

EAST AFRICA



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



A WEEKLY JOURNAL

Vol. 9, No. 433

Printed at the G. P. O. Press, Kampala

THURSDAY, JANUARY 5, 1933

Annual Subscription, 20/- post free

Sixpence



TRAVEL BY BRITISH SHIPS

BRITISH INDIA LINE

For Booklets and full details apply—

Passages—P. & O. HOUSE, 11, COCKSPUR STREET, S.W. 1.

GRAY, DAWES & CO., 12, LEADENHALL ST., E.C. 3.

Freight—GELLATLY, HANKEY & CO., LTD., DOCK HOUSE, BILLITER ST., E.C. 4.

SMITH, MACKENZIE & CO.

PAKISTAN, 120, MOMBASA,

HARARÉ, KAMPALA, DAR ES SALAAM,
ZANZIBAR, TANGA, LAMU, LINDI

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

CONSIGNMENT GOODS AND BAGGAGE TO US
BONDED WAREHOUSE PROPRIETORS.

ALL GOODS RECEIVED AND STORED.

SMITH, MACKENZIE & CO.

TRY THE (CM) SERVICE

Everything you want
from the one Source.

RIFLE, EQUIPMENT, TAILORING,
GUNS & AMMUNITION,
SPORTS REQUISITES.

Insurance, Newspapers, Books,
TAXI & RMY. GENERAL AGENCY.

Griffiths, McAlister Ltd.

25, NARREYS LANE, AND 10, WARWICK STREET,
LIVERPOOL, AND REGENT STREET,
LONDON W. 1.

ESTABLISHED 1880

MORE RICH GOLD FINDS IN KENYA.

"EAST AFRICA'S" HOTEL REGISTER

The undermentioned Hotels welcome East African visitors and have undertaken to make their accommodation comfortable and satisfactory. "East Africa" is to be seen, week by week at the Hotel, marked with an asterisk.

- Corwall - HOTEL BRISTOL**, London. Facing Strand. Excellent. Bath, sea view and 2 water closets. 100 beds. 1000 ft. from Piccadilly.
- Corwall - AMINGTON** (Private Hotel) Newquay.
- Corwall - SEA BRADS**, Funchal. For those for home leave. 100 beds. 1000 ft. from Piccadilly.
- Dorset - WHITE HART**, Bournemouth.
- Dorset - ROYAL CLARENCE** HOTEL, Bournemouth. Inclusive charge 12/- per day.
- Dorset - NEW IMPERIAL HOTEL**, First Ave. Over the sea. Light. First-class. Phone 1100.
- Gloucestershire - LEVENOR ARMS**, GOLF LINKS HOTEL, Levenor. For golf. 1000 ft. from Piccadilly.
- Jersey - FAIRBANKS HOTEL**, Anne Port. A hotel resort. Terms moderate. 1000 ft. from Piccadilly.
- North Wales - THE CRAIGY DON**, Llandudno. Fresh air. 1000 ft. from Piccadilly. Recreation more. 1000 ft. from Piccadilly. Terms moderate. 1000 ft. from Piccadilly.
- Essex - BELSDON PARK HOTEL**, Sanderstead. 1000 ft. from Piccadilly.
- Essex - HOWDEN COURT PRIVATE HOTEL**, Yorks. 1000 ft. from Piccadilly.
- Essex - ONEY STONES HOTEL**, Ronsayick Bay. Sea and moor. 1000 ft. from Piccadilly.
- LONDON**
- ARUNDEL HOTEL**, Strand, W.C.2. Facilities for comfort. Very moderate charges. 1000 ft. from Piccadilly.
- BRIDGEMONT HOTEL**, 134, PRINCE SQUARE, W.1. Sing. fr. 2/-, Dbl. fr. 4/-, according to room.
- CROYDON Surrey - Elgin Court Hotel**, Luxurious residence. 1000 ft. from Piccadilly.
- Essex - ANGLEY**, Hart St., Bloomsbury Sq. W.C.1. Bedroom and breakfast from 9/6.
- NEAR KENSINGTON GARDENS - 4**, Pembroke Gardens, W.2. Luxurious home. 1000 ft. from Piccadilly.
- Essex - HITEMAN**, Portman St. Marble Arch. W.1. Room & Breakfast. 1000 ft. from Piccadilly.
- SOUTH KENSINGTON**, 28, Bolton Gardens. First-class Family Hotel. 1000 ft. from Piccadilly.
- EAST AFRICA**
- KENYA - MOMBASA PALACE HOTEL**
- NAIROBI - AVENUE HOTEL**
- TANGANYIKA - ARUSHA - NEW ARUSHA HOTEL**
- UGANDA - TORORO - TORORO HOTEL**
- Port Portal - MOUNTAINS OF THE MOON HOTEL**

The two most up-to-date and luxurious Hotels in Kenya

Run in conjunction

PALACE HOTEL, MOMBASA
P.O. Box 112. Telegrams - Palace. Phone 307.

AVENUE HOTEL, NAIROBI
P.O. Box 971. Telegrams - Avenue. Phone 71.



THIS IS WORTH YOUR CONSIDERATION.

Visitors at the Palace Hotel, Mombasa, proceeding to Nairobi and desiring to stay at the Hotel Avenue, Nairobi, will be allowed 10% off their Accounts for Reservations, at the Hotel Avenue, providing they stay there within one week of leaving Mombasa of



TRANS-ZAMBESIA, CENTRAL AFRICA NYASALAND RAILWAYS

THE LINK BETWEEN BEIRA AND NYASALAND.

Passenger Trains leave Beira Mondays and Thursdays. Coast Bound Trains leave Blantyre Sundays and Wednesdays.

RETURN TICKETS AVAILABLE ONE MONTH FOR SINGLE FARE

London Agents: 3, Thames House, Queen St. Place, E.C.4

That Book of Yours!

East Africa is always glad to consider the publication of books on East African subjects of public interest. Manuscripts should be typed (double spacing) on one side of the paper only, and sent by registered post, to the Editor at 95 Great Titchfield Street, London, W.1.

VALUATIONS and REPORTS

on Estates in Tanganyika Territory can be furnished by

H. MALCOLM ROSS, FALPA, F.Z.S.

Address: 4, King's Road, Tanga. Codes: A.B.C. Sixth Edition.
● 22 years East Africa. 7 years Plantation Department Custodian Enemy Property.

KENYA & UGANDA RAILWAYS AND HARBOURS

FOR ENCHANTING SCENERY!



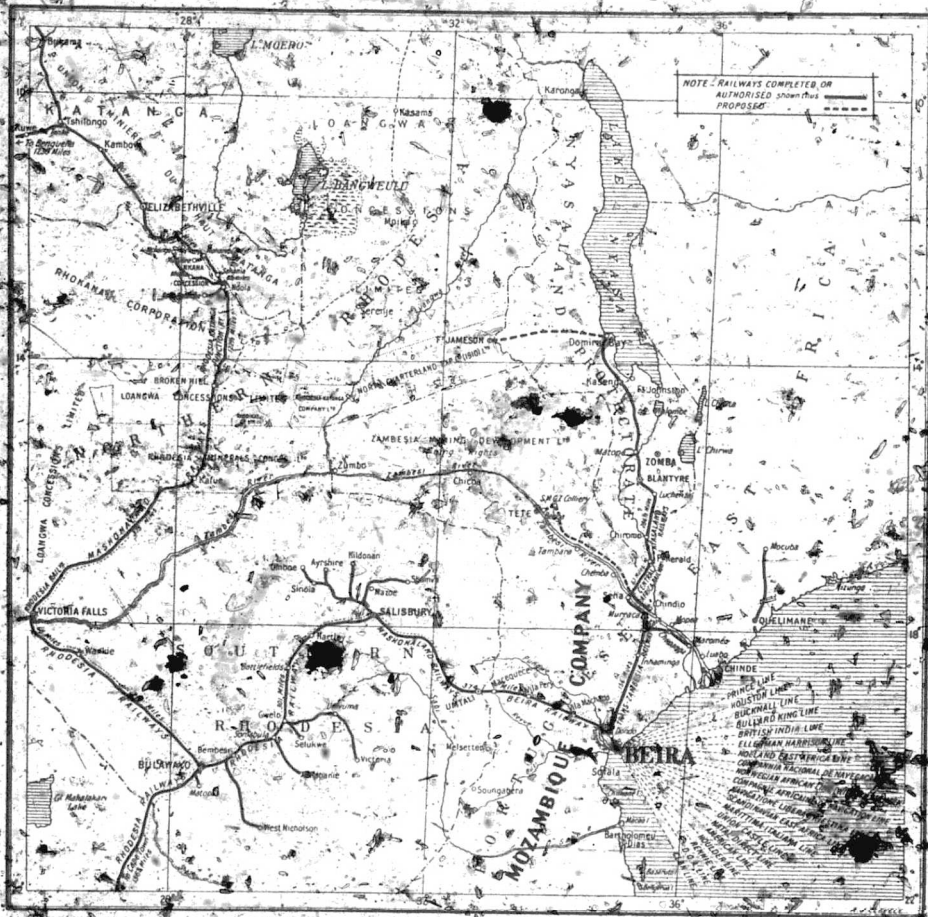
Full information obtainable from East African Dependencies Trade and Commerce Department, 10, Abchurch Lane, London, W.C.2, or The Kenya Railway and Harbours Department, Nairobi.

See our advertisers you saw it in "East Africa."

COMPANHIA DE MOZAMBIQUE.

Head Offices
Paris

10, LARGO DA BIBLIOTECA PUBLICA, LISBON.
3, THAMES HOUSE, QUEEN ST. PLACE, E.C. 4.
53, BOULEVARD HAUSSMANN.



BEIRA

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

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

Over 20 Steamship Lines make regular callings at the Port, which has the most efficient and up-to-date equipment, permitting the maximum speed and security in the transit of passengers and cargo.

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

"East Africa's" Imprint is the Guarantee of a Good Book

ELEPHANT

By *Commander D. E. Blair, R.N. (Ret.)*

There is nobody, be he shikari or naturalist, who will not appreciate this wonderful book," says Lord Londale in his foreword to this new Standard Book. The most comprehensive volume yet written on the subject, it is absolutely true in fact, free from sensationalism, and far removed from the usual record of slaughter. Authoritative, readable, illustrated by many splendid photographs, and exhaustively indexed. Published at the extraordinarily low price of 13s. 6d. post free anywhere.

SUNSHINE AND RAIN IN UGANDA

By *Adela M. Day*

With a foreword by Lady Cowdron, who writes: "The sincerity and real purpose of this enchanting book cannot fail to appeal to East Africans. The high courage, sincerity, cheerful heart and buoyant sense of 'Empire' which they depicted in our Colonies what they are." The narrative is bold with vividness and charm. No past present or impending resident of Uganda should be without this cheerful little volume. 4s. 4d. post free anywhere.

ANGLING IN EAST AFRICA

By *A. J. Havel and Hugh Cooper*

Two of Kenya's best known fishermen have written a veritable *via maxima* for the devotees of the sport. "E. S. Surtees says in his foreword, "I mean to be a fisherman when I go to a fishing and sometimes even go to bed." It is the only volume on East African fishing, illustrated by 100 photos which are worth more than the published price and is really indispensable to the fisherman. 4s. 4d. post free.

COFFEE GROWING

with Special Reference to East Africa

By *J. H. MacDonald*

This standard work on the subject is invaluable to all those undertaking the cultivation of coffee (Coffea arabica). Here are the whole cultivation of coffee in Africa which is not mentioned in this volume. The plants and those of the various pests, should be the most valuable to the planter to enable him to identify them (*Journal of the Royal Society*). This is a really ideal book for coffee planting (*Tropical Life*) is a necessity to planters (*East African Standard*) and contains the kind of information the practical planter requires (*Tropical Agriculture*). 15s. 6d. post free anywhere.

All the above books may be obtained from the Publisher
EAST AFRICA
57, GREAT TITCHFIELD STREET, LONDON, W. 1



UNION-CASTLE LINE

ROYAL MAIL SERVICE SOUTH & EAST AFRICA AND WEST AFRICA

MADEIRA, CANARY ISLANDS, ASCENSION,
ST. HELENA & ST. PAUL'S.

REGULAR SERVICE TO EAST AFRICA

Via GIBRALTAR, PALMA (MAJORCA), MARRAKECH,
GENOAVEN PORT SAID

Vessel	From London
"Llandaff Castle"	Jan 26
"Llangibby Castle"	Feb 23
"Llandoverly Castle"	Mar 23
"Llandaff Castle"	Apr 20

Subject to alteration without notice

Direct Cargo Services between New York and South and East Africa.

THE SOUTH AND EAST AFRICAN YEAR BOOK AND GUIDE
1933 EDITION 2/6 (BY POST 3/)

Head Office - 5, Fenchurch Street, London, E.C. 3.
West End Agency - 125, Regent Mall, W. 1.

Branch Offices at Southampton, Birmingham, Leeds, Liverpool, Manchester, and Glasgow; and at Capetown, Port Elizabeth, East London, Durban, Lourenco Marques, Beira, Mombasa and Johannesburg.

HUDSON WAGONS

BUILT FOR STRENGTH

MADE WITH 60 YEARS MANUFACTURING EXPERIENCE OF REQUIREMENTS FOR MINES, TEA, COTTON, SUGAR AND SISAL ESTATES.



- MINING AND TIPPING WAGONS
- SUGAR CANE AND SISAL CARS
- TIMBER AND PLATFORM CARS
- TRUCK AND RAIL ACCESSORIES
- RAIL TRACTORS
- STEAM AND DIESEL LOCOMOTIVES, etc.

WRITE FOR THE HUDSON CATALOGUE or let us quote for your requirements.

ROBERT HUDSON LTD
38 BOND STREET, LEEDS

WORKS: GILDERSOME FOUNDRY, near LEEDS
LONDON: 21, TOTHILL STREET, E.C. 1.
Also at: SHANNON, DUBLIN, LONDON, BANGOR, BOSTON, MANCHESTER, CALCUTTA, SINGAPORE.
Cables: "Ralegh" (London office).

When writing to Advertisers mention "East Africa" and enclose Special Advertisers' Card.

EAST AFRICA



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

Vol. 9, No. 43

THURSDAY, JANUARY 5, 1933

Annual Subscription 39/- post free

Sixpence

FOUNDED AND EDITED BY F. S. JOHNSON.

EDITORIAL AND PUBLISHING OFFICE

17, 18 & 19, Titchfield Street, Oxford Street, London, W.1.
Telephone, Museum 2770. Telegrams: "Limitable" London.

PRINCIPAL CONTENTS

	PAGE		PAGE
Matters of Moment	391	Personalia	400
Honours for East Africans	394	Snake-Stones - A Potted History	403
Reserves and Funds at Kenia	395	Kenya Auditors' Blunt Criticisms	404
Settlers' Memorandum East Africa's Whole Who?	396	East Africa's Bookshelf	407
Major G. H. Dale	397		

MATTERS OF MOMENT.

East Africa's revelation that the Kenya and Uganda delegates appointed to interview the Secretary of State had urged depreciation of the East African shilling has occasioned astonishment and alarm in the territories, whence comes such proof that public opinion does not favour any such plan. We have received numerous letters of the subject by air mail and ocean mail from the leading commercial men and settlers, and so far not a single correspondent has expressed himself favourably to the proposal. Addressing the Legislative Council of Kenya, Sir Joseph Byrne, the Governor, used about the words of our leading article when he said: "Major Grogan has advocated currency manipulation. He is doing so he had no mandate from the official community of this Colony, and was speaking purely on his own behalf. I think it right and proper to inform you that the Secretary of State is quite unprepared to entertain any such proposals," and Lord Francis Scott admits in a letter to the local Press that many people have expressed alarm. But explains that Major Grogan made it quite clear to the Secretary of State that he had no mandate for his proposal, which was put forward "on his own as one possible method of rectifying Kenya's financial position. But neither the Governor nor the leader of the Elected Members has made the position quite clear since the reader of their words might well derive the impression that Major Grogan's plan had been put forward merely by one individual, whereas, as we have stated, his memorandum was also signed by his colleague from Kenya and Uganda's nominees, so that the advocacy became much more forcible than that of one man. In the course of a long leading article the Nairobi Weekly Times states that East Africa has done East Africa generally, and Kenya particularly, a vital service in bringing to public notice the amazing arguments as to the proposal that East African currency should be deflated, and strongly supports our contest against artificial deflation.

SEQUEL TO "EAST AFRICA'S" DISCLOSURE.

Under such headings as "A Breach of Trust with the African" and "Turning the Native Adrift," a Press campaign is being waged in UNFAIR CRITICISM OF KENYA LANDS BILL AMENDMENTS. This country against the recent amendment of the Kenya Native Lands Trust Ordinance by the provision that land under beneficial occupation in Native Reserve may be leased to non-Natives and compensation paid in cash if necessary, and it is probably no injustice to a few active individuals of well-known opinions to suggest that most of the criticisms have been written or inspired by them. They have carefully refrained from emphasising that the amendment was specifically declared by the Kenya Government to be a temporary measure subject to review on receipt of the report of the Kenya Land Enquiry Commission, which has been asked to report on the working of the whole Ordinance. Nor have they made any practical proposals for the solution of existing difficulties. The amendment was clearly justified to meet the situation created by the unexpected discovery of gold over extensive areas in the Colony which had previously been officially regarded as almost destitute of precious metals, the working of which in such thickly populated areas as Kavirondo would have been impossible under the provisions of the old Bill. Do the critics suggest that known deposits of gold should on any account remain unworked in the country? Or is the question to "expose its ailments" thereby then remained to the authorities no other course than that which they have adopted. That compensation in land will be granted wherever possible may be taken for granted, for neither the local Government nor the settler community views with equanimity the possible creation of landless Native population, the dangers of which South African experience has manifested. That Canon Forns, nominated to represent Native interests on the Kenya Legislative Council, should have supported the measure in evidence of its essential fairness, strict in the midst of course to be kept by the local Government against money compensation where other land could be given instead.

Under such headings as "A Breach of Trust with the African" and "Turning the Native Adrift," a Press campaign is being waged in UNFAIR CRITICISM OF KENYA LANDS BILL AMENDMENTS. This country against the recent amendment of the Kenya Native Lands Trust Ordinance by the provision that land under beneficial occupation in Native Reserve may be leased to non-Natives and compensation paid in cash if necessary, and it is probably no injustice to a few active individuals of well-known opinions to suggest that most of the criticisms have been written or inspired by them. They have carefully refrained from emphasising that the amendment was specifically declared by the Kenya Government to be a temporary measure subject to review on receipt of the report of the Kenya Land Enquiry Commission, which has been asked to report on the working of the whole Ordinance. Nor have they made any practical proposals for the solution of existing difficulties. The amendment was clearly justified to meet the situation created by the unexpected discovery of gold over extensive areas in the Colony which had previously been officially regarded as almost destitute of precious metals, the working of which in such thickly populated areas as Kavirondo would have been impossible under the provisions of the old Bill. Do the critics suggest that known deposits of gold should on any account remain unworked in the country? Or is the question to "expose its ailments" thereby then remained to the authorities no other course than that which they have adopted. That compensation in land will be granted wherever possible may be taken for granted, for neither the local Government nor the settler community views with equanimity the possible creation of landless Native population, the dangers of which South African experience has manifested. That Canon Forns, nominated to represent Native interests on the Kenya Legislative Council, should have supported the measure in evidence of its essential fairness, strict in the midst of course to be kept by the local Government against money compensation where other land could be given instead.

East Africans in the New Year Honours List.

The New Year Honours List contains the names of the following people with East African connections, whom our readers will join with us in congratulating —

BARONS.

MURPHY, FIELD-MARSHAL SIR GEORGE FRANKS, G.C.B., G.C.M.S., Chief of the Imperial General Staff who has farming interests in Kenya.
ROBERTS, RT. HON. SIR RENEVILLE, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O. Member of Parliament for St. Marylebone from 1923 to 1932. Was in charge of British Agency in Zanzibar in 1809 and later acted as special envoy to King Menelik in Ethiopia.

PEVY COUNCILLOR

MARGESON, CAPTAIN HENRY DAVID REGINALD, M.C., M.P. Chief Government Whip. A son of Sir Mortimer R. Margeson, a director of East African Estates, Ltd.

ORDER OF ST. MICHAEL AND ST. GEORGE.

K.C.M.G.

PALMER, HERBERT RICHMOND, Esq., M.C., M.P., Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Lannin and Achebe Sultanates.
WISSARD, GEOFFREY GRANVILLE, Esq., C.M.G., M.C., Assistant Under-Secretary of State, Dominion Office, C.M.G.

HARDSEY, ROBERT WICKERS, Esq., Q.B.E. lately Governor of the Blue Nile Province, Sudan.

BIRCH, EDWARD, CAPTAIN HENRY THOMAS, M.C. known to many East Africans as Secretary to the Governor-General of the Union of South Africa.

CLAUSON, CAPTAIN GERARD LESLIE MAKINS, O.B.E., Principal, Colonial Office.

COLEBE, CHARLES ST. JOHN, Esq., Governor of the Bank of Ethiopia.

DOOL, JOHN ERNEST WILLIAM, Esq., Assistant Secretary, Colonial Office.

FRANKS, GEORGE WILL RODGSON, C.B.E., M.P., S.O., and recently H.M. Trade Commissioner in East Africa and Commissioner in London for H.M. Eastern Africa Dependencies, Trade and Information Office. Has retired to settle in Kenya.

TAYLOR, ROBERT WALTER, Esq., C.B.E., recently retired from the Treasuryship of Tanganyika Territory, which office he had held for ten years. Had previously served in Uganda and Somaliland.

WALKER, COLONEL CHARLES WILLIAM GARNE, D.S.O., Secretary to the Conference of Governors of the East African Dependencies, and Secretary to the High Commissioner for Transport of Kenya and Uganda. Served with the Indian Army before the War, during which he was twice mentioned in dispatches and awarded the D.S.O.

WARD, COLONEL JOHN CHARLES, C.I.E., D.S.O., M.B.E., Port Director at Basra. Served in Somaliland from 1902 to 1904.

KNIGHTS BACHELOR.

HARRIS, JOHN HOBBS, Esq., Parliament Secretary to the Anti-Slavery and Aborigines Society. Has long shown a keen interest in East African native problems.

HUDDLESTONE, ARTHUR JAMES GEORGE, Esq., C.M.G., O.B.E., lately Economic Adviser to the Sudan Government. Joined the Sudan Political Service in 1904, and was afterwards Governor of the Khartoum and Blue Nile Provinces, and Financial Adviser to the Sudan Government from 1928 to 1931.

JACKSON, EDWARD ST. JOHN, Esq., O.B.E., K.C., Attorney General in Ceylon since 1929. Served in Nyasaland from 1902 to 1904, when he was transferred to Tanganyika as Attorney General.

RAMSDEN, GEORGE JOSEPH SOUIRE HARRIS REAVES, Esq., O.B.E., J.P., and Tanganyika Protector in 1928 and has since acted as Parliamentary Delegation, development, and adviser in East African Overseas Trade Development Committee. Was formerly Director of Bradford Air Works.

SALMON, MAJOR CLAUDE, C.B.E., J.P. (Honorary) Messrs. J. Lyons and Co., Ltd. visited East Africa four years ago on a visit for his company's tea planta-

SINGH, MAHARAJ, Esq., I.C.S., Agent to the Government of India in South Africa. Takes close interest in Indian problems in East Africa, which he has visited on several occasions, notably at the time of Sir Samuel Wilson's mission to Kenya.

COMPANION OF HONOUR.

CRAWTON, THE REV. PHILIP THOMAS BEARD, M.C., founder of the T.O.H. movement, several groups of which have been established in Eastern Africa.

ORDER OF THE STAR OF INDIA.

K.C.S.I.

MANTON, SIR REGINALD ARTHUR, K.T., E.C.S.I., member of the Council of India. Was a member of the Hilton Young Commission on Ceylon which visited East Africa during 1927-1928.

ORDER OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE.

K.B.E. (Civil Division).

VALE, SIR GILBERT CHRISTOPHER, Past President of the Association of British Chambers of Commerce, and a member of the Development Council of the Department of Overseas Trade. Keenly interested in export trade, and managing director of Messrs. W. & T. Avery, Ltd.

C.B.E. (Civil Division).

STEELE-HWAITE, JOHN RUTHENOR PARKER, Esq., M.B.E., M.C., lately Provincial Commissioner in Uganda, where he served for twenty three years.

RENNIE, STANLEY ROBERT, Esq., lately Provincial Commissioner in Northern Rhodesia, where he had served since 1909.

TEMPLEY, HEROLD AUGUSTUS, Esq., Director of Agriculture in the Straits Settlements. Held similar office Mauritius from 1917 to 1920.

O.B.E. (Military Division).

PAYNE-GALLES, MAJOR LOWRY PHILIP, M.C., 9th Queen's Own Hussars, commanding 2nd (Nyasaland) Battalion, King's African Rifles.

O.B.E. (Civil Division).

BARTON, ARTHUR EDWARD VICTOR, Esq., Collector of Customs in Trinidad. Served with Kenya Customs Department from 1910 to 1924.

BOYSE, ALEXANDER HARRY, Esq., M.B.E., Accountant, Dominions and Colonial Office.

BRADLEY, JOHN THOMAS, Esq., M.D., Chief Medical Officer in the Seychelles.

CLARKSON, FRANK CECIL, Esq., M.B.E., Commissioner of the Virgin Islands. Served in the Sudan Public Works Department from 1905 to 1907.

DURMAN, FREDERICK JAMES, Esq., Assistant Chief Secretary of Tanganyika. Promoted to his appointment to the Mandated Territory in 1920, had served in Fiji for six years.

GILBERT, JOSEPH TROUSSELL, Esq., M.B.E., Assistant Chief Secretary in Zanzibar. Acted as delegate from Zanzibar at the 1920 Colonial Office Conference.

INGRAMS, WILLIAM HAROLD, Esq., Principal Assistant Secretary, Mauritius. Had several works on Zanzibar, where he served for eight years before taking up his present appointment in 1927.

LOGAN, WILLIAM MARSTON, Esq., Principal Assistant Commissioner for local Government, Lands and Settlement, Kenya, where he has served since 1913.

NEWBOLD, DOUGLAS, Esq., District Commissioner in the Sudan.

SMITH, JOHN, Esq., M.R.C.V.S., Director of Animal Health and Acting Secretary for Agriculture in Northern Rhodesia.

TAYLOR, ROBERT STANLEY, Esq., M.B.E., Principal Medical Officer in British Somaliland. Practised for many years in Victoria, Australia before being appointed Uganda Medical Officer in Uganda in 1914. Served with the Uganda Medical Service during the Campaign, after which he was transferred to Somaliland.

O.B.E. (Civil Division).

GINGER, THOMAS RICHMOND, M.C., Inspector of Water Supplies, P.W.D., Kenya.

JOHNSON, MISS GEORGINA ROSE, Superintendent of Female Education in Zanzibar.

LEWIS, MRS. MARGARET, For social welfare work in Northern Rhodesia.

PARSONS, SHANKAR RAO, ERANNA, Sub-Assistant Surgeon in Tanganyika Territory.
SINGH, SHIBDAS KISHOR, of the Kenya Medical Department.
WALKLEY, JOHN AMDEPH, of British residence and working in Khartoum.

BRITISH EMPIRE MEDALS
Civil Division (for Gallantry)

MIRGHANI AHMED MOHAMMAD. On September 28, 1932, at the height of the Nile flood, and at a point where the stream is particularly dangerous even for the strongest swimmer, Mirghani Ahmed rescued three girls, the eldest fifteen years of age, from certain death by drowning.

Military Division (for Meritorious Service)

OSMAN SUBEIMAN, Permanent War Foreman, Sudan Railways, SALEH ALLAGARO, Chief of War Town, Sudan, lately Sergeant Major, Bahri Ghazal Province Police Force; HAMID EFFENDI, AMULLA, Warrant Officer, Kordofan Province Police, Sudan; and MAHMOUD EFFENDI, ABD EL KARIM, Assistant Superintendent of Customs, Sudan.

RICH ALLUVIAL AND REEF FINDS.

Air Mail News from Kakamega.

From a Special Correspondent

In a stream bed of 100 ft. the large amount of 1,604 oz. (over 3000 oz. in one wash) of gold has been taken out of the area covered by one alluvial claim. In some fifty claims in the same stream, further 2,000 oz. have been taken out and gold is still being recovered daily. The gold taken in the 100 ft. stream bed is not water worn, and is believed to emanate from an exceedingly rich reef in the watershed through fissures in the strata.

A syndicate holding the reef claims is floating a public company to develop the area, on which several gold bearing veins have already been found. Their prospects seem excellent and the gamble is probably the best so far known in the area.

Development in the African Circum area continues and the prospects are excellent. Some strikes have been made in the area without striking a vein. The reef is eroding to the sea, while the foot and bank drifts are well impregnated and are several feet in thickness.

It is established that gold is now to be looked for in the country rock alongside alluvial bars and reefs, and that impregnations are likely to be a feature in these goldfields, many of these being good, particularly in the Congo. However, the industry is still a long way from the producing stage, much yet remains to be provided and many disappointments may be in store.

Discoveries of gold are also reported from the neighbourhood of Turbo and the Burn Forest areas of the Uasin Gishu Plateau, which the officers of the Gold and Limestone are now being re-prospected, but except in the case of the discoveries some six miles from Sed on the property of a wealthy baronet, too much credence should not be placed at present in propositions outside the official gold-bearing area.

Several gold-bearing companies are being floated to develop good sized holdings, and many of them appear to be sound. The Central Mines and the Rhodesia Gold Corporation have sent at a responsible man in Mr. Wallace to investigate; he is very definitely impressed in what he has seen, but as there is still everything to prove, some twelve months are likely to elapse before mining houses will take an active interest, and in that time such money will be poured into the region.

Assured value is being asked and obtained for business plots in Kakamega township, where a bush hotel has been opened, which, against the advice of the Executive of the Miners' Association, a bar licence has been granted. Several European and better class Asiatic shops have opened, but these will all fade away as soon as mining reaches the production stage and a central township becomes a fact, for Kakamega is about twelve miles from the centre of the main gold-bearing area, being in fact on the edge of the gold zone.

The Kenya Miners' Association, with headquarters at Kakamega, has addressed a memorandum to Government urging the provision of a site for a central township, the Department and Geological Survey remaining of the opinion that such provision may be one of the best investments yet made and may be the means of restoring the Colony's credit. Colonel G. A. Swaine, Hon. Chairman of the Association in which the Government of the Colony obviously reposes much confidence, will retire in January after most valuable and fruitful years in office.

DANGERS OF NATIVE COFFEE GROWING.

Unsatisfactory Result of Ploughing Instruction.

The need for the conservation of soil and of fertility, the maintenance of quality and of uniform staple in produce sent to market, and the necessity for adequate control of Native coffee growing are the chief notes struck by Mr. Ernest Harrison, Director of Agriculture in Tanganyika Territory, in his Report for 1932 (Government Printer, Dar es Salaam, 4s.).

(N. Native coffee growing on Kilimanjaro the District Agricultural Officer writes—)

The greater part of the 1931-32 crop is being purchased outright by licensed buyers in competition with the Kilimanjaro Native Farmers' Association. The buyers' number twenty-one, and competition is so strong that the marketing of the crop has developed into an undisciplined scramble, with crops taken to the various business patrol posts, streets, and cross roads, and around Moshi to the way growers. Conditions such as these are conducive to losses to the growers.

The encouragement by the Government to careful preparation and later, judicious marketing of the crop leads to a neglect of the cultivation and finally the spread of disease. The lack of control of the marketing of the crop will undo the educational work of years. Not only the good name of Native coffee, but of Kilimanjaro coffee generally, is concerned since it is known that some consignments of Native coffee have been of the same plantation produce. The example of the tobacco industry in the present proceedings is a very strong comment.

It must be noted that the Kilimanjaro Native Farmers' Association has been of little or no use to the Department in the work for cultural improvement, neither have they been satisfactorily equipped with sprays, pumps, and chemicals to deal with coffee pests and diseases. The Association is being reorganised.

Tobacco as a Native Crop.

Tanganyika experiences with Native coffee is indeed a lesson in the planting of coffee by Natives. The Director's conclusions are—

In future Native coffee plantings should be supported only where it follows a well thought out scheme of cultural works, such as soil and factory facilities with registration of growers following the Nyasaland tobacco plan. In areas where Natives are indulging in indiscriminate planting, timely action should be taken. For example, before such as Baboia, the Pares and Kilimanjaro, there is no question about it.

As a cash crop for Natives (on an average prices four and six to ten cents per lb.) compares most unfavourably with tobacco—as is illustrated in the Tanganyika Native Affairs Report, which states that in Kisumu and Kisumu experimental growing of tobacco by Natives resulted in the produce being sold locally in 1931 for 35 cents per lb. for first quality and 13 cents for second grade, while some 1,000 lb. grown on five acres sold in Dar es Salaam for Shs. 57.

Mr. Harrison has this instructive note on Native ploughing—

The first introduction of ploughs on a large scale to the Natives in the ploughing schools were first issued in 1925, and were ploughs which were used by a large number of Natives received instruction in ploughing and in the preparation of hides for reins and straps, and large numbers of oxen were trained. The results of years of hard work and propaganda have been unsatisfactory. Ploughs are only used by a few chiefs and headmen and a very few Natives. At the present stage of agricultural development, I do not consider that ploughs are either essential or beneficial to the individual Native cultivator. In the process of time some of the ploughs will have gone into the hands of the Natives, and it might well be expected to have the effect of showing the Natives that the plough is not a magic wand, and that the only way to increase the yield of the soil is by the use of the hoe and the hoe is only a garden.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

PROS AND CONS OF INCOME TAX.

MR. H. HARPER ON THE CONTROVERSY.

East Africa's Arguments Critically Examined.

To the Editor of 'East Africa.'

I have no intention of entering the intricate controversy in the merits of income tax for Kenya, holding as I do the old-fashioned view that taxation is primarily a matter for the taxed, but as you have advocated this measure with considerable wealth of argument I would ask you, in justice to the other side, namely the general body of Kenya opinion, to allow me to take up some of your main points at a somewhat unparadonable length, as no one else has done so, namely:—

- (1) That income tax is a good tax for Kenya.
- (2) That it will be a fruitful tax.
- (3) That its opponents in Kenya, namely, an overwhelming majority of the community on which the tax will fall, are unwise in their politics with economics and, to couple their opposition with a demand for greater control over their own affairs.
- (4) That the tax will prove fruitful to create resistance.
- (5) That the farmers ought not to oppose because they will not have to pay it.

(1) Income tax, like free trade, has been axiomatically accepted for so long that, until a Joseph Chamberlain arises to disturb its equanimity, it just continue to be accepted as a suitable tax for adult social communities. But much more thought than has so far been given, either by the Government of Kenya or its advisers on lightning visits, is due to the question before it can be accepted as an axiom that it is suitable to a community in embryo such as Kenya, which, economically, dates only from the Great War. There is no assured class. There are no commonly established industries. There is no dormant taxable class. There are no fixed incomes save the handful of taxable officials. The number of "capitalists," as the word is understood here, would not pay the expenses of their own tax collection.

It has been argued that the tax suits Northern Rhodesia, and should therefore suit Kenya. Whether evidence supports the argument I do not know, but the analogy is incomplete. Without going at length into the many points of difference between the two Colonies, it is sufficient to refer to the great established mining industry of Rhodesia and all its implications in relation to taxable wealth.

(2) That it will be a fruitful tax remains to be seen. In the absence of any rounded estimate of the probable yield either to Lord Moyse or by the Kenya Government itself, reasonable inference that the tax will fail to introduce the tax in Kenya may be repeated. There may now be a larger commercial and professional class, but available and some undisclosed method of extracting money from the majority have been discovered. Failing in the latter, 50% of the theoretical yield is in practice unobtainable, and if, as you rightly say, the farmers will not contribute when the money is most urgently required, it is difficult to see how any substantial increase in the other elements can make the tax a fruitful one.

(3) It is also difficult to see how politics and opponents can be divorced from the controversy. There has certainly been no absence of going so in this country, but the heart of the uncompromising opponents of the tax is the point of view in Kenya. No one suspects Colonel Leslie Medwood or Mr. Roden Buxton of a purely economic cated as income tax for the white man, but the imposed on Europeans and nomads in Asiatics, 3,000,000 Natives are expected, with the enthusiastic approval of a more extreme political party in Kenya, which has always, to say the least, been unsympathetic towards settlement and the settler.

It is being imposed on the instructions of the Government of State who is responsible only to the British electorate of which not one hundredth of the population are contributing, about conditions in Kenya, which are not in any way improved by the imposition of a tax on a people to be taxed, and responsible to the Secretary of State alone.

This Government is in fact defined as a Command Paper as the "agents of the Imperial Government." You, Sir, have suggested that the Secretary of State is sympathetically disposed towards settlement in Kenya. It may be that he is and that you have no authority for saying so. The Kenya settler has no right to go upon but the acts and the published statements or dispatches of the Right Honourable Gentleman. Neither the one nor the other, as the pages of your own paper have several times lately recorded, can honestly be said to bear out this view. Whether or not it be that the Secretary of State should have consistently absolute power over a community of mixed races, or to intervene for the protection of any of them, is not in dispute. This is some time question in which no sort of race arises, except a quibble which you will hardly countenance. It is a question of taxation, on which throughout English history the English have been peculiarly sensitive, and a measure of taxation which the people exclusively affected by it regard as a grievance, as economically impracticable and as politically inadvisable.

In these circumstances it is impossible to separate economics from politics and in any circumstances it is natural to associate unpopular measures of State with the desire for a change of Government.

(4) The Kenya colonist, who is governed by a bureaucracy over whose measures he has, when his means do not happen to coincide with theirs, no effective voice. Since he has no vote in the British electorate, which ultimately controls that bureaucracy, he is virtually disenfranchised, and when a measure that hits him between the eyes, and which affects the entire Colonial population is proposed, he is imposed upon, but without it is not only human but logical that the natural antipathy of Englishmen to a Government should find a fruitful expression in general politics in Kenya, that the problems and opinions have not been dealt with both sympathy and understanding in England, and that both responsible and irresponsible politicians are too ready to state that the entire community as one unreasonable and obdurate unit. When a probe is stuck into a ready sore would the Secretary be apt to kick, and that may have been the message of State has been quick to note some of the innuendo that this indicates of the attitude of the public towards the tax in your own country.

(5) That the farmers' class is finally opposed to the tax as the commercial and professional element is one of the best arguments against its introduction. It proves that the opposing proceeds, not from a selfish desire to avoid contribution to the public services, but from the general political conviction that Kenya as a community is not divisible into heretofore compartments. It is made up of very heterogeneous elements, it is true, and it is difficult to secure unanimity of opinion among them on any non-provisional basis, as the few politicians in England who interest themselves in the matter know very well when they care to remember.

When, therefore, virtual unanimity does appear on any question, there is the more reason to believe that there is a respectable ground for the view that the Government should disregard widespread dissatisfaction and a bush argument made on the score that 17,000,000,000 composed of white and black stocks, scattered over the world as the British Isles, constitute a single voting host.

To sum up, Sir, my case is that whether or not the tax be imposed in fact, it is a tax for Kenya at present, the Nairobi is a projection, not the proper place to decide the issue.

But, as this tends to fall in line with the general feeling of the Native, and the Government of Kenya, it is without comment that the community of Kenya will constitute a political force in the matter, which is not a matter of mere social interest, which is not a matter of mere political interest, but a matter of State as such. It is in the conditions of Kenya that the general feeling of the community is to be met. Such a tax is introduced by a Government which has received a mandate from the Government of the Mother Country, and should be given the status of a permanent feature of the economic framework of the country. It will yield well justify the admission to the Kenya point of view, that the Government of Kenya, which gives the right to every citizen to be heard, that to make no account of the views of the African side of the question, is not only unwise, but also unchristian.

(Mr. as Chair was one evidence (1) I argue the so not cot refutali Kenya income in a Asiatic duction nyika i sence a high ably (2) which Kenya, appear regent with re (3) A racia be exer a nam into fo why tr cations Te'm be the DATIC incom include have I ings— is know repeat (4) (5) that is of often in— not mos measu Omeri acco (6) (7) (8) (9) (10) (11) (12) (13) (14) (15) (16) (17) (18) (19) (20) (21) (22) (23) (24) (25) (26) (27) (28) (29) (30) (31) (32) (33) (34) (35) (36) (37) (38) (39) (40) (41) (42) (43) (44) (45) (46) (47) (48) (49) (50) (51) (52) (53) (54) (55) (56) (57) (58) (59) (60) (61) (62) (63) (64) (65) (66) (67) (68) (69) (70) (71) (72) (73) (74) (75) (76) (77) (78) (79) (80) (81) (82) (83) (84) (85) (86) (87) (88) (89) (90) (91) (92) (93) (94) (95) (96) (97) (98) (99) (100)

NOISE MADE BY A PUFF ADDER

An Experience of Captain Whitehouse

To the Editor of "East Africa"

Sir, I have only lately read Mr. A. Leechman's letter in your issue of 16 November 17 protesting again to my having no doubt that a puff adder made a humming noise close to me, and that there was no evidence that it was curious enough to examine the snake - see how it was making the noise. One does not examine such a snake closely in the open when it is so dangerous. Examining it when dead for any other reason that I had always understood puff adders could make a noise, although I had never heard one do so. Having quite definitely heard the noise in question do so, I did not worry further about how it made it, but put it down to deflation as a mark of anger or warning.

Mr. Leechman kindly offers the possible explanation that the noise made by bush insects, etc., may have appeared to come from the snake. I do not agree that I could confuse other bush noises with one I finally located right under my nose, and if by "bush" is meant trees or forest, there was none near. He also states that "the hum" (mine) did not say if the snake was moving, but was not the further suggestion that its ventral scales rubbing on some flexible object might have produced a humming noise is out of the question.

Will you kindly permit me to state "the story" more fully. The adder was met with on the Ruwana Plain in what was then German East Africa, which thereabouts was flat bushy of bush. When crossing in a sandy patch I pushed up on him in a sort of humming noise and looked on for bees passing or a vulture planing down. As the snake was seen to move forward, when the noise became louder resembling a continuously spoken M in the Swahili word "Muu," which in 1880 on the African coast I was taught to pronounce with my mouth shut. On looking down I saw the adder alongside me on some parched grass and in a sudden later in a violent flurry in which I think its body struck my right foot it made a dash for its large small branch of cactus and albed about sixty yards away it being in full sight on the sand the whole was nothing beyond its "sither" was heard after it left me. It was wounded by my lucky shot, and killed by Sergeant Geser who was with me, as stated in my letter.

I am personally quite satisfied that the adder made the noise described, but leaving any explanations quite apart, I bring the evidence given in Father Guilleme's interesting letter in your issue of November 17 of one of the noises made by a puff adder when handled in a dim, as resembling the purring of a cat over her prey, may quite suitably be described as a humming noise.

Yours faithfully, R. WHITEHOUSE.

Mr. Captain Whitehouse's letter was submitted to Mr. Leechman, who replies in your issue of 17 November. I think justified by the inadequate detail in Captain Whitehouse's original letter. His account has furnished the detail, and the fact now established is his complete satisfaction that the puff adder in question did make such a noise. The humming noise and then a louder one, the latter continuously spoken "M," he remains to discover what apparatus the puff adder has for making such noise. These snakes are common enough in Africa and are kept in captivity in practically all zoological gardens. Mr. Fitz-Simons's evidence should be sufficient to determine the point. Incidentally I might mention Captain Whitehouse's alibi, but I doubt whether he really saw a cactus growing wild on the Ruwana Plain.

DO GIRAFFES LIE DOWN?

Evidence from the Kapiti Plains.

To the Editor of "East Africa"

Sir, Mr. Imbert's article of the 1st June is an interesting subject, and the endorsement of Captain Pitman's letter published in your issue of Sept. 8, I should like to endorse as being of my own experience.

Recently I came across a herd of about eighteen giraffes on the Kapiti Plains, at least two of which were lying down, and I was fortunate enough to secure some snapshots in fairly close quarters. One of these snapshots showing a group of four of the animals, one of whom being in a recumbent position, is clearly enough to merit reproduction. I would gladly furnish you with the negative should you desire to reproduce any photos which may still exist among your readers.

Yours faithfully, N. JAVENS.

Kenya Colony. I have never seen a giraffe, but we are sure, not require the reproduction or published reproduction of her photographs. Other readers have also kindly offered to send photographs for the same purpose. This business has ceased, the purpose of establishing beyond doubt whether giraffes do lie down in the wild state.

DIETS OF THE MASAI AND RIKUYU

The News of a Vegetarian.

To the Editor of "East Africa"

Your examination of the diets of the Masai and the Rikuyu goes to show that the main defect in the latter is due to the quality of the protein employed, though in some cases, a complete mistake is made in that protein obtained apart from flesh foods is by any means necessarily deficient in quality, a fact sufficiently exemplified by the many cases of physical deterioration and disease in other parts of the world, and by the truly remarkable progress of the vegetarian athletes in this and other countries. It is a matter merely of a qualitative statement that the proteins to be found in dairy produce are of quite first-class quality, others which are likewise "complete" being obtainable from nuts, peas, beans, the pea nut (literally, of course, a nut), and the many other plant foods.

I would like to send a copy of your readers to the work of Mr. W. A. SIBLEY'S "Vegetarianism and the Growth of Race" and of Mr. Henry Wright's "Vegetarian Diet and Health" and they may direct to your issue. African articles they may appreciate quite useful suggestions.

Yours faithfully, FRANK WYATT, Secretary, LONDON VEGETARIAN SOCIETY.

POINTS FROM LETTERS

Mr. J. H. ... has written me as the best medical of the day... I have noted in your issue for some time, and I miss shall be gratified if you will receive its dispatch.

The East African Annual, 1934, published by the East African Press, is a splendid production of high quality, and of great value for its information on the progress of the East African continent. It is published by the East African Press, Ltd., 10, Abchurch Lane, London, E.C. 4.

Some Statements Worth Noting

"If Kakamega does nothing else, it is producing more bags of Rupe than anywhere else in Africa."—*Quintinus*, in the *Kenya Weekly News*.

"Growers should note that potatoes grown on irrigated land became badly attacked by Colorado worm."—*Department of Agriculture of Tanganyika Territory in its Report for 1931*.

"To be the least bit poor in England would be very much worse than being very poor in Rhodesia."—*A Rhodesian schoolgirl writing in "The School Journal Record" after a visit to England*.

"I have been in this country since September, and have not yet gained a single recruit to fill up the six vacant places on my staff of priests."—*The Rt. Rev. T. H. Birley, Bishop of Zanzibar, speaking in Leicester*.

"Nairobi broadcasting station has one studio, and accommodates four people standing. It has two chairs, one being purely ornamental and liable to be removed if the studio is crowded with four people!"—*Popular Wireless*.

"Our property is so large that I do not think anybody can contradict me when I say it is the largest copper field known in the world."—*Sir Amund Dargis, speaking at the annual meeting of the Bwana Mwaanga Copper Mining Company*.

"In the Kigoris area of the Narok District, Comr. Donohue was able at some of his dairies to obtain clean milk from the Masai, out of which he made excellent butter—a fact described by the District Commissioner as 'an almost incredible innovation.'"—*Native Affairs Report of Kenya for 1931*.

"We have one wonderful stream in Kakamega. Two days this week it is said to have produced 67 1/2 oz. one day and 42 oz. the next, while during twenty days it averaged 15 oz. per day, at 4 1/2 lbs. per ounce. I regret to say this is the only stream of its kind in the district."—*A writer in the "Kenya Police Force Review"*.

"There is a great tendency towards excessive sterilisation of food in East Africa—boiled water, boiled milk, boiled everything—and a vitamin deficiency is apt to result if this practice is carried out too zealously. It is therefore very necessary to insist on the daily portion of fruit."—*Dr. D. V. Latham, in a paper on "The White Man in East Africa"*.

"A woman may follow her husband in one tribe, because it is the latter's duty to defend her and he has to lead the way in case of an enemy's attack, while in another tribe, where danger is not so much present, the man will possibly bring up the rear, because he has less faith in the intentions of his women and likes to see what they are about."—*Ms. J. H. Driberg, writing in "Africa" on the status of African women*.

"Abolition of senior posts by pensioning off present officers would not only be false economy, but might be likened to changing horses in mid-stream, as only those fully experienced in the ways of the Railway and this Territory can possibly operate on a budget so small as that at present available."—*Colonel G. H. de la Cell, Director-General of the Tanganyika Railway, in the Memorandum on the North African Railway, 1933*.

EAST AFRICA'S

WHO'S WHO

134—Major Claude Henry Dale, O.B.E.



Copyright East Africa

Major C. H. Dale, Commissioner to H. M. Eastern African Dependencies, Trade and Information Office in London from January 1, 1933, was selected for the appointment of Deputy Commissioner at the end of 1925 and spent most of the next year touring the territories, since his return from which he had been prominently associated with all movements in London connected with East Africa. Having frequently taken charge of the Office during periods during the absence of overseas staff, he was eminently fitted to succeed him. It is noteworthy that the Advisory Committee to the Colonial Office recommended him to the Colonial Office for the appointment of Educational Officer of King George's School, Wimbledon, Bedford College, and the Royal Military College, Sandhurst, he served with the Royal Welch Fusiliers in China, India, and the U.K. before entering into the Colonial Service as a Captain. He served in the colonies at the outbreak of the War, he was promoted Major, and was awarded the O.B.E. until, after being promoted Major, he was transferred to England and declared unfit for further service abroad, he continued to serve on the staff of the War Office until he was demobilised at the end of 1919. He has meanwhile acquired the O.B.E. and served in various of His Majesty's districts. He then went into business, in his own account for five years.

PERSONALIA.

Most usually A. K. Jivanice is visiting India from Zanzibar.

Major C. G. Gorman returned to England a few days ago.

Count and Countess Paul Munster have left for East Africa.

Sir Sydney Henn arrived back in London from Cape just before Christmas.

Mr. Denis Palmer has returned from a prolonged tour of the East African territories.

Sir Alfred Sharpe left London yesterday to re-visit Portuguese East Africa and Nyasaland.

Mr. G. Flecher, Municipal Town Planning Engineer of Nairobi, has arrived home on leave.

Sir Hilton and Lady Young have left for the South of France, where they will remain for some weeks.

Mr. E. J. Boron has been appointed Assistant Traffic Superintendent in Beira of the Trans-Zambesia Railways.

Captain J. McNab Sandell, J.P., has retired from the Eldoret Municipal Board on account of heavy pressure of business.

Senior Humberto Pinto de Lima has arrived in Nairobi to take up his appointment as Consul-General for Portugal.

The Hon. C. H. Dobree, Treasurer of Northern Rhodesia and Mrs. Dobree, have left London on leave prior to retirement.

Sir Bernard Beckstein, Chairman of the East African and a director of the Shell, has left London on leave to visit the Sudan.

Mr. E. H. Humphrey, of the Kenya Police Force, has left Nairobi for Cyprus, where he has been appointed plain maintenance officer.

Mr. G. ... for many years past has been prospecting for minerals in Tanganyika, on his way to Italy to spend a few months' holiday.

Mr. ... formerly of the Ceylon staff, has assumed the duties of the East African organisation of the Shell Company in succession to Mr. M. ...

Mr. George Howe, the Nairobi burglar who was recently hanged for his "A" pilot's licence, damaged his machine when landing near his farm at Kima.

Mr. C. A. Wignall, the former Uganda missionary, addressed the Wycombe Rotary Club, where he dealt mainly with leprosy relief work in the Protectorate.

Lieutenant D. Rossiter, of the 6th K.A.R., has been transferred from Malenge to Dar es Salaam and Mr. E. J. W. Carlton, of the Provincial Administration, from Ufipa to Tabora.

Many East Africans will learn with regret of the death of Mrs. Spencer-Cooper, formerly of Kenya, wife of Captain H. Spencer-Cooper, R.N., of Duxley Manor, Hurstbourne Tarrant, Hampshire.

Lieutenant P. O. C. Ray, of the 2nd Battalion, the Worcestershire Regiment, has been gazetted Aide-de-Camp to Sir Bernard Bourdillon, Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Uganda Protectorate.

Captain the Rt. Hon. F. E. Guest, M.P., who is now visiting his Kenyan estate, has agreed to serve as Deputy Chairman of the reconstituted Executive Committee of the League of the British Empire.

Captain G. J. Dollman lectured on "Great Game Animals of Africa" at the Natural History Museum on Monday, illustrating his remarks with slides made from Mr. Marius Maxwell's photographs taken in Kenya.

Miss Margery Pechan, who visited Tanganyika some time ago to study administration in the Territory, has contributed to *The Times* a series of three articles on "Nigeria To-day," following a recent visit to West Africa.

Sir Henry Bimbenough, President of the British South Africa Company, underwent a serious operation last week, following a long illness. The doctors reported excellent progress after the operation, which was completely successful.

The engagement is announced between Dr. J. E. McDermid, of Nairobi, and the eldest son of Mr. ... daughter of Dr. and Mrs. ...

It is regrettable to learn of the recent death in this country of Mr. E. G. ... C.B.E., who served in Uganda for twenty-four years before retiring in 1923 from the post of Treasurer. He was made a Companion of the Order of the British Empire in the New Year's Honours of 1923.

The engagement is announced between Mr. H. E. ... of the Kenya Administrative Service, second son of Mr. and Mrs. E. J. Baden, of Matiel, South Africa, and Elizabeth Mary, eldest daughter of Sir John ... and Lady Barth.

RIGBY APPOINTMENT HIS MAJESTY KING GEORGE

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

DOUBLE BARREL RIFLES IN 470, 380 & 275 BORES

MAGAZINE RIFLES, 416, 350 MAGNUM & 275 H.V.

HANDLESS EJECTOR-GUNS IN ALL BORES.

SEND FOR FREE ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUES.

43, BUCKVILLE ST. LONDON W. 1.

RIFLES

JANUARY 5, 1933.

We C.M.G. has been travel; remain

Wa Rentin of the probab tions a

Dr. in East a mem review up to r

Miss Society Uganda ill in N to state arrival.

Mr. East A January Rhodes panied secretar

Interi stimulat new Go himself qualifie his A-U

Amo Mr. R Mr. S Colman Sarrisi

A Memo fide Dun close subscri

We regret to learn that Major A. S. Lawrence, M.C., the Governor of British Somaliland, has been very unwell, and as soon as he is able to travel, will have to leave England to spend the remainder of his leave in the south of France.

We are able to state that Major F. Cavendish-Bentick is succeeding Major Gaitskell as Secretary of the Kenya Elected Members' Organisation, and probably also of the Kenya Convention of Associations and the East African Unofficial Conference.

Dr. H. A. Boedeker, of Kabete, who first arrived in East Africa with his wife in 1866, has presented a memorandum to the Kenya Land Commission reviewing the position as it existed in the Colony up to 1901, in which year Nairobi was established.

Miss A. M. W. Walker, of the Church Missionary Society's station at Kahiri, recently flew home from Uganda to visit her father, who was lying seriously ill in Newtownards, Northern Ireland. We regret to state that he passed away a few hours before her arrival.

Mr. Frank Worthington, C.B.E., will address the East African Group of the Over-Sea League on January 19 at 7 p.m. on "Early Days in Northern Rhodesia," at the occupation of which he accompanied the late Sir Robert Gordon as private secretary.

Interest in aviation in Nyasaland will be greatly stimulated by the arrival of Sir Hubert Young, the new Governor, who, apart from the fact that he is himself an enthusiast, and that Lady Young is a qualified pilot, has Flying Officer M. N. Omond as his A.D.C.

Among those home on leave from Tanganyika are Mr. R. H. C. Higgins, M.B.E., Veterinary Officer; Mr. R. Quattrill, Transport Officer; Mr. R. Gordon Williams, Commissioner of Mines; Drs. B. A. Coghlan and C. F. Shelton; and Mr. J. J. Monne, Superintendent of Education.

A meeting of subscribers to the Sir War Memorial Hospital has affirmed unanimous confidence in the Board of Management, and Mr. W. Dunn, who spoke against the resolution, was disclosed to be the anonymous donor who last year subscribed £500 to the Hospital.

Mr. E. E. Doss, Deputy Director of Education in Kenya, who has just retired, has served in East Africa for the past eight years, and intends to settle in the Colony. He has nearly thirty years' educational service behind him, his previous work being in this country, South Africa, and India.

Lord Moyne, who recently visited Kenya, has presented to the London Zoological Gardens four large marine iguanas, found in the Galapagos Islands. They are considered the strongest of living lizards, the longest among the specimens now presented being about a yard long.

An expedition, headed by Professor C. Arambourg, Professor of Geology at the Institute Agronomique of Paris, and Professor Jeannel, of the French National Museum of Natural History, is on its way to Lake Rudolf to investigate alleged deposits of fossils of prehistoric animals.

The engagement is announced between Mr. A. J. D. Robinson, M.C., elder son of the late Colonel E. D. Robinson and Mrs. Robinson, of The Manor House, Chaburn, Lancashire, and Kitty Sandeman, elder daughter of Sir John Sandeman Allen, M.P., Chairman of the Joint East African Board.

We learn by air mail from Kenya that Mr. Alex. Holm, Director of Agriculture of the Colony since 1919, is about to retire on medical advice that he should no longer reside at a high altitude. There is, however, a distinct possibility that his work on Kenya's behalf may be continued in London in a new capacity.

Mr. M. A. N. Stark was suffocated to death when his house on the outskirts of Nairobi was burnt out during last week. He was on the staff of Messrs. Richardson, Tyson and Martin, Ltd., and had lived in East Africa for ten years. He was a cousin of Mr. J. E. S. Merrick, Assistant Chief Secretary of Uganda.

A marriage has been arranged between Mr. A. Chester Beatty, only son of Mr. Alfred Chester Beatty of Beoda House, Kensington Palace Gardens, and Calchill Park, Little Chart, Kent, and Finch Belas, only daughter of Mrs. Roland Ober, of Cape Orlestone, Ashford, Kent, and the late Captain George Belas.

Mr. Francis James Rodd, son of Sir Kenneth Rodd, has been admitted a partner of Messrs. Morgan Grenfell & Company, the merchant banking house. Mr. Rodd is well known in the Sudan, and has carried out considerable exploration work in the Southern Sahara during the War; he was a Staff Officer in Libya, Egypt, and Syria.

Captain J. F. M. Kenny-Dilloo, who has been appointed Secretary to the Tanganyika Sisal Growers' Association, only recently retired from the Tanganyika Administrative Service, which he joined in 1910 after serving in the East African Campaign, 1914-18, as he is universally known in East Africa, having served through the Boer War, spent three years as a civil servant in Southern Rhodesia, resigning to join the Northern Rhodesia Administrative Service.

BOVRIL

— THE BEVERAGE

FOR EVERY AGE

PERSONALIA (continued)

Last week marked the centenary of the birth of Sir John Kirk, who for six years, accompanied Livingston on his travels in Central Africa, and was afterwards British Consul-General in Zanzibar, where he rendered immensely valuable service, doing more than any other man to defeat German schemes for the annexation of the interior of the mainland.

A match arranged by the Kenya Golfing Society between members over fifty and those under fifty years of age resulted in a win for the latter by ten points to four. The former team, named the Waguvu, was captained by Captain A. K. Gibson, and the latter, the Watoto, by Mr. W. Mackenzie. The match was played in Nairobi.

A marriage has been arranged, and will take place shortly, between George, son of the late Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Garside, and Lady Mary Onslow, daughter of the Earl and Countess of Onslow. Lord Onslow was a member of the Joint Parliamentary Committee on Closer Union in East Africa, and became Chairman on the death of Lord Stanley of Alderley.

In the recent annual cricket match at Muthaiga between England and Colonials, Mr. M. Walter, playing for the latter, scored 92 runs in the first innings, while for England Mr. B. Gaillard was top scorer in both innings, with 45 and 32 runs respectively. General Rhodes, who kept wicket for the Colonials, was stumped by Captain Nicholson, the England wicketkeeper. England won by two wickets.

Outward passengers by yesterday's air mail to East Africa included Mr. Beck, from Brindisi, to Juba; Mr. Herman, to Broken Hill; Captain Power, Cairo to Nairobi; Miss Allison, Cairo to Cape; Mr. Hatch, Nairobi to Salisbury; and with passengers included Mr. Orme, from Mbeya; Mr. Ellsack and Miss Tour, from Dodoma; Miss Verney, of Delves Broughton and Mr. Pedersen, from Nairobi; and Mr. Law, from Khartoum.

Mr. R. S. Knowlden, who for the past twelve years has served with the Uganda Public Works Department, from which he recently retired, left London last week for Kenya to begin business on his own account as a consulting engineer. Before entering the Colonial Service Mr. Knowlden was for twenty years on the Staff of the Admiralty. In Kampala he will be remembered by many of our readers as the former local secretary of the R.E.A.A.

The engagements are announced between Mr. T. A. Cairns, of the Kenya Police Force, son of Mr. and Mrs. P. A. Cairns, of Ansthorpe, Yorkshire, and Josephine, youngest daughter of the late Mr. Dowdall and Mrs. Dowdall, of Rossin, Aimesbury Park, Dublin, between Mr. Ronald Palothorpe, of the Kenya Judicial Department, and Miss Mary Eadie, of Brackenbury, Limuru; and between Mr. D. C. Shephard, first son of Mr. and Mrs. G. E. Shephard, of North Walsham, Norfolk, and Miss Leslie Cripps, daughter of Mr. C. Cripps, of Soy.

We deeply regret to report the death in a London flying home last week of Mr. G. L. Maitland Warde, the former Uganda District Officer, who crashed badly some months ago while flying. Joining the Uganda Service in 1912, he served during the East African Campaign until he was invalided home, but returned to the Protectorate in 1920. At one time he acted as Game Warden, and during 1927 had the experience of being thrown into Lake Victoria just above the Ripon Falls by a hippo which charged and upset his canoe. He was a keen all-round sportsman, an experienced big-game shot, and one of the most popular officials in Uganda.

Major C. L. Walsh, who has been a member of the Executive Council of the Joint East African Board since its inception, in recent years as representative of the Tanganyika Chambers of Commerce, has resigned, and at his suggestion the Dar es Salaam Chamber is recommending the name of Mr. Petitpierre to the Tanga and Meshi Chambers and to the Association of Chambers of Commerce of Eastern Africa. There will be widespread regret at Major Walsh's retirement, which is occasioned by his desire to concentrate more of his time on the affairs of the Hard Fibres Section of the British Empire Producers' Organisation, of which he is Chairman.

THE MARTIN JOHNSON'S NEW EXPEDITION.

Party of Seven with Two Aeroplanes.

We are able to state that Mr. and Mrs. Martin Johnson were due to leave New York on December 31 direct for Cape Town, taking with them two Sikorsky Amphibian planes, one twelve-seater and one five-seater. The party, consisting of five people in addition to Mr. and Mrs. Johnson, will fly direct from South Africa to Nairobi, and we can say that flying will play an important part in the next expedition of Mr. and Mrs. Johnson, both of whom hold pilot licences and who count on seeing places and photographic scenes which were previously unattainable.

HE WILL BE WHAT YOU WANT HIM TO BE ON

COW & GATE Milk Food

The most popular and most suitable Infants' Food in East Africa.

COUPON FOR MOTHERS

MEANS, Horsham, Nicholas & Co. Ltd., O.B. 537, N.Y. 601.

Kindly send a free copy of the Cow & Gate Baby Book (160 pages, published at 1/-)

SNAKE-STONES: A POTTED HISTORY.

Widespread Belief in their Efficacy.

STORIED among the family treasures of some of the Boer families who after the South African War trekked to Tanganyika and Kenya, particularly the Arusha and Usam Gishu districts, are probably a few "snake-stones" about the size and shape of small almonds, highly polished, intensely black but with one side of a whitish colour or with an ash grey spot, light in weight and tingulated with very minute pores.

For many generations these snake-stones have been prized among the Boers as a remedy for snake bite. As far back as 1772 Dr. Karl P. Thunberg, the famous Swedish botanist, found during his visit to South Africa that the Dutch farmers would pay ten or twelve rix-dollars—about £10 or £50 in present values—for one (though few were rich enough to do so), and the late Captain F. C. Selous recorded that an old Boer friend of his, Friedrich de Lange, had "snake-stone," that had saved the lives of many people and horses" and for which he refused an offer of £50. Selous met a Miss Portman who, when a child, had been bitten by a cobra, and was just saved by this particular stone. Thunberg gave instances of its successful use in ringhals bite.

The Boers obtained these stones from the East Indies, especially from Malabar and from the Indies come most stories of their use.

Bitten by a Cobra.

Sir J. B. Tennyson states in his great book on Ceylon that in March, 1854, a friend of his riding with some civil officers near Battaramulla saw a Tamil bitten on the finger by a cobra. Another Tamil promptly produced two snake-stones, applied them to the wound (to which, in the approved manner of snake-stones, they adhered) and looked his friend's arm downwards towards the fingers. In three or four minutes the stones dropped off, the pain, which had been severe, subsided, and the patient recovered. The same authority quotes a case of a snake charmer who was exhibiting his skill to a Mr. Reyno when he was bitten by a cobra. A snake-stone saved him.

A case is on record of a snake charmer offering to prove the value of his stone. He first allowed one of his cobras to bite a fowl, which died in a few minutes. He then turned the same snake on his own son, who was also bitten. An application of a pair of snake-stones saved the lad, whose evident pain and suffering before the treatment was proof of the virulence of the venom of the cobra in question. Such examples might be multiplied.

The technique of snake-stone treatment is described by many authorities. Thunberg, a scientist of reputation, stated as thus: "The genuineness of a snake-stone is tested by its adhering to the palate when placed in the mouth. When it is applied to any part that has been bitten by a serpent it sticks fast to the wound and extracts the poison as soon as it is saturated it falls off of itself. If it is then put into milk it is supposed to be purified from the poison it has absorbed and the milk is said to be the principal element of it to be burned here by it." Other authorities recommend placing the stone in water until it swells, drying it on a cloth, and again applying it to the wound, the process until all the poison is absorbed.

Dr. John P. S. Clark, in his account of Ceylon in the "Strays," on the authority of Sir Alexander Johnston, that the snake-stones were manufactured by the natives of Hamilla who carried on an

extensive trade in these snake-stones with the merchants of India. Here is the recipe:

Take a piece of black hair of an antelope (and snakes cover it well) found with some of its milk, closing both in a thin piece of sheet of paper, well dried round them, place the piece in a charcoal fire till the bone is sufficiently charred. When cold remove the calcined bone from its envelope, when it will be ready for immediate use.

The Voice of Science.

The snake-stone, then, has a long and well-authenticated history, and superstition dies hard. With respect it must be said that science has failed to confirm the efficacy of the stone.

Dr. John Davy, who tested three kinds of snake-stones in Ceylon, declared that "all of them, excepting the first (possessed of a slight absorbent power) were quite inert and incapable of having any effect, exclusive of that on the imagination of the patient." The late Sir Joseph Bayley, who, dismayed at the terrible roll of victims of snake-bite in India, devoted years to the investigation of cures for serpent-bite, made a number of experiments with a typical snake-stone "presented by Captain Lawrence, which was reported to have saved the lives of several persons who had been bitten by snakes." He tried its effect on fowls and pariah dogs bitten by cobras. In no case did the stone have the slightest effect in saving the life of the "experimentee." And it did not turn milk blue!

But if Sir Joseph's experiments exploded the legend of the snake-stone for all time, they did eventually, in his skilful hands and in collaboration with Lauder Brunton and Rogers, to the invention of the "Lauder Brunton snake-bite lancet," which, based on the property of potassium permanganate, a convenient form of oxidising agent, to destroy snake venom, is really effective against the terrible death by snake-bite, if used promptly and ruthlessly.

MAY WE SUGGEST

THAT you follow the lead of the designers of the latest jingerie styles, and make your lingerie in lovely "Celanese" Eclairie Satin or "Celanese Locknit"

THAT it's lovely to be feminine again, and that "Celanese" Crepe, Suede and "Celanese" Suedo fabrics are playing a big part in the success of this back to femininity movement?

THAT when next you visit your local Stores, you make a point of seeing and comparing "Celanese" Fabrics? The range includes Ligerie Satin, Tappe, Marquin, Crepe-de-Chine, Suede Tappe, Mixture Fabrics, Printed Crepes, Crepe Suede and Locknit.

choose 'CELANESE' FABRICS. Some Manufacturers. BRITISH CELANESE LIMITED, LONDON, ENGLAND.

THAT that simple dress design will acquire an air of charming sophistication when made from one of the enchantingly soft and essentially up-to-the-minute "Celanese" Fabrics?

THAT if you have any difficulty in obtaining "Celanese" Fabrics you should write to MORTBOYS, NICHOLAS & CO., LTD., P.O. Box 337, Nairobi. P.O. Box 287, Mombasa.



Me n of oak late mes- orpe, Mary Mr. S. E. Miss oy. ndon land who Join- uring dded 1920. uring Lake which an all- and e of rican repre- Com- e Dar me of mbers ree of ret ar ed by on the British he is TION. Martin ember n two er and of the n. will we can ne, whom places viously

KENYA AUDITOR'S BLUNT CRITICISMS

Low Standard of Official Correspondence.

The number of burglaries of Government offices in Kenya is increasing yearly, according to the 1931 Report of the Audit Department of that Colony.

"The largest amount involved," writes the Auditor, Mr. W. H. Smith, "is that lost from the District Commissioner's office, Kisumu, amounting to Sh. 67,370. This loss was made possible by non-observance of the financial orders governing the safe custody of Government cash. The question of responsibility has been referred to the Secretary of State, whose ruling, involving the recovery of the greater part of the loss from the responsible officers, has been recently received. The same remarks, in so far as the non-observance of financial orders is concerned, apply to the cases of the Customs office, Gari, and the Superintendent of Conservancy office, and the Post Office at Kisumu. The amounts lost in each instance were ample food for the officer responsible."

Moreover, cases of serious irregularity and loss of Government and Local Native Council moneys occurred at Nakuru, Nyeri and Kiambu, the second of these being "typical of the manner in which fraud and irregularity are encouraged by the prevailing standard of correspondence." In fact, "the work of the Department is still frequently hampered by unexplained delays in dealing with ordinary correspondence."

The Auditor is caustic on occasion.

"It has been brought to the notice of Government, repeatedly in recent years that the Auditor is responsible for seeing that the instructions of the Governor in all matters of finance and account are strictly observed, a duty which cannot be performed if he is not made aware of such instructions, and moreover that much unnecessary correspondence could be saved if all decisions of the Treasurer and arrangements in regard to accounting matters by other departments were notified to this Department as a matter of routine. In one case, regulations of considerable importance were made by the Governor in June, 1929, and seen accidentally for the first time by an Assistant Auditor in February, 1932."

Lack of money among the Northern Turkana tribes compelled the Government to accept sheep and goats in lieu of cash in payment of poll-tax. Animals to the value of £602 were collected, but pleuro-pneumonia developed among them, aggravated by lack of grazing and close herding, and no fewer than 1500 of the stock died.

It is understood that in order to avoid as far as possible a repetition of losses of this nature arrangements have been made for small traders to travel with the tax-collecting safari so that animals received in payment of tax can be disposed of expeditiously.

To conclude with a bang of shaft of sarcasm:

"It seems quite hopeless to try and make many of the officers concerned understand that a comparison between the amount of arrears of revenue collected and the estimates received no useful purpose serves so far as the arrears of revenue returns are concerned."

UGANDA TOBACCO AND GROUNDNUTS.

Points from the Agricultural Report.

UGANDA tobacco is noted for its fine spread leaf, and by careful selection of seed plants, crops are being made to maintain this feature. Dr. R. D. Tothill, the Director of Agriculture, in his report for 1931, now issued, although often reported insufficiently dried Uganda tobacco sold on the London market at an average price of 1s. 3d. a lb. The growing of late crops in the year, which is possible in Uganda, is discouraged by the Department.

The acreage under tea increased from 350 to 626. The mulching of coffee land with plantain trash or elephant grass proved desirable, having been, on the estates which adopted the method, "a marked improvement in the appearance of the trees and in the crop." A great deal more skill and care are still required in the preparation of Native coffee, and the low prices obtained are evidently due to poor quality, for Kenya has shown that first grade coffee still maintains its price in spite of the depression.

Of the suggestive items in the report, it is noted that the locusts are the early maturing "bunch" type of groundnut, but did not touch the longer maturing "spreading" type, and there appears to be here an interesting subject for research to determine just why this preference is shown by the insects. With regard to the "rosette" disease of groundnuts, Dr. N. H. Storey, plant pathologist, at Amami,

found that the incidence of the disease was most severe in the small plots of the Department which are scattered through the groundnut areas of Beso and Lango districts, whereas in large plots in the vicinity of these plots the disease is in many cases practically non-existent. It would seem that in some way the Native practice of not weeding the crop in its early stages, and of mulching, are inimical to the successful development of *Aphis leguminosae*, the insect vector of the disease. This is one of many observations slowly accumulating for the partial or complete justification for a Native agricultural practice which does violence to Western ideas.

A very remarkable and pregnant comment!

A sample of Uganda shea nuts (*Butyrospermum Parkii*), a tree which is indigenous to the Protectorate, sold for £4.10s. a ton in London, and was reported as "very satisfactory" by the trader, containing as it did 5% more of oil than West African shea nuts. Steps are being taken to extend the cultivation of the tree in Uganda. A sample of papain, also received commendation from the Imperial Institute, and was priced at 4s. 3d. a lb.

The report gives a useful record of the state of agriculture in the Protectorate, and, of course, has much to say of cotton growing.

HIGH-CLASS PROVISIONS for EAST AFRICA

PRESSED BRISKET OF BEEF, OX TONGUES, GALANTINES, BRAUNS, BOARS, HEADS, DERBY ROUNDS, HAMS, all of the finest quality and specially packed in tins of convenient sizes to open in perfect condition anywhere.

by

BENOIST

Ramillies Place, London, England

"NOT CHEAPER THAN, BUT BETTER THAN"

Send a sample of full bottles of Taster's Choice No. 1

Man

WEEK

Use a golf, fresh own, top buttes, week part

YOU YOU

Nothing the screw your hair. Safe bottles make you to suit the water.

IF

Men all use for keeping. Use a bottle. Hair will be out the nose. Angra (Prod) Hair for dry me for bottles of oil.

EAST AFRICA'S BOOMSELF

EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA

Coupons from the Union:

THE LIFE OF A SAINT IN KENYA

Miss M. C. Stevenson's Work for Kikuyu.

It is the fashion to-day to make fun of the Victorian age and the Victorians; and particularly to decide in more serious vein the Victorian method of bringing up children; but that age and those methods even then produced some amazing results and some no less amazing personalities. If ever a woman had a typical Scots "raising" in the '70s and '80s it was Miss Marion Scott Stevenson, the missionary to Kikuyu whose life and work are most sympathetically and inspiringly detailed in "A Saint in Kenya" (Hogarth Press 7s. 6d.); yet her wonderful success in the difficult task to which she set her hand with such simple devotion must be ascribed almost wholly to her early training. It is a creditable example, told by Mrs. H. E. Scott and makes a firm foundation for the appeal for a "Marion Scott Stevenson Memorial" for which 25 pence is asked, and for which subscriptions may be sent to the General Treasurer of the Church of Scotland, or to the British Mission Secretaries at 19 George Street, Edinburgh.

Many interesting chapters are given in the book of the early days of the Kikuyu Mission, and the changes which followed the establishment of British rule in the "hidden country." In its starkness all the disconcerting appliances of the white man, such as wheels, everything moving wheels, from baby cots to railway trains, motors and aeroplanes. Time once a King of seasons, moons, dawns, high noon sunset was now compassed by a contraption called a watch.

Even as late as the year 1927, when Miss Stevenson was at the newly established Chogoria Mission, there was much to combat.

Old superstitions and fears still reigned. The latest rumour was that of the day a virgin would bear a child who was to be King of the Kikuyus. King George had heard this, and sent doctors to all sections of the country, and when they found that she was to bear a child, but with a poisoned needle, so that the child might not be born. The story probably originated in the fact that Government doctors were engaged to search about good valleys and were weighing and measuring the people. To Marion's amusement she found the story about herself still going round—that is, was not about and a girl man Karoki. Indeed when the story had been added to, by she was now credited with having eaten an old enemy, the fat chief Kikuyu, as well. In vain the evangelist of the district pointed out that Miss Stevenson was in England at the time of the "death-still," without doubt in some miraculous fashion—she had done it!

Such was the material with which Miss Stevenson had to work, yet the Native women for whom she laboured gave her such names as "Our Mother, our sister; Friend of the Women; Friend of the Girls; you who teach us," and when she left Africa, on her last farewell through the efforts of the Kikuyu Church wrote her a letter of farewell which "We who greatly loved you."

Mrs. Scott has written a worthy account of her comrade's life and work, worthy of its subject and worthy of the cause in which "The Saint" spent herself.

East Africans are not particularly concerned with affairs constitutionally peculiar to the Government of the Union of South Africa. That Dominion is self-governing and has the right to manage its own business in its own way, provided it does not touch the ribs of its British neighbours. They will feel little sympathy with such publicists as Mr. J. Barnes who endeavour to entangle Great Britain with the Union over the Native problem. They are a curious tribe, they "opiate" themselves to self-government—once they are in the case of India—but that self-government once granted, they object vociferously to the actions of the self-governed.

In the case of South Africa the treatment of the Natives is the *casus belli*, but they should not appeal to the Union Government instead of trying to bring Great Britain into the *milieu*; it is very difficult to understand, however, there it is used in "The Slave War" (Hogarth Press 7s. 6d.) Mr. Barnes does this very thing, in a mass of controversial matter, one may well one passage which has East African interest.

From the time when the Basuto started to plough the country up to the present, they have done nothing but despoil the land. They have never fanned it as land is treated in other countries, anything has ever been returned to the land. Its husband, in fact, is burnt, even to the *shikane*, which is picked up from the fields. No artificial manure is ever added to the land, not is crop rotation practised. The whole system in Basutoland has been "Get something for nothing, have not anything back into the bank (out) land." This system cannot go on for ever, but in time is bound to fail any country. Much of Basutoland is scarcely worth ploughing up to-day.

That hard-hitting censure was voiced by an agricultural scientist, the startled head of the Basuto National Congress, during a recent session, and it sums up with precision and the wisdom of experience the chief Native cultivation in East Africa today. What makes the example of the white man's methods of treating land followed, it is what Native cultivation will remain.

OGDEN'S

SPORTSMAN PURE VIRGINIA CIGARETTES



SAVE THE COUPONS

SOCIAL & PSYCHOLOGICAL ASPECTS OF PRIMITIVE EDUCATION.

Students interested in the factors, details and effect of education have a treat in store, as well as Mrs. J. M. Evans, in her book "Social and Psychological Aspects of Primitive Education" (Hogarth Press). It is gradually being discovered that the various races have a very different mental make-up, and that folk, based on one primitive type, are differently suited to the circumstances of their existence. It appears, also, that they may have some special mental faculties, advantages, or races in this matter.

EAST AFRICA IN THE PRESS.

THE DUKE OF GLOUCESTER'S SAFARI.

The Duke of Gloucester, accompanied only by Major F. W. Brook, left London last week for two months' big game shooting and photography in the Sudan. In the course of *The Morning Post*, we are able to quote the following interesting passages from an article contributed to its columns by Captain J. H. Brockhurst, Game Warden of the Sudan since 1922.

Although the wild animals of Africa are rapidly retreating before the advance of civilization, there are still many places of the British Empire where the conditions of man and beast are much the same as they were in the days of Stanley and Livingstone. At the same time, the number of tigers now known to exist in a few-hundred places which were previously accessible only after many days of toiling marching through barren and waterless country, followed by a string of perspiring porters.

In 1920, when the Prince of Wales visited the Sudan on one of his African tours, he was able to photograph a herd of seven full elephants, not many of which carried more than 100 lbs. on their backs, and one with a magnificent pair of tusks which were sealed well over 100 lbs. for each tusk. After a walk of only thirty-five minutes from his

camp, the Prince found a fine herd of buffalo, a large herd of 1000 head of zebu oxen, and about fourteen days' march northward, he saw a herd of 1000 head of zebu oxen and a herd of 1000 head of zebu oxen, and a herd of 1000 head of zebu oxen.

There is no doubt that the very small number of animals which are now seen in any of our colonies and protectorates is due to the damage done by the white man's trade, and the consequent removal of the animals to the cities. This is not the case in any of our colonies and protectorates. The only place where the animals are still seen in any of our colonies and protectorates is in the Sudan. The only place where the animals are still seen in any of our colonies and protectorates is in the Sudan.

One well-kept herd, consisting mainly of cows and calves, and known to the officials of the Game Department, is situated in the neighbourhood of the Game Department. The Game Department is situated in the neighbourhood of the Game Department. The Game Department is situated in the neighbourhood of the Game Department.

Buffalo, too, are still seen in the Southern Province, though, unlike the zebu oxen, they are seldom seen in the open. They are still seen in the open. They are still seen in the open. They are still seen in the open.

Between Mombasa and Lindi some thirty-five miles the country is richly swarming with game. This is especially the case during the month of July, when the swamps, inland have dried up and the animals are compelled to drink at the main river. The animals are more different species, including many waterbirds, such as the swan, the crane, the warbler, etc. are to be seen standing peacefully within a few yards of the road, and in the cars pass. At least one attempt has been made to make this small area a sanctuary to enable visitors to the national zoological gardens.

The Southern Sudan is still a paradise for the hunter and naturalist, and it would be hard to find elsewhere in Africa a more varied and accessible area. In the Southern Sudan, the British and Belgian Congo, the British and Belgian Congo, the British and Belgian Congo, the British and Belgian Congo.

From here the journey is continued on foot, and a climb of a little over three hours brings the traveller to the summit, where there is a large and comfortable rest house. The air is crisp, atmosphere, and absence of mosquito is a delightful change from the heat and discomfort of the plains. Running streams of ice-cold water, and rolling grass land, interspersed with patches of dense forest, might be taken to exist for the Sussex Downs. It is here that the recently discovered giant bushbuck, *Tragelaphus barkeri* may often be seen. In the foothills, and on the lower slopes of the Imajong Mountains, the greater and lesser kudu make their home, and here is also to be found that attractive little rock mander, the kipsprugery.

AFRICA'S NEW RAND.

Under the heading "Africa's New Rand" *The Observer* writes:

We have not yet settled with regard to the Kenya and the East African Colonies, but so cocksure that it is going something for the best. That kind of official nonchalance is so very often a prelude to disagreeable. A new goldfield is a substantive agency in all respects. If the Kenya one reaches even a tenth of the importance of the Rand, it will transform the whole conditions of life over a wide region and the actual relations of British settlers, African natives, and Native. Every step taken in view of such contingencies should be considered deliberate.

It has been settled with remarkable expedition that Kenya and the East African Colonies should be placed under the same Ordinance. They are to have compensation, of course, and, wherever it is possible, they are to be settled on other land. Where that is not possible, what is the ex-agriculturist to do with his compensation? arduous is he to live when it is so uncertain? History in many parts of the world describes these inquiries. The Colonial Secretary informs us that the Natives have had the matter explained to them. The Native Commissioner complains that the interference will not be popular. We shall be fortunate if it does no further harm. The proceedings scarcely suggest the serious thought that such a business demands.

Delicate Children and Invalids need VIROL

Virol is the well-known nutritive food which the most delicate children can digest with ease. It is a scientific food containing the essential vitamins, and it has been shown to give the lives of infants and delicate children for more than 20 years.

For NERVES and SLEEPLESSNESS

Virol and Milk is a combination of Virol with pure full-cream Devonshire Milk. It is the most successful Nerve food yet discovered. It contains exactly the kind of nutrient that exhausts nerves require. No added milk required, simply add hot water to the Golden Powder.

VIROL AND MILK

ALL STORES STOCK BOTH

VIROL & CO., LTD., EASTING, LONDON, ENGLAND.

MAJOR GROGAN ON CHEAP MONEY

MAJOR EDWARD GROGAN, the Kenya delegate now in England, has written to *The Times*—
 "Your leading articles and innumerable speeches throughout the country make continual reference to cheap money. The term seems a sorry jest to those of us who produce the real currency of the world, commodities in view of the fact that it requires the unit of commodities to buy one unit of money to-day, whereas one unit of commodities sufficed to buy that unit of money three years ago; while one unit of money to-day buys but little if any more service than it bought three years ago."

In ultimate analysis the trade of the world is a complicated web of bartering of primary things for service (transport, manufacturing, and the like), wherein such primary things are the currency and the money unit (legal tender) of the different nations is the measure whereby such barterings are effected and cleared.
 "While it is not the world collapse derives from the fact that those responsible for the control of the national unit of value (as of the units of length and weight) have been concentrating on abstract rights to money (in banking parlance, short money), that process of barter has attempted fixation into concrete gold and have completely forgotten that the sole social purpose of the sterling unit is to measure barter contracts, and insure that they mature in the terms of their intention on behalf of the British people and their financial associates?"

"If the sterling price level of commodities is as is generally admitted half what it should be to restore equilibrium in that large portion of the world whose contracts are measured in sterling, does it not follow that sterling is twice what it ought to be in terms of all commodities, including gold?"

It is the dear money unit, not high rates of interest, that is garroting the world. So completely has the world repaired the material ravages of the War that it no longer needs a cheap money unit, but if it is to survive and maintain its contractual structure, it must have an equitable money unit.

"The three units (length, weight, and value) are the tripod that supports the social fabric. Their preservation is Parliament's greatest responsibility. Parliament does not delegate to cloth-mongers the day-to-day fixation of the material equivalent of the term 'yard'; why should it delegate to money-mongers the day-to-day fixation of the material equivalent of the term 'pound'?"

KENYA NATIVE DELEGATES ON ENGLAND

An interesting account of the views expressed on their return to Kenya by Koinange wa Athia, J. S. M. Arnold and James Mutua, the delegates chosen by the local Government to voice the views of the natives of Kenya to the Joint Parliamentary Committee, appears in the Report of the Native Affairs Department of Kenya for 1931—

The three native witnesses who returned with a very lively sense of responsibility which they received and of the consideration and sympathy accorded to them; and with a keen appreciation of all that they had seen and experienced, and that one of them reported that as a result of his experiences he had come to the considered conclusion that the total road to progress is by obedience to law and by each one's own job of work. They appear to have been profoundly impressed by the orderliness of the London streets under the apparent omnipotence of the Metropolitan police, by the organisation of crowds, such as that of the final of the Football Association Cup, and by the fact that everyone seemed to be steeped on some particular business of his own. No one apparently had time to spare to sit down in the middle of Regent Street to take snuff and discuss the price of goats."

Describing the shortage of priests in East Africa, the appalling, the Bishop of Zanzibar, the Rt. Rev. Diet. H. Briley, said last week at a meeting in the Chapter-house of Worcester Cathedral:—

"I wonder at how many churches there are three priests serving at the altar at the celebration of Holy Communion in London alone. The truth is that you are not even as a 'strong hold' in Africa. Coming from there where there is this awful shortage, I am struck with the luxury both inside God's house and outside, compared with the sort of life and work I have seen in East Africa, where in consequence of the reduction of the income of such a shortage Mission in central Africa, money for food and clothes of the European priests, and the wages of the African priests has had to be reduced."

NEW PLANT DETERMINATIONS FROM E. AFRICA

Steady work is being done at the Imperial Forestry Institute on the correct determination of tree specimens from East Africa. The Report of the Institute for 1931-32 announces the following—

Tetelopsis, a new genus of Rubiaceae (Hoxley-Lakey) from Kenya; and the new species *Rosauna rostrata* Hoyle (Tanganika), *Eutandropogon lucens* Hoyle (Tanganika), *Dialium reticulatum*, Burti Bay, and *MacGregoria* (Kenya), *Phyllanthus reticulata*, B. Dav. and *Loakwe* (Kenya), *Tetelopsis glandulosa* Hoyle and *Loakwe* (Kenya), and *Pterocarpus steudnerianus* B. Dav. (Northern Rhodesia).

AFRICAN LANGUAGES

AFRICAN LANGUAGES can be learnt in London. Instructions in Swahili, Chinyanja, Luganda, Kikuyu, Basuto, Arabic, Hausa, Tso, Yoruba, etc. (also Hindustani and Gujarati), given by European and Native teachers at THE SCHOOL OF ORIENTAL STUDIES, FINCH LANE, E.C.2.

LUXURY SERVICE ROOMS

UPPER BERKELEY STREET, Portico, S.W. London, W.1. 25. Luxury Service Rooms, all fitted phones and running water. First class beds, luxurious carpets and curtains. "En suite" Service, electric light, telephone, breakfast from 8 o'clock inclusive. Meals as required. —Tel. 8863.

WANTED for sale by Private Treaty or by Public Auction in London, PAPELS of current **POSTED STAMPS** from all parts, as received by Imperial Posts, etc. Only post marked copies needed. Particulars and a few choice "fat" proportion of high value stamps, including one large piece of envelopes or wrappers, etc. All stamps on the entire covers. Collections and accumulations of old issues also required.

A. W. TYRRELL, 40, King William Street, London, E.C.4.

LONDON

ROYAL COURT HOTEL

SLOANE SQUARE, S.W. 1

THE OPEN POSITION SUNNY AND QUIET ROOMS
Sifted Water

NEED BEST TO A DE LUXE HOTEL
(INEXPENSIVE)

120 Rooms with Hot and C. Water, Radiators and Phone

Single from 8/-, Bath, private Bath and toilet, from 13/-
Double from 14/-, with private Bath and toilet, from 20/-

SPECIALISED REDUCED TERMS

For Permanent Guests, and for Weeks

RENEWED FOR ITS GOOD RESTAURANT

Luncheon 3/6 Dinner 5/- and 6/6

WILD, Jarrold, Mott, Conc. Serv. and Mensa House-
Café, and Bar and Lac, Zurich

ANYWHERE
ANY TIME
ANY DAY

FOR
MOTOR TOURS
OR SHOOTING STAMPS.

APPLY TO
MOTOR TOURS, LTD.
P.O. Box 50, Nairobi, Kenya Colony.

or to any well-known Tourist Agents throughout the world
Motor Tours Ltd., are agents for steamship and rail.

LATEST NEWS FROM KAKAMEGA.

250,000 Company being Formed: KENYA EXPLORATION GOLD MINING CO., LTD. is in process of formation with an authorised capital of £250,000 divided into 500,000 shares of 5s. half of which it is proposed to issue immediately, 50,000 as full consideration to the vendors of ninety-four claims totalling some three and a half square miles in one complete block about five miles south-east of Kakamega township, and 40,000 for subscription by the original shareholders, who to be enabled to subscribe for one additional share at par for every two shares held, this option holding good for six months. The promoter and first director of the company is Mr. M. Haskell of Johannesburg, and Major Charles Gaiskell of Nairobi is broker to the company.

TAX EXEMPTIONS FOR ex-K.A.R. ASKARI.

New Regulations Announced. Names of who have served with the King's African Rifles in Nyasaland have enjoyed life exemption from tax, but the Acting Chief Secretary to the Government of that Protectorate has now disclosed the decision that ex-askaris in the various East African territories who have benefitted by created on the following basis:—

- (a) that the exemption from tax as an award for all the expired members of the K.A.R. should be defined as 'personal' now serving with the Colours; and that in the case of all new personnel no exemption should be granted to time-expired men, but in lieu thereof should be instituted a system of gratuities to take the place of the tax exemption, and this gratuity should be proportional to any other gratuity to which personnel of the K.A.R. might be entitled; the gratuity should be a lump sum calculated generously to represent the value of the tax remission now granted; the actual gratuity recommended should be £7 10s. after nine years' colour service, £12 10s. after twelve years' colour service, and £17 10s. after fifteen years' colour service; (b) that no exemption should be made in the existing laws where the members of the K.A.R. in possession of the Victoria Cross, the Order of the British Empire, or the Order of the Star of Africa were exempted from paying tax; (c) that any gratuity or exemption from tax would only be granted to a man with a certificate of notorious good conduct.

SOUTH AND EAST AFRICAN YEAR-BOOK

Wonderful value for 2s. 6d. THE 1933 edition of the South and East African Year Book, published by the Union-Castle Mail Steamship Company, has just been issued, and can be heartily recommended as a most valuable reference book. Its contents include a number of over 2,400 place names, concise information for immigrants, the latest data concerning the habitats of big game, and accurate descriptions of rivers and towns between the Cape and Cairo. The volume, which includes sixty-four pages of colour maps, offers magnificent value at the low price of 2s. 6d. (3s. 3d. post free).

PRIZES FOR A BOOK IN KIKUYU.

By order of the Council the publication of African literature in the principal African Languages and Cultures is offered. Quarterly prize books written by Africans in African languages in Kikuyu should be between 1,000 and 1,000 words in length and should be written in Kikuyu or in any other African language which will be varied each year. Prizes for 1933 will be Ksh. 100, and Ksh. 50, and will be awarded to each of the chosen languages that have come within a first prize of £20 or a second prize of £10. Full particulars may be obtained from the Secretary of the Institute at 22, Craven Street, London, W.1.

DISCOVERY OF PHOSPHATIC ROCK.

Valuable Suggestions of Tanganyika Geological Survey.

FROM among a mass of highly technical details it is always possible to pick out of the Reports of the Tanganyika Territory Geological Survey some points of practical value which the layman can appreciate.

The discovery of phosphorus in the soils of East Africa is a constant source of trouble to both the agriculturist and the stock breeder. Now the 1931 Report of the Department states that about thirty miles from Kisaki, close to the Nkaha River, on the road between Ziff and Mkindu, Mr. Stockley has discovered a deposit of apatitic marbles containing some 20,000 tons, which is a potential source of phosphate for fertiliser. A test with citric acid, which is generally admitted to estimate the available phosphoric acid in soil, by plants gave a positive result.

A specimen of limestone from Galamp, ten miles from the recently closed subdivision of B. 11, was found to contain 17.5% of tricalcium phosphate, which is equal to 8% phosphorus pentoxide or 3.5% of phosphorus. That means that the mineral would be of great use as agricultural limestone both on account of its lime and of its phosphorus content.

The mode of occurrence of the phosphate and the quantity available are not known, but it is hoped that a geological examination of the deposit will be made when a suitable opportunity occurs. It is desirable and wisely exercised to put the case of expensive grading machinery. The phosphate content is high enough for the profitable manufacture of superphosphate, but the possibility of the existence of higher grade material should not be overlooked.

A hint is also given that the widely distributed volcanic dust, such as occurs in unequal quantity round the slopes of Mount Meru, and the voluminous lake deposits from Lake Rudolfa, the Central Province and Tabora Province, make excellent improvers of soil and content where the rest of that is prohibitive. All that is necessary to use them, in a finely divided condition, with slack lime and water, and a little hydraulic cement. The value of these deposits as fertilisers does not appear to have been realised.

E. GERRARD & SONS
Naturalists, Furriers and Taxidermists
NATURAL HISTORY STUDIOS
61, COLLEGE PLACE, CAMDEN TOWN, LONDON, N.W.1
PHONE: NORTH 2355
ZEBRA SKIN COUCH AND TIGER HUG
ARTISTIC TAXIDERMISTRY
HEADS, HORNS, HOOFS, HIGES, IVORY, SKINS CURED, DRESSED AND MADE UP
SEND FOR CATALOGUE

"EAST AFRICA'S" INFORMATION BUREAU.

"East Africa's" Information Bureau exists for the free service of subscribers and contributors 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.

Messrs. Dalgety & Co. have opened a branch in Kitale.

A branch of the Carnegie Library is shortly to be opened in Londiani.

Rich gold veins are reported to have been discovered in Eritrea.

Eldoret's Municipal aerodrome is now licensed for all types of aircraft.

There are fifty-two insurance companies operating in Kenya, Uganda, and Tanganyika.

Kenya maize growers hope that they may shortly secure a reduction in shipping freight rates.

The latest forecast of the forthcoming Ugandan cotton crop estimates a yield of 275,000 bales.

The report of the Kenya Expenditure Advisory Committee is expected to be published this month.

The Trans-Kezia Farmers' Association deprecates the appointment of Indian police officers to control stations in white settled areas.

Messrs. Gherst, Fenley and Hay have opened a branch of their business in Kakamega, and also has Mr. E. G. Russett, the Eldoret advocate.

Sisal exported from Tanganyika during November last totalled 6,460 tons, of which Great Britain received 437 tons, Belgium 1,720 tons, America 1,275 tons, and Germany 1,192 tons.

The directors of Unga Mills, Nairobi, do not contemplate rebuilding their flour mills, which were destroyed by fire in February last, until the demand for their product shows signs of improvement.

The Executive of the Association of Chambers of Commerce of Eastern Africa has resolved that the unification of East African public services should be proceeded with Departmental Department.

The export department of Messrs. Spinn and Barrett and the Western Counties Creameries, Ltd., manufacturers of the several products, has been removed to their main London office, 33, Park Road, S.W. 12.

The Civil Service Rifle Club in Nairobi has won the McCallum Cup with a score of 310 points, the second and third teams being the Nairobi Rifle Club, with 302 points, and the Dash Green Rifle Club with 219 points.

The United Tobacco Companies (South), Limited, a subsidiary of the British American Tobacco Company, announces the payment of a final dividend of 1s. per share, with a special bonus of 1s. per share, on Ordinary and Deferred shares.

Two hundred and forty-nine shares of Negoti Gold Mines, Ltd., a company operating in the Kenya goldfields, were recently sold by auction in Nairobi for £77. The sale followed an order of the Court and took place to satisfy a civil suit.

The construction of a railway in Portuguese East Africa from Magde to the Limpopo, including a bridge over the Incomati, is reported from Lisbon to have been approved by the Portuguese Government. The estimated cost is £368,000.

A trunk telephone service is now open, between Dares Salaam and townships in the Northern Province. The fees from the capital to Moshi or Ngare Nairobi, is Shs. 31.25 for three minutes, while to Arusha on the River, the cost is Shs. 12.25.

A weekly air service was inaugurated in November by Lupa Airways for the conveyance of passengers, mails and goods between Nairobi and Mwea. Another service—Tanganyika Airways—is catering for the growing traffic between Tanga and Mombasa.

At the beginning of 1933, the Zanzibar Government will make a levy on official salaries of 6% on salaries up to and including £1,000 per annum, and 7% on any excess of that amount. No salary is to be reduced to less than Rs. 750 per month.

Many British newspapers published a news item last week concerning the dispatch of fifty families by the Portuguese Government for settlement in Benguela, a territory on the west of the African continent.

The new stadium constructed in Nairobi for African athletic sporting events has been opened by Joseph Byrne. The Nairobi Municipal Council voted £2,000 towards the cost of the ground from the Municipal Trust Fund, and the site was given free by the Government.

There are now some 400 Europeans on the Lupa goldfields, more than at any period since the discovery was made ten years ago. Mining activity is also apparent at Sekenke and Musoma, where the Central Mining and Investment Corporation of Johannesburg has secured a sole prospecting licence.

The Kenya Legislative Council has passed the Sisal Bag Industry Ordinance, which is designed to safeguard from unfair competition, the factory, which is to be established in the Colony to manufacture bags and sacks from sisal fibre. The Bill has been supported by the East African Sisal Growers' Association and the Nairobi Chamber of Commerce, the latter body having unanimously welcomed "the principle of safeguarding new industries in this Colony against dumping and of encouraging the introduction of new capital." It appears probable that the precedent thus set in the case of sisal bags will be followed by protection for the cement factory which it is proposed to establish in Kenya.

**STOCK AND SHARE
BROKER**

CHARLES GAITSKELL

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

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

MEMORIAL HALL

P.O. Box 630, Nairobi, Kenya Colony

Cable & Telegram: Gaitskell, Nairobi

Telephone: 2817, Nairobi

EAST AFRICAN PRODUCE REPORTS

Castor Seed.—The market is quiet and unchanged at about £12 10s. per ton. (The comparative quotations in 1932 and 1931 were £12 10s. and £9 9s.)

The auctions have been suspended during the holidays but will be resumed to-day.

East African Fair sun-dried is rather lower at £13 17s. 6d. per ton.

Coconut.—Fair business has been passing in East Africa at £12 13d. to 2s. per lb., according to quality. (The comparative quotations in 1932 and 1931 were from 1.4d. to 2s.)

Cotton Seed.—The market is dull, with East African quotations at £15 10s. per ton. (The comparative quotations in 1932 and 1931 were £15 and £14 10s.)

Groundnuts.—£12 15s. per ton is the present price for East Africa in a slow market. (The comparative quotations in 1932 and 1931 were £13 and £12 10s.)

Wool and Skins.—Slightly easier, with Mombasa heavy wools at 10s. 6d. per lb. No business is reported in skins. Messrs. Johnson & Hadwen report that exports of East African hides into Liverpool during 1937 totalled 223,040, as against 283,250 in 1936 and 302,300 in 1935.

Molasses.—Firm, with East African fair request, No. 7 white fat selling at 21s. per 480-lb. bag. (The comparative quotations in 1932 and 1931 were 20s. and 20s. 9d.)

Sisal.—Quietly steady at £15 for No. 1 Kenya and Tanganyika. (The comparative quotations in 1932 and 1931 were £15 5s. and £16 10s. respectively.)

PRaise FOR ANGLING IN EAST AFRICA

The *Kilimanjaro Gazette*, the leading angling journal in Great Britain, says of "Angling in East Africa," by Messrs. T. L. Hatley and Hugh Copley, published by *East Africa* at 6s. 4d. post free—

"It is a comprehensive and imposing volume than we anticipated. Its title, 'Angling in East Africa,' shows that it is not confined to fishing in Kenya Colony. The authors have covered the subject very thoroughly, including the 'where' and 'how' of fishing for trout, coarse fish and sea fish in East Africa. The Governor and Commander-in-Chief of Kenya, Sir Joseph Byrne, K.C.M.G., C.B.E., C.B., has contributed a Foreword to this interesting and instructive book, as he describes it:

"With the help of numerous anglers the authors have gathered an astonishing amount of information about fishing, possibly in any part of the East Africa. There are chapters of solid information about the fishing in Kenya, Tanganyika, Territory and Uganda. The visiting angler will do well to study the chapter on 'Hints to Anglers' if he hopes to compete on equal terms with experienced local anglers; to quote Sir Joseph Byrne in his Foreword, 'an informative chapter on Trout Fisheries and Ordinances, and full details of angling clubs and the facilities they offer.' The two lowest chapters deal with coarse fishing and sea fishing. Practically all of this covers ground which has not been covered before and is therefore of the greatest value. The authors have even included some 'Hints for Cooking Fish,' which shows how thoroughly they have tackled their job. This is also exemplified in the last two chapters—'A Fishing Safari in Kenya,' which gives details and costs of a fishing expedition, and 'Sisal and Outputs for East African Fishing,' which gives the yields for trout, coarse and sea fishing, net cloth, etc."

"There may be faults in this book, but we have not found them—none, indeed, have we looked for faults. The authors deserve encouragement, not criticism in this pioneering work. We have no doubt that this book will run through several editions."

The Kenya Legislative Council has repealed the Carriage of Goods by Motor Control Ordinance, 1931, thus permitting motor transport in competition with the Railway, which is stated to have lost between £50,000 and £60,000 last year as a result of such road traffic. The repealing Bill, which is subject to approval by the end of March, permits unrestricted carriage of produce from farms to the nearest station or town, and does not interfere with the carriage of goods by motor for reward for distances up to thirty miles.

FINES MONTHLY TRADE CABLE.

The latest monthly trade cables received by Barclays Bank contain the following references to East Africa.

Tanganyika.—Coffee picking is completed in the Kilimanjaro area. Business is quiet, but there are indications of improvement.

Kenya.—A record cotton crop of 250,000 bales is expected. Fair prices are satisfactory, and trading conditions are fairly good.

Kenya.—Weather conditions are satisfactory, and the short rains have set in. As a result of locust damage, it is estimated that the wheat yield will be only 126,630 bags, which will be insufficient to meet milling requirements.

Northern Rhodesia.—Trading conditions are quiet; the maize crop is above average, but marketing difficulties are being experienced and a fairly large carry-over is expected.

Uganda.—There is an improved foreign demand for gum, but arrivals of the new crop are late and the quantity small. The same market is quiet and prices are hardening.

NEW TANGANYIKA PROVINCIAL BOUNDARIES

The Kigoma Province of Tanganyika, comprising the Kigoma, Kasulu, Shondoo and Usipa districts, which has been amalgamated with the Tabora Province, comprising Tabora, Nzega, and Kahama districts, is now called the Western Province, of which Mr. J. Baggshaw has charge as Provincial Commissioner. The Shinyanga district, formerly in the Tabora Province, has been transferred to the new Lake Province in order to bring all the Wasakura under one local government. The headquarters of the Lake Province, which also comprises the old Bukoba and Mwanza Provinces, are in Mwanza, where Mr. L. C. Richards is Provincial Commissioner.

Farming in Kenya

offers the most BENEFICIAL & CONGENIAL OCCUPATION IMAGINABLE

RICHARDSON, TYSON & MARTIN, Ltd.

Approved valuers to the Kenya Government. Have a number of agricultural holdings for disposal in all select districts for all purposes.

Intending sellers or investors in Great Britain are invited to consult

Messrs. P. WICHAM RICHARDSON & Co. Ltd. Armauer House, Bury Street, London, E.C.3

London Representatives of

RICHARDSON, TYSON & MARTIN, LTD.

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

PASSENGERS FOR EAST AFRICA.

THE S.S. "Llandovery Castle," which left London on December 30, carries the following passengers for:—

- Port Sudan.**
 - Mr. Barker
 - Mr. W. B. Cotton
 - Mrs. L. G. Pridham
- Genoa to Aden.**
 - Mr. Fabbri
- Mombasa.**
 - Mr. C. E. Atkins
 - Mr. A. T. G. Barber
 - Miss K. E. Chamberlain
 - Mrs. C. Chateau
 - Miss J. M. Dent
 - Miss K. Dickson
 - Sister Anna Dobeletan
 - Mr. & Mrs. R. M. Douglas
 - Master N. M. Douglas
 - Master J. B. Douglas
 - Mr. A. Edwards
 - Mr. & Mrs. G. W. L. Fisher
 - Mr. R. W. Harvey
 - Mrs. M. H. Kelliey
 - Miss D. Kingdon
 - Mr. & Mrs. R. S. Knowlton
 - Master S. B. Knowlton
 - Master E. C. Knowlton
 - Sister Gertrude Krum
 - Dr. & Mrs. K. A. T. Martin
 - Miss E. M. Martin
 - Mr. W. H. Mitchell
 - Miss A. C. Milne
 - Mr. & Mrs. A. Messer
 - Mr. & Mrs. F. C. Murphy
 - Master J. F. C. Murphy
 - Mrs. D. M. Neave
 - Mr. D. K. Noble
 - Lt.-Comdr. & Mrs. G. Norman
 - Master Norman
 - Miss Norman
 - Mr. C. H. Overton
 - Miss J. M. Petterree
 - Miss J. P. Proust
 - Sister Johanna Regtien
 - Mr. & Mrs. G. E. Roe
 - Miss A. H. Roe
 - Miss S. G. Roe
 - Miss N. Scott
 - Mr. R. C. Selts
 - Mrs. Somerville
 - Mrs. E. Stubbs
 - Mr. W. Talbot
 - Mr. & Mrs. H. O. Tait
 - Sister Maria Verbeck
 - Mr. G. G. Wrensch
 - Sister Cornelia Zuidgeest
- Marseilles to Bombay.**
 - Mr. P. E. Barnell
 - Capt. E. G. Fish
- Genoa to Mombasa.**
 - Mr. U. N. Greer
 - Miss E. Picton-Turbervill
 - Mr. H. Tyle
- Genoa to Mombasa.**
 - Mr. R. Baird
 - Mr. E. H. Fergusson
 - Mr. & Mrs. R. H. Le Pelley
 - Master P. Le Pelley
 - Mrs. Seth-Smith
 - Miss Seth-Smith
- Tanga.**
 - Mr. & Mrs. H. C. Baxter
 - Mr. & Mrs. L. R. Doughty
- Marseilles to Tanga.**
 - Mr. & Mrs. A. E. Collins
 - Miss A. L. Collins
 - Dr. & Mrs. H. N. Davies
- Genoa to Zanzibar.**
 - Mr. & Mrs. R. M. de Fontille Etlier
- Dar es Salaam.**
 - Mr. F. Gonih
 - Master R. C. Gonih
 - Mr. & Mrs. Haaro
 - Ms. & Mrs. W. A. Jenkins
 - Mrs. O. Kelly
 - Mr. H. C. Kelly
 - Mr. & Mrs. A. J. Mitchell
 - Master K. E. Mitchell
 - Mr. & Mrs. W. M. O'Grady
 - Mr. & Mrs. R. E. K. Parsons
- Marseilles to Dar es Salaam.**
 - Mr. W. J. Akers
 - Miss R. V. G. Daye
- Genoa to Dar es Salaam.**
 - Mr. & Mrs. P. Godetroid
 - Mrs. M. Godetroid
 - Mr. W. B. Tripp
- Beira.**
 - Miss M. Clabuffin
 - Mr. & Mrs. A. A. Hodgson
 - Mrs. D. C. MacGillivray
 - Miss D. Roper
 - Col. & Mrs. W. S. Ross
 - Miss L. E. Strouan
- Marseilles to Beira.**
 - Mr. C. T. F. Bonnet
- Genoa to Beira.**
 - Mr. J. B. Bobone

EAST AFRICAN STEAMSHIP MOVEMENTS.

- BRITISH-INDIA.**
 - "Madura" arr. Marseilles homewds., Jan. 6.
 - "Matiana" left Beira homewds., Jan. 2.
 - "Mantola" arr. Port Sudan outwds., Jan. 3.
 - "Taira" arr. Durban, Jan. 4.
 - "Takiwa" arr. Bombay, Dec. 31.
 - "Kenya" arr. Mombasa for Bombay, Jan. 5.
 - "Karanja" left Seychelles for Mombasa and Durban, Jan. 3.
- CLAN-ELLERMAN-HARRIS.**
 - "Comedian" left Dar es Salaam outwds., Dec. 22.
 - "City of Salford" left Suez outwds., Dec. 28.
 - "Clan MacIlwraith" leaves Birkenhead outwds., Jan. 7.
- HOLLAND-AFRICA.**
 - "Meliskerk" left Pt. Sudan homewds., Dec. 25.
 - "Nijkerk" left Durban for E. Africa, Dec. 24.
 - "Rietfontein" left Mombasa outwds., Dec. 23.
 - "Heemskerk" left Amsterdam for E. Africa, Dec. 27.
- MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.**
 - "Azay le Rideau" left Mombasa homewds., Dec. 30.
 - "Jean Cabot" left Durban homewds., Dec. 27.
 - "Leconte de Lisle" arr. Reunion homewds., Dec. 28.
- UNION CASTLE.**
 - "Durham Castle" arr. London, Dec. 21.
 - "Llandovery Castle" left London for E. Africa, Dec. 30.
 - "Langibby Castle" left Dar es Salaam outwds., Dec. 30.
 - "Llanthomas Castle" left Pt. Sudan homewds., Jan. 1.
 - "Dunlum Castle" left Natal for Beira, Jan. 1.
 - "Dunluce Castle" left Cape Town for Beira, Jan. 1.
 - "Blantyre Castle" left Zanzibar homewds., Dec. 28.

EAST AFRICAN MAILED.

MAILS for Kenya, Uganda, Tanganyika, and Zanzibar close at the G.P.O., London, at 6.30 a.m. on Jan. 5, per s.s. "Cornwall" 12, "Hypocrite Granddier" 16, and "Hypocrite Granddier".

Mails for Nyasaland, the Rhodesias, and Portuguese East Africa close at the G.P.O., London, at 11.30 a.m. every Friday.

Forward mails are expected on January 6 by the s.s. "Meliskerk," on January 7 by the "Llanthomas Castle," and on January 12 by the s.s. "Llanthomas Castle."

Air mails for East and South Africa close at the General Post Office, London, at 11 a.m. each Wednesday.

RAINFALL IN EAST AFRICA.

H.M. Eastern African Dependencies Trade and Information Office in London has received the following details of rainfall in East Africa for the week ended December 20: Eldama Ravine, 1.72 inches; Eldoret, 0.87; Fort Hall, 2.14; Kabete, 2.29; Kericho, 1.14; Kiambu, 0.86; Kisumu, 0.86; Kipkericho, 1.57; Kisumu, 2.00; Kisumu, 1.01; Machakos, 4.22; Malindi, 3.07; Limuru, 1.88; Lumumba, 0.60; Malindi, 4.22; Mackinnon Road, 3.90; Makindu, 2.50; Malindi, 2.07; Meru, 3.37; Mombasa, 1.10; Nairobi, 3.00; Naivasha, 0.89; Nakuru, 2.04; Nakuru, 0.87; Ngong, 1.05; Njoro, 2.44; Nyeri, 1.70; Rumuruti, 1.05; Sambaa, 0.37; Songhor, 1.01; Soweto, 0.37; Subukia, 2.00; Tanga, 2.00; Tsavo, 1.98; Kampal, 3.12; Butiaba, 0.50 inches.

EAST AFRICAN LUNCHEON IN LONDON.

THE first luncheon arranged by the East African Dinner Club will be held on January 7 in honour of Sir Albert Kitson, who will speak on his impressions of the Kenya Colony, with particular reference to the Kakamega goldfields. Mr. W. H. Hobley, an old friend of Sir Albert, and for long an Administrative Officer in Kenya will preside.

The cost of the tickets is 5s. for members of the Club and their guests, and 6s. for non-members. Applications should be made as early as possible to the Secretary of the Dinner Club, Mr. G. G. Ward, O.B.E., c/o H.M. Eastern African Dependencies Trade and Information Office, Broad Buildings, W.

For blancmanges and pudding sauces that are made in a moment

Brown & Polson's
Corn Flour flavoured!

In every tin containing 4 lbs. of our Corn Flour are 4 packets of flavoured powders. Vanilla, Strawberry and Lemon.



THE NEW AIR ROUTE
CAPE - CAIRO - LONDON

For your
FREIGHT and MAILES

This wonderful service may save you weeks in sending your freight and mails through Africa. You can send freight from any Imperial Airways Station, lightly packed, or crated, at lower insurance rates and far quicker than ever before. Your letters should be sent by Air Mail. Any Post Office will give you the particulars.

To take full advantage of this air service, write for information to Imperial Airways, Airways Terminal, Victoria Station (facing entrance to Continental Departure platform), S.W.1, or to any Imperial Airways Station, or to any freight Agent.

IMPERIAL AIRWAYS

The present Cape Town to London air freight and mail service is now open for passengers.

Paint with an eye to the future

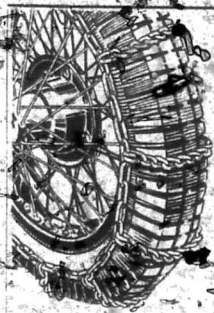
Protect the surface with Dixon's Silica-Graphite Paint and it is good for 10 years without repainting. Very economical. Impervious to heat and cold, moisture and acids. Successful under all worst conditions. Test it how you like. Send for colour card and booklet.

DIXON'S SILICA GRAPHITE PAINT

Manufactured in London

**ROBERT
 EVERILL
 LTD.**

22, Dunc. St., Stamford St.,
 Blackheath, London, S.E.1.



The 'worst possible' colonial motoring conditions are easily overcome by the 'best possible' chains.

PARSONS

Specialty constructed by non-skid experts, whose experience dates back to pioneer motoring days, to withstand the heavy wear experienced in colonial motoring. Insist on Parsons, the genuine colonial chain—see the name Parsons on the coupling.

*** SPECIAL FEATURES**

CROSS CHAINS of fine quality steel, welded and tempered to give maximum service under all conditions.

SIDE CHAINS of welded steel, made to withstand the exceptional strain of colonial motoring.

COUPLINGS, non-adjustable, non-rusting, easily manipulated by thumb and finger. British made throughout at the most up-to-date chain-making works.

PARSONS

(Colonial Type) NON-SKID

BRITISH MADE THROUGHOUT BY
 THE PARSONS CHAIN CO., LTD.
 VICTORIA ST., LONDON, S.W.1



Any information and assistance will always be gladly given to anyone in any way interested in Eastern Africa by

All interested
 of Land Settlement, Trade, Touring, Big Game, Planning, or Protecting in

KENYA, NORTHERN RHODESIA, NYASALAND, TANGANYIKA, UGANDA or ZANZIBAR
 are invited to apply to the address below for the latest information

H.M. Eastern African Dependencies
 Trade and Information Office
GRAND BUILDINGS, TRAFALGAR SQUARE
 (Entrance in the Strand),
LONDON, W.C. 2.
 Telephone: 6611 (4 lines) and 6612 (2 lines)

A FREE SERVICE TO SAVE OUR READERS

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

- | | | |
|-----------------------|-----------------------|----------------------|
| Agricultural Impts. | Household cutlery | Screens, metal |
| Animal Dips | Household linen | Sigets |
| Baling presses | Insecticides | Sisal D. corticators |
| Electricity | Oil & Equipment | Sisal |
| Bicycles | Lamps | Spore seeds |
| Boots and Shoes | Lt. riv. equipment | Spraying machinery |
| Boys' Plant | Machines & drugs | Steelwork |
| Brilliance | Metal (Expanded) | Sunproof fabrics |
| Canners | Min. water mchry. | Tanks |
| Camp equipment | Minig machinery | Tarpaulins |
| Canvas Shoes | Mosquito netting | Taxidermy |
| Children's outfits | Motor cycles | Tea leaf & chests |
| Clothing | Motor cargo carriers | Tea mfg. machinery |
| Coffee mchry. | Oil engines | Tennis equipment |
| Coffee machinery | Classification impts. | Tools |
| Order | Pumps | Tractors |
| Disinfectants | Perforated metal | Trailers |
| Excavating mchry. | Provision | Tree-felling appts. |
| Finishing materials | Pyrethrum | Tropical outfits |
| Fishing tackle | Rainproofs | Typewriters |
| Galvan. Iron Sheets | Rides | Traps |
| Golf Clubs | Road-making mchry. | Wireless apparatus |
| Gramophones | Safety lamps | Underwear |
| Guns | Saw blades | Vinager |
| Household necessities | Sawing machinery | Welding machinery |
| | Sand | Wood preservatives |

We are able always to put readers in touch with merchants, produce brokers, and suitable agents, motor hire services, tour-agents, bookshops, travel agencies, etc.
 For post this page to "East Africa," 71, Great Titchfield Street, London, W. 1.

Name
 (In capitals)
 Full Post Office Address

THIS WILL SAVE YOU MONEY!

Subscribers to "The Banker's Order Form" are charged only 22/6 a year instead of 30/-, instead of 30/-. By the use of Banker's Order forms much clerical labour is saved in our Subscribers' Departments, and the benefit of this passed on to our subscribers.

BANKER'S ORDER

NAME OF YOUR OWN BANK (BANK)
 ADDRESS (BRANCH)
 DATE

Please pay in full to the National Provincial and London County & Westminster Bank, Ltd., 100, Abchurch Lane, London, E.C. 4, the sum of Pounds eight shillings and sevenpence being my annual subscription to "East Africa," 71, Great Titchfield Street, London, W. 1, at the above amount, plus above rate each succeeding year until further notice.

SIGNATURE
 (Over red stamp)
 FULL NAME
 HOME ADDRESS

This form may be sent direct to your own bank or to "East Africa," 71, Great Titchfield Street, London, W. 1.

EAST AFRICA

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

Vol. 9, No. 434
Registered at the G.P.O. as a Newspaper

THURSDAY, JANUARY 12, 1934

Annual Subscription,
3/- post free.

Sixpence.



TRAVEL BY BRITISH SHIPS

BRITISH INDIA LINE

For Booklets and full details apply:-

Passages: F. & O. HOUSE, 14, COCKSPUR STREET, S.W.1.
GRAY, DAWES & CO., 123, LEADENHALL ST., E.C.3.

Freight: GELLATLY, HANKEY & CO., LTD., DOCK HOUSE, BILITER ST., E.C.3.

Schweppes

The Little Waters of Kulujs
DRY GINGER ALE
SODA WATER
TONIC WATER
GINGER-BEER ETC.



A list of agents in any part of the world
will be supplied on request.
Schweppes Ltd, Marlborough Street, W.2

TRY THE **GM** SERVICE

Everything you want
From the one Source:

KIT, EQUIPMENT, TAILORING,
GUNS & AMMUNITION,
SPORTS REQUISITES.

Insurance, Newspapers, Books,
GENERAL AGENCY.

GRIFFITHS, McALISTER, LTD.

25, MARKET LANE, LIVERPOOL AND 1, WARWICK STREET, LONDON, W.1.
ESTABLISHED 1880

MINING ON NATIVE LANDS IN KENYA.

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

ELEPHANT

By Commander D. E. Blunt, R.N. (Retd.)

There is nobody, be he *shikari* or naturalist, who will not appreciate this wonderful book," says Lord Londsdale in his foreword to this new standard book. The most comprehensive volume yet written on the subject, it is absolutely true in fact, free from sensationalism, and removed from the usual record of slaughter. Authoritative, readable, illustrated by many splendid photographs, and exhaustively indexed. Published at the extraordinarily low price of 13s. 6d. post free anywhere.

THE COMPANY OF ADVENTURERS

By John Boyes

A compact mass of good, unparaphrasedly told (*Country Life*) and a capital offset to the wearisome sales of *sofari* that tourist folk write by the Bush (South Africa), this book should have a wide appeal to all who appreciate the strong character of a man around the camp fire (*The Sphere*). It is a book to be read with joy and to treasure (*Blue Peter*). It is one of the best of African books published this century. (*Johannesburg Star*), and no finer per page than the men who blazed the trail have appeared (*African World*). 218 pp., 25 illustrations, 12s. post free.

ANGLING IN EAST AFRICA

By T. L. Hatley and Hugh Copeley

Two of Kenya's best known fishermen have written a veritable *vade mecum* for the devotees of the sport. H.E. St. Joseph Byrne says in his foreword, "I mean to take a copy with me when I go a-fishing and sometimes when I go to bed." It is the only volume on East African angling illustrated by maps, which are alone worth more than the published price, and is really indispensable to the fisherman. 60s. 4d. post free.

SUNSHINE AND RAIN IN UGANDA

By Adela M. Day

With a Foreword by Lady Corbin, who writes: "Nie smoking and real humour of this enchanting book cannot fail to appeal to East Africans." The high courage, sincerity, cheerful heart and genuine sense of humour so skilfully conveyed make it a volume that they are. The narrative is told with vividness and charm. No great expense or time on the part of Uganda should be spared to acquire this wonderful little volume. 6s. 4d. post free anywhere.

KENYA WITHOUT PREJUDICE

Mr. H. D. White's admirable book is written with real knowledge and love of Kenya (*Daily Express*), and is strongly recommended (*Our Kenya*). Unusually interesting and informative, it is the first handbook the writer has been able to read through for the mere pleasure of reading it (*Lingstone Mail*), and it makes an informative and readable book which will correct a lot of the ill-fated and often ill-instructed talk about the Colony and its settlers (*Daily Dispatch*). The non-traveller will enjoy it no less than the man who has made up his mind to make Kenya his home (*Star*). 10s. 4d. post free anywhere.

COFFEE-GROWING

With Special Reference to East Africa

By J. H. MacDonald

The standard work on the subject, invaluable to all those undertaking the cultivation of coffee (*Times of Ceylon*). It can be used as a guide to coffee in Africa, which is not mentioned in this volume. The places, especially those of the various provinces, should be as prominent as the planter to enable him to identify them (*Journal of the African Society*). This is a really ideal book on coffee planting (*Tropical Agriculturist*). It is a necessity to planters (*East African Standard*) and contains the kind of information the practical man requires (*Tropical Agriculturist*). 195 pp., 65 illustrations, 21s. 10d. post free anywhere.

SETTLEMENT IN EAST AFRICA

Efficient work and careful planning are shown in this publication, which is a very remarkable success and a veritable *vade mecum*, invaluable for reference to everyone connected in any way whatsoever with our East African Dependencies (*African World*). Its low price is out of proportion with the actual value of the accumulated knowledge embodied within the covers of this fine production (*Loughnyika Times*). 208 pp., profusely illustrated, describing almost every aspect of East African life. 4s. post free anywhere.

EASTERN AFRICA TO DAY

Compiled by F. S. Joelson. An intimate description of each district of each East African Dependency. 424 pp., 95 illustrations and 7 maps, exhaustively indexed, this standard work on the subject is published at the low price of 12s. post free. The *Morning Post* described it as a complete survey of Eastern Africa. *Scottish Country Life* found it invaluable and another reviewer recommended it as a history, guide, picture book and romance all in one.

ALL THE ABOVE BOOKS MAY BE OBTAINED FROM THE PUBLISHER:

"EAST AFRICA"

91, GREAT TITCHFIELD STREET, LONDON, W.1.

PRESOMET

THE DECORATIVE
SUPER
WOOD PRESERVATIVE

with extraordinary

PENETRATION

which gradually drop by drop,
is penetrating all over the



Every Drop Reaching
East Africa Brings

PROTECTION

To all Timber, and while it
Benefits, Deals Death to
White Ants and other Pests,
Fungus and Destructive Spore.

In many shades for indoor or outdoor use.

Agents in all Important Countries.

FOR EAST AFRICA
KEFELTS ROY, LTD.

P.O. Box 100, Nairobi
P.O. Box 100, Mombasa
P.O. Box 171, Dar es Salaam

Ask also for particulars of
PRESOMET

the most economical
BITUMINOUS BLACK PAINT on the market

ALL BRITISH PRODUCTS

Manufactured by
**THE SOWELL DUFFRYN
STEAM COAL CO., LTD.**

UNION CASTLE LINE

ROYAL MAIL SERVICE

SOUTH & EAST AFRICA

AND WEST AFRICA

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

REGULAR SERVICE TO EAST AFRICA

VIA GIBRALTAR, PALMA (MAJORCA), MARSEILLE,
GENOA AND PORT SAID.

Vessel	From London
"Llandaff Castle"	Jan 26
"Langibby Castle"	Feb 29
"Llandovery Castle"	Mar 23
"Llandaff Castle"	Apr 20

Subject to alteration without notice.

Direct Cargo Service between New York and
South and East Africa.

THE SOUTH AND EAST AFRICAN YEAR BOOK AND GUIDE
1933 EDITION 2/6 (BY POST 3/3)

Head Office: 5, Fenchurch Street, London, E.C. 3.

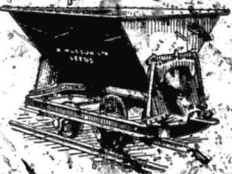
Branch Offices at Southampton, Birmingham, Leeds, Liverpool,
Manchester and Glasgow, and at Cape Town, Elizabeth, East
London, Natal, Lourenço Marques, Beira, Mozambique, Johannesburg.

Hudson RAILWAY Material



Hudson's are the
Actual Builders
of the Largest
HIGHWAY RAILWAY
EQUIPMENT
for every purpose.

TIPPING WAGONS,
MINING WAGONS,
SUGAR CANE CARS,
SIGNAL CARS,
TIMBER WAGONS,
PLATFORM
WAGONS



TRUCK ACCESSORIES,
POINTS, CROSSINGS,
RAIL TRUCKS, STEAM
and DIESEL LOCOMOTIVES.

WRITE FOR THE HUDSON CATALOGUE

Robert Hudson LIMITED

HEAD OFFICES: 38, BOND STREET, LEEDS

Works: GILDERSTONE FOUNDRY, near LEEDS

LONDON OFFICE: 11, Upper Street, London, E.C. 2

Also at Johannesburg, Durban, Salisbury, Bulawayo, Luanda,
Lobito, Matigba, Singapore, Cairo and Khartoum.

Cables: RALEHURON. Call Cables.

EAST AFRICA

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

A WEEKLY JOURNAL

Vol. 9, No. 134

THURSDAY, JANUARY 12, 1933

Annual Subscription
30/- post free

Sixpence

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

FOUNDED, AND EDITED BY F. S. JORLSON.

EDITORIAL AND PUBLISHING OFFICES.

11, Great Titchfield Street, Oxford Street, London, W.1.

Telephone: Museum 2376. Telegrams: "Limitable, London."

PRINCIPAL CONTENTS

	PAGE		PAGE
Matters of Moment	485	E. A. Group of Overseas	
Native Lands in Kaka- mege	418	Againe Republic	422
Kenya Census Memor- andum	420	Dr. J. J. A. M. M. M. M.	423
Joint East African Board	420	Capital E. A. Ritelini	424
Major Grogan in the City	421	Personalia	427
		Letters to the Editor	427
		East Africa in the Press	430

MATTERS OF MOMENT

We devote considerable space in this issue to the important correspondence in, and the editorial

MINING ON NATIVE LANDS IN KAKAMEGA.

views of *The Times* regarding the amendment of the Kenya Native Lands Trust Ordinance to permit the local Government to pay compensation in money in respect of Native Reserve lands required for mining purposes, if adjacent land of an equivalent area and approximately equal value cannot conveniently be granted in exchange. There will be common agreement among East Africans with the opinion so freely expressed in England that the amending Ordinance must not be lightly used to stereotype arrangements instead of compensation in land, for many are more clearly convinced than the average African settler of the essential need of a serious examination of a landless Native community, and its provision and wise planning, of the importance of escaping a repetition in Eastern Africa of the difficulties and dangers which have resulted in South Africa from this very cause. It is regrettable that the complete goodwill on the part of the prospectors—who are almost all old settlers towards the Natives, has been so little recognised in Great Britain, though it has won an expression of that appreciation from the Governor, Sir Joseph Byrne. In none of East Africa's goldfields has there been a Bret Harte atmosphere, or the least trace of it. At Kakamega, for instance, a solitary British policeman has sufficed to symbolise law and order, which the miners themselves recognise and preserve with traditional common sense.

land elsewhere must not be broken for the sake of temporary expediency or merely to save trouble. The problem, though a complicated one, can be solved, and those critics who have suggested that non-officials in Kenya oppose a just solution have, to the best of our knowledge and belief, not a shred of authoritative evidence to support them. While the importance of compensation in land is admitted, one should not be lost of the fact that the whole idea of dedicating the Reserves to the use of the Natives, or even to provide them with adequate means of subsistence. If, as seems certain, the discoveries of gold in the Kakamega district, which have brought this question to the head, result in the opening of valuable mines, work will be found for thousands, and probably tens of thousands, of Africans on an area which at present affords a living to a mere handful. It is true that the North Kavirondo Reserve as a whole is one of the most densely populated areas in East Africa, but it is not true, as many correspondents of the daily and weekly newspapers have asserted, that the present gold finds are in the midst of a teeming native population. As a matter of fact, considerable parts of the Kakamega county, including much now being prospected, are very sparsely inhabited, so that to assume that the establishment of mines must dispossess a large indigenous population is not necessarily accurate.

If payable reefs should be discovered where the population is dense, no one could expect that they should be left unworked merely

GOVERNMENT SHOULD CONSULT FRANKLY WITH SETTLERS.

in order that the peasants, resident on the land should remain undisturbed to continue their present mode of semi-savage life. In the interests of the colony as a whole, development cannot be denied, and that workable reefs will prove numerous, and that considerable areas will require to be granted on long leases to mining companies on the other hand, such

East Africans are not a whit less anxious than people in this country to see that the Native gets a square deal, and there will, we repeat,

THE FACTS IN BRIEF

Be an overwhelming measure of agreement in Kenya that the solemn pledge of the Government that lands excised from the Native Reserve should be compensated by

leases may cover only comparatively restricted areas, and mining operations may permit peasant cultivation to continue to within close proximity of the mines, as is the case in West Africa and in Cornwall. In that case there would be relatively little difficulty in finding other land which might be added to the Reserves. In the former case the difficulty would, of course, be greater. But in either event there is no need to rush the matter, which is, we hold strongly, one on which there should be the frankest consultation between the local Government and the settler community, and one which can best be solved by co-operation between them. The men on the spot can alone decide definitely whether this or that area might reasonably be given in exchange.

The areas under white settlement nearest to the mining districts are Kaimosi, Kapsabit, and Muhoroni, the two former more closely approximating to Kakamega in climatic conditions, while parts of Muhoroni are a good deal lower and less healthy from the European's point of view than the Native standpoint. Any Kakamega who may be dispossessed can probably be found other land in the tribal Reserve, which is by no means over-crowded; the dense Marigeli area—where reef gold has, we believe, not yet been found, though there are expectations—is similar in character to Kaimosi, and any Luo who might have to be moved, a contingently not yet in sight, could be found at Muhoroni land and conditions similar to those of their present homes. Some of the European settlers in those districts have been trying to sell part of their holdings; many are known to have mortgaged their properties, and probably most would be prepared to accept reasonable payment for their land, cultivation, and improvements, with moderate compensation for disturbance. According to our records—which were compiled before the slump, and therefore probably err on the side of generosity—there are, in round figures, nineteen farms at Kaimosi, totalling 11,000 acres, a dozen at Kapsabit, aggregating 20,000 acres, and seventy in the Muhoroni district, totalling 46,000 acres—though ten of the farms (about 10,000 acres) on higher ground to the north-east of Muhoroni station are mainly devoted to coffee and are not suitable for Native agriculture. Thus in the three areas in question a maximum of ninety European landowners, with some 67,000 acres between them, might be given an opportunity of selling out and re-establishing themselves in other, and probably more suitable, parts of the Colony.

If that could be arranged, it would mean that compensation paid directly or indirectly through their fees and rental moneys by mining companies and syndicates for the disturbance of Natives would be devoted to the dual purpose of acquiring estates now in non-Native ownership for the settlement of dispossessed Natives, and the re-establishment elsewhere of the European venturers, in other words, at a moment when capital cannot be found for agricultural enterprise, a good deal of the money which will be readily forthcoming for mining could be made to enure indirectly to closer settlement of the real

highland areas. We are not now advocating compulsory acquisition by the local Government, but the purchase of land which settlers may voluntarily surrender up to whatever area may prove to be needed in compensation for Native dispossession at Kakamega.

We are well aware of the possible objection that such a procedure would set a precedent by which Government might be encouraged to enter into possession of European holdings in any district in which it was desired to give more elbow-room for a thick Native population, and that the "white highlands" might thereby be gradually whittled away. But as such a precedent has, in fact, already been established in Tanganyika Territory, that would not be very firm ground on which to take a stand. Moreover, the Kenya Government might be asked for an assurance that land purchases made in consequence of mineral discoveries and activity would be treated as a special case, entirely distinct from that of the agricultural districts. Again, as the three areas we have mentioned are really intrusions into what must inevitably remain Native territories, their surrender in whole or in part would leave unaffected the big blocks of white settlement land, to which they are merely outposts incapable of territorial expansion. That being so, if the settlers primarily affected were willing to sell to Government, European opinion in the Colony would, we believe, be wise to sanction and applaud a decision which would facilitate the solution of a most difficult situation at a minimum of inconvenience to individuals and probably with material benefit to the vendors, whose agricultural experience might be more profitably utilised in other parts of Kenya.

In a paper, entitled "The White Man in East Africa," which he recently read before a Nairobi meeting of the British Medical Association, Dr. D. V. Latham, who has had eight years' experience as a doctor in Tanganyika Territory, gave expression to views which have aroused considerable discussion when the text is published in the *East African Medical Journal*, as we understand it will be. Particularly did he insist upon the combination of altitude and proximity to the equator (which in the tropics sunshine) as determining "altered physiology and in consequence, modified pathology." From his own experience while climbing Kilimanjaro, he estimated that the 5,400 ft. altitude of Nairobi corresponds to an elevation above sea-level of 8,400 ft. in Europe—a conclusion which, if confirmed, must have an important bearing on the way life should be lived in the Kenya Highlands. Dr. Latham asserts that the effect of high altitude can be compared to that of alcohol on the human economy; character, he says, is altered, the mind suffers from fatigue, revealing itself in irritability and lack of self-control, heart troubles are exaggerated, while the lowered concentration of oxygen in the arterial blood leads to an increased death-rate in cases of pneumonia—which all the medical reports declare to be the most killing disease in the Highlands.

CLOSER SETTLEMENT WOULD BE ASSISTED.

THE WHITE MAN IN EAST AFRICA.

It will be seen that Dr. Latham's arguments have a wider application than the merely medical. He divides East Africa into zones from sea-level to 1,500 ft., from 1,500 to 4,500 ft., and from 4,500 ft. upwards, so that the Kenya Highlands come within his definition of really "high" altitudes. Incidentally, it is curious to note his statement that "the middle zone is for the most part dry, and comparatively unproductive of European crops and offers no inducement to white settlement to any extent," for some parts of that zone, which includes such paradises as the East Usambara Mountains, offer splendid conditions for white settlement and for the growing of profitable crops like tea and coffee. The area is admittedly small, by comparison, but size is not the only criterion. Whether really high elevations have the effects postulated by the author of the paper is a delicate subject, which need not be pursued further here. Dr. Latham's paper, however, cannot be ignored, and we hope that it will induce many of his medical colleagues to state their experience and deductions. Evaluation of all the factors involved in residence in the Highlands is still far from complete, but it must be remembered that the human subject is extraordinarily adaptable and that there is such a thing as acclimatisation.

* * * * *

It is unfortunate that the word "beer" has come to be applied to a number of Native drinks made from grains or fruit, for the term appears a connotation which can be very misleading to the European and standing. That "beer" plays a large part in the social life of an African tribe is known to the great majority of our readers, and the fact is well brought out in an article by Miss E. J. Krige in the current issue of *Bantu Studies*. "Beer," she writes, "is essential in the religious life of the tribe; it is in evidence on almost all ritual and ceremonial—as a celebration of important occasions, binding together different groups or individuals, effecting a reconciliation where things go wrong, winning in the economy of the tribe it is not only used as a means of payment and for tribute, but is very important as a food." Though this address is referring to the Bechuanaland of the Northern Transvaal, her example is typical of African tribes in general. In the specific case under review, the varieties of "beer" range from the *karimoxi* (a *beere* to the patent *kappa*, *he-koko*, *ko* and *he-phia*, the two latter being strictly prohibited at the chief's *kadol* owing to their very potency) and never being employed in ceremonial or tribal "beer-drinks." *Uzi* and *mpoko*, a kind of malted corn, are the two types of official "beer," though the *merilo* fruit is used to brew another kind, called *makhore*, which Miss Krige describes as "a delightfully cooling summer beverage." So substantial are the ordinary "beers" that men go for days without any other nourishment than *kwana*, the kind most commonly drunk. When these various drinks are thus so intimately bound up with the life of a tribe, socially and ritually, it seems obvious that great care should be exercised in designating them, out of hand. Such condescension may well have been avoided in many cases if the mistranslation "beer" had been substituted by a better and less misleading word.

* * * * *

The prospectus issued in Kenya by the Pakaneusi Prospecting and Development Co., Ltd., is not an inspiring document, and we do not have any hope that its worst features will not be copied by other companies formed to seek gold at Kakamega. The directors are Lord Francis B. Cott (Chairman), Sir James Allan Horne, Mr. B. H. Goldham, Mr. Perc. Whitehead, and Mrs. E. J. Dawson, all well known in East Africa, while Sir Allan Horne is also well known in the City of London. The company's authorised capital of £100,000 is divided into 70,000 A shares of 5s. each, allotted to the promoters and their nominees, and each carrying twenty votes in general meeting, and 330,000 B shares of 5s. each carrying only one vote—the B shares being of course for public subscription. The Articles provide that the directors' fees shall be fixed by the company in general meeting, and that the remuneration of a managing director shall be fixed by the board, so that as the 70,000 A shares can poll for 1,400,000 votes, whereas the public—which is to supply the whole of the cash capital of the company—will at first have no more than 330,000 votes and will presumably always be kept in a minority, this is obviously a case in which the directors, far from being the servants of the shareholders, will be their complete masters.

* * * * *

Sir Allan Horne and Mr. Goldham are stated to hold a 30% share each in the Pakaneusi Syndicate, which is the vendor to the new company of 163 precious metal reef claims in the Kakamega District and an exclusive prospecting licence over some sixty or seventy miles over the rivers Lusumu, Isirolo, and Mugusidz in the Nyanza Province of the Colony. As the reef claims were pegged between April and August last, the company has only nine months, including the six months' extension in some cases and fourteen months in others in which to establish its claims. Though 80,000 B shares have just been offered for public subscription, the directors have taken power to proceed to allotment on applications for only 50,000 such shares, which would bring in a total of £2,500. The prospectus shows, however, that, in addition to the share consideration which confers such extravagant voting rights, £7,500 has to be paid in cash to the promoter (who estimate that they themselves have spent £2,350) that £9,000 will be required in the next twelve months for further intensive prospecting of the reefs; that £10,000 is necessary for annual prospecting during the year, and that stamp charges will amount to £600. Thus if the public failed to respond satisfactorily to the issue, and the directors went to allotment of the 50,000 B shares, the cash working capital after payment of the vendors and stamp duties would be £1,400, with which to tackle a task which, according to the prospectus, will demand £10,000 in the next year. That can scarcely be termed a prudent start for any enterprise. Mr. A. J. R. Walter, the promoters' engineer, is studiously restrained in his report on the properties of which he says: "No more is claimed than that the reefs and alluvial claims well deserve to be thoroughly prospected." His caution is, indeed, the most satisfactory feature of as curious a prospectus as we have received for many a month. "*Pakaneusi*" means in Swahili "black cat." We trust that this will not prove to be a "wild cat" proposition.

* * * * *

NATIVE LANDS IN KAKAMEGA.

PUBLIC ANXIETY IN GREAT BRITAIN.

Lord Lugard on the Problem.

WHILE our leader on the Native land question



LORD LUGARD.

from a Native Reserve and compensation may be paid in money instead of by an equivalent addition of land, thus reversing the proviso which was in the nature of a public pledge to the Natives, and had been insisted upon as a condition precedent to approval of the Ordinance. This was the more unfortunate since, as your correspondent telegraphed on July 25, the Governor himself had visited the goldfield and assured a great assembly of the Natives that "the Government had no intention that they should be deprived of their land," and when a barabara ceremony was proposed to make the pledge inviolable he had replied that his word was sufficient.

Kenya no less Anxious than this Country.

It goes without saying that the reputation of pledges as formally made must have a profound and disturbing effect on the Native mind; and nowadays such events rapidly gain publicity far beyond the scene of their occurrence. We may take it for granted that responsible leaders of opinion in Kenya are no less anxious than the Government and the public here to find a way if possible of reconciling the development of the goldfield with the pledge given to the Natives, for this is a matter of fundamental importance that British opinion should be open to the charge that a pledge, even so subject to being treated as a scrap of paper.

The goldfield lies within the area set aside as a Reserve for the use and benefit of the Native tribes of the Kavirondo or even as one of the most densely populated regions in Africa. The development of the field is clearly incompatible with the intensive cultivation of Native food-crops, and the influx of a European mining community is equally incompatible with tribal life. If a sizable portion will no doubt be alienated for other reasons. These reasons are, of course, the same as those that even if this is done into a Native Reserve, merely relieve the Natives of the burden of the goldfield. It is a matter of Native education and culture which, otherwise, have to be provided from general revenue, and all else is no solution of the land question.

The problem is filled with difficulties, and any suggestions are bound to be met with a certain amount of vacillating. It is true that there are areas of vacant Crown lands in which the displaced population may be accommodated, already alienated to non-Natives should be compulsorily resumed and made available in exchange for the further exploitation of the field, and this is a matter which the Government itself or put in the hands of a reliable agency, which might perhaps take the form of a public trust. Any such suggestion, however, is one in which the local Government should hold the ultimate responsibility, and the British Government should hold the ultimate responsibility, and the British Government should hold the ultimate responsibility, and the British Government should hold the ultimate responsibility.

The British Parliament and public opinion should hold the ultimate responsibility, and the British Government should hold the ultimate responsibility, and the British Government should hold the ultimate responsibility, and the British Government should hold the ultimate responsibility.

difficulties, the nation should have the assurance which only full public discussion can provide that the position has been fully examined in all its bearings before irrevocable action is taken, and long-term leases are granted.

"Times" Leading Article.

In a leading article of the same day *The Times* wrote—

Lord Lugard's letter gives expression to a widespread uneasiness over the position which has arisen in Kenya through the discovery of gold in the Native Reserves. This uneasiness is not confined to the familiar school of thought who are always so ready to blame officials and so slow to concede rights to anyone in Kenya except the Native tribes. It was bound to follow the terms of the amending Ordinance passed by the official legislature in Kenya which allows the Government to take land from the Kavirondo tribe, to lease it to mining concerns, and to compensate the Natives with cash instead of with land, such a course, however immediately convenient, is mainly at variance with the recent declaration made by the Governor to the Natives concerned, and with the terms of the Land Trust Bill, which, less than three years ago, was passed to give the Natives a sense of absolute security in the possession of their Reserves. It nearly happened that the Reserves were made inalienable by Order in Council and closed to prospectors, as are the Protectorates under the High Commissioner in South Africa. The Kenya Ordinance was left as a local Ordinance, with possibilities of amendment, on the explicit and declared understanding that, if land was to be taken away from the Natives, they must receive equity extensive and not less valuable land somewhere else. This is the safeguard which is now in jeopardy.

There can be few people at this juncture in the colonies of Kenya, who are not prepared to let gold mining proceed under conditions. The colony needs many and as varied sources of wealth as it can command. But the dangers are obvious enough, and the whole experiment of mineral exploitation needs to be conducted with care, and with particular vigilance on the part of the Government to maintain its authority alike with the mining interests and with the Native population. It depends on these early steps whether the discovery of minerals is to prove a blessing or a curse to the Colony.

As a first step the suggestion of cash compensation for the Kavirondo is one which has little to recommend it, besides immediate expenditure. It is undoubtedly going to be difficult to find suitable land in the place of that which contains minerals. But even if it is necessary to take lands at present allocated to Europeans or Indians, and to give cash compensation to them, the principle of equal compensation for Natives in land and not in money, should be treated as fixed and settled, and as governing the whole question of granting leases at all. There are Europeans to whom the chance of selling, and of receiving compensation for disturbance, would seem as this is not a direct gift from heaven, whereas a cash payment can never in any real sense compensate a tribe whose whole tribal life is based on the land by which it lives. The way of the Indians in the North American Continent, and the repeated attempts to secure to them present and future benefits, are repeatedly collapsed under development in Kenya were not foreseen a few years ago, and there is no confidence in assurances that and that the Kavirondo is quite exceptional. The principle at stake is far-reaching and calls at least for the most careful deliberation before irrevocable steps are taken.

Then in succeeding days, followed a general correspondence.

Prohibition of Canterbury's Letter.

The Archbishop of Canterbury wrote: "The Native Lands Trust Ordinance of 1930 declared that the Native Reserves are set aside for the use and benefit of the Native tribes of the Colony for ever. It is true that by certain consents to exclude from a Native Reserve any land which may be required for development of any mineral resources of the Colony. But this was subject to the proviso that no land should be excluded without the addition to such Native Reserve of an area equal in extent and as far as possible equal in value. These provisions were intended to secure that the Natives were not to be disadvantaged by the taking of land for development. It is true that the Ordinance has been set aside by subsequent amending Ordinances. This is certainly a very serious matter which involves not only economic and social changes, but also a change in the very nature of the Native Reserves and which may have far-reaching consequences. It is not always desirable to change the population itself."

It is not always desirable to change the population itself.

JANUARY 12, 1963. Then of Kenya Colony's. Even Africa will necessary 1930. But I've suggested name submission the Colon. The State who Governed has now member. This is a change in the very nature of the Native Reserves and which may have far-reaching consequences. It is not always desirable to change the population itself.

creating a wide anxious problem. The fields cannot be left unworked. But we face all the issues involved. It is surely sensible to ask at all times whether it is better for the Government to refrain from opening up new land for prospecting and from committing itself irrevocably to the policy of the present pending Ordinance until public opinion in the Colony has had full opportunity of considering the whole question in all its bearings.

Glorious R. E. Drake-Brinkman said he reminded the Government of the fact that the Ordinance, introduced by Sir Evelyn Baring in 1911, was more than thirty years ago. It travelled the length and breadth of their country. It is probably the most thoroughly considered part of the Colony. Although the problem may create vast difficulties, there is no means only one possible solution for the Government. It is to purchase the land at present reserved to non-Natives. If the Government were to purchase the land from the Natives of their birthright, and there were no other Natives given repeatedly during the past century, they should not hesitate to purchase the adjacent lands at present occupied by settlers and the Government Reserve. He is personally acquainted with one or two of the settlers within a few miles of the goldfields, and not one of them for some years past has run his farm except at a loss, so there would, in future to think, be little difficulty in purchasing the land at a reasonable price.

Your Nairobi correspondent recently reported the Chief Native Commissioner as saying: 'I am afraid we shall have to hurt their feelings around 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 of land which would have the right to be called home.' (The italics are mine.) This solution of the Native Commissioner is a means of deprivation without compensation. We should not repudiate our pledges to the Kavirondo, and as most of us are agreed that the goldfields should be developed not only for the benefit of the Natives but the Colony in general, the Government would be well advised to adopt the only possible equitable solution. If the Ordinance proves to be expensive, any other solution would mean the probable gradual extinction of a large section of one of the best agricultural tribes in Kenya Colony.

Sir Edward Craig condemns Lord Passfield.

Then came Sir Edward Craig, the former Governor of Kenya to tell something of the subject as seen from the Colony's standpoint. 'Everyone in Kenya who cares about the future of Africa will regret that Lord Passfield's resignation has been necessary. It is a great loss to the Colony. It is a grave disaster. But I return to the subject of the Ordinance. It is a disaster to the African interests affected. It is a disaster to the country from the Government's standpoint.

It is not possible to say that the Secretary of State was obliged to accept the unanimous advice of the Government and his address in Kenya for when Lord Passfield incorporated in the Ordinance the pledge which has been made by the Executive Council including the Chief Native Commissioner that pledge will not be given. The Executive Council has ranged very wide. It has registered its objection in the most explicit manner that will be seen in any document of this kind. It has registered its objection in the most explicit manner that will be seen in any document of this kind. It has registered its objection in the most explicit manner that will be seen in any document of this kind.

The Ordinance is a disaster to the African interests affected. It is a disaster to the country from the Government's standpoint. It is not possible to say that the Secretary of State was obliged to accept the unanimous advice of the Government and his address in Kenya for when Lord Passfield incorporated in the Ordinance the pledge which has been made by the Executive Council including the Chief Native Commissioner that pledge will not be given. The Executive Council has ranged very wide. It has registered its objection in the most explicit manner that will be seen in any document of this kind. It has registered its objection in the most explicit manner that will be seen in any document of this kind. It has registered its objection in the most explicit manner that will be seen in any document of this kind.

The second is on the specific matter of committing the Government to pledges which it may not in future be able to honour. It will be said, I know, that the words of Governments has been pledged in the past and not been fully kept. It is undeniable, though rare it arises. It has arisen only through neglect of the considerations which I am endeavouring to urge today. It has arisen through neglect of local opinion, through disregard of circumstances which must at some future date inevitably arise, and the moral is that passing Governments should not commit the Crown to engagements which it will not be able with certainty to substantiate in all circumstances.

This advice was disregarded, and another pledge has in consequence been given. What is now essential is to avoid any further commitments which may produce the same deplorable consequences. Only those can ensure this and make the best of the bad business who fully understand the Natives and the conditions of the Colony. I wish to stress that the Archbishop might believe them as anxious as himself to do the wisest possible in the circumstances. Their task is immensely difficult, and I think they are entitled to expect that it will not be made more difficult still, as it must be, their good faith is publicly questioned by high authority in this country. Let me add, in view of recent controversies, that I am revealing no official secrets in this letter. The views of the members of the Kenya Government had been publicly expressed and were known at the time throughout the Colony. The Government of the Colony cannot of course dissociate itself from action taken under the instructions of the Secretary of State; but all educated Africans must know that the local Government has a clean sheet in this matter. In the apparent wreck of a solemn undertaking that is something to the good, and it may stand the Government in good stead in the present emergency. Every one who knows the Kavirondo has a genuine regard for them. They are a fine people, and thorny as the problem is, I am convinced that it can be so handled as to ensure their great and permanent benefit.

Dr. Drummond Shiels' Reply.

Dr. T. Drummond Shiels, Lord Passfield's secretary, said in the course of a reply: 'It is true that the unofficial elected members, representing the white settler community, protested against the pledge being given to the Native Reserves should remain undiminished in area for ever. It is also true that the Governor associated himself with their attitude and that specific instructions had to be given by Lord Passfield that the official majority, retained in the Constitution for such cases, should be used without hesitation to safeguard what remained of the ancestral lands of over 3,000,000 African inhabitants of Kenya.

What Sir Edward does not say is that Lord Passfield's action received the warm approval of the most distinguished authorities in British Africa, and that not only the important white, but also the African, and the Natives, set up in the important and very representative Joint Committee of Lords and Commons on East Africa, accepted Lord Passfield's White Paper (of which this Land Ordinance was a part, application as one of the declarations on which continuity of Native policy, which they strongly urged, should be based.

The pledge given was a national and not a party one, and it must be honoured. It is not true to suggest that it should be kept in the new circumstances. There will, no doubt, be difficulties, but they can be met. Much of the land allocated to Europeans is not in use. If convenient vacant Crown land is not available, some of that unused land could be returned by the Crown, proper compensation being given.

We have received cuttings from many newspapers up and down the Empire, and the weekly reviews have also shown great interest in the subject. The Spectator and The New Statesman have both in long articles led in and the latter also a leader now demanding that the Secretary of State should withhold his sanction to the amendment of the Ordinance until the House of Commons has had an opportunity for full discussion.

A Reynolds headline kindly titled of 'Gangster Methods in Gold Rush' while a cross-head declared that the action of the Kenya Government was 'Worse than Rapine.' The Economist said: 'If we cannot touch that somewhat equity, perhaps we may penetrate the conscience of the Government's conscience through the joint of superstitious. It is a common superstition that gold is never really lost, and this superstition is an allegory of the case. If this gold in Kenya is mined without regard to the economic welfare of the native dwellers, the country as heavy curse as the treasure in the mines.'

MEMORANDUM BY KENYA'S C.N.C.

In view of the widespread public interest evoked by current discussions in many Home newspapers, it is apposite to quote the text of the memorandum issued recently by Mr. A. de V. Wade, Kenya Chief Native Commissioner, for translation and circulation to Natives in the Nyanza Province. It reads:—

(1) Why is Mining Allowed in Native Reserves? There appears to be much needless alarm among Natives in whose Reserves Europeans are looking for and digging for gold, and some think that because of this they are going to lose their land.

(2) Metals are not only valuable and in many cases are necessary for the daily needs of people, but also they are rare. Therefore when Government sells or leases land to Europeans, it reserves land for Native tribes, it gives them ground for their use and enjoyment, but does not give them the metals that may be found underground. This applies just as much to the estates of Europeans as it does to Native Reserves. In this matter, there is no difference in the treatment of Natives and other people.

(3) In Kakamega and in some other places gold, which is one of the most valuable of all metals, has been found and the Government therefore cannot allow this gold to remain hidden and idle, but must allow people to look for it and take it out when they find it.

(4) Gold is found in certain river beds or in rocks. If it is found in river beds it is obtained by washing, and when all that can be found has been taken out of the river the water goes away and leaves the river as it was before and the mine is any the worse. This does not take very long, usually not more than a few months.

(5) Digging for gold in rocks, however, is a different matter. This takes much longer, probably a number of years.

(6) Why Do People Put Pegs in? Many people when they see Europeans putting in pegs in their shambas and near their huts are afraid because they think that these pegs mean that the Europeans are going to claim the land marked out by these pegs. This is not so. Pegs do not mean a claim to any land; they only show the area in which a man may dig for gold.

Pegging.

(7) What happens is this: a man who wants to look for gold buys a permit from the Government to do so. Before he is granted a permit the District Commissioner sees that he understands the provisions of the law. He has to deposit 500s. with the Provincial Commissioner as a guarantee that he will pay the Natives all wages, all money due on any account, and compensation for any damage that he does. When he has obtained his permit he is then allowed to look for gold. When he thinks that he has found gold he then has to mark out his claim by putting in pegs and digging trenches at each corner so that all may know exactly how far his claim extends.

(8) He then has to pay a fee to have his claim registered. This does not mean that he has bought any land. All that it means is that he has bought permission to dig for gold. He is, however, allowed to live in a tent or put up a temporary house to live in while he is digging for gold.

(9) He has to pay to the Native occupier a fee for digging on the land and he has to pay also compensation for any land spoiled by digging pits or trenches, and also for any valuable trees that he cuts or for any crops that he destroys. If the miner finds only a little gold he will soon give up his claim and go away. If, however, he finds much gold he will want to go on the land and work it. He will probably want to sink deep shafts and set up machinery, and build more permanent buildings. In such a case he will apply to Government for a hearing on the claim or claims which he has already marked out by his pegs.

(10) If a European is granted a permit to dig for gold, he will be allowed to dig on the land and to mark out his claim. He will be allowed to dig on the land and to mark out his claim. He will be allowed to dig on the land and to mark out his claim. He will be allowed to dig on the land and to mark out his claim.

Government will guarantee that neither they nor their neighbours will suffer loss. (10) The European will also have to pay the full value of the land acquired for his mining lease, and this sum will be paid to the Local Native Council.

(11) When a European has finished his work and the lease comes to an end he will go away and the land will go back to the Natives.

(12) It will be seen, then, that pegs do not mean that the European has any rights at all over Native land except to dig on it in a tent or temporary building. It is only when he obtains a lease that he has any rights to land, and then he only has the right to the small area necessary for his work, and when he has finished working the land goes back to the Natives.

(13) Conclusion.—There are many advantages in having mines in Native Reserves; not only is full compensation paid for any disturbance, but the young men will be able to find work near their homes and will get good wages without having to go far away. Others will be able to get good prices for such things as chickens, eggs, milk, and firewood without having to take such things to some distant market.

(14) It is not every Native that is literate, so that many will not be able to read these words. Those who can read, therefore, should explain these words to the old men and chiefs who have not learnt to read.

JOINT EAST AFRICAN BOARD

Cess for Sisal Research Proposals

At the last meeting of the Executive Council of the Joint East African Board, Sir Humphrey Leggett, speaking in the capacity of Deputy Chairman of the British Empire Producers' Federation, stated that a committee of D.O.S. Officers for research work into new fibres for sisal and other hard fibres had been greatly advanced by an address given by him to a joint meeting of the Hard Fibres Section of the Organisation and representatives of the Rope, Net and Twine Manufacturers' Federation, at which it had been unanimously agreed that a campaign for at least three years at a minimum annual expenditure of £1,500 was urgently desirable. It was felt that such a co-operative campaign would justify a grant to the Committee of grants in aid of the work.

The proposal at the moment is that the producers and representatives of New Zealand, the Philippines and St. Helena Producers are to contribute towards the largest growers in Kenya and Tanganyika. These should voluntarily agree to a cess on their sisal industry, to be made compulsory on the sisal industry by legislative action, and which would yield some £2,000 a year. From this fund the money would be made for research work in the field abroad and in the laboratory at home, and it is suggested, for the many needs, that the work of local bodies created to serve local needs. By such centralised control of the requirements of much greater results would be expected than by the present method. There would be no increase in any other tax, the rope and twine manufacturers and some of the larger fibre merchants.

Major Dafe, who had been asked to act as independent Chairman of a committee of two sisal producers and two manufacturers to consider the subject of the grading of sisal, announced that a unanimous report had been agreed on.

Lighthouse in Tanganyika Ports

Major Walsh referred to Sir Sidney Arncliffe Smith's recommendation that the Port of Salalah and the Port of Majidi (Swahili) should be re-examined and be localised completely. He stated that the quickest and the most efficient type of light would be the kerosene lamp, and that the producers' committee would be in a better position to make a more complete examination of their own light gear. Mr. Walsh stated that it was anticipated that the new light gear would be used and other public light gear would be used to advantage. The light gear companies would be asked to make a proposal to the Secretary of State ordered to be made. It was suggested that a decision should be made as to whether an extension was manifestly reasonable. It was decided to point out to the producers that most of the cases were of a technical nature, and that the shipping companies are also interested in the matter as a consequence of which the committee should be held in this country.

Continued on page 432

MAJOR GROGAN TALKS TO CITY MEN

PUNNETT CONDEMNS "FINANCIAL EXPERTS."

Special Report to "East Africa."

With characteristically pungent phrase and confidence, Major Ewart Grogan, D.S.O., let himself go when speaking last week on "Kenya and British Sterling Policy" to the 1912 Club. He did not say about the devaluation of the East African currency, but what he said about "financial experts" in the City of London was plenty. He pictured them as of a world of complete abstraction, dealing with sums of money of astronomical proportions...



but quite out of touch with fundamentals they had never grown anything but even a rudiment and if they saw an ox they would think it a dramatic! They seemed to have lost their nerve and initiative, and to be afflicted with an international complex which was only another form of inferiority complex. He warned his audience—which contained many influential City men—that London might suffer the fate of the Byzantine Empire and Venice, and end up like that city in a heap.

He made a passionate appeal for the pound sterling to come down to a level of commodity prices; he objected not to the depreciation of the £, but its appreciation. "It had been dragged at the tail of gold far, too long, and was now too high in terms of commodities. Currency was merely the unit of measurement for barter, but while governments were meticulously careful to print the standard of length, the yard, and of weight, the pound avoirdupois, it delegated to money-mongers the day-to-day fixation of the material equivalent of the term "£." "Man cannot live by bill-broking in vacuo; he cannot eat bills.

Finance founded on Primary Products

All finance was founded on primary products. England was not having a thin time; it was being fed by primary products such as the settlers and farmers of Kenya. London was still the world's financial centre, and sterling was the unit in all commercial contracts which had any meaning; let them disregard the dollar altogether and concentrate on sterling, and if the old gentlemen in the City still continued to live in their world of abstraction, let them be kicked till they took notice.

He supported his argument with the statement that he had studied the question of currency with the very greatest care for thirty years, and that for the last twelve years his predictions had always proved right. Moreover, he was him to be a man who had been within sight of Bow, but the wind was in the right direction. He admitted that his last appearance in the many years ago when he attended the Mayor's House Ball in the character of King Charles, owing to a small defect in my costume, was to sit down the whole evening.

Very rightly, Major Grogan pressed his case by some account of Kenya; that it was necessary as provided by the subsequent admission of one listener that he had received Kenya as a place of some estates infested with lions. Kenya, said the Major, was "the white citadel" of the three great East African Dependencies, which

occupy an area as large as Europe without Russia and the Balkans. Home-staying people got these things rather out of proportion. Although the white population of Kenya was only about that of a large English village, they acted "as a stimulus to a large number of fellow citizens of a rather liberal complexion." Kenya was rich in the equatorial and rather resembled a glorified wedding cake. It had 100 lions (well, properly not 100 lions, but 100,000 feet. Anything could be grown there, but the realists to coconuts. An altitude modified by the rainfall varied from 10,000 to 10,000 feet.

Lions on the Serengeti

The day from Nairobi by car, or two hours by aeroplane, were the Serengeti Plains, where Man still lived in the Moustarian age—primitive. Natives and vast quantities of game. "If you let off a rifle on the Serengeti," said the speaker, "little groups of lions run out of the bush to see what you have put them for breakfast." That was due to the activities of film companies which had made pictures there and had coaxed the lions with zebra baits to come out and be "shot" by the camera. He had seen a pack of twenty-five lions do that very thing, and when he was there with his friend Colonel Marcuswell Maxwell, a lion came and cleaned his teeth on the tire of the car—in which two elderly ladies were sitting. "A lion is frightened only of what he understands, whereas other game are frightened of what they do not understand, and as the lion looks upon the motor-car as some strange object in the wild and the horrid human giant is smothered by the still more horrid smell of petrol, the lion is not the least scared by it.

Socially, the white inhabitants of Kenya were a rather serious set of people; a half of them had come from South Africa, many were sons of English tenant farmers, others came from New Zealand, Australia, Canada, and Italy. They had nothing to do but to get on for they had taken on a difficult task—general farming in a tropical country, and they had to fight the new conditions white farming. The development of the country was post-War and had been done during a period of falling prices. The War had hit Kenya very hard; Kenya led the van in the East African Campaign, compulsory military and compulsory civil service having been introduced there long before in western Europe, and even now of the white population were engaged in that service, and one elderly lady ran no fewer than five cars, and the men-folk were away at the front. "I think," she had put up was "deserving of every respect."

Kenya had suffered from two slumps, but one, it had a special slump of its own. Kenya was a classic example of the effect of monetary devaluation. Owing to the fixing of the value of the rupee at two shillings, all her purchases from other countries were increased 50%—a nice little bonus, and it was the only place in the world where such a thing had happened.

Giving an example of the present state of things in Kenya, he told of a friend of his who grew the finest and best matting in Kenya. He now got 6d. a yard (200 lbs. of matting) and he had to pay 10s. for the same. "It is not a slump," he declared. "It is a damned slump."

In the discussion which followed, many strong arguments were brought forward for the development of the Kenyan within itself, for to raise in that task, and for an independent spirit in the matter of currency.

FORTHCOMING ENGAGEMENTS

- Jan. 10.—East Africa Dinner, Club Luncheon at Sir Albert Gibson, Victoria Hotel, 7 p.m.—Mr. C. W. Hobley will preside.
Jan. 18.—Dr. B. M. Allen to address the Royal Empire Society at 8 p.m. on "The Story of Khartoum."
Jan. 20.—Annual meeting at 8 p.m. of East African Overseas League, Victoria House, Park Place, at 8 p.m.
Jan. 21.—Mr. Frank Worthington to address the Royal Empire Society at 8 p.m. on "Some Empire Problems."
Jan. 30.—Associated chambers of Commerce of Eastern Africa. Half-yearly session opens in Nairobi.
Jan. 31.—Mr. T. H. Melland to address African Society on "Witchcraft in Africa." Imperial Institute, 5 p.m.
Feb. 2.—Meeting of Executive Council of Joint East African Board, 11 a.m.

Some Statements Worth Noting

sceticism the African abhors. Nature abhors vacuum. — See *The Newell Gravy*, writing in *The Peter*.

It is almost thirty years since Nyasaland was last visited by locusts. — Mr. J. Abraham, M.R.E., speaking in the Natal Legislative Council.

Japan can find in Beira an unassailable bicycle. — The British Trade Commissioner in Johannesburg, in a report on trade conditions in Southern Rhodesia.

There are many excellent native pigsties which indicate that the agricultural lore of native tribes is unimpaired. — Department of Agriculture Report for Tanganyika for 1931.

The best prospects in animal husbandry open to natives in Tanganyika Territory are connected with dairying. — Report of the Department of Veterinary Science and Animal Husbandry of Tanganyika Territory for 1931.

On one occasion I killed a black mamba which measured nine feet. It took an hour to kill it, as it dodged into holes and climbed the trees like a two-year-old. — Mr. J. G. Kitcher, Tanganyika Territory, in a letter to the Newcastle Weekly Chronicle.

Do not believe the story of fish becoming lively at the sound of the dinner-bell. Nearly all fish are deaf. The truth is they see the keeper's pail. — Mr. E. G. Boulenger, Director of the London Zoological Society's Aquarium, in a lecture at the Royal Society of Arts.

Sand for the grooves and buplers of our golf course at Springs can be obtained within half a mile, but it is quite impossible to get tins of 4 1/2 inches in diameter for the holes. No cocoa or jam manufacturer appears to have thought of this when packing his goods for export to the Colonies. — "N. H. G." in *The Field*.

The elders of the Masai Council (in the Kajiado district) are ready enough to talk about the desirability of education, but the senior one of them wishes to send his own son to school, because he would prefer to have him at home to herd the cattle and thus release his hands for the English or sit under a tree by the village all day. — Native Affairs Report of Kenya for 1932.

The whole of the United States copper mines in 1931 produced copper at a cost of about £52 10s. per short ton, that produced in Northern Rhodesia cost a little over £22 per short ton, delivered in England, thus after freight being arrived at previous to making any allowance for interest or depreciation. — *Tanganyika Times*, at the annual meeting of the Messrs. Mkuwaa Copper Mining Company, Ltd.

Over 90% of the world's rubber plantations lie within the Empire, while Empire countries account for over 40% of the cocoa area, for about 65% of the area under tea, beside China, and probably for not much less than 50% of the world's tea area including China, roughly 30% of the area under sugarcane, and a fair 5% of that under sugar beet. It is in the Empire, the Empire aggregate under both sugar and sugarcane constituting about 20% of the world total, and the Empire's tobacco areas also approach 20% of the world total, but only about 3% of the world's coffee area is in the Empire. — *Journal of the Empire Marketing Board*, 1932-33.

EAST AFRICA'S

WHO'S WHO

135.— Captain Archibald Thomas Ayles Ritchie, M.C., B.A., F.Z.S.



Copyright: "East Africa"

Captain Ritchie, Game Warden of Kenya has been marked by the most cordial co-operation in the cause of game preservation with settlers and with his official colleagues, by annual reports, reaching a high standard of interest and publicity, for the Colony, and by much personal propaganda designed to attract visitors. A first class photographer and cinematographer, he has himself made excellent pictures of Kenya's big game, including several animals never previously filmed.

Born in 1869, he was at Harrow from 1887 to 1890, becoming Head of the School, Captain of the Shooting VII, and winning a place in the Football XI, and then at Mansfield College, Oxford, till 1894, obtaining honours in zoology and becoming President of the Junior Common Room. On the outbreak of War he enlisted in, and saw active service with the British Foreign Legion, and was transferred to the Grenadier Guards in 1915 as a second lieutenant. He was wounded at Loos in 1915, on the Somme in 1916, and near Ypres in 1917, and was awarded the Military Cross and the Legion d'Honneur (Chevalier).

He first went to Kenya in 1920, and worked for a year on the property of the East African Lands and Development Co. at Gilgil. Then he travelled for two years in Burma, Algeria, Spain and the Sudan, before being appointed Game Warden of Kenya at the end of 1923.

PERSONALIA

Lord Inchiquin is on the water for East Africa via the Cape.

Mr. D. Forsyth Thompson is now District Commissioner in East Africa.

Sir John Mailey, Governor-General of the Sudan, will visit Cairo during February.

The Maharajah of Surujia is on a big game hunting expedition in East Africa.

Mme. Dixon, who is motoring from Kenya to her home in Sweden, has reached Algiers.

Mr. H. Bass of Tanga, who formerly served with the King's African Rifles, has arrived home on leave.

Miss Mary Leonard has won the first ladies amateur golf championship of Kenya, beating Mrs. Frank in the final.

On Tuesday evening Lord Lugard spoke at the London School of Economics on "Colonial Administration."

We regret to learn of the death in Stony Stratford of Mr. R. W. Jones, whose eldest son is now home on leave from Nairobi.

Miss Pictou-Turbeville, O.B.E., a former Socialist Member of Parliament, has left for Kenya to study social conditions.

A new book dealing with the life and work of Dan Crawford, the famous missionary, has been written by Mr. John Hawthorn.

Mr. A. C. Kirby is now in charge of the Zomba district of Nyasaland. With Mr. R. A. Hair as Assistant District Officer.

Lieutenant-Commander J. J. Jowitt, R.N. (Retd.), and Mrs. Jowitt have returned home from Uganda via South Africa.

Mr. T. G. Benson, Principal of the Teacher's School in Kabete, Kenya, was married in mail week to Miss Dorothea Williams.

We deeply regret to report the death in this country of Mr. George Smith, Puisne Judge in Uganda, who died on the 1st inst.

Major E. M. Hastings, M.C., the well-known Southern Rhodesian settler, who visited Kenya some time ago, has arrived in England.

Lady Eleanor Cole, Chairman of the East African Group of the Over-Seas League, left England by air yesterday to re-visit her Kenya estates.

Dr. J. W. Walker, who is spending most of his leave in Glasgow, is due to leave England on February 23 to return to Tanganyika Territory.

Lieutenant-Commander N. T. Stacy Mackay, R.N.R., now represents the Mombasa Port Administration on the Mombasa Municipal Board.

Mr. H. W. Hollis, Assistant Traffic Superintendent of the Nyasaland Railways, has arrived home from Beira, where he has been stationed for the past ten years.

The Revs. James Sabiston, who served with the R.N.V.R. off the East African coast during the War, has been appointed Vicar of Boarrie Church, near Inverurie, Scotland.

Dr. J. La Gilks, Director of Medical and Sanitary Services in Kenya, recently returned to Nairobi by air from Cape Town, where he had attended an African Health Conference.

Brigadier-General S. S. Butler, recently reviewed the units of the Sudan Defence Force in Khartoum. It was the first review of the kind held since the Egyptian Army left the Sudan.

Mr. P. J. A. Hamilton, who served in the Nyasaland Audit Department from 1915 to 1922, and who is now Auditor in Fiji, has been promoted Second Assistant Auditor at Hong Kong.

The following have been appointed members of the Kapsali Licensing Board: Mr. C. C. Moody, H. H. Hunter, Mrs. R. Y. Stones, Mr. J. Merrett, Dr. M. M. Patel, and Mr. A. M. Shah.

Mr. R. D. England won the men's championship of the Muthaiga Golf Club during the week, the runner-up being Mr. R. L. Ballantyne. The winner beat his opponent two up and 7 to play.

Captain C. R. S. Pitman, D.S.O., M.C., Game Warden of Uganda, has arrived home from Northern Rhodesia, to which he was seconded some time ago, accompanied by Mrs. Pitman.

Mr. R. Doughty, of the East African Agricultural Research Station in Aman, lectured before the L.M.S. (Derby) Natural History Society last week. He is shortly returning to Tanganyika from leave.

The Duke and Duchess of Braganza have now decided to spend a few days in Kenya after leaving the Belgian Congo and Uganda before going back to Europe by an Imperial Airways liner early in April.

Retired Admiral Edward O. Cochrane, who was in command of H.M.S. "Cairo" in the East Indies Squadron from 1924 to 1926, during which period he made several visits to East African ports, has returned.

Major P. H. G. Powell-Cotton, the well-known big game hunter, left by air for England recently on his fourteenth African expedition. His collection of wild animal specimens is said to be insured for £60,000.

The marriages arranged between Mr. Hugh Champion de Crespigny, Royal Air Force, and Miss Patricia Cary-Barnard will take place on Friday at Holy Trinity Church, Hawley, Hampshire, on February 11.

Mr. Reginald Blunt, founder of the Chelsea Society, who was awarded the O.B.E. in the New Year Honours List, is an uncle of Commander D. E. Blunt, author of "Elephant," just published by East Africa.

Mr. H. Grahame Bell has been elected to the Kenya Horticultural Society for presentation to the amateur gardeners showing the highest number of points in the flower section at the annual show.

The Governor-in-Council has decided not to exercise his prerogative of clemency in favour of Charles William Kibwe, who was recently sentenced to death for the murder of Miss Kippie near Nakuru, Kenya.

A burglar recently broke into the home of Mr. J. Jenkinson, Superintendent of Police in Mwanza, while another novice tried to burglar the house in Kampala in Uganda. The Deputy Commissioner of Police lives.

Mr. Robert Dewhurst, who served in Nigeria and Uganda Railway in Kenya for nine years before the War, and later spent some years in South Africa is now settled in Manchester. He has named his house "Dunwadrin".

Captain Conyers Lang, who had been making a longed-for motor safari through Africa, was last week gored by a buffalo fifty miles from Nairobi when a Wilson Airways aeroplane conveyed him to Nairobi for medical treatment.

By the transfer of Mr. H. H. Earne, a magistrate in Uganda since 1910, to Tanganyika as a Justice of the High Court, Tanganyika certainly gains at the expense of Uganda, where there will be widespread regret at his departure.

Mr. J. Morelle, son of the late Captain and Mrs. J. O. Bangor Lee, Staffordshire, and Miss Violet Howes, youngest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. H. T. Howes, of Gilsyth, Harlow, Essex, were married in Nairobi during mail week.

Mr. R. McGeorge, partner of the well-known Nairobi drugists, left London yesterday by air for Kenya. Much of his holiday on this side has been spent in Edinburgh. His caricature will appear shortly in our "Who's Who" series.

Captain Angus Buchanan, who was awarded the Military Cross during the East African Campaign, addressed the Dundee Rotary Club last week. After the War he conducted an expedition to the Central Sahara on behalf of North Africa.

Mr. E. G. Irish, Assistant Superintendent of Police in Nairobi, who established and edited until he came to leave, *Nairobi and Uganda Police*, the monthly magazine in Swahili devoted to the affairs of the Force, is on his way back to East Africa.

During a recent four-day polo tournament in Nairobi the best team, the members of which included Mr. D. J. Reid, Lieutenant Colonel A. J. Fawcus, Major J. C. Ward and Major G. A. G. Baird, won the Fawcus Cup, being defeated by the Grand game.

Colonel J. E. S. Spence, Colonel of the S. D., who was in charge of the mail expedition to Lake Tanganyika in 1911, and by the subject in White Paper, is now in the hands of the Government in Nairobi.

Lieutenant Hough and Mrs. Ellis Robins have left with their family for Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia, where Colonel Robins will resume his duties as general manager of the British South Africa Company.

Mr. Richard Jackson, Chairman of the Empire Cotton Growing Corporation, is leaving England at the end of the month for South Africa, Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland, on an inspection tour of the Corporation's experimental stations and properties.

Mr. C. E. Bruton has been elected President of the Maja Golf Club with Mr. D. W. Robertson and Mr. E. M. Carter as Captain and Hon. Secretary respectively. The Committee is composed of Messrs. Paul Simpson, D. Murray Jardine and W. Darlow.

The engagement is announced between Mr. H. Watkins, of Mwanza, Tanganyika, only surviving son of Mr. and Mrs. G. Watkins, of New Zealand, and Elizabeth Perry, second daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Gandy, The Hill Top, Grey Hill, Nairobi.

The Duke of Gloucester reached Kisumu on Monday and is due to leave for Juba by air to day. After spending some days after elephant near Kisumu, he will go to Kapeta, in the eastern part of the Micholola Province, where he hopes to shoot bushbuck and oryx.

King Ferdinand of Bulgaria, who visited East Africa four years ago, is embarking on another safari next month when he intends to lead a Coburg for Egypt, by air for Kenya and the Sudan. He is seventy-two years of age. Last year sore shadowed this visit some fifty years ago.

F. H. Meland will address the African Society at the Imperial Institute on Tuesday, January 31, at 5 p.m. on "Witchcraft in Africa" and Major G. St. J. Ode Browne at the Royal Society of Arts at 4.30 p.m. on "Labour and Economic Conditions in Tropical Africa."

The engagement is announced between Mr. J. A. B. Barton, elder son of Sir Sydney Barton, K.C., V.O., H.M. Attorney-General in Aden, Abah, and Lady Barton, and Margaret, daughter of Captain C. C. Hartigan, U.S.A., Mrs. Hartigan, of 1450, 20th Street, Washington, U.S.A.

FURLOUGH GARS, LTD

EGYPTIAN HOUSE

170 PICCADILLY

LONDON

News and second-hand supplies to Overseas Customers on a regular basis.

Programme arranged by the of all best cars to merchants and associations.

Overseas Department under the personal supervision of Mr. J. E. Furlough.

Our new cars are available on hire purchase terms.

Respectfully

REGENT 5337

K.C. BY Chief in African General last week past four Law

C.M.G. by the most as use who African German in its.

in Equinal friend as a land she Living Zambezi personal

in an Kibera Mr. and Howell and Mr. passengers London,airobi to

SSING. Warno. Dr. he was sent us

veational had no existed a middle-essed an court. which con-ere judgng. and asked him ooting in ous name ence thi

George. at some caused his task anyone or erts. nee favouring to relate. G. was d. by was it not get to nance drowed Govern- been some ion. and been y the

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

WHEN ELEPHANTS LIE DOWN.

Is It a Very Rare Occurrence?

To the Editor of "East Africa"

SIR.—In reference to your correspondence on whether elephants sleep lying down, I have practically lived amongst elephants for twenty years, and have only on one occasion seen an elephant lying down. It was a bull, and was asleep on its left side and remained so for two hours.

As almost nightly from my camp I can hear elephants trumpeting, catawauling, barking, growling, it has not been necessary to go far for observation.

Yours faithfully, R. W. H. ALMOND. Uganda.

MOUNT ELGON—MISNAMED?

Why it should be called "Masaba."

To the Editor of "East Africa"

SIR.—With further reference to your plea for standardisation of African terms, it may be of interest to call attention to the names of three of the chief mountains in East Africa, viz. Kenya, Kilimanjaro and Elgon. To be uniform, these should be known as Kilini, Kenya, Kilima Njaro and Kilima Kony; or as El Kenya, El Njaro and El Kony; or simply as Mt. Kenya, Mt. Njaro, and Mt. Kony.

For the last named a better name would be Masaba, the name by which it is known by the majority of tribes, both Bantu and Hamitic. The most unfortunate that such a vast landmark should be called after a small people that inhabit it, whereas for many hundreds of square miles in both Kenya and Uganda it is known as Masaba. I think, too, Masaba is more euphonic.

Yours faithfully, J. H. F. SQUYER. Kenya Colony. (Kenyan Colonial)

THE KABALI RUTSHURU ROAD

To the Editor of "East Africa"

The Rutshuru road may have been needed before 1930. Since then, however, was begun the Uganda Congo road, across the plains between Kuvanzori and Lake Kivu. It gives access equally to Kivu and to the Ituri.

On the British side it is short and easy going. Since 1930, furthermore, the Belgians have made a road in their mandated territory, from the southern border of Uganda to Lake Kivu.

The former gives a Congo-Uganda connection north of the East African district of Kigezi, and the latter affords another connection immediately south of it. Kigezi itself, except for a tiny southwest corner, is already served by motor roads.

If Uganda has the very short of money, it is quite clear that a considerable sum of money would be economised by not continuing to attempt to make a third, and really quite unneeded, road in barren mountainous country, which your correspondent criticises. It is very real and expensive difficulties. It is a fair money, perhaps someone would care to raise a question about it in the House? It may also, the facts are as above.

Yours faithfully, RUTSHURU. EAST AFRICA. 1933.

POWERS OF WITCH DOCTORS.

A Request for Information.

To the Editor of "East Africa."

SIR.—According to recent Press reports, witch doctors were unofficially consulted to find a corpse during the recent murder trial in the Congo. Unfortunately it is not stated whether positive or negative results were obtained. Could any reader of East Africa give me further details?

I should also be deeply interested to hear of any other cases of alleged supernatural psychic power amongst savages.

Yours faithfully, OSTENDE, BELGIUM. E. A. W. 1.

It is the fact that a local Native witch doctor claimed at the time of the recent Nakuru murders to be able to reveal the position of one of the missing bodies, but she was proved wrong. —Ed. E.A.P.

"WAGUVU" VS. "WATOTO" GOLF MATCH.

To the Editor of "East Africa."

SIR.—You reported last week that the teams in the Golfing Society's match between men over and under fifty years of age were styled the "Waguvu" and the "Watoto." Of course they should have been so named, but I think you will find that the Society and the local newspapers joined in the determination to call them the "Waguvus" and the "Jkatobos"—presumably on the principle that the double plural would make assurance doubly sure. Or perhaps it is merely that the average Kenya settler's knowledge of Swahili is not all it might be!

Yours faithfully, MROO.

GREATER POWER MORE COMFORT

in this English Car designed for East African Motoring



In performance the new Vauxhall "VX" is more spectacular than ever before. By refinements the 26 h.p. six-cylinder engine now delivers 57 b.h.p. at 2,800 r.p.m., giving exceptional speed, acceleration and hill climbing. In comfort the "VX" is a true Vauxhall. There is the high quality of finish and attention to detail that have made the name Vauxhall famous for nearly thirty years. In price the "VX" is amazingly low. For less than £375 you can buy the roomy 4-door saloon, illustrated above. May we send you full particulars and details of our "Home to Leave" Purchase Plan?

The Motor Mart and Exchange Ltd.

Nairobi, Nakuru—Eldoret, Dar es Salaam.

THE LENGTH OF PUFF ADDERS.

Mr. Loveridge's Measurements in the Field.

To the Editor of "East Africa".

SIR.—With reference to the correspondence in your columns on the length of puff adders, I might direct attention to Dr. G. A. Boulenger's measurement (1896, Catalogue of Snakes in the British Museum, 3, p. 496) of 1,350 mm. (circa 4 feet 3 in.). Possibly during the interval of thirty-three years even larger examples have been recorded.

When camped on Ukerewe Island, Lake Victoria, in June, 1928, I was brought three puff adders (*Bitis arietans*) all of large size. The two Natives who brought them had slung one over their pole. The largest of these snakes measured 1,751 mm. (54 inches) and surpassed by two inches the biggest of fifty or so taken at Kilosa, Tanganyika Territory, between 1920 and 1923.

With regard to Mr. Kattersley's specimen from Kairakissate, near Kampala, I might mention that two species of puff adder occur in the vicinity of Kampala, the second being generally known as the Gaboon viper (*Bitis gabonica*). The latter possibly attains greater dimensions than the common species, one which I chloroformed at Anani, Usambara Mountains, in November, 1926, measured 2,400 mm. (49 inches).

By the way, the biggest of all puff adders (Rhinoceros horned viper, *Bitis nasuiformis*) is very abundant in Kairakissate.

That our knowledge of even the poisonous snakes of Kenya is still far from complete is evidenced by Dr. E. B. Worthington's recent discovery of a very distinct, "small species" on the slopes of Lake Naivasha. It has been described by Mr. H. W. Parker (1932, Journal Linnean Society, 36, p. 221) as *Bitis worthingtoni*. Readers living in the vicinity of Naivasha should certainly endeavor to collect specimens for the Coryndon Museum, which lacks an example.

Newton Centre.

Yours faithfully,

Mass., U.S.A.

G. A. LOVERIDGE.

SETTLEMENT IN EAST AFRICA.

Mr. W. S. Bromhead's Proposals.

To the Editor of "East Africa".

SIR.—Now that the holidays are over may I thank you for the hospitality of your columns in your issue of December 11 for my letter on a suggested speed-up in the land settlement progress of East Africa.

In returning again to this matter I would comment that it is clear, from the response given and some of the interesting remarks made by my correspondents, that there is still—and quite naturally—a good deal of doubt as to whether any agricultural or planting crop is economically profitable under present conditions. If this fear were entirely justified it would constitute of course a serious objection to further land development or alternately to taking over established properties as going concerns, but it is certainly not true in several cases or under carefully planned conditions. For example, the coffee class of primary is able to give some data so far as to how to prevent all new enterprises that may be started on a conservative principle I have to propose must be prepared for very thrifty methods of establishment. There is indeed no intention of applying to this problem existing plans which require rather than the simple out-of-pocket work-

ing costs: a central local fund at 25% guarantee to those submitting to them a secure self-supporting and pleasant active life, definitely preparing them to take full advantage of the return to normal prices and prosperity which cannot be delayed more than a few years.

I suggest that, as there is little chance of making a lucrative living anywhere just now, it is better to do something constructive if only in a modest way than to sit idly with one's hands folded waiting for things to turn up.


In conclusion I wish to record my gratitude to those interested in East African properties who have offered to place them, or some portion of them, at the disposal of this proposed new move in land settlement. I am particularly grateful for the offer on attractive terms of 25,000 acres of reputed coffee and agricultural land near the Kakamega Goldfields. Also my thanks are extended to those who, having friends or relatives actually at work in East Africa have submitted their names as possible collaborators. Of course, men already on the spot will be welcomed and are invited to communicate, for they may be invaluable in dealing with inexperienced candidates; and it is certain that no considerable development in the direction of further land settlement in Africa is possible without the assistance of a percentage of practical and acclimatised men. The movement should eventually, of course, create its own leaders as it develops.

Let me assure you, sir, that I have no intention of dropping this matter but will quietly continue to correlate all the applications and offers that come to hand with a view to some sort of action in the near future along the lines indicated in my previous letter.

Yours faithfully,

London, W.

WALTER S. BROMHEAD.



"This is good"

CHILDREN need so much nourishment during their active growing years. They need more than ordinary food supplies. They use up energy in spend-thrift fashion—and every ounce of energy is derived from nourishment. They are growing, physically and mentally, and nourishment is essential for healthy development and sturdy growth.

That is why "Ovaltine" is so good for them. This delicious food-drink is made from milk extract, fresh, sweet milk and new-laid eggs. It supplies rich nourishment in a correctly balanced, and easily digested form.

"Ovaltine" contains no added sugar to cheapen the price and reduce its supreme value. There is only one "Ovaltine"—there is nothing just as good!

OVALTINE
TONIC FOOD BEVERAGE

Builds up Brain, Nerve and Body

Sold in all Chambers and Stores throughout the British Empire.

Prepared by A. WANDER, Ltd., London, S.W. 7.

P. 609

W/ on de
shooting
centis
quite
specialty
10/daily

ALL

For t
famous
to Mot
it is a
keep b
terrible
doubt
ally
at Str
at tre

It
lies in
ove the
the fir
stir,
change,
Road,

SCRUBB'S PERFUMED AMMONIA

Delightfully
fragrant
and
refreshing
Softens
hard water



Jasmine, Lavender,
Pine and Rose

For enjoyment
try it

Also, use
SCRUBB'S
CLOUDY
your Home

TRY IT IN
YOUR BATH

SCRUBB'S CO. LTD. LONDON, ENGLAND

AVENUE HOTEL, NAIROBI THE PREMIER HOTEL



Palace Hotel
Mombasa

Suites of
Rooms
available

Luxuriously appointed. Hot and cold water in all bedrooms.
Modern sanitation throughout.

YOU MUST STAY AT THE AVENUE

Cables: "Avenue, Nairobi"

A LOVELY MOUNTAIN RETREAT

at 5,500 ft. the healthy Usambaras
Tanganyika Territory ends no more
beautifully along an all-weather road
than the 25 miles from Mombasa to the
Moshi Railway to Lushoto.
Tanga where the

MAGAMBA GOLF COURSE

Offers all the pleasures of the
modern golf centre.

World famous scenery.
Wooded paths. No
clubs or caddies. Golf
in a new setting. Offers a
respite. And all from
the comfort of your car.

Directed by Mr. G.A. Williams, Magamba
Lushoto, via Mombasa

POWER INDUSTRY



KEA
Electricity
power resources

Cheap power is available in many areas.
Before deciding on a factory site consult us
for other local power resources.

500 KW. 3 phase 4 wire 50 cycles 415 and 240 volts

COLOMBO EAST AFRICA
NAIROBI MOMBASA

THE EAST AFRICAN POWER & LIGHTING CO. LTD.

MACONOCHE'S PRESERVED PROVISIONS

CORNED BOTTED MEATS AND FISH PASTES,
HERRINGS AND OTHER FISH IN TINS, JAMS,
MARMALADES, FLAVOURING ESSENCES,
PREPARED SPICES, ETC., ETC.

Famous for high quality the "Pilsener Beer"

Maconochie Bros. Ltd., Millwall,
LONDON

Telegrams: Maconochie, Millwall, London

WHITE-COTTELL'S PICKLED VINEGAR



VINEGAR WITH THE DELICIOUS
FLAVOUR AND FRAGRANCE

It is equally good for pickling, salads, and for the
table. It is guaranteed full strength and will keep
in all climatic conditions.

THE IDEAL EXPORT VINEGAR

Write for sample and C.I.F. QUOTATION.

WHITE-COTTELL & Co., LONDON, S.E.5
England.

ALL ABOUT BABY'S HEALTH & HAPPINESS

For three generations Baby's Health has found room for the
famous little red book, issued by Steedman, entitled "Hints
to Mothers". Giving useful hints on all baby's little ailments,
it is a very cleverly selected reference which mothers like to
keep handy because it helps to overcome the bothersome little
troubles and in the case of more serious disorders, tells what to
do until the doctor comes. Incidentally but only incidentally,
all the booklet serves as an effective reminder of the value
of Steedman's Powders as a gentle and safe aperient for babies
at any time and for children up to fourteen.

In all the battle of securing Baby's progress and happiness
lies in the regular use of the famous "Cod Liver Oil" Powders
over the world. These are the famous double "E" Powders
the first sign of constipation. They are absolutely safe and
sure. A copy of "Hints to Mothers" and a trial packet of
Steedman's Powders can be obtained from Messrs. Steedman and Co., 272, Walworth
Road, London, S.E.1.

HUNTING FISHING FILMING GEOGRAPHY EXPEDITIONS

MOTOR TOURING
IN ALL ITS BRANCHES

Gethin & Hulett
Tours, Ltd.



P.O. Box 39

Cables: "Gethin"

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

DR. W. K. CONNELL ON TANGANYIKA.

Fine Speech on the Territory's Problems

As impressive and effective a speech as has been made in Tanganyika Territory for a long time was that made at the Galadonian Dinner in Dar es Salaam by Dr. W. K. Connell, the President who, basing his remarks on eight years' experience in East Africa, seized his opportunity to emphasise the truth as he sees it. We are indebted to the Dar es Salaam Standard, which gave a six-column report of the speech, for the following striking extracts.

"With all her material wealth she has charm, feminine charm, and, like most Cleopatras, she draws men to her largely because she is both dangerous and desirable. I have stood on a pinnacle of the Usambara elemental wastes that I viewed in the heat haze. Through a ragged mountain-cliff I have seen the intense blue of Nyasa, as bold and as sharply defined as the colours in a cathedral window. I have been enchanted by the æsthetic grace of palm-trees, and for the flaming canvas of the sun's rays. And at night I have felt the aura of mystery and danger which seems inherent in the very landscape.

"On the coastal belt there is a humid heat which saps the energy and undermines the brain, gradually destroying memory and making concentrated thought impossible. In the highlands there is a cooler climate, but there is also an indefinable and subtle influence which tears the nerves to rags.

"The vast majority of the Natives are chronic invalids, riddled with disease and subsisting on a diet which is inadequate both in quality and in amount. Each Native is walking zoo of endoparasitic parasites in his blood, parasites in his skin, parasites in his viscera and parasites in his lymphatics.

Tribute to the African.

"I establish the truth about the land itself, there is a chance for pessimism about the Natives. Here you have no fighting, wretched but a man; a man handicapped by disease and malnutrition, yet facing his work cheerfully and, considering all the circumstances, performing a surprisingly selfless and noble natural dignity and courtesy many European men whose natural emulate, a slave often, but a human being, might profitably according to his lights (which are not those of the white man). A man full of humanity and the joy of life.

"Whenever I have been infected, I recall the wabaga toiling beneath the heavy loads, and I think of the heaves, the strained hearts, the weary feet and the remarkable spirit of these men. Carelessness is a mere accident of heredity. It can flourish in the total absence of loyalty and courage; it is found in criminals. But the admirable courage of the unspoiled African are wholly admirable.

"I once treated an old woman whom a crocodile had mauled. She recovered. In the words of Ambrose Bierce, 'I dressed her wounds, and I cured the patient.' I could never have treated her at all but for the heroism of her husband. This feeble old patriarch, unarmed as he was, dived to her rescue and gouged the crocodile's eyes with his thumbnail, till it capitulated. It was a magnificent act. His wife was old, wrinkled and edentulous, altogether unlovely, but she was kind with him for forty years, ground his needles for him, shared his life, and with the strength of a loyal, giant heart, he loved her.

"The education of our country needs far more on humility my honest conviction that any further retrenchment which may prove necessary should, so far as possible, leave the moral and scientific research untouched. The bold and indisputable fact remains that together the scientist stands on the prow of the world's civilisation.

Need of Scientific Research.

"So many of us have not only the fringe of disease, but the heart of it. Our most common disease, hookworm disease, is a humanity to exist, because it is the country's pest. It is caused; tuberculosis makes a farming headway, and the native's freedom from the milder forms of malaria, simply impresses him with the meretricious glories of natural selection. He has achieved an incomplete victory. Humanity at the cost of chronic ill-health. Wonder the land is grossly underpopulated.

"A different human situation is urgently needed in this territory. We do not know what p

Particulars the Natives' skin is deficient, but we can see with confidence that it is deficient, and further more that it is far too exclusively vegetarian. All bodies vegetarians unite in a damning indictment of vegetarianism. Throughout the world, it is found that the most active and virile races—for example, the Maori and the fighting men of India—are never vegetarians, but on the contrary are meat-eaters, and as a rule large meat-eaters. Even the most stupid African is never a vegetarian from choice; in fact, he will follow you to the gates of Hell if you can produce him a beef steak when he gets there.

"I believe that our people would all like better if they clothed their bodies with a flannel shirt wide open at the neck. I doubt if our boys could have written inspired verse had he impeded his inspiration with a flannel round his throat.

"The African should be encouraged to wear shoes and instruction in shoe-making should be given at all the schools. The wearing of shoes is a far greater advance in civilization than the wearing of breeches. It enables man to use a spade. It also protects him from hookworm, and tropical ulcer, ground itch, creeping eruption, jiggers, and many other serious afflictions.

"All things considered, under the present conditions of inadequate water-supply, sparse Native populations, deficient pastures, and diseases carried by flies and ticks, the risks that Europeans would run through leaving Africa to reach for beef on anything like a commercial scale would be altogether out of proportion to the possible profits. If any dairy farming may ultimately prove to be a more hopeful undertaking for all through the Native race, it is very attractive and cannot be trained to milk which they do not do, though small quantities of excellent quality milk are occasionally obtained. It is probable that by good selection, some yielding beasts may ultimately be obtained.

COTTON MARKETING IN TANGANYIKA.

(Continued from page 10)

It having been stated that the memorandum prepared by the Committee on the Marketing of Cotton in Tanganyika had been provisionally submitted to the Colonial Office, Mr. Leslie Lane reported that the delegates of the Board had forwarded the suggestion to the Colonial Office that zones should be established round ginners from which the movement of seed cotton should be prohibited, and that zones round ginners would be more suitable economic units than zones round the grower. The delegates had referred to the serious decrease in cotton production in Tanganyika and expressed the opinion that there was no better prospect for raising production in the Morogoro and Kilosa districts. They considered that the decrease was largely due to the present open marketing system in which ginners had set up as middlemen between the growers and their indiscriminate use of slaves to take the raw cotton to their ginners. Ginners were making it gradually impossible for the grower to buy cotton direct in the markets.

Mr. Griffin stated that proposals were discussed to safeguard growers in the event of zone ginners being established. It was suggested that a standard fixed ginning charge, as such ginners would agree to, and that guaranteed prices, the ginners would stand that ginners were without objection to fixed standard ginning charges, and to be guaranteed a certain price for cotton based on a sliding scale with American futures. The Committee had undertaken to consider the whole matter and was asked to submit a report to the Government. The Committee had also suggested that the ginners should be restricted to a certain number of ginners, and that the restriction should be taken, and restricted.

The Chairman reported that the Empire Cotton Growing Corporation, which had been invited to grant financial assistance to the Tanganyika Department of Agriculture, had declined to do so. The Director of Agriculture had promised to discuss the matter with Mr. Ernest Harrison, the Director of Agriculture, when he arrived in Dar es Salaam in February.

"East Africa seems to get better and better. I spend my most beautiful and my happiest many happy hours in the bush here in Northern Tanganyika, which would otherwise be tedious."

— from a letter to the editor of the first issue.

BRITISH EAST AFRICA CORPORATION

Points from Sir Humphrey Leggett's speech.

ADDRESSING the recent twenty-fourth annual ordinary general meeting of the British East Africa Corporation Ltd., Major Sir E. H. M. Leggett, D.S.O., the Chairman, said:

Between June, 1931, and May, 1932, the period covered by the accounts, the import and export trade of the entire group of East African territories was reduced by some 50%, the aggregate trade-reduction, import and export, amounting to about £20,000,000 compared with the preceding twelve months. With so little trade to go round, the situation which traders had to face was nothing short of appalling.

Government revenues of all the territories fell very seriously, and similarly the traffic revenues of the Government-owned railways and harbours. Draconic reductions of Government expenditure were made in all directions, including the retrenchment of hundreds of officials and railway staff, and a dead stop was called to expenditure on public works, railway and road developments, and, indeed, everything that could be cancelled or postponed. Even with all this curtailment of Government disbursements—the annual economies amounting to such huge figures as over £500,000 in Kenya and about £750,000 in Tanganyika—in spite of the retrenchments and economies, both those countries have suffered heavy budget deficits for 1931 and 1932 and are not expected to balance their revenue and expenditure for 1933. Further economies and retrenchments by these Governments are therefore in progress, and the efforts of the local Governments to achieve financial equilibrium by reduction of expenditure are having the healthiest co-operation of the unofficial communities—planters, farmers, and traders. The Secretary of State and the Colonial Office are giving the strongest practical support to the economy campaign.

During the year the economic condition of Kenya was officially reported upon by Lord Moyne, and perhaps an even more detailed investigation was carried out in Tanganyika by Sir Sydney Armitage-Smith. I think it emerges from the reports of these eminent authorities that it is clearly recognised that adjustment of the position cannot be reached by increases of local taxation, for they appear to agree that the limit of taxable capacity has been reached in East Africa, and that the situation has to be tackled by a combination of economy coupled probably with certain readjustments of taxation, so that the raising of the minimum revenue necessarily required shall be effected in such a way as to press less harshly upon the activities of producers, and thereby set in motion again the stimulus to increased agriculture, and, let us also hope, mineral production in East Africa. Probably by such means alone can the wheels of production and trade be set moving again in East Africa.

It has been a time of almost unrelieved economic anxiety, but I think, speaking with all due caution, that the worst has been seen. Within the last few months several hopeful pointers have emerged. First, there is no doubt that the local Governments and the Colonial Office have a thorough grasp of the whole situation, and have applied it to bedrock. Secondly, the campaign that was taken vigorously in hand a year or so ago by the local Governments to stimulate Native production in all the territories is beginning to bear fruit. The Native crops in Tanganyika for the 1932-33 season are estimated to produce about £20,000 more than in the previous year, and this being due to expansion in quantity rather than to any rise in world prices. The latest estimate of the Uganda cotton crop is 275,000 bales, compared with 100,000 bales last season, and if this material is shown to add something like £50,000 to the country's exports and earnings. The Governor of Kenya has just stated that the 1932-33 agricultural production of the Colony is likely to exceed the 1931-32 figure also by £50,000,000, and is thus in sight a total estimated increase of from £1,000,000 to £1,250,000 in the buying power of the territories.

Thirdly, there is the budding mining activity in Kenya, to which great stimulus has been given by the recently published and very optimistic report of that eminent geologist Sir Albert Kitson. It is still far too early to venture on any specific forecast as to how this new gold field may develop and what will be its effect upon Kenya, and indeed upon the whole of East Africa, but perhaps I cannot do better than quote the words of the Secretary of State, Sir Philip Cunliffe-Lister, in the House of Commons, that he "foresees the prospect of considerable employment of the Native population at good rates of wages and a good market for their products, which at present they have to sell at knock-out prices." On the recommendation of Sir J. Lulham Ponnand, seconded by Mr. G. H. Sprott, a vote of thanks to the Board for the way in which they were conducting the business was carried unanimously.

60 years among
Diamonds and Gold!

AFRICAN TREASURES

By WILLIAM P. TAYLOR

hailed with enthusiasm by the MORNING POST, EVENING NEWS, EVENING STANDARD, and all the leading provincial papers; in a lengthy review the DAILY TELEGRAPH says:—

"All the romance of treasure seeking in South Africa, with its days of adventure, and toil, tragedy and comedy, is laid bare in this book. Mr. Taylor tells vividly the stories of gold, diamonds, platinum, asbestos and copper. Among the doers of deeds he knew intimately are Cecil Rhodes, Beit and Kruger."

Profusely Illustrated

12/6 net

JOHN LONG, LTD

Paint —
with an eye
to the future

Protect the surface with Dixon's Silica-Graphite Paint and it is good for 10 years without repainting. Very economical. Impervious to heat and cold, moisture and acids. Successful under severest conditions. Test it how you like. Send for colour card and booklet.

DIXON'S

SILICA
GRAPHITE

PAINT

Manufactured in London by

O. R.
AVERILL
LTD.

22, Duke St., Stamford St.,
Blackfriars, London, S.E.1.

"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 carefully welcomed.

An East African Friesian Dairymen's Association has been formed in Nairobi.

The extensions to the New Stanley Hotel, Nairobi, are nearly completed.

The 1933 rate for unimproved site varies in Nairobi has been fixed at 12/6.

The next Conference of East African Governors is to be held in Entebbe on February 20.

Exports from Kenya during 1932 are expected to exceed those of 1931 by about 65,000 tons.

Brazil has decided to spend a million dollars in the U.S.A. on coffee publicity during the present year.

Customs revenues in Kenya, Uganda, and Tanganyika have recently considerably exceeded expectations.

The Eldoret water supply has been taken over by the local Municipal Board from the Public Works Department.

Excellent trade was done in Nairobi at Christmas, and shopkeepers generally were surprised at the amount of money spent.

The concession of Uganda Fisheries, Ltd. (in formation) has been extended by the Uganda Government to June 16, 1933.

Messrs. Dalgety & Company ask us to state that they have not opened a branch in Kisumu, but have appointed a representative in that township.

The half-yearly session of the Association of Chambers of Commerce of Eastern Africa is to be held on January 30 and 31 and February 1 next.

Accounts of the Tanganyika Sisal and Produce Company show expenditure during the year ended September 30 totalled £97,000, bringing the loss on property account to £25,050.

Cotton buying, which began in the Eastern Province of Uganda, and in the Kango, Gulu, West Nile and Chua districts of the Northern Province on January 5, is to open on January 30 in Buganda, Bunyoro, and Toro.

The Royal Agricultural and Horticultural Society of Kenya has organised a Searchlight Tattoo and Village Road to take place in Nairobi on February 3 and 4. A spectacular display will be given by the King's African Rifles and the Kenya Police.

A fuel contractor to Nairobi desires to receive particulars from U.K. manufacturers of stoves suitable for burning wood, with a view to taking up the agency. Applications should be made to Ref. No. 1, Department of Overseas Trade, 35 Old Queen Street, S.W.1.

The first of the eight new "Atalanta" air liners to operate on the southern section of the African air service left Croynod for Cape Town last Friday. It is a high-wing monoplane with four engines, has a cruising speed of 120 m.p.h., and can accommodate nine passengers.

The new swimming pool now under construction in Mombasa is 100 feet long and 25 feet wide with a depth of 7 ft. At the one end is a hot spring, and a three-tier diving stage, three spring-boards, and two water slides are provided, and the latest system of under-water illumination will be installed.

The Nyanza Government has issued an Order prohibiting non-Natives from entering the Protectorate unless a prospective employer has satisfied the Government that there is no suitable unemployed person already available in the country. Lists of non-Native employed residents are being prepared.

The new terms of service for officials in Kenya provide a tour of thirty months to forty-eight months. Two months' service in a station classed as unhealthy will be treated as six months' service in a healthy station, the normal tour in which will be forty-eight months for the first two tours, the subsequent normal tours being thirty-six months.

Mr. John Bunting, head of Messrs. J. J. Bunting & Co., well-known London tea merchants, is engaged in a campaign to increase the consumption of Brazilian coffee. He has set out to increase Brazilian coffee consumption to 50,000 bags in the next year, 25,000 bags in the second, and 100,000 bags in the third. He is acting in close operation with the National Coffee Council of Brazil through the subsidised British Coffee Corporation.

The new edition of the Travel Guide to Kenya and Uganda issued by the Kenya and Uganda Railways and Harbours is a most attractive and carefully illustrated booklet, containing a mass of useful information for the tourist and potential settlers. Copies may be obtained gratis from the London representative of the Railways, Mr. W. McHardy, O.B.E., c/o I.P.M. Eastern African Dependencies, Trade and Information Office, or from the Railway headquarters in Nairobi.

The reconstituted Coffee Advisory Board of Tanganyika consists of the Director of Agriculture (Chairman), Provincial Commissioner of the Northern Province, Senior Agricultural Officer of the North-Western Circle, the Director of Amani, and one member from each of the following bodies: United Associations of Arabi, Usua River Planters' Association, Ngare, Nairobi Planters' Association, Kilimajaro Planters' Association, Usambaras Planters' Association, and the Kilimanjaro Native Co-operative Society. Two members may also be nominated by the Kilimanjaro Planters' Association.

**STOCK AND SHARE
BROKER**

CHARLES GAITSKELL

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

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

MEMORIAL HALL
P.O. Box 630, Nairobi, Kenya Colony
Cables & Telegrams: "Gaitskell, Nairobi"
Telephone: 2817 Nairobi

EAST AFRICAN PRODUCE REPORTS

FORMATION OF P.E.A. SUB-SECTION

of London Chamber of Commerce.

ON the resumption of the auctions last week London stocks were available, and prices generally tended higher.

Kenya

"A" sizes	225.00 to 1245.00	od.
"B" "	125.00 to 750.00	od.
"C" "	75.00 to 605.00	od.
Peaberry	175.00 to 1215.00	od.

Tanganyika

"A" sizes	705.00 to 705.00	od.
"B" "	605.00 to 605.00	od.
"C" "	585.00 to 605.00	od.
Peaberry	705.00 to 755.00	od.

London stocks on January 3 totalled 63,130 bags compared with 32,430 bags on the corresponding date of last year.

BRAZILIAN COFFEE POSITION

An extract from a New York commodity broker's bulletin quoted in Messrs. Leslie and Anderson's current market review says—

"Coffee destroyed in Brazil from July 27, 1936 to June 30, 1937, totalled 8,270,000 bags, while from July 1, 1937, to November 15, 1937, 2,700,000 bags were destroyed. It will be seen that as will be noted, the destruction of coffee during the crop year ending July 1, 1937, stocks exceeded those of a year ago and show only an unimportant decrease compared with two years ago. With the falling off in exports for the first five months of the current crop year, the export taxes which provided the funds for the destruction programme, necessarily are very much curtailed, and the whole scheme appears to be more or less dislocated."

"Using as a basis stocks in Brazil on July 31, 1937, (26,817,700 bags), and adding the 1937 crop, estimated at 15,000,000 bags, and the 1937 crop, estimated at 25,000,000 bags, we have a total of 66,817,700 bags. Figures for total exports during the two years are 30,000,000 bags, that will be on hand June 30, 1934, already paid for 10,778,000 bags, leaving 25,609,700 bags to be taken care of during the next two years, over and above the expected losses."

"In the above calculations we have used an arbitrary estimate of 25,000,000 bags for the 1933-34 crop. This is rather early for estimates, but it seems certain that the crop will be a large one, and we have heard figures as high as 28,000,000 bags mentioned. In view of the vast quantity that will be on hand, it is useless to quibble about a few million bags more or less, but taking into consideration general conditions, it is difficult to be optimistic about the future of coffee in the long run."

OTHER PRODUCE

Beans—Steadily quiet, with Dar es Salaam spot quoted from 625.00 to 655.00 per cwt. according to quality. The comparative quotation last year was 705.00.

Cashew—Rather quiet, lower than last year, with comparative quotations in 1937 and 1938 were 112.00 and 100.00.

Almonds—Quiet, with sellers' bid down to 110.00 per lb. The comparative quotation in 1937 and 1938 were 74.00 and 75.00.

Copra—Quiet, with buyers' bid down to 213.00 per ton. The comparative quotation in 1937 and 1938 were 214.00 and 215.00.

Coconut—Moderate business, but a pleasing in East African at 44.00 per cwt. according to quality. The comparative quotations in 1937 and 1938 were 44.00 and 45.00.

Cotton Seed—Dull, with East African steady at 25.00 per ton. The comparative quotations in 1937 and 1938 were 24.00 and 24.00.

Groundnuts—Slow, with East African quoted at 22.00 per ton. The comparative quotations in 1937 and 1938 were 21.00 and 20.00.

Hides—Fair sales, but no steady market. Heavy unlimbed Addis Ababas and Mombasas are quoted at 50.00 per lb. The comparative quotation last year was 51.00.

Wool—Steady business, but no steady market. East African 2 white flat being quoted at 185.00 per lb. The comparative quotations in 1937 and 1938 were 215.00 and 205.00.

Mr. H. P. Carrey, of the Exporters Merchants, Ltd., was been elected first chairman of the newly formed Portuguese East African Sub-Section of the London Chamber of Commerce.

Consideration was given to the Decree, recently promulgated in Mozambique concerning the employment of native nationals and to the monetary and exchange system. British concerns directly affected by these Decrees fully recognise the desire of Portugal to foster the colonisation of her own territories by her own people, but the view was expressed that the Decree, if fully enforced, would react to the disadvantage of Portuguese colonial interests and with special prejudice against British and British Indian subjects. Large sums of British capital have been invested in Portuguese East Africa for the development of trade with the hinterlands, a large part of which is with Central African markets, has been created, and for the continuance and development of this trade, which involves shipping, forwarding, financing and other operations, the employment of experienced and technical staff is essential; and it was felt that the percentage limits imposed in respect of foreign labour are generally inadequate.

It was decided to address the Foreign Office with a view to obtaining some amelioration of the conditions, and particularly to secure an interpretation of the Decree of December 7, which indicated a willingness on the part of the Portuguese Government to deal with the matter on a reciprocal basis.

"Income tax hits hardest those whose pockets are fullest, and my experience is that the men with full pockets are usually those with the loudest voices. Perhaps this is one of the reasons why their pockets are full!"—Sir Bernard Bowdillon, Governor of Uganda, speaking in Kampala.

Wills for Quality

WILLS' GOLD FLAKE

TRADE MARK

MADE IN ENGLAND

PASSENGERS FOR EAST AFRICA

THE s.s. "Dundee Castle," which has left for South and East Africa, carries the following passengers for Beira:

Mr. A. Chiesman	Miss J. Reeves Young
Mr. & Mrs. Elwes	Mr. L. B. Moir
Miss Elwes	Mr. & Mrs. J. W. Ness
Mrs. Harper	Master J. B. Ness
Mrs. J. A. Jaffray	Mr. & Mrs. A. L. Patterson
Mrs. J. Kibby	Mr. G. Sargent
Master R. Kirby	Mr. & Mrs. H. A. Watson
	Miss Watson

THE s.s. "Adolph Wermann," which has left for South and East Africa, carries the following passengers for Beira:

Mr. A. Mouton	Lord Inchiquin
Mrs. F. Ashdown	Mr. & Mrs. C. Medicks
	Miss J. Medicks

NEXT WEEK'S EAST AFRICAN LUNCHEON.

Immediate Application for Tickets Necessary.

A LARGE number of East Africans have already signified their intention of attending next Tuesday's luncheon of the East Africa Dispensary, at which Sir Albert Kitson will speak on the Kakamega gold field. Among those who will be present are Sir Hubert Gough, Sir William Gowers, the Hon. Morgan Grenville, Sir Robert Hamilton, Sir J. H. Harris, Sir Sydney Henn, Sir Humphrey Leggett, Sir Morimer Margesson, Sir Neville Pearson, and Sir Milson Rees. Mr. C. W. Holby will preside. Tickets (6s. for members of the Club and their guests, and 7s. 6d. for non-members) may be obtained from Major J. Corbet Ware, c/o H.M. Eastern African Dependencies Trade and Information Office, Grand Buildings, W.C.2. But immediate application is necessary to avoid disappointment.

That missionaries frequently purchase knuckledusters is alleged by the *Sunday Express*, to whom a London shopkeeper is quoted to have said:—

"Many of the clerical men now buying knuckledusters are missionaries who hesitate to carry a revolver, but apparently feel the need of some protection. One missionary who came to me recently works in Central Africa, miles from my town. He says he has had a knuckleduster for fifteen years, but had only to use it once—when it saved his life."

Even in Central African missions, must carry knuckledusters about as often as they wear watches. They evidently find it easier to take a rise out of credulous folk at home than they do to find need of protection in Africa.

EAST AFRICAN STEAMSHIP MOVEMENTS.

BRITISH INDIA

Madava" passed Gibraltar homewards, Jan. 13.
 Matiana" arr. Zanzibar homewards, Jan. 13.
 Mantola" psd. Pemba outwards, Jan. 6.
 Kenya" arr. Bombay from E. Africa, Jan. 14.
 Karanja" left Dar es Salaam for Durban, Jan. 10.
 Tairca" left Lourenco Marques for Bombay, Jan. 10.
 Taklwa" left Bombay for E. Africa, Jan. 10.

CLAN ELLERMAN HARRISON

"City of Salford" left Aden outwards, Jan. 8.
 Clan MacLaurin" left Newport for E. Africa, Jan. 10.

HOLLAND AFRICA

Nijkerk" left Beira for E. Africa, Jan. 13.
 Rietfontein" left Beira outwards, Jan. 3.
 Kluisfontein" arr. Antwerp for E. Africa, Jan. 1.
 Heemskerk" left Antwerp for E. Africa, Dec. 31.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES

Azay le Rideau" left Mombasa homewards, Jan. 3.
 Bernardin de St. Pierre" left Marseilles outwards, Jan. 4.
 Lecote de Lisle" arr. Tamatave homewards, Jan. 4.

UNION CASTLE

Dundee Castle" left London for Beira, Jan. 5.
 Dundrum Castle" left Beira homewards, Jan. 7.
 Dundee Castle" arr. Southampton, Jan. 9.
 Langibby Castle" left Genoa outwards, Jan. 8.
 Langibby Castle" arr. Natal from E. Africa, Jan. 7.
 Sandgate Castle" left Mombasa outwards, Jan. 6.

EAST AFRICAN MAILS.

MAILS for Kenya, Uganda, Tanganyika and Zanzibar close at the G.P.O., London, at 6 p.m. on:—
 Jan. 10, per s.s. "Corfu."
 "10, s.s. "Explorateur Grandior."
 "10, s.s. "Malojo."
 Mails for Nyasaland, the Rhodesias, and Portuguese East Africa close at the G.P.O., London, at 6.30 a.m. every Friday.
 Inland mails are expected in January by the s.s. "Lancaster Castle."
 Air mails for East and South Africa close at the General Post Office, London, at 2 a.m. each Wednesday.

NEWS OF OUR ADVERTISERS

Particulars of a new type manufacturing machine with an output capacity of 2000 or green leaf per hour are in brochure pamphlet just issued by Messrs Marshall, Sons & Co., Ltd., of Glasgow.

The Barb Hotel, which is managed by Mr. H. H. Aldrich, and proprietors has issued an attractive calendar for 1933, of an excellent price, of the hotel, backed by the swell of the Victoria Rock. The hotel, which is convenient to travellers on the Victoria road, offers every

During the spring term of the School of Oriental Studies, Benares, lectures will be given on Oriental religions and history, and phonetics and other Sanskrit languages, including Swahili and Urdu, on March 1. Full information may be obtained from the Secretary, School of Oriental Studies, E.C.2.

The "Union Castle" has published details of its spring and summer tours, including voyages to the Cape, Madag., the Canary, and the West Indies. Particulars are also given of eleven-day Continental cruises, starting from March onwards at a cost of £52-12s. Full details may be obtained from the company, 3 Fenchurch Street, E.C.3, or from any branch office.

RIGBY
 BY APPOINTMENT TO
 HIS MAJESTY KING GEORGE

RIFLES

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

DOUBLE BARREL RIFLES IN 40, 350 & 270 BORES
 MAGAZINE RIFLES, 40, 350 MAGNUM & 270 B.

HAMMERLESS EJECTOR GUNS IN ALL SIZES

SEND FOR FREE ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUES

43, SACKVILLE ST.
 LONDON, W.1

Last week we gave the price of "The East African Annual" as 4s. 5s. That is the cost in Nairobi, but in London the publication is sold at 6s. 6s. plus postage.

powerful! kills all insects

Extra strength makes Tanglefoot Fly Paper and Fly Ribbons the most powerful insecticide that can safely be used for all general household purposes. It is equally effective for flies, mosquitoes, moths, bedbugs, roaches, ants and fleas. If you get Tanglefoot Spray you need nothing else.



For flies only, Tanglefoot Fly Paper and Fly Ribbons are the most satisfactory and economical destroyer.



TANGLEFOOT SPRAY

A. H. WARDLE & CO., LTD. Nairobi and Branches

MUSTAD FISH HOOKS

Largest Manufacturer of Fish-Hooks in the World

O. MUSTAD & SØN, OSLO, NORWAY. Established 1852

COFFEE GROWING

With Special Reference to East Africa

Mr. J. H. McDonald's indispensable book for planters. Every coffee grower will find it invaluable. The standard work on the subject. 214 pp. post free, from East Africa, 91, Great Titchfield Street, London, W.1.

SUBSCRIBE NOW

EAST AFRICA, 91, Great Titchfield Street, London, W.1.

Please send me "EAST AFRICA" post free for one year (5 issues) commencing with issue No. ... and until countermanded. I enclose 30/- being first year's subscription.

NAME AND BANK (In block capitals please)

FULL POSTAL ADDRESS

ANYWHERE ANY TIME ANY DAY

MOTOR THROUGH AFRICA FOR MOTOR TOURS OR SHOOTING SAFARIS &c. APPL. TO MOTOR TOURS, LTD. P.O. Box 50, Nairobi, Kenya Colony. We are the only well-known agents throughout the world. Motor Tours, Ltd. are agents for steamship and railway lines.

AFRICAN LANGUAGES

AFRICAN LANGUAGES can be learnt in London. Instruction in Swahili, Chinyanja, Luganda, Kikuyu, Hutu, Basuto, Zulu, Shona, Ibo, Yoruba, etc. (also Hindustani and Gujarati), given by European and Native teachers at THE SCHOOL OF ORIENTAL STUDIES, FINCHLEY GARDENS, N. 3.

LUXURY SERVICE ROOMS

25, UPPER BERKELEY STREET, PORTLAND SQ., LONDON, W.1. Luxury Service Rooms, all fitted phones and running water. Finest divan beds, luxurious carpets and curtains. As few rooms as a suite. Service, electric light, valeting, breakfast, from 8 gas. Moderate. Meals at required. Paid, 3/6 per day.

EAST AFRICAN PROPERTIES

Will these wishing to sell properties or preferably willing to allow same to be worked on an equitable partnership basis by adequate financial assistance, communicate fullest particulars with respect to position, climate and soil to Mr. W. S. BAKER, P.O. Box 10, East Africa, 91 Great Titchfield Street, London, W.1. Only serious practical and acclimatized men are invited to register their names and send full particulars of experience for managerial or assistant positions on a sharing basis in said syndicates.

THIS WILL SAVE YOU MONEY!

Subscribers paying by Bankers Order Form are charged only 2/6 as the annual subscription, instead of 3/0. For the use of Banker's Order Forms may be obtained from our Subscription Department, and the benefits thus passed on to our subscribers.

BANKER'S ORDER

Form with fields for NAME OF YOUR OWN BANK, ADDRESS, BRANCH, and DATE.

Send me forthwith, to the National Provincial and London County & Westminster Bank, Ltd., 55, Tottenham Court Road, London, W.1, a Banker's Order for £10, in payment of twenty-eight shillings and sixpence, being my annual subscription to "East Africa". Kindly also remit the above amount on the above date each succeeding year until further notice.

SIGNATURE (Over 2d. stamp)

FULL NAME

POSTAL ADDRESS

This form may be sent direct to your own bankers, or to East Africa, 91, Great Titchfield Street, London, W.1.

If you have no English money, East Africa will supply it.

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



All interested
Settlement, Trade, Touring, Big Game
Hunting, or Prospecting in
KENYA, NORTHERN RHODESIA, NYASALAND,
TANGANYIKA, UGANDA or ZANZIBAR
are invited to apply to the address given below
for the latest information.

H. M. Eastern African Dependencies
Trade and Information Office
GRAND BUILDINGS, TRAFALGAR SQUARE
Entrance in the Strand,
LONDON, W.C. 2.
Telephone: 5704223 Telegrams: 'E.A. Deps', Rm F, London.

TRADE MARK
"Novarsenobillon"
BRAND

Neosphenamine

"NOVARSENOBILLON" remains the standard benzol product for the treatment of syphilis.

Manufactured by skilled British chemists in the Laboratories of May & Baker Ltd., it stringently maintains its well-known properties of:

- High Chemical Purity
- Low Toxicity
- Intense Spirochastocidal Potency

"Novarsenobillon" is issued in a range of strengths from 0.5 grammes to 0.9 grammes.

"Novarsenobillon" is approved by the Ministry of Health for use under the V.D. regulations.

DISSEMINATE LITERATURE ON REQUEST

MAY & BAKER LTD
BATTERSEA LONDON
S.W. 11

A FREE SERVICE TO SAVE OUR READERS

time, trouble, and money. East Africa will gladly have catalogues and other information sent to you concerning any of the following: *the items that especially interest you.*

- | | | |
|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------|
| Agricultural Impts. | Household cutlery | Hand tools |
| Animal Dips | Household linen | Maps |
| Baling presses | Insecticides | Steel Decorations |
| Belateds | Kit & Equipment | Shay |
| Bicycles | Lamps | Sport Goods |
| Boots and Shoes | Lt. fly equipment | Spraying machinery |
| Boring Plans | Medicines & drugs | Steelwork |
| Chemistries | Metal (Expanded) | Unproof fabrics |
| Campfires | Mfg. water motor | Waxes |
| Camp equipment | Mining machinery | Tarpaulins |
| Canvas Shoes | Mosquito netting | Taxidermy |
| Children's outfits | Motor cycles | Tea lead & Chests |
| Concrete blocks | Motor cars & tools | Tea mfg. machinery |
| Cooking plants | Oil engines | Tennis equipment |
| Concrete pillars | Distillation impts. | Tools |
| Coffee machinery | Pumps | Toys |
| Order | Penicillin | Tractors |
| Dishes/Cutlery | Pro. medicine | Trollers |
| Dyeing machinery | Pro. tools | Tree-felling appts. |
| Fencing materials | Pro. tools | Tropical outfits |
| Fishing tackle | Pro. tools | Typewriters |
| Galvan. Iron Sheets | Ropes | Warelets apparatus |
| Golf Clubs | Ropes | Underwear |
| Gramophones | Ropes | Wool |
| Grass | Ropes | Wool machinery |
| Hotels | Ropes | Wool preservatives |
| Household crockery | Sawes | |

We are also always willing to put readers in touch with merchants, produce traders, land and estate agents, motor hire services, news agents, booksellers, travel agencies, etc. *Just post this form to East Africa, 91, Great Titchfield Street, London, W. 1.*

Name
Full Postal Address