African Colonies, the Board hopes that the financial position will receive more regular and definite publicity from London in future and that more supervision be exercised in future and that more usually when conditions are very bad. More detailed reports would draw special attention to paragraphs of Lord Mordaunt's Report, dealing with the important of having a Treasurer or some other officer in the capacity of Financial Secretary or Financial Adviser to the Government.

(2) The Board recommends that a general readjustment of taxation should be undertaken in conjunction with the introduction of income tax which the Board understands has now been decided upon. It seems to the Board that the time is ripe for reviewing, and if necessary, making drastic alterations in the whole system of taxation in these territories. The object should be to adjust taxation in such a way as to encourage economic production by all races and communities, and the Board believes that among the most effective steps in that direction would be a reduction in the general cost of living, as affected by the burdens directly and indirectly laid upon necessaries, such as essential foodstuffs, petrol, oil and paraffin. The Board feels that such review should extend to the railway rates and special customs duties which may have been imposed for specific reasons in the past, and the incidence of which may be keeping up the high cost of living and affecting the costs of production of economic crops.

(3) The Board hopes that the provision will be made in the income tax laws for profits to be set against losses in previous years, as this is essential in tropical countries where crops are subject to so many catastrophes. For the same reason liberal allowance should be made for depreciation of buildings and machinery. The Board also hopes that farm houses and farm buildings will be exempt from assessment for income tax, and supports paragraph 116 in the Mordaunt Report dealing with this subject. The simplest possible form of accounts should be required, and all suggestions for the fairer and easier incidences of the tax should be welcomed, and adopted wherever possible.

Government Expenditure must be Reduced.

(4) The Board knows that substantial economies have been and are being made of which it has no particulars, but even on the latest figures available the Board feels very strongly that the whole scale of expenditure and establishments of the Governments of the three territories is higher than can possibly be borne in the present economic circumstances, and the Board therefore trusts that those Governments will be impressed by the Secretary of State to continue to explore every avenue of further economy. The Board also feels very strongly that the limits of aggregate taxable capacity of each of the territories has already been reached, if not exceeded, and that it would be therefore fruitless to look for additions to that tax revenues. It goes without saying that the Board can assure the Colonial Office of its fullest support in the economy campaign.

The Secretary of State said that every aspect of the question of economy was being considered and that economies to the extent of £500,000 a year had already been made in Kenya and that within a comparatively narrow field of possible economies, the debt charges remaining fixed. Conversion of the public debt was unfortunately not possible. He appreciated the method of approach in Sir Sydney Armitage-Smith's Report in that the whole structure of services had been analysed and he hoped that the Expenditure Advisory Committee in Kenya would deal with these questions on similar lines.

He agreed with the Board that the Colonial Treasurers should be regarded as the financial advisers to their Governments, and he had some months ago sent a circular despatch on the subject to all Colonial Governments.

He also agreed with clause 3 of the memorandum in regard to income tax. It was laid down in the Armitage-Smith Report that losses of a past year could be set against profits in subsequent years. He would consider the question of a liberal allowance for depreciation of buildings and machinery. A No. tax would be a boon for the farmer, but a farm house was often part of the property, and a reasonably moderate pretensions; a tax would, however, be imposed on amenities in the case of a house and grounds on a large estate unnecessary as the working of the farms.

Finally, he had laid down that, if and when it was possible to remove or reduce taxation in any Colony, he would wish to know which was the tax the removal or reduction of which would most help productive work.

National Game Parks.

A memorandum on this subject reads:

The creation of national parks was brought to the notice of the Colonial Office in a memorandum dated March, 1931. The Board realizes that the matter has been thoroughly discussed in the interim by the various East African Governments, but very much regrets that so long a period has been allowed to elapse without definite action being taken. It is respectfully urged that a favourable decision on this matter may be given without further delay. The Board has been co-operating with the Society for the Preservation of the Fauna of the Empire, who in 1930 sent to East Africa Major R. W. G. Hingston and Colonel A. H. Haywood to West Africa at a later date.

The Board's memorandum of 1931 dealt with the importance and advantages of the establishment of national parks for the preservation of wild life, but we might perhaps add that they would also operate for the preservation of scenic beauties and as fields for scientific research.

In the Board's opinion these parks should be established definitely by legislation, thus giving them a permanent status. The present reserves for game not only do not guarantee sufficient protection from destruction of the fauna, but are probably not altogether in the most suitable localities. Moreover, questions of title and boundaries may arise in regard to reserves, but once the boundaries of a national park are established no such point can be raised.

Apart from the check such parks would place upon the slaughter of animals, we would suggest that benefits may accrue to the Colonies in which the parks are situated from the attraction of tourist traffic. In this connexion it is worthy of note that the Kruger National Park in South Africa has increased its revenue from £3,000 in 1926 to £20,000 in 1931, and in 1932 it is anticipated that revenue may even reach £50,000. It is of course greater than the facilities of South Africa for visitors are.

In view of the present financial situation in East Africa it is not suggested that any appreciable national parks. In fact, it is realized that this is not possible, but it is considered that this is an appropriate time for declaring such areas as permanent sanctuaries, as delay will only add to the difficulty and result in still further destruction while leaving the development to take place as finances permit.

The Board would reiterate the hope that it may be possible to come to a definite decision in the near future, and should any obstacles exist the Board will be glad to assist in suggesting any methods by which those obstacles may be removed.

The Secretary of State referred to certain difficulties for all time, precluded the possibility of economic development, e.g. mineral discoveries, and involved the question of the removal of any existing Native population. He was, however, anxious to preserve the game, and the Colonial Office were kept informed of what was being done by the local Governments to this end.

Roads, Railways, and Lighterage.

Reference was made to the section of Sir Sydney Armitage-Smith's Report dealing with the Railways and to his conclusions that no further railway construction should be undertaken in Tanganyika, and that unobtrusive competition with the railways must be eliminated. The Board agreed with the conclusion in regard to unobtrusive competition, and also considered that such lines were unnecessary and the construction of such lines was not desirable. The Secretary of State said that he had considered trunk lines as distinct from branch lines essential in East Africa as a means of carrying commodities in bulk. Roads should be built as feeders to the railways, and there should be proper co-ordination between road and rail. To this end he intended to suppress the undue competition of motor transport on roads running parallel to the railways. The Board referred to the recommendation in Sir Sydney Armitage-Smith's Report that an inquiry should be made at the earliest opportunity into the agreements between the railway administration and the Tanganyika Landing and Shipping Company for the handling of cargo on the ports of Dar es Salaam and Tanga, and hoped that the Secretary of State would see his way to agree to this inquiry when the details of the Report were considered.

Sir Philip Cunliffe-Lister replied that he would bear this point in mind in taking action in regard to the Report. **Constitution of a Road Board for Uganda.**—The Board raised this matter at the request of the Uganda Chamber of Commerce, and submitted a memorandum pointing out that the Joint Parliamentary Committee had thought it desirable to have Road Boards in all four territories. The Secretary of State replied that his department on the Report on the Joint Select Committee did not rule out the possibility of a Road Board for Uganda, and he undertook to communicate with the Government of the subject.

Other Points in Brief.

Marketing of Native Produce, with Special Reference to the Marketing of Cotton in Tanganyika.—This matter was briefly discussed, and was referred for further consideration between the Colonial Office and representatives of the Board.

Destruction by Rats of Cotton Crops in Tanganyika.—The Board called attention to the destruction by rats of cotton crops in Tanganyika, which had been so serious in the Kimamba area that there would be no harvest next season. The Board had taken up the matter with the Empire Cotton Growers Corporation, and suggested that the Colonial Office should take such action as was possible to save the situation. The Secretary of State informed the Board that a study was being made both of the life history of the rat and of the best methods of dealing with it.

Reference was made to a recent correspondence between the Board and the Colonial Office in regard to a loan for a station for seal research in Tanganyika. Under the auspices of the Tanganyika Government and the East African Agricultural Research Station, the Board hoped that it would be possible for the Colonial Office to recommend the establishment of this station. The Secretary of State understood that the Colonial Development Advisory Committee was prepared to recommend a grant of assistance on the understanding that an equal contribution would be raised from the industry. He would be glad to receive any further suggestions from the Board on this subject.

Continued from succeeding column.

The greatest declaration of duty is not a technical point, but a development which was primarily in the interests of the natives. Nobody could tell when a goldfield was discovered how much it would be taken, but wherever and whenever the natives would be settled on the land or would be fully compensated, and the compensation would be at least as good as would be paid to any white miner if his land were taken.

Crown Land Grants in Kenya.

Mr. T. Griffiths, who asked how many grants of Crown land had been made in Kenya between January, 1952, and January, 1953, was told by Sir Philip Cunliffe-Lister that such details could be obtained only by exhaustive search. Apart from the Native Reserves, the total area of the grants of Crown land in the period in question was 3,800 acres, but those figures did not disclose the proportion of grants made to Europeans. The area of the Reserves secured to the Natives was approximately 11,000 acres. According to his records, no individual grants of Crown land had been made to members of African tribes for whom Reserves had been gazetted. Grants of the same kind had been made to Arabs, Somalis and others.

GOLD MINING LEASES IN KENYA.

Native Lands Trust Bill Amended.

We recently stated that the Kenya Legislative Council would be asked to amend the Native Lands Trust Ordinance in order to permit leases for mining purposes in consideration of cash compensation. Such an amendment was approved by the Legislature last week. Previously leases within a Native Reserve had been restricted to purposes of purely Native benefit.

Regarding the debate, the Nairobi correspondent of *The Times* telegraphed:—

Proposing the amendment, the Chief Native Commissioner said that the amending Bill was of a temporary nature and was without prejudice to the steps held to be advisable when the Land Commission reported. The necessity for the Bill arose from demands for mining leases, particularly at Kakamega. It would be to the country's discredit if a single Native were a penny the worse off for the discovery of gold in his own country. Compensation, therefore, would be paid for any and temporary loss of a rate not less than that which would be paid in similar circumstances to a European holder. The compensation would be paid into a local Native fund, not to individuals.

The Commissioner added that the Bill would not be popular with the Natives, for it involved a conception of the use of land foreign to Native ideas, and no amount of compensation would induce them to agree to the leasing of land voluntarily.

"I am afraid we shall have to hurt their feelings, wound their susceptibilities, and in some cases violate their most cherished and sacred traditions by moving Natives from a piece of land on which they had the right to live and setting them up on another piece, the holders of which could have the right to eject them. We have to face these difficulties."

"I can think of no other alternative," the Commissioner continued, "unless we allow to the undeveloped wealth that may provide prosperity to the country in which every single community can share. It is not with the greatest pleasure that I introduce something which will not be popular among the Natives, whose interests it is my duty to protect, but the Natives are going to be among the greatest gainers. They have opportunities of wealth and prosperity they have never known or imagined before, and, despite the inconvenience and the injury to their feelings and susceptibilities, it is certain that they will derive greater advantage from the proper conduct of this matter. In any case we are treating them the same as any of His Majesty's subjects. If gold is found in their land, that gold must be developed."

Other members, including the Provincial Commissioners of Nyanza, paid tributes to the high standards of character of the proposers at Kakamega. Canon G. R. Burrows, in behalf of Native interests, approved the Bill.

Parliament Discusses the Amendment.

Speaking of the above amendment in the House of Commons last week, Sir Philip Cunliffe-Lister said that the Native Lands Trust Ordinance dealt only with surface rights, whereas the amending Bill had been introduced as an interim measure to deal with immediate practical difficulties which might operate to retard the development of valuable minerals vested in the Crown. In addition to providing that compensation should be made for temporarily excluded land from a Native Reserve for mining leases, the amendment made it unnecessary for the Central Lands Trust Board to bring a proposed temporary exclusion to the notice of the Local Native Council or the Natives concerned, though each particular exclusion would have to be considered by the local board, on which the Natives must be represented. The Chief Native Commissioner had circulated among the Natives a memorandum explaining in clear and simple language the process of prospecting for minerals and mining leases, and how the interests of Natives would be safeguarded; that memorandum was simplicity itself, and he (Sir Philip) had never seen a better document. It was printed in the Natives' own language, and those who would read had been invited to communicate its substance to the older men.

Mr. Lunn, saying that the Native Lands Trust Ordinance was desired by the Natives as defined in the Charter, asked if the Secretary of State was going to allow it to be violated by this amendment.

Sir Philip Cunliffe-Lister replied that the Ordinance was made for the Natives and not the Natives; the Ordinance of valuable gold had been discovered in the Native Reserve, that gold was vested in the Crown, and it was in the interests of everyone, and not least of the Natives, that it should be worked. He would be guilty of

(Continued in previous column.)

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

WHERE SHOULD COFFEE BE SOLD?

Pros and Cons of London and Nairobi Auctions.
The Editor of "East Africa."

"EAST AFRICA'S" CHRISTMAS GIFTS

Appreciative Reader's Constructive Comments

To the Editor of "East Africa"

SIR,—While admiring your resource and ingenuity in selecting appropriate gifts for your African friends in last week's most amusing "Christmas Fare" supplement of *East Africa*, I must draw attention to what I consider a serious omission. "Yo-Yo." This little instrument so simple in principle but so fascinating in execution is a conqueror of loneliness, a stimulant to manual dexterity, an antidote to the mischief which lies in wait for idle hands, and the fount of origin of an immense amount of continuity competition. I can think of quite a number of East Africans to whom your gift might have landed this gift, but my lips are sealed. All are yours truly,
Yours faithfully,
Y. O. Y. O. FAN.

London, W. 1.

Y. O. Y. O. FAN.

CAN A SNAKE REALLY "CALL"?

Alleged Imitation of Call of Mouse.

To the Editor of "East Africa."

SIR,—With reference to the renewed discussion appearing in your columns on calling snakes, it is of interest to record that the Luo Natives of Kenya emphatically declare that there is a snake in the Luo reserve that imitates the call of a mouse or rat, and so entice its victim within range.

I was first told of this snake by a Luo man of Gem many years ago, and later was told of a calling snake in Ugenya. Since then I have heard about it from Luo men in various parts of the country, and all declare they have watched the snake calling in a faint mouse-like squeak and enticing the mouse or rat in range. I have not yet been able to secure a specimen for investigation. The name of the snake in Dito-luo is *ohiir*.

The call heard in various parts of Africa which are usually made by birds. The so-called crowing cobra is probably correct. The call note of the little owl may be heard in some parts of Africa as soon as it is getting dark. It resembles "to-arrh." Many Natives do not know what utters this cry, and many superstitions are attached to it.

Sir Claud Hollis states in his book "The Nandi" (p. 111): "The tree lizard, who is supposed to attract lightning, sings after the sun has set, *a-not, heh!* (I hope I shall be able to drive the cattle home, so that we can milk them) the course of it is the second call that is here referred to by the Nandi, and not a tree lizard at all. I have also heard Nandi attribute this call-note of the little spow owl to a snake, and to other animals."

By the way, the following statement appears in the Harmsworth's Fauna History (Vol. 3, p. 257) with reference to the cobra snake (*Naja naja*): "When irritated, it utters a shrill cry, which has been compared to the sound of a tinny fork."

Yours faithfully,

H. F. STONHAM,

Lieutenant-Governor

Director of the Stonham Museum

Ritile,

Kenya Colony

The Kenya coffee planters are haunted by the "woy of a snuff ring" in London. It is certain that no such ring exists, nor ever could exist while so many different interests are represented at our auctions. The Utopia suggested by Mr. J. G. Aronson in page 312 of your issue of December 8 could never be realised. There might not be one "ring" but a whole chain of them.

It stands to reason that the total number of firms buying coffee in Nairobi could never be very large, and the purchases for each individual market—South Africa, etc.—would usually be in the hands of two or three firms at most. Except on occasional periods of excitement it seldom happens that all our markets are opening freely at the same time, and the rule is that buyers for one or two countries would give the market to themselves, and an ill-fated market.

The actual number of men who represent the home trade buyers in the London auction room, and the number of firms of that trade is in the hands of a few large wholesale dealers. Under present conditions these people cannot afford to combine, and from the natural grade jealousy between them, they have to compete with the Continental and other export buyers, but if the latter are favoured by direct purchases in Nairobi, the competition at present is impossible, might be so profitable to the great detriment of the planters.

It is not good to look further back than the end of September. Since the spurt that is caused in prices here by a deluge of orders from abroad, and the relapse that follows when these orders have been filled, all requirements of foreign markets were normally filled by direct purchases in Nairobi, it would greatly reduce the number of buyers here, and it is obvious that the fewer the buyers the better for them and the worse for the sellers.

What has been the result of direct trading—through a direct form—in Indian coffee? Up to a few years ago a large number of Indian crops were sold forward in London every season at good prices. The buyers were exporters who counted on getting very high prices from small buyers on the Continent, and a certain proportion of their purchases were profits, which enabled them to take the risk of making some loss on the remainder.

For two or three years India gradually found that the home buyers did not supply their wants for the quantities that the exporting firms here had been so used to, and they blocked and ceased to buy crops from the East. A few planters who get good prices from the East firms for a part of their crops possibly benefit, but it has been a serious blow for the planters as a whole.

Aronson's argument that our home trade is less than 50% of the Kenya production really is in favour of making London the distributing centre. Last year the deliveries of African coffee for home consumption were about 407,000 bags and for export 6,000 bags. Even admitting that much of the exported coffee was quality suited to home consumption, it is evident that the exporters must have provided a good deal of competition in the seasons to the benefit of prices.

Yours faithfully,

LONDON & COFFEE TRADER

The author of this letter is one of the best known men in the London coffee trade.

Some Statements Worth Noting

EAST AFRICA

WHO'S WHO

133. Captain Keith Caldwell

The early post-war stamps of Uganda have had in the past a rather small market.

The first time for Kenya was in the *Subject Affairs Report of Kenya for 1933*.

There has been much misinformed and not particularly helpful criticism against Kenya. Sir Albert Cook has written:

It was not until the 1920s that the Kaimanaro consignment of potatoes failed and this was the record price for a perishable crop. *Department of Agriculture Report of 1929*.

Although it is not a bush, I have been called upon to estimate a crop of a hundred teeth in a year. *The Kenyan Review*, former East African missionary, *January 1933*.

The cost of a year's detention of prisoners in Tanganyika Territory works out at cents 18.75 in 1932 against cents 23.10 in the previous year. *Prisoners' Report for 1932* *January 1933*.

Two-way wireless communication with England has been established by the use of its own wireless plant, between Iloilo and Kaupila, over 5,000 miles from home. *Captain C. F. Ward*, in *The Highlander*.

It continues to use the cumbersome Maria Theresa dollar still minted in Vienna, and always dated 1880. Explorers find it one of the chief burdens of any expedition. *Mr. C. S. Collier*, head of the State Bank of Ethiopia, lecturing in London.

The cost in the Northern Rhodesia Government of an aerial survey over 63,000 square miles was £20,000. The photography was completed in three months and the maps in fifteen months. *Major H. Hemming*, addressing the Institute of Mining and Metallurgy.

The Wasukuma have a powerful tribal organisation under indirect rule and are among the most enlightened and progressive of the Native races in East Africa. Besides being stock-owners, they are the foremost Native cultivators in the territory. *Secretary Department Report of Tanganyika Territory for 1931*.

Exposure to the curse of Africa. Four thousand years ago Egyptian documents tell us all about the occurrence of a disease among Sudanese slaves, and it is likely probable that tropical Africa is the real home of the disease whence it has been transported all over the world. *Professor H. H. Hoffmann*, *N. D.*, writing in *Africa*.

Elephants which live in the Ituri Forest carry ivory of a dark colour and of the hard variety; the body is smaller than that of the Kenya elephant and the size of feet plays no part in enabling one to estimate the weight of ivory as in Kenya. Possibly the lack of sunlight in the forest has a dwarfing effect on the ivory. *Hubert*, in *The Field*.

Every possible scheme of economy has been explored and one honestly states that the Estimates for 1933-4 are a slow downward slide; in fact, they are dangerous, low and slow. Little margin for recovery. *Colonel G. A. P. Murray*, General Manager, of the Tanganyika Railways and Harbours, in his *Memorandum on the Draft Railway Estimates for 1933*.



Copyright "East Africa."

Captain Keith Caldwell, whose father commanded the 3rd Battalion of the Gordon Highlanders and was Master of Corpus Christi College, Cambridge, was educated at Christ's and Jesus Halls, and commissioned in 1900 to the Royal Field Artillery, with which he went to France on the outbreak of War. Early in 1915 he was seconded to the 1st, mentioned in dispatches and awarded two decorations. Thereafter employed on the Home Staff, he was seconded at the close of the War to the Kenya Government as an Assistant District Commissioner, and became private secretary to Sir Edward Northey, the Governor, remaining on his staff until 1922, when he returned to the Army to join the Kenya Game Department.

Two years later he was sent to the Uganda Government to organise a Game Department, in which he became the first warden. After taking charge of the 1925 safari of T. R. S. and the Duke and Duchess of York, he returned to Kenya as Senior Assistant Game Warden, but in 1926 had to be recalled out and in the following year he was seconded and accompanied the first party to mould from East Africa to Europe via French Equatorial Africa, the Sahara and Morocco. Maintaining undiminished his interest in game affairs, he is a member of the Executive Council of the Society for the Protection of the Fauna of the Empire, and was one of the British Delegates in 1929 to the Paris Congress International pour la Protection de la Nature.

PERSONALIA

Dr. J. S. B. Leakey is expected home almost immediately.

We regret to learn of the death in East Africa of Mr. T. N. Dalziel.

Mr. C. Redfern, the USA settler, is shortly expected in this country.

Mr. R. S. Campbell has been appointed a Visiting Justice to Mombasa Prison.

Mr. M. B. Sandford is Acting Provincial Commissioner in Toro, Uganda.

Captain M. J. Stewart is now Tanganyika Agent for the Ministry of Pensions.

Major G. E. Dymott has been elected a director of the Kenya Farmers' Association.

Mr. W. T. Storm has been appointed a member of the Livingstone Municipal Council.

Captain John Smith, Director of Animal Health in Northern Rhodesia, is shortly retiring.

Mr. E. W. Miller, of the Tanganyika Provincial Administration, is now stationed in Liwale.

Mr. J. Homes is in charge of the new hydro-electric power station at Maragua, Kenya.

Mr. A. Chapman, general manager of Rhodesia Railways, is on his way back to South Africa.

Prince Hubert of Prussia and his cousin are now on a big game safari in the Serengeti Plains.

Mr. R. M. Edwards is now in charge of the Kampala branch of the Vacuum-Oil Company.

The Timau Tennis Club has been formed in North Kenya, with Mr. N. Skelton as first President.

Dr. W. A. Comington recently lectured in Clapham on "A Naturalist in Central Africa."

The Rt. Rev. G. A. Chambers, Bishop of Central Tanganyika, is on a short visit to South Africa.

Dr. A. M. Blackwood, of the Tanganyika Medical Service, has been transferred to Dodoma.

Mr. J. H. Spendif has taken over the Farm Produce Company in Livingstone, Northern Rhodesia.

Mr. K. G. Bradley, of the Northern Rhodesia Administration, has been transferred to Mazabuka.

Mr. E. H. Jalland is Acting Provincial Commissioner of the Batoka Province in Northern Rhodesia.

Mrs. Eva Dickson has left Nairobi by car to motor through the Sahara Desert to her home in Sweden.

Colonel W. T. Shortrose, D.S.O., left London last week for Sierra Leone to take up a commercial appointment.

Mr. G. A. Woolford has taken over the management of the Arusha branch of Barclay Bank (D.C. & O.).

Dr. R. A. Newsom, of the Northern Rhodesian Medical Service, has been transferred from Mazabuka to Kasama.

Mr. M. F. Hill has been appointed editor of the "East African Stud-Book" in succession to the late Mr. J. H. D. Beades.

Major A. W. Lewis has taken up his appointment as Crown Counsel in Kenya. Since the War he has served in the Gambia.

Mr. A. T. E. Thomson, agent in Nkaha, Northern Rhodesia, of the African Lakes Corporation, has arrived home on leave.

The marriage arranged between the Earl of Bandon and Miss Betty Playfair will take place in Nairobi on February 28.

Mr. G. Cruise Williams and Miss Dorothea Gambon Head were recently married in the Roman Catholic Church in Lindi.

Canon B. H. Winterbottom, vicar of St. Saviour's, Luton, has been appointed commissary to the Bishop of Zanzibar.

Major Arthur Sutcliffe, D.S.O., M.C., and Miss Ethel Ellis, of Thika, were married in the latter township during last week.

Major Court Treatt's film "Stampede" is to be shown at the Imperial Institute Cinema, South Kensington, during the second week in January.

The Rev. W. B. Gill, late of the C.M.S., Uganda, recently spoke to a packed audience in Milford-on-Sea on "Uganda's Story in Picture and Pageant."

Mr. Eric Rice, Assistant Secretary of the Overseas League, will leave London about the middle of January for a tour of the Sudan and the Near East.

Lord Lloyd, who is on his way to South Africa, will afterwards tour Northern Rhodesia and the Belgian Congo, probably returning to England by air.

Dr. E. Parsons recently read before the Geological Society of South Africa a paper on "The Geology of the Upper Tangany Valley, Tanganyika Territory."

Commander B. H. H. and Miss Margaret Welch were married in Port Said last week, and are travelling on to Mombasa by the "Llangibby Castle."

A farewell dinner was given to the Hon. C. H. Dobree, C.B.E., Treasurer of Northern Rhodesia, previous to his recent departure from Livingstone on retirement.

A farewell dinner was given to the Hon. C. H. Dobree, C.B.E., Treasurer of Northern Rhodesia, previous to his recent departure from Livingstone on retirement.

Lady Gurney, wife of Nyasaland's new Governor, is a qualified architect. It will be recalled that she recently flew with her husband and family from Cairo to Zomba.

Sir Abe Bailey has left for a four months' visit to South Africa, and Sir Rennell and Lady Road have left for Italy, where they will remain until the end of March.

The Rev. G. A. Conolly, who has been ordained a Priest at the College Chapel, Kenia, Mpwanya, was formerly a member of the Church Missionary Society in Nairobi.

Captain T. Hamilton, M.B.E., who was responsible for the organisation of the Northern Rhodesian Criminal Investigation Department, has settled in Bulawayo on retirement.

Father John J. Considine, M.M., is expected to arrive back in Rome early in January. He is at present visiting missionary stations in East Africa on the final stages of a world tour.

Mrs. Patrick Ness touched the Royal Empire Society's Christmas Lectures last week with a description of a journey from Lake Chad, across the Sahara, to the Mediterranean.

Major J. B. Thomson, Mr. R. L. Grant, and Mr. G. M. Toddend have been elected to the Trans-Nzoia District Council, and Major W. F. Dudgeon and Mr. A. Lawrie to the Nakuru District Council.

Colonel J. O. Sullivan, who served with the Northern Rhodesian Police from 1903 to 1925, and who is now settled in Africa, is spending a holiday in London, and hopes to return to the West Indies next May.

Mr. N. D. Matland, M.B.E., who will be remembered by many of our Uganda readers, last week addressed the Edinburgh branch of the Royal Anthropological Institute on "Some Tribes of the Cameroons."

The engagement announced between Mr. C. Munroe, son of Mr. and Mrs. H. F. Munroe, of Nkana, Northern Rhodesia, and Mr. G. L. Batesman, elder son of Mr. and Mrs. L. Batesman, of Johannesburg.

Mr. S. F. Deck has been gazetted Provincial Commissioner of the Trans-Nzoia Province of Kenya, and Major F. L. Wilcocks, D.S.O., M.C., has been appointed Acting Commissioner of Prisons in the Colony.

Mr. C. A. Bartlett, the familiar business man, who left the Island in May as a member of the Clove Mission sent by the Government to investigate clove markets in the Far East, has now returned to his headquarters.

Mrs. Beryl Markham, who last year made a successful lone flight from Kenya to England and recently flew back to the Colony, made the first landing of an aeroplane in the Kakamega goldfields during mail week.

Sir Eric Geddes, Chairman of Imperial Airways, left London on Tuesday on a visit of inspection of stations on the London-Cape Town air route. Mr. Woods Humphreys, managing director of the company, accompanies him.

Mr. H. Orme, of the Tanganyika Cotton Company, Morogoro, a brother of Mrs. Leslie Orme, formerly of Tanganyika, and now of the company's head office in Liverpool, is flying home from East Africa by this week's plane.

Mr. Hugh Copley, part author of "Angling in East Africa," has been appointed a Trout Warden in Kenya while Mr. T. L. Copley, his colleague in the authorship of the book, has been appointed a Game Warden in the Colony.

Mrs. G. A. P. Maxwell, wife of the general manager of the Tanganyika Railways, recently presented medals to prize-winners of an essay competition organised by the Tanganyika Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals.

Sir Joseph Byrne, the Governor, will enter for the Origg Golf Cup, a partner from St. George's College, Weybridge, can be found for him. The competition, which is organised by the Kenya Golfing Society, is open to paired entrants from English public schools.

Flying Officer A. G. Cleland and Leading Aircraftsman A. H. Novell, of the Royal Air Force in Khartoum, were killed in a flying accident at Gonder, in the Kassala Province, last week. The crash occurred during co-operation exercises with the Eastern Arab Corps.

Lieutenant-General Sir Richard Wapshare, who died in Cheltenham on Friday last at the age of seventy-three, commanded the Indian forces sent from India to East Africa at the outbreak of the Great War, but remained only until April, 1915, when he left for Mesopotamia.

Sir Basil Blackett, K.C., C.B., K.C.S.I., Chairman of the Colonial Development Advisory Committee, and Lady Blackett left South Africa on Sunday on their homeward journey, in the course of which they intend to visit the East African territories. They have a fly from Kenya to Kharطوم.

Mr. C. E. Speecher, Commissioner of Prisons, who has arrived home on leave pending retirement after forty-one years Colonial Service, has served in only two parts of the British Empire during that time. From 1891 to 1906 he was in Cyprus, and from 1906 onwards has been stationed in Kenya.

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PERSONALIA (continued).

Mr. L. B. Louisa, who is now in South Africa on leave pending retirement from the Zanzibar Survey Department, has served in East Africa for the past twenty-one years. During the Campaign he was with the East African Mounted Rifles and later with the K.A.R. He is a P.M. of Lodge Afrifa.

A marriage has been arranged, and will take place early in the New Year in Lilungwe, between Captain P. A. Lopes, D.S.O., M.C., younger son of the late Rev. J. D. Jones and Mrs. Jones, Queensway, Lincoln, and Hilda Mary, second daughter of the late Mr. and Mrs. Edward Worley, of Witney, Oxfordshire.

Major C. F. Molynets, who is on leave from Northern Rhodesia pending retirement, has served in the Protectorate since 1907, when he was appointed a clerk in the District Administration. During the first two years of the War he served with the Northern Rhodesian Rifles. He has sailed in Bulawayo.

The pro-ner of "The Spirit of Fun," the American aeroplane which crashed recently when taking off from the landing ground at Victoria Falls, is to be mounted in masonry over the grave of the pilot, Captain James B. Dickson, who was killed when the machine hit the ground. His two passengers escaped with nothing worse than bruises.

Now the standard of the shooting in Kenya has risen during the past few years was shown by Captain Vivian Ward, President of the Kenya Rifle Association, in a recent Wireless talk, when he said that the scores of the Kenya team in the Manning Cup competition had shown progressive increases from 1027, when 1,700 points were scored, to 1932, when the team secured 1,827 points.

Mr. C. P. Flowerdew, who has been in charge of the railway construction work on the northern extension of Nyasaland Railway, has arrived home on leave, accompanied by Mrs. Flowerdew. It will be recalled that public reference was recently made by General Seely to the award of the Victoria Cross to Mr. Flowerdew's brother, whose action, the General thought, had probably changed the whole course of the War.

Addressing the recent annual meeting of the E.K. branch of the Empire Parliamentary Association, Mr. Stanley Baldwin said that African problems were some of the most tremendous that would face them in the next generation, and it was of the greatest importance that the countries primarily responsible for the guardianship both of Native rights and Western civilisation through large areas in Africa should be in close touch with one another.

The Missionary Commission which has just visited Northern Rhodesia under the leadership of Mr. J. Merle Davis has returned to this country. It was dispatched by the International Missionary Council to investigate social and industrial conditions in the copper belt of the Protectorate, and it is expected that the report of the Commissioners will be published three months hence. Miss Mabel Shaw, the Mbereshi missionary, co-operated with the Commission in its work.

Seven teams took part in the recent small-bore match at Bisley organised for the first time this year by the Society of Miniature Rifle Clubs. The Kenya team secured 1,082 points, being the third highest score. The highest individual score in the match was made by Mrs. C. J. D. Irvine, who is well known both in Kenya and at Bisley. Her daughter secured the next highest total with 194 points, while Captain Irvine was third, with 109. The Irvine family thus figures prominently in the results of the competition, the entries of which included teams from Falkland Islands, Trinidad, Barb., Ceylon, Barbados, and Jamaica.

SUTHERLAND MEMORIAL FUND

A MONOP writes: "Jim Sutherland was an old friend of mine. I last saw him in January of last year, when we met at his camp near Oho, in French Equatorial Africa, and he was then discussing plans with me for opening a home in England. He is buried at a beautiful spot at Source Yubu, right on the divide but in British soil, and it is just where I should wish to be."

The amounts already received for this Fund are as follows:

Major G. H. Anderson	5 5 0
Mr. Brough and Mrs. MacLeod	5 0 0
Mr. Basil Reel	2 10 0
Messrs. Westley Richards & Co., Ltd.	2 0 0
Captain Maxwell	1 0 0
Lieutenant Colonel W. J. Shorthose	1 0 0
Colonel H. Barges Watson	0 5 0
	£17 3 0

This appeal has now taken the form of a five-shilling fund, to which all friends of the late Captain Jimmy Sutherland are invited to contribute. Contributions should be sent to East Africa, of Great Britain, 21, Street, London, W.1



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"EAST AFRICA'S" BOOKSHELF.

THE PASSING OF THE BLACK KINGS

And What of the Future?

THE story of the advance of civilisation from the Cape to the interior," writes Mr. P. Marshall Hoie, C.M.G., in his new book, "The Passing of the Black Kings" (Milan, 1932). It has generally been told from the point of view of the white pioneers. It is necessary to look on the other side of the picture, to study the character of the blacks whom they encountered in their progress, and especially of those outstanding chiefs who in some cases met them half-way, in others vainly strove to keep them back. This aspect has not hitherto been sufficiently considered.

And his proceeds, in his own inimitable vein, founded on an experience of Africa which goes back forty years, to deal with Khamu, Lobengula and Lewanika, looking through their eyes at the rising tide of white invasion, sharing their distressful thoughts and anxieties, and illuminating history with clear and sympathetic insight.

For the East African reader the interest chiefly lies in Mr. Hoie's considered estimates of the relation of black and white in the microcosm of Africa. The notes struck in the very beginning of the book, and a quotation from Jan. H. Hofmeyr's "The Orange" reads:

"The important thing is not the native's inferiority or his equality, or his superiority, but, is it not plain, that he is different from the white man?"

What lesson has the last hundred years of African history to teach us?

Does the visible acceptance by the mass of the Native population of new disciplines, new restraints and in some cases new standards justify the assertion that, after so short a period of close quarters with civilisation, they have radically changed their outlook? Or do we assert, without peradventure, that in spite of occasional and total lapses the Natives as a whole are shaking off the habits, the beliefs and the impulses which, for centuries before the white man appeared, formed the background of their lives and dominated their actions?

He finds fallacies in all the views held at present in spite of the records of Khamu, Lobengula and Lewanika, no great Native leader has risen of his own accord to the general level of modernity, and the impress of these heroes, dying out among the tribes, they ruled, racial animosity, leading to a "colour bar," is mysterious but powerful, not a sentiment exclusive to the whites but rather an expression of physical aversion on both sides.

The native belief in magic is a powerful obstacle to any complete understanding between the two races. It is difficult for those who have not studied the subject at close quarters to comprehend the tremendous part which witchcraft and its concomitant evils of sorcery, black magic and other evil practices still play in the life of the Bantu. A belief in magic is inherent in the Bantu mind. It is to be feared that the information of the blacks in regard to our processes is natural and avoidable. We have, though, arrived on a point where a better understanding is to-day, as it was a hundred years ago, and so long as it continues, it remains an insuperable barrier between the whites and the blacks.

"Meanwhile," concludes our author, "the line appropriated the country of the future for a few generations, we are bound, in common with the rest of their welfare as a trust. We shall enlarge our trust with less strain if we do remember ourselves of the ideal of raising them within a reasonable distance of time to the European level, and we shall discharge it with more benefit if, when we frankly admit that the white man and the black man belong to essentially different species, which may exist side by side in harmony, but can never be welded."

HOLDING THEIR OWN.

Captain F. A. M. Webster, formerly of the K.A.R., reviews his first-hand knowledge of East Africa in his story, "Holding their Own" (Nairobi, 1932, 6d.). The book, well illustrated, is very cheap at the published price, and is well recommended as a book of adventure replete with thrilling narratives and short, fully, probably few present-day readers of the younger generation will see the resemblance between the author's Zulu hero, Umbezani, and Rider Haggard's prototype, Umslopogaga, which extends even to his fighting with a battle-axe, "Groot's maker," and defending the Great Stairway—even to his ducking with the Nabee champion.

SCHOOL PATHS IN AFRICA.

In "School Paths in Africa" (Church Missionary Society, Salisbury Square, E.C.4, 1s.) Miss P. E. Garlick reviews wisely and temperately the problems involved in the modern education of the African from the missionary point of view. "Neither the men nor the women of Africa are isolated units which can be treated separately," she writes; "they are complementary members of the community. Tragic results must follow if the African man but goes through greater opportunity for ultimate safety, his womanhood. Ultimately the true progress of Africa will rest upon the standard of its home life. That extent is typical of the enlightened attitude of the author and of the wisdom of her father's book."

SOMETHING NEW FROM AFRICA.

Wonderfully good value for money is the handsome volume entitled "Something New from Africa," published by the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, Northumberland Avenue, W.C.2 at 5s.6d. Its contents, illustrated, many of the pictures being coloured plates, and it covers the whole range of African life with a strong missionary interest. As a Christmas present for children it can be strongly recommended, for everything which lives the youth of the present generation some real idea of Africa and the African is so much to the good. Here and there are openings for criticism; why should an Indian elephant be chosen for "making an African scene"? Why should Nyasa be spelt "Nyasaa" in the German fashion? And *jabbe* appears instead of *jabba*.



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INTRIGUING PROBLEMS OF IMPRISONMENT.

Prisoners Better Fed than K.A.R.'

ALARMED by the discovery, that 70% of the admissions to the prisons of Tanganyika Territory were in respect of offences not proved at trial or of minor importance, the Governor appointed a Committee to investigate the matter. The calculation was based on the figures for 1929, but those for 1931 (Prisons Report, 1931, Government Printer, Dar es Salaam, 2s. 6d.) are even worse. Of the 10,719 commitments no fewer than 7,624, including those sentenced to the workhouse, were "on remand." Convicted prisoners (8,034) increased by 1,322, the number of remands admitted but not convicted increased by 1,000, and the net increase of commitments was 2,322, or 22% altogether. The figure for 1930 was 10,000.

So the committee, over which Mr. F. W. Hird, Resident, and which comprised Mr. Justice J. B. Donnell, D. S. O. M. M. M. M. and the Rev. R. M. Williams, of the M.C.A., was not appointed too soon. In addition to the question of remands, the terms of reference included the imposition of fines imposed by magistrates and the punishment of juvenile delinquents in addition to the general problem of reducing the number of persons admitted to prison without thereby endangering the peace and security of the territory.

The Committee points out, according to the Report on the Question of Imprisonment in Tanganyika Territory (Sessional Paper No. 10, 1932), that while in England of the same year 300,000 were criminally convicted in 1929, the relative figures in East Africa were 144.0 for Kenya, 227.6 for Uganda, 152.8 for Nyasaland and 150.0 for Tanganyika. They found great difficulty in granting bail in Tanganyika and so relieving the necessity for remands in custody.

Remands in Custody.

In rural areas, where the accused may have to go a long distance to court and in towns, where the accused is a stranger and without sponsors, there is usually no alternative under existing conditions to remand in custody when the offence with which the accused is charged is a serious one.

The effect of a remand to custody on the mind of the African is largely governed by the result of the trial. If the accused is acquitted, both the accused and his African friends who are aware of the case consider that the time he has spent on remand constitutes a just and lawful detention, and it is their opinion that the conditions of a man whose innocence is eventually established after a long period spent in custody are no different from those of a man who has been in custody on remand.

Which, of course, is precisely the frame of mind of the innocent "remanded" in England who has been deprived even of the consolation of tobacco during his period of incarceration. Even the day of two shillings for a bail bond, where bail is allowed, is regarded by the African as a fine, in which the same sympathy will be with him, and his experience of the insatiable maw of Courts for "deeds."

The Committee recommends an increase in the number of judges, out of more to be stationed outside Dar es Salaam, and in addition to the possibility of a full-time court, the possibility of police lock-ups, of which there are at present only one at Dar es Salaam, and more frequent use of a "bail bond" in the solution of the fee for a bail bond.

It is suggested that the Committee should generally be heavily represented by the Natives, and that the relative and absolute value of the convicted person, in the African his own notion of a fine, should be taken into account.

The following is a statement, in a verbatim made by one of the Natives who was examined by the committee:

In the case of assault, the aggressor, if he is found, makes a mock of the person he has assaulted, and, according to his idea he has not only beaten him, but he has paid for him.

A common expression in the more civilized areas is "Ntakwepi wipi lau yakw shilling lano la." I will beat you and pay only a five-shilling fine for you. The Native has a clear idea of the equity of compensation, but no comprehension of the reason for a fine other than the belief that the money paid in respect of fine goes into the pocket of the magistrate.

Alternatives to Fines.

The Committee therefore urges great caution in imposing fines, and suggests that a warning be given yet within the power of the magistrate, to the place of a fine, since Africans are exceedingly responsive to a warning (or warnings, as the grey ribbons called them); it is also recommended that corporal punishment might take the place of a fine in the case of juveniles.

The necessity of keeping juveniles in custody is also recognized by all sections of the community. The harm done to juvenile offenders who are incarcerated in the present unsatisfactory prison buildings, where they are herded together, in association with long-term prisoners and hardened recidivists, is incalculable.

Compulsory attendance at school was suggested as a possible alternative to a fine, but it is not possible to separate a memorandum, strongly urging the necessity of immediate and grave consideration of the question of a reformatory for juveniles, and the statement that "African boys do not develop so soon as English boys, and a youth of sixteen in Africa is only equivalent to an English boy of fourteen in all matters relevant to the present thesis."

But, after all, what keeps men out of prison is the discomfort of prison life and the hard work involved—if any. The Committee discovered that the scale of prison rations is so liberal as to render imprisonment of its deterrent effect; indeed, the present scale of prison food is actually far better than the rations issued to the K.A.R.!

A. Prisoners.

	Scale (A) long term convicts and civil	Scale (B) prisoners on remands	Scale (C) African Bites
Meat with bones	6 oz per diem	Nil	Nil
Maize (whole)	18 oz	2 lb per diem	Nil
Maize flour	Nil	Nil	1 lb per diem
Beans	6 oz	Nil	Nil
Potatoes	6 oz	Nil	Nil
Onions	2 per week	2 per week	Nil

And the normal number of meals consumed by the free African in his own home is only one a day.

As for prison labour, convicted work nominally eight hours a day, including the time spent in going to and returning from work. The actual working day of a warden is 11 hours. No wonder the Committee recommended a fine for convicts and a revision of prison diets.

We are glad to learn by an int. from Kenya that the repair and reconditioning of the work sections of the road from Nairobi to the Tanganyika border in the district of Arusha are to be undertaken immediately, and that not less than £1,000 a year will be spent on the road for the next four years. Dozens of travellers have told us at different times that that section of the Great North Road is the most picturesque—the adjective usually chosen—of any.

Blazing Heat

In the climatic conditions found in East Africa, a piece of iron, steel and varnished iron as mere corrosive influences which find the lightest weakness in the paint film. That is why TORBAY PAINTS are specially specified for the work of a constructor. It is important evidence.



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One, golf course, tennis, trout fishing, croquet, and grounds for all sports. A speciality. Breakfast, luncheon, afternoon tea, and dinner. Refreshments for all. Always reasonable.

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Excellent Cuisine.
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The garden and courtyard, its East Garden, from the wonderful bird's-eye view of Mombasa, the sea, and the famous Palm Beach, make it a unique feature.

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Cables: "Palace Mombasa"

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

TRIBUTE TO SIR JOHN KIRK.

PROFESSOR R. COUPLAND has contributed an interesting article to *The Times* on the late Sir John Kirk, whom he describes as "one of the five or six Englishmen or Scotsmen who have shaped the modern history of Africa." He says, inter alia:

"That the abolition of slavery was achieved and the Zanzibar slave market closed at last was due almost wholly to the candour, resolution, patience, and tact by which Kirk won from the strong-minded Sultan Barghash (1870-88) a trust and esteem, indeed a friendship, such as he gave to no other foreigner."

"What that meant was illustrated, not without a touch of humour, at the final settlement of the question, in 1872, after protracted negotiations, the British Government thought of bringing the matter to a head and obtain the desired abolition treaty by sending an impressive mission to Zanzibar with the eminent Sir Bartolomeo D'Ercole. The mission came and stayed for weeks. Not all D'Ercole's charm or Kirk's urgency could induce Barghash to sign the treaty. But the smoke of the steamship which carried the disappointed mission away had scarcely cleared before the treaty was following on its heels to Aden, signed by Barghash and by Kirk."

"By the agreement of 1880 the hinterland was divided between Germany and Britain, and Barghash was left only with Zanzibar and the nominal possession of a strip of coast. It was the end of the old *regnum* and of Kirk's part in it. It is not surprising that the German Government insisted as part of the bargain, on the removal of the British power behind the Sultan's throne, and in 1887 Kirk was honourably retired."

"It is not so well known that Kirk was largely responsible for the acceptance and retention of the British share in the disputed territories. Quickly apprised of German designs, he had done much to inspire and direct the little expeditions which enabled the British Government to advance counterclaims to those advanced by Karl Peters and his colleagues. And after the partition became of the founders and directors of the British East Africa Company, Kirk played a part as important in its way as that of Lugard or of Rosebery in preventing the abandonment of Uganda to anarchy and slave hunting. Nor was that all he did for Africa after he had left it. He was the most active member of the board which organised and controlled the building of the Uganda railway. He also acted as British plenipotentiary at the international conference summoned in 1886 for the suppression of the slave trade in every part of Africa. No other living man has done so much about the subject, and no other delegate has such weight in the discussions which produced the *Bresen* Act, the *Magna Carta* of the African slave."

AMAZING CASE OF AFRICAN MAGIC

In a most interesting article on magic and the magic Statesman and Nelson Mr. J. H. Eriksen says:

"The method employed at this particular ordeal is simple. It is conducted in the open air. It is apparently no secret for manipulating the stones. Eight stones are placed on the circumference of a circle, but feet in diameter, in the dead centre of which a pile of dry sticks is raised to the ground. A pulley is attached to this by a string, and to this, at a sufficient length, is enabled to fast to ring the circumference. One of the stones is placed after the accused man, and the other seven are held by relatives of his, who may have had their hands in the same. The magician, a tribal professional, sprinkles the bird with water, while he mutters the appropriate formula and assures it to finally build up innocence without prejudice. With an adroit movement and a sharp knife he decapitates the pulley, which has been fastened round the circle for only a minute after the bird has been usually at the fullest extension of its wings. If it falls on a stone, the accused man is guilty, either himself or with the consent of his relatives, should it be one of the latter's stones. It is the falls between the stones, the charge fails."

"In the case in point the proceedings were quickly interrupted by the magicians' attempt to be in residence at the chief's village and were only able to repeat this part in the neighbourhood where only a few of the birds, because the neighbouring villages, during the absence of the accused and the fun and feasting, a dead bird. The 'now' is the name of the so-called name of white birds. The discussion of a number of other illusions and magic in the case of the bird, that if there

was a trick I missed. But I repeat that the performance took place in the open air, which I watched; the proceedings very closely in the anticipation of detection, a fraud. I could see nothing even remotely suspicious."

"A complete candour and the solemnity of religious ritual pervaded every part of the performance. So impressed was I by the atmosphere that I was hardly surprised when the conclusion of the ordeal corroborated the guilt of the accused man, who was frankly lured by the whole business. Nevertheless, being prone to incredulity, I invited the magician to do it again. A fresh pulley was brought, with identical results; but at no time a description of pulleys to remove the last scepticism from my mind. Not till the ordeal had been repeated ten times and the growing wonder at the vagaries of white humanity—very many doubts settled. There was no getting round the ordeal, however the thing was done, and the only result of my investigation was to confirm its efficacy in the minds of the Kikwa for the next hundred years."

"*L'Illustration* *Congolaise* continues its remarkable series of photographs taken by M. J. P. Chapin during the Kuvwenzori expedition of 1932; and it is no exaggeration to say that some of the pictures are unique. A full-page plate of the glaciers on Alexandra Peak, taken by telephoto from an elevation of 14,000 ft., is an amazing revelation of the grandeur of the snow-capped Mountains of the Moon. A page of sketches by M. James Thiazar depicting persons and incidents of the journey is no less remarkable for its artistic power. The photographs include views of Mt. Stanley and Mt. Marwick, and the scenes on the borders of the vast wilderness being most impressive. Our contemporary is to be congratulated on a fine display."

"The all groups of Natives may now be carried on the Kenya and Uganda Railway at the reduced rate of two cents per head per mile, subject to a maximum charge of 2s. per head."

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HINTS TO MOTHERS ON CARE OF BABY

There is nothing how mothers love ensures such thoughtful care of Baby, wedged in between the million tasks which make up the running of a home! A booklet that truly helps is so appreciated. That is why *Steedman's Hints to Mothers*, has become such an invaluable home guide in hundreds of homes all over the world. It deals so practically with every little ailment that mothers feel safe when she has it handy. And in the case of accident or serious illness it tells what to do while awaiting the doctor.

It is, in fact, just the useful guide you would expect from the authors of those famous *Steedman's* *Howards* the apterent made especially for childhood's years, from teaching time until fourteen. I'm sure you're sure. They're ready at all times, banishing constipation and its attendant ailments, keeping the blood clean and cool. Your free copy of "Hints to Mothers" is awaiting you. Why not send a postcard for it to John Steedman & Co., 272, Watling Road, London, E.C. 4.

"EAST AFRICA'S" INFORMATION BUREAU.

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

Good coffee prospects are reported from Toro, Uganda.

It is proposed to form a Badminton Club in Nairobi.

The Dedza Planters' Association has altered its name to the Dedza Settlers' Association.

The next Conference of East African Governors is to be held in Entebbe in March or April.

The aerodromes at Fongu, Northern Rhodesia, and Umtali, Southern Rhodesia, have been closed.

It is proposed to form a Nyasaland Women's League on the lines of the East African Women's League.

A pen of six light Brahman hens and cockerel have been exported from Jersey to a poultry farmer near Nakuru.

Air Navigation Regulations of Northern Rhodesia have been published as a supplement to the *Official Gazette*.

The Kenya Rifle Association has issued the rules governing entries for the Challenge Cup presented by Sir Joseph Byrne.

We hear that an Imperial Airways pilot recently stated that the landing ground at Entebbe is the best between Cairo and Kisumu.

Roughly 20,000 communications were carried by the Christmas air mail to East and South Africa. In addition, 277 lb. of parcel mail was despatched by air.

Nineteen Jackson's chameleons were born in the London Zoo recently. These strange horned reptiles from East Africa have not bred in captivity before.

Some wooden sleepers laid down by the Rhodesia Railways over eighty years ago after treatment with a hot arsenic solution are still in a satisfactory condition.

Imperial Airways have flown nearly 10,000,000 miles since the inception of the company, have carried over 200,000 passengers, and made about 9,000 tons of mail.

A Bill is to be submitted to the Ugandan Legislative Council repealing the Volunteer Reserve Ordinance, and requiring each member to return his arms and equipment.

The s.s. *Clement Hill*, which has recently been docked and overhauled in Kisumu, has during the past eighteen months made a complete circuit of Lake Victoria once each week.

The East African timber trade may be assisted by the decision that after May next Empire woods shall be used in all Imperial Government contracts under a specific act of Imperial Preference.

The partnership heretofore subsisting between Messrs. C. C. Hopkins and Mr. T. C. Pearson at Eldama Farm, Eldama Ravine, Kenya, has been dissolved, the business being carried on by Mr. Pearson on his own behalf.

The partnership formerly existing between Mr. O. E. F. Pearson and Mr. M. H. Grey, trading as the Hotel Mtanda, Wunthu, Lusaka, has been dissolved. Mr. Pearson is carrying on the business on his own account.

In order to advertise Tanganyika coffee, the Tea Planters' Association is considering a suggestion that envelopes used in the Territory should have imprinted on their suitable text-matter, either in English or in German.

The Cleveland Bridge and Engineering Company, Ltd., which is at present engaged on the construction of the Lower Mombasa Bridge and approach railways, reports profit for the past twelve months of £1,200, compared with £1,000 for the preceding year.

Owing to the possibility of increased activity in archeological work in Kenya, the Government has amended the Preservation of Ancient Monuments Ordinance of 1927 in a few minor respects in order better to safeguard any antiquities found in the Colony.

The Tanganyika Railways' s.s. *Lisimba* is now making only one voyage monthly on Lake Tanganyika, running being confined to the hours of daylight. The European crew has been reduced from two deck officers and three engineers to one officer and one engineer.

One of the new submarines to be built at Birkenhead is to be called the "Severn." The last naval vessel to bear that name was one of the river monitors used against the German cruiser *Königsberg* in the Rufiji River, Tanganyika, during the East African Campaign.

Merchants in Northern Rhodesia are being forced to indent again on account of diminished stocks, but the Customs revenue of the Territory is certain to show a very heavy reduction from last year's figure. From the first six months of the present financial year the shortfall was no less than 47%.

An Indian firm in Dar es Salaam, with branches in Zanzibar and Mombasa, desires to secure the representation of British manufacturers of cheap sawelling, ready-made cotton shirts, and soft goods. Firms interested should apply to the Department of Overseas Trade, 35 Old Queen Street, S.W.1, quoting reference No. 751.

Uganda exported 102,280 bales of cotton between January and November. The current crop is developing normally, and though the drier conditions which prevailed during October have caused some shedding of the earlier buds and bolls, these conditions have been beneficial in retarding the increase of serious outbreaks of black-arm disease.

The British Film Producers' Company, formed last year to exploit a scheme supported by the Colonial Office for the distribution of British films in the Colonies, has sent out 700 feet of film to East Africa during the first year of its existence. Sir Horace Byatt, formerly Governor of Tanganyika Territory, is one of the official advisers to the company.

A Bill is to be introduced to the Kenya Legislative Council to prohibit uneconomic motor competition with the Kenya and Uganda Railway between Mombasa and Nairobi, and between Voi and Taveta. Such traffic is entirely prohibited by the Bill, except on short hauls involving not more than twenty-five miles, or the conveyance of farm produce from the farm to the railway station.

EAST AFRICAN PRODUCE REPORTS.

SISAL MARKS SUBJECT TO NEGOTIATION.

New Agreement Between Sisal Merchants.

THERE was good competition at last week's auctions for most descriptions. Medium qualities of Kenya "A" sizes however, were slow of sale.

East Africa has been asked to publish the following statement:

At a meeting held on December 14 amongst the undersigned it was agreed that for market operations in the grade of No. 1 Tanganyika or Kenya Sisal, the following marks are not to be tenderable or acceptable against such contracts but will be subject to separate negotiations. Other marks hitherto unknown to the trade in general are also to be included, and any deliveries of same must be submitted for approval of category.

Table listing coffee prices for Kenya, Uganda, Tanganyika, and Kilimanjaro. Columns include size/type (e.g., 'A' sizes, Peaberry) and price ranges (e.g., 65s. od. to 114s. od.).

Table listing sisal marks and their agents. Columns include mark names (e.g., BOMBURA, KITHURU) and agent names (e.g., K. J. & Co., M. P.).

The above-mentioned marks, with the exception of BOMBURA, KITHURU, and TAYABI, are not tenderable or acceptable against contracts for No. 2 Tanganyika or Kenya sisal.

In the event of any of the above-mentioned marks, some future date being considered suitable for market operations, they will be deleted from this list after due consideration.

This agreement to come into force on and after Wednesday, December 14, 1932, and automatically cancelled agreement dated October 1, 1932.

(Signed) ROBINSON FLEMING & Co. J. W. H. JACOBS, LANDAUER & Co., WM. F. MALCOLM & Co., LTD., HINDLEY & Co., WIGLESWORTH & Co., LTD.

London stock of East African coffees on December 21 totalled 140,755 bags, compared with 27,678 bags on the corresponding date of last year.

OTHER PRODUCE.

Cassia Seed.—Little business passing at the present quotation of £110 10s per ton. Copra.—East African fair merchantable sun-dried is quoted at about £14 per ton. Cotton Seed.—The market is variable, but East African is up slightly to £5 10s per ton. (The comparative quotations in 1931 and 1930 were £4 15s and £5 10s respectively.) The market remains steady at about £13 per ton c.i.f. for prompt shipment. Maize.—The market is unchanged, but a white flat East African being quoted at about £8 5s per ton. (The comparative quotations in 1931 and 1930 were £8 10s and 20s.) Sisal.—Quoted with East African No. 1 for January-March, one port quoted at £13 per ton. (The comparative quotations in 1931 and 1930 were £10 10s and £10 10s.)

Mr. J. Mackay, presiding at the annual meeting in Nakuru of the Kenya Farmers' Association, announced that negotiations with non-members were likely to result in the bulk of the European-grown maize sold in competition with that of the Association last year going through the hands of the Association during the current season. He also said that a scheme was under consideration by which native grown maize could be marketed through the one organisation so that both the European and the native growers could apply a percentage of their crop for export, with benefit in the matter of price to both parties.

E. GERRARD & SONS. Naturalists, Curriers and Taxidermists. NATURAL HISTORY STUDIOS, 61, COLLEGE PLACE, CAMDEN TOWN, LONDON, N.W.1. PHONE NORTH 2888. Image of a taxidermy chair and pouffe. Text: 'PROPIETIES CAREFULLY MOUNTED BY EXPERTS. HEADS, HORNS, HOOFS, HIDES, IVORY. SKINS CURED, DRESSED AND MADE UP. SEND FOR CATALOGUES.'



PASSENGERS FROM EAST AFRICA.

The S.S. "Diam Castle," which left Kilindini on November 1st, carries the following homeward passengers to:

- Port Said: Mr. & Mrs. W. Anderson, Miss M. F. Woolley. Genoa: Misses E. Ransbotyn, Mlle. Ransbotyn. Marseilles: Mr. & Mrs. E. Baumann, Mr. & Mrs. K. Higgins, Mr. J. J. Jones, Mr. & Mrs. R. Leonard, Mrs. R. H. Murray, Mr. C. R. Murray, Mr. & Mrs. J. Shakespear, Mr. P. Totham, Major C. R. T. Turner. Palma: Mr. & Mrs. D. Butler, Master T. De Butler. Gibraltar: Mr. G. A. E. Beck. England: Mr. L. M. Boyd, Mr. & Mrs. J. F. Burdocks, Mrs. M. E. Burrell, Miss D. Burrell, Miss E. M. Birch, Miss M. M. Cameron, Mrs. A. Cartwright, Miss M. Coates, Mr. F. P. Coussens, Dr. B. A. Coghlan, Mr. H. Chilton, Mr. & Mrs. P. Irwin Clark, Mr. & Mrs. K. H. Coleman, Mr. & Mrs. W. Comber, Miss M. Crosswell, Mr. A. C. Donne, Mrs. E. M. Donnelly, Mrs. F. Barkow Dowling, Mrs. F. G. Gamble, Mrs. A. D. Godfrey, Rev. & Mrs. J. S. Herbert, Master M. Herbert, Mr. E. A. P. Hughes, Mr. E. B. Humphrey, Dr. C. H. N. Jackson, Mr. & Mrs. W. C. A. Jenks, Master J. D. Jenks, Mr. & Mrs. R. D. Jones, Sir Albert Kitson, Miss J. C. A. Leager, Miss S. Lyon, Mr. A. McClure, Miss K. J. Milne, Mr. & Mrs. H. F. Rea, Lt. Comdr. J. G. B. Sams, Dr. & Mrs. C. F. Shelton, Miss P. A. Shelton, Mr. & Mrs. A. D. W. Smith, Miss E. G. Smith, Miss K. E. Smith, Miss B. Smith, Dr. J. R. L. Spicer, Mrs. J. Stewart, Mr. Stewart, Mr. C. B. Swynn, Mr. R. A. Thompson, Dr. Wallington, Dr. J. B. Wilson, Mr. E. Yates.

LATEST NEWS FROM KAKAMEGA.

It is officially stated that the output of gold from Kakamega between August 1931, and October 1932, was 4,697 tozs and 10 shillings, further 4,334 oz. were produced elsewhere in Kenya, presumably mainly from Lofaga. Considerable numbers of men continue to reach Kakamega, some of whom are depressed from all prospects of employment, resulting from the failure of men with sufficient capital. When outbreaks in the fields were recently stricken with black water fever, his father, Mr. S. H. Wallace of Nairobi, flew up with a doctor, while his mother, travelling by car, and driving all night, reached him the following morning. The patient was flown to hospital in Eldoret as soon as he could be moved, and is making a good recovery.

RAINFALL IN EAST AFRICA.

The Eastern African Dependencies Trade and Information Office has received the following detailed information concerning rainfall in the territories for the week ended December 6: Eldama, 0.36 inch; Eldoret, 0.84; Fort Hall, 2.0; Kabete, 2.0; Kallindi, 0.53; Kiambu, 1.50; Kiifi, 0.45; Kipkarren, 0.33; Kiya, 0.43; Lamu, 1.57; Lamuru, 1.6; Machakos, 1.40; Muckinnon Road, 8; Mkingini, 2.6; Malindi, 1.52; Masi, 2.8; Mombasa, 0.10; Nairobi, 2.3; Nanyasi, 0.52; Nanyuki, 0.11; Nairobi, 1.65; Ngong' Ngong, 1.45; Sumbi, 0.42; Thika, 1.70; Tsavo, 1.15; Voi, 0.87; Kulpele, 0.50; Butiaba, 0.18 inch.

BELGIAN ROYAL VISIT TO UGANDA.

Fortnight's Stay in Great National Park.

East Africa is authorised to state that Their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Brabant, who are due to leave Antwerp on December 30 and reach Boma in the Belgian Congo on January 18 for the special purpose of inspecting the agricultural installations and scientific establishments of the Belgian Congo, will visit the chief settlement areas in the Congo from the West to the North-East, but only in the Kiya district and arriving in Uganda early in February after a stay of about a fortnight in the Parc National Albert, the great national park in the Eastern Congo, of which the Duke is President. In Uganda Their Royal Highnesses hope to have the opportunity of studying the progress of agricultural settlements. The return to Europe will probably be made by Imperia Airways.

BETTER NEWS IN BANK REPORT.

In their current Monthly Review the Standard Bank of South Africa includes the following remarks concerning East Africa. Kenya—Financial condition of the Mombasa bazaar satisfactory, but there is little evidence of over-activity. The market is not over-heated and import indents are being met only for normal requirements. Bazaar trade is expected to continue quiet until the demand from Uganda improves in anticipation of the cotton season. The export market continues steady. Excellent coffee crops are reported. Weather conditions for maize and wheat are satisfactory, but the present export prices are being held below the cost of production, large stocks may have to be held in the Colony. Uganda—Reports of the conditions of the cotton crop are satisfactory. Business still very restricted as usual at this time of year. Tanganyika—General tone of the bazaar appears to be healthy. Stocks on hand are reported to be normal and import indents are not excessive. It is estimated that probably 75% of the business done is on a cash basis. Nyasaland—Quality of cotton crop is excellent, and the growing conditions have been favourable, the yield from the first month's picking being about double that recorded during the corresponding month of the previous season. During the past year the Kenya branch of the British Legion has assisted financially nearly 1,000 indigent families in the Colony.

AFRICAN LANGUAGES.

AFRICAN LANGUAGES can be learnt in London. Instruction in Swahili, Chinyanja, Luganda, Kikuyu, Bwenda, Shaha, Hausa, Zulu, Yoruba, etc. (also Hindustani and Gujarati), given by European and Native teachers at THE SCHOOL OF ORIENTAL STUDIES, FINSBURY GARDENS, E.C.2.

LUXURY SERVICE ROOMS.

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