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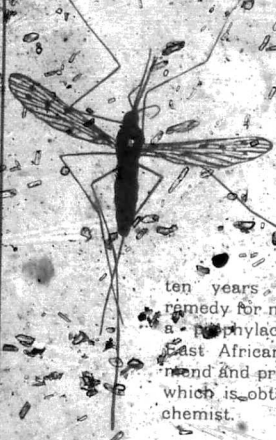
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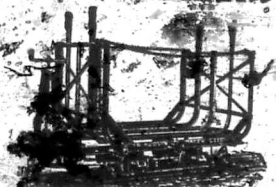
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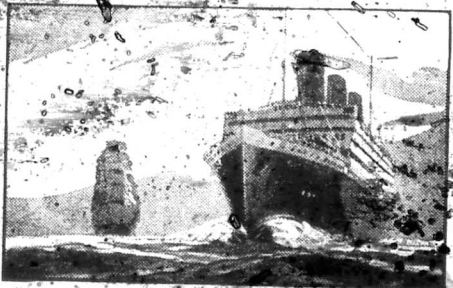


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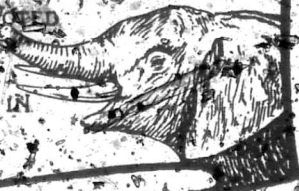
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MATTERS OF MOMENT

The fact must be frankly faced that the provisions of the draft Bill to impose a Tax upon incomes and to Regulate the Collection thereof in Kenya have antagonised large numbers of residents in the Colony who had strongly supported the principle of income tax, but who regard the present proposals as entirely inapplicable to local conditions. We agree and regard them as having been most injudiciously framed. The result has been to cut the ground from under the feet of those leaders of public opinion who were not opposed to the tax, and were awaiting its details with the hope that they would win the support of unbiased minds and to strengthen more than correspondingly the position of the more vocal section—and all our information indicates that it was in a distinct minority—which was campaigning against the tax. The best consequences are the result of unparliamentary resolutions against it by a crowd of ignorant and uneducated members of the Legislative Council and by the Nairobi Chamber of Commerce—in the last case, be it noted, in the absence of some prominent business men who definitely favoured the tax before the details of the new draft Ordinance had been made known.

In a matter which has aroused so much public feeling it might have been anticipated that officialdom would have been at pains to treat warily, and by wise discretion to seek to win the support of those who had not entered on a contention for or against the Bill, but were prepared to stand according to its nature. That opportunity has been recklessly wasted, and the needless and unprofessional part of the Kenya Government supported, and perhaps inspired by the officialdom—are responsible for a renewed agitation, which the Colony might well have been spared. We had naturally anticipated that the Bill would permit the deduction by the taxpayer of

reasonably high allowances in consonance with the standard of living necessary in East Africa, but the facts now before me indicate not only a complete failure to meet local necessities in that respect, but an intemperately ungenerous attitude, which can only support those critics who declare in aid and out of season that bureaucracy has scant sympathy for the white man in tropical Africa. We do not endorse, and never have endorsed, that charge, but it would be futile to deny that the provisions of this Bill afford excellent ammunition for those who do.

For instance, the deductions allowable, not taking African conditions of life into account, are considerably less than those conceded in the United Kingdom, and compare exceedingly unfavourably with those in operation in Nyasaland and Northern Rhodesia, with which they might reasonably have been expected to bear some sort of resemblance. We had not expected that Kenya could escape as lightly as Northern Rhodesia has done, but the precedent of Nyasaland was at least worthy of some emulation in the matter of deductions, if not of rates charged. What do we find? In Kenya the allowance for a wife is £80 in Nyasaland and Northern Rhodesia £100 and £240 respectively. In Kenya the allowance for a first child is the derisory figure of £20 and for subsequent dependent children £30 each; both Nyasaland and Northern Rhodesia have the same figures of £90 and £60 respectively. Details, perhaps, but such as to suggest callous disregard to the area public interests, the taxpayer in Kenya.

Take the matter of appeal. The new Kenya law states that it shall be to a judge, before whom the appellant must appear in person. That will entail a long journey in the case of most people, and probably also the expense of brief and counsel. Why could not the usual appeal to

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OPPORTUNITY.

WITNESSES OF
THE DRAFT

BOTH HOUSES DEBATE KAKAMEGA.

MINING DEVELOPMENT AND NATIVE LAND RIGHTS.

Discussion in the House of Commons.

LONG debates took place in both Houses of Parliament last week on the action taken by Government in regard to Native Reserve Lands in Kenya, with particular reference to Kakamega. In the House of Commons Mr. Patrick Donner opened the debate by moving:

“That the Colonial Administration, while acting in trust for the Native races, must at the same time have regard to the rights and maintain the responsibilities of all races, and that in the context this House considers that the action taken by the Kenya Government in regard to the development of the Kikuyu in the Kavirondo area and for safeguarding the interests of the Native population is both equitable and prudent, and that this House approves such action.”

He said in the course of his speech: “It is important that we should never forget the transformation which has overtaken Kenya since the first Englishman set foot in the country. The Colony has, in fact, become a new country under our guidance and administration; differing entirely from the territory which was prior to our advent. Kenya is *much more than a land of the blood of the author*. It is clear to any unprejudiced person who has taken the trouble to visit this wonderful colony that our settlers are not only the only progressive element capable of setting an example but that they are carrying on a magnificent piece of Imperial work, quietly and efficiently, developing the country to the greatest possible extent. They are doing that not only without injustice to the Natives, but with obvious benefit to the African directly and indirectly. It is all very well for hon. Members opposite and people outside to say that our settlers do not care for the interest and welfare of the Natives, but that is not true. I have lived with my own eyes the happy relationship between the own people and the Native tribes. To some people, however, it is good enough with which to beat our settlers. It is a pity that the whole problem of gold mining in Kenya is being used in order to continue this long-drawn-out campaign of vilification and abuse against our settlers, as if for the world our settlers in Kenya have not enough trouble already. They have locusts, and, after all, we have Socialists.”

PETTY BICKERING AND MISCHIEF-MAKING.

SIR JOHN SANDEMAN ALLEN: In Kenya, apart from some alluvial deposits, the main amount of gold is found in underground veins, and the output of quartz is infrequent. Therefore, what is required is boring in various places. Most of the ore must be worked underground, and the surface actually required will only be small, consequently instead of a disturbance of a huge area, only the most trifling disturbance will be involved. That is important. So far no leases have been issued, no land has been alienated, and not a single Native has been evicted. That being so, where is the grievance up and down the country? There is no money to send a message of confidence to the Kenya Government and to the colonists there. Let us give a vote of confidence to them all, and have done with the miserable petty bickering and mischief-making which has been going on for so long.”

MR. LUSK: “What is being done in Kenya is not in any way tantamount to a repudiation of all our declarations in East Africa. I believe it is a resuscitation of Imperialism as we knew it in 1890. This gold should be worked by the Government, and under Government control. That would be the best guarantee that the destruction of Native property could be reduced to a minimum, and foster and to encourage a mad rush, as they take place with all disasters and a betrayal of our unqualified word to all the Natives in all parts of the Colonial Empire.”

SIR ROBERT HAMILTON: “The question is being put in a very simple question. It is, in substance, a question of the House of Commons. It is not a question of the House of Commons, but the sincerity of the Government. The House of Commons has their desire to do anything in the way of giving to this very difficult matter an answer, and I think that it should have been urged from the other side of the House that they hold who are interested in the matter, and who are only anxious that the right thing should be done, should be required to disturb and to put matters in the way of the Natives, and the Government. I am from it. We desire

not only to help the Government to do the right thing, but to see that the right thing is followed out, because that must be for the benefit of the Colony as a whole, and it is the gravest mistake to imagine that although the Natives are in such an enormous majority they are the only people there. Any action taken by the Government in a matter like this must have regard to the interests of the Colony as a whole and not of any section of the inhabitants. It is very difficult, of course, to find out what the feeling of the Natives is with regard to such a question as has been taken. It has been stated that the feeling of the Natives is being felt by the Natives, and notably the feeling of the Natives is being felt by the Natives of communication between different tribes, and when to a tribe like the Kikuyu see the action that has been taken with regard to mining development in Kavirondo, they will, I think, say very easily, ‘I don't know if this can be so directly taken, and if the law which is being us security of title to our land can be so easily taken by the Legislative Council for the purposes of gold mining, why not our land at some other date for some other purpose?’”

SECRETARY OF STATE'S REPLY.

PHILIP GUNFORD: “No one has suggested a practicable alternative to what has been done. Every body agrees that gold is to be worked. An hon. Gentleman has suggested it should be worked by the Government. Frankly, I disclaim that proposition entirely. There would be many objections to it, and it would be unfortunate that the Government which is to make the recommendations to deal with the whole of this matter should be itself the operator. Of all the technical speculative enterprises into which a Government could engage, gold mining is the worst. The most amazing kind of nonsense has been talked by one or two speakers. We have had described to us how in a little Native Reserve there is to be a vast area of extensive mining like the Rand near Johannesburg. Nothing, of course, is further from the truth. If subsequent Government should lead to the finding that there is an area of wide lateral extent with gold all through it, then you will have an entirely new situation to deal with which will have to be met in a new manner, and which will require separate action. The suggestion that we are now going to add gold to the Reserve is quite without foundation. What I see the House to do is being reasonable is that we should deal with the matter in when we know the effect upon the Reserve of the mining upon the surface of that Reserve which is likely to take place.”

I would like also to pay a tribute to the men who are doing the prospecting. They have been attacked. I have seen violent attacks in the Press, and comments that there have been rows between them and the Natives. That is not true. I have talked to Sir Albert Kitson, who has had great experience of African mines, and he told me what the relationship was between these settlers and the men working for them—namely, I say that the responsible men out in Kenya, officials of the Government, are just as jealous of the rights and privileges of the Natives as any of us are.”

NATIVE LANDS ORDINANCE “KNOCKED SIDEWAYS.”

MONEL WELCHWOOD: “The case is not so plain as such as might have been made in the past, but at least we have people on the other side of the House as much as on this side saying we have not done as the right thing by the Natives. With the ambit of the Native Lands Ordinance, I think the hon. Gentleman has done his best. He had the Ordinance to work, and he has thrown in our teeth tonight the most damaging criticism of that Ordinance, the section which says that, although land cannot be alienated, the land in a Reserve may be leased up to twenty-nine years. He rightly asks why is the difference between a twenty-nine years' lease and complete alienation. I remember the insertion of this section in the Native Lands Ordinance. It was put in by the Kenya Legislature. Everyone in this country was against it. I have protested against it. We debated the question in the House, and the Secretary of State for the Colonies, I am not sure who was a sufferer, but the provision was extended, so that the Government might lease a gas in the Native Reserve in order to establish permanent farms, and allow the experience of a white settler to extend to the Natives themselves. As a matter of fact the insertion of this provision has knocked the whole of the Native Lands Ordinance sideways.”

SIR HERBERT SAMUEL: “This matter cannot be brushed aside as one of trivial importance. The Colonial Secretary said: ‘All this is only a question of the individual, three miles.’ He is not really stating the case, but when he tries to reduce it to these dimensions, there is no misunderstanding what is

An Ordinance was passed in Kenya which said that land had been taken away from the Native Reserves for mining purposes, an equivalent area should be given in exchange. It said that no action of that kind should be taken without the Natives being first informed and given an opportunity to make their views known. It was a defence of their own interests. Those were perfectly clear pledges. The Native Reserves Ordinance guaranteed to them for ever. Now an amending Ordinance has been passed which says that when land is taken away for that purpose, equivalent land need not be given. The hon. Hon. Gentleman says we ought to depend on the administrators in the colonies. They sometimes make mistakes. The history of the British Empire has given many instances of that, and it is right that the African people should be helped to understand that the House of Commons is very sensitive on these matters, and very determined to ensure the rights of subject populations, and to secure for them justice as scrupulous as any afforded to our own citizens.

ARCHDEACON OWEN.

MR. WISE: "I cannot believe the general opinion among the North Kavirondo in any way against the exploitation of this gold. I am certain that the local Natives will, if it is put to them, approve of the exploitation, and if it can be left to the local Native Council I cannot anticipate any trouble at all provided that the reverend Archdeacon of Kavirondo will confine his efforts to writing to the *Manchester Guardian* and not to propaganda among the Natives."

COLONEL WEDGWOOD: "Does the hon. Gentleman suggest that the Archdeacon is a curse to East Africa?"

MR. WISE: "I would not suggest he is a curse, but merely a pest."

COLONEL WEDGWOOD: "If the hon. Member knows the Archdeacon as well as I do, he will know he is the only man in East Africa who speaks the white man's voice in favour of the Natives."

MR. WISE: "I must repudiate that, because every officer of the administration does the same thing."

MR. GEORGE PETO: "It is most dangerous propaganda that a former Home Secretary and a former Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies should suggest after the Secretary of State's explanation, that the Government are in any way taking an unfair advantage of the Natives in favour of the white man."

SIR HERBERT SAMUEL: "Neither I nor any of my hon. Friends have said anything of the sort."

MR. PETO: "But they implied it. The late Under-Secretary for the Colonies and the Government were destroying the confidence of Natives throughout the country."

SIR G. HAMILTON: "I said that they would destroy the confidence of the Natives if they pursued their present policy."

MR. PETO: "That is the sort of insinuation to which I object, and exactly the sort of insinuation that you mislead Natives in Kenya. We know perfectly well it was not because of the Natives of Kakamega that the Under-Secretary resigned from the Government, although the Natives must be under that delusion. He resigned because his elder pointed out to him that his cod liver oil would do him more, and that he had better go while the gold was good. Ex-Ministers should remember the effect of their words on black races for whom we are responsible."

MR. MORGAN JONES: "In his statement of the Colonial Secretary the other evening the question was well quoted extracts from *East African* in January in which Sir Albert Kitson made repeated assertions that the gold field was one of the best and substantial prospects of development."

The resolution was carried by 208 votes to 57 votes.

DEBATE IN THE HOUSE OF LORDS.

LORD LUGARD REQUESTS FOR ASSURANCES.

LORD LUGARD opened the Debate in the House of Lords. From the speech we quote the following salient passages:—

LORD LUGARD: "The Kavirondo tribes have always borne a reputation for hospitality and friendliness to Europeans. Forty odd years ago to arrive in their country after passing through the hostile tribes en route

was a haven of peace and safety. It is they who have afforded the best and most hospitable courtesies. We are glad that they welcomed the prospectors and are eager to earn wages and all the produce to them. That in part is due to their hospitable character, in part to the fact that they had recently suffered from a very severe invasion of locusts which had destroyed their crops, but principally because they could not possibly refuse what may be the sequel. I have little doubt that if individuals or families were to-day offered an alternative plot of land outside the Reserve, they would refuse it for this reason, even if it were close by. But this does not relieve the Government of the obligation to put contiguous land at the disposal of those already on about the same dispersed area, even if it should involve the acquisition of alienated land and to hold it in trust for the Natives, who desire to move in consequence of later developments."

"The points on which they look for an assurance are: (1) That in the area already thrown open to general prospecting, the statutory portion of land for land shall be kept in the spirit and letter. (2) That no new areas in the Reserves shall be opened either by general or exclusive prospecting pending publication of the Carter Report, so that there may be time for adequate study of the subject with full information. It is with reluctance that I have ventured to make these comments for what they may be worth, for I well know how exasperating ill-informed criticism is to the man on the spot. It is for them to find the right solution. We have a National Government in office to which we can safely look to safeguard without Party considerations what is widely regarded as a matter of national honour, and therefore in the true interests not less of the Europeans than of the Natives."

ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY'S SPEECH.

ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY: "Land is vital to the tribes of East Africa. It is not too much to say that their whole life was only economic but social and religious life is bound up with the land and with its only secure possession of their land and with it they have a barrier against the disintegrating influences of white civilisation, preventing the growth in East Africa of that large number of rootless natives who have been so great a trouble in South Africa. We must admit, I suppose, that this goldfield in Kenya must be developed to the full. If so, then it is a most difficult administrative question how that can be adjusted with the claims of the Natives to the security of their land. I do not question the ability of the Kenya Government, but I sincerely wish to see the Government secure the well-being of its Natives. We are fortunate in having in Kenya as Governor a singularly high-minded administrator and always like to pay the greatest deference to the opinion of the man on the spot who has the duty of administration and who has to bear the great responsibility of it, but men on the spot very often are faced with a sudden emergency and are not to be content with meeting it. I feel sometimes the wider and larger issues which are involved. I believe there is a considerable amount of land contiguous to Kakamega eminently suitable for Natives to live on. Some of it has already been alienated to settlers. I am told that the white settlers would willingly sell their land for a few hundred pounds, which has been offered them, but it is just to take that land which has been given to the Natives it is very not unwise for the Government to buy back land given to the white settlers."

EARL BIRKENHEAD: "As a practical means of dealing with a temporary and totally unexpected situation, I do not suppose anybody expected gold to be found there. I think the Colonial Government acted wisely and when the Carter Commission reports a permanent solution may be arrived at, perhaps one slightly different. If I thought that this was going to set a precedent for all time, if I thought it was going to be irrevocable with no question of revision either by the Carter Commission or by Government or by Parliament, I should be disposed to say that we had better do nothing and leave the goldfield undeveloped but as it is a temporary measure, I feel that I should support the Government."

LORD PASSFIELD'S VIEW.

LORD PASSFIELD: "Regarding the Government have declared that all the land outside the Reserves in Kenya was open to black settlement as well as to the always available to white. To say that there is no land available to the Natives, it is a matter of fact of whether spirit as well as in the letter. The question is as to what the people and Natives of Kenya think that I suggest it that the Government should go to the Native Council,

and explain that not only the Kakamega Reserve but the whole five or six thousand square miles is going to be taken, and that therefore they would undertake that an equivalent area of land should be added to the Reserve not to accommodate people who are disturbed, but as a reserve for the Kavirondo tribes. I suggest that we should get aside such an area for the Kavirondos in order that we may keep faith with what we have promised.

LORD READING: I hope that this, as we understand to be the value of winning a point at this particular moment when there is such a dearth of income, will also remember that there is something which so far as I can remember the faith which is at stake in this matter is a common subject.

LORD MOYNE: When I returned to London, the Colonial Office gave me various papers, including the original Ordinance and the unanimous report of the debate in the Kenya Legislative Council. I believe the papers which they have in their possession absolutely disprove the suggestions of unfair treatment to the Natives which have been put in the public Press. I wonder whether noble Lords and the rest will take the trouble to go to the Colonial Office and examine the information before they raised this issue. I believe that they had they could not possibly overlook it. I believe in the correspondence, the terms are reasonable and the fact that the Report of the Carter Commission and the fact that there are not too many holds but leases, hope this unfortunate situation will cease because I believe the holdfield will be an inestimable boon to the Colony as a whole and especially to the Natives, and because I also believe that we are not required in raising needless difficulties for those who are working for the development of Kenya and for the improvement of the state of the Natives.

THE GOVERNMENT REPLY

LORD BISHOP: The apprehensions which are doubtfully have been aroused are based on a complete misconception as to what is that the Ordinance affects and as to the circumstances in which it is intended to operate. What a settler wants is to be assured that there will be sufficient land in his own neighbourhood for him to cultivate, and that the Governor is doing, and what he has assured of, is to rearrange the holding, in a case where an area is granted for a mining lease, as to assure that the family will have in some cases the rest of the area available to cultivate. It is sufficient in other cases to provide for the area immediately contiguous to their own holding, or, in other cases, perhaps a provision for the land of a neighbour, who, in turn, will be provided for from the land on the other side. I believe that the Governor tells us—and I am a little farther off than for Lord Egdard—that this sincerity has been voided, and which he is able to carry out. The Government take the view that under existing conditions to refuse to allow a holdfield of this nature, we hope it will be developed in Kenya, would be a gross wrong, not merely to the white settler, but to the Natives of Kenya, who would be deprived of the advantages which must result from the development which would flow from any such discovery.

It would be to show your Lordships how the Government satisfied the people has been called to judge. May I refer to two politicians, Sir James Hilton Young and Mr. Ormsby Gore, as being of the House, who have made investigations as Chairman of Commissions. They are both members of the Cabinet which is bringing this Ordinance into force. Sir James Hilton Young, the late Governor, has already expressed his approval of the Ordinance. Lord Moyne, who only recently paid a special visit to East Africa, has likewise approved the Ordinance. The Governor, Sir James Hilton Young, supports the Ordinance. The Chief Native Commissioner, whose duty it is to know what is in the interests of the Natives, was actually the person who introduced the Ordinance into the Legislative Assembly. The learned and devoted Mr. Burns, who is official charged with defending the interests of the Natives of Kenya, spoke in favour of the Ordinance. Lord Onslow, who has spoken in favour of the Ordinance, is a Commissioner, among other difficulties, in the Ordinance into law. The Ordinance is approved under the provisions of the Ordinance. It would be difficult to see how any of the provisions in the minds of all those including the men of trust whatever.

GOVERNOR SPEAKS HIS MIND

By Bernard Bourdillon and his Public.

Laird Sir Edward Bourdillon, Uganda's new Governor, believes in that statement of his views has already been made evident, and at the public dinner of the morning given in his honour by the Chamber of Commerce, he again expressed himself as uncompromisingly direct, as he has been from the following extracts from his speech:—

"Co-operation between officials and non-officials can be mainly by criticisms of the past and in a view for the future, and from you non-officials I want both criticism and advice. But I want to say clearly that I only want them on certain conditions, and no easily good supply saying that the Government should cut down the petrol. Vague statements of that nature are merely unhelpful."

"I do not want to criticise the noble Member of the Legislative Council, but I must say that I was a little disappointed when during the debate on the Estimates they came to the petrol, and that they hoped I would come to cut down my provision for petrol by that amount. I had to tell them that I was not proof that my petrol consumption was high, and suggestions to show it should be lessened, whether by reduced mileage or the use of a more economical form of carburettor or in what other ways. I do want your criticisms, but they must be reasonable and constructive criticisms. Mere vague statements that something is wrong are merely expatiating and useless. Definite statements as to what is wrong and definite suggestions as to how it should be put right can, on the other hand, be most helpful."

"Tell Me, not the other way round."

"If you have a grievance, I suggest you would tell me. Don't go around to my office, as you are saying that there is a garden in your back garden, write to me and let me know about the potato and I will see what can be done. I must say, however, that I have had a great deal of success in the habit of addressing the Governor in the cases where the subject was rather technical. I do not want you to be like the people of Kenya, from whom, as Acting Governor, I used to receive petitions between twenty and thirty petitions a day. I remember one gentleman who wrote to me and said that he had seen a visitor in which he had told him that he was destined to become a Bishop, and that if I did not send him his return fare to Kandy, I could not see him again! I did not send him my return fare to Kandy, but I regret to say that I could not see him from him at least once a fortnight."

Your advice can be extremely useful to me because there are aspects of a great many of the matters with which I am called upon to deal about which you know a good deal more than I do. There are, on the other hand, many aspects of these same matters about which you are not so well informed as I am. The responsibility for the decision in all cases is mine and not yours, and I am only prepared to give you my advice on condition that I accept it reservedly and thus shirk my own responsibility. Then I do not want it, but if you are prepared to give me your advice so as to enable me, after considering it, and the opinions of my official advisers, I will be glad that I conceive to be a just decision, then I will do so very gladly."

"I don't think that there are any of you who will quarrel with me when I say that there have been instances in the past of quarrels and jealousies and lack of co-operation in business circles in Uganda, and that a great deal of harm has been done as a result of this. The biggest industry in particular in which this kind of co-operation has done great things in the past and is still doing so. Co-operation has been the text of all the speakers to-night. May I ask you to think seriously over this particular aspect of it?"

"We have certainly not given a Colonialist's criticisms. Here, as the latter German's view, Chancellor told Colonel P. R. Theobald representing the Sunday Express a few days ago. I thought he added that 'the problem must be solved with justice.' There was no attempt to explain the meaning of that proviso, beyond the statement that 'there are a large number of things that Germany must get from the treaty, and we need to blow up just as badly as the other Powers.'"

RAILWAY PROBLEMS OF KENYA.

BY THE AUTHOR OF "MAIZE AND COTTON IN KENYA,"
AND
EXTRACTS FROM HIS REPORT.

The situation of Kenya to-day is the south of Kenya, maize in strips, entirely dependent on the railway. In the two conflicts which were clearly being fought from a point of view and under the same conditions, who were engaged to see their calculations on a railway rate which would not be maintained.

It has recently been recognized that national development rates which involve railway rates cannot be maintained, and the maximum railway rate has been increased by Sh. 2.50 per ton for the most of the lines, producing a maximum rate for maize of 13.50 cents per bush. It is a long time ago that the Kenya and Uganda Railway, an enterprise to carry maize if the quantity offered does not exceed approximately 110,000 tons, because if the railways are expected to carry more than a limited tonnage in the peak period between February and May and have to maintain staff and rolling stock idle during the remainder of the year, their costs are seriously inflated.

Cotton seed is also carried by the railway at the very low rate of Sh. 2.00 per ton for long ton for every 100 miles, which only pays for the out-of-pocket costs of transport from Uganda to the coast. It is from this maize, requires to be carried by coast February and March, or else it loses value, and it is essential for the production of plenty of food for rats. Although the cotton seed is essential for the production of sawing industry, and the time taken to transport it to the factory railway traffic is passing to the railway.

Although the railway was extended to Kamukosi, which of the cotton seed was destroyed, with other important consequences to the Uganda cotton seed industry, the small profits made from the sale of cotton seed are not paid to be fundamental on account of the reduced value of cotton, or less the seed can be disposed of the profit from cotton growing would be so small that the Native cultivators produce for export at all and the railway would lose not only the cotton seed but also the revenue that it would bring. Railway costs could be reduced, and the rates charged on cotton seed should be reasonable, if the railway is to be able to transport it. The railway is not to be able to transport both claim that their products are not to be able to transport it, but it would not pay to transport it after the year.

Section on Maize Traffic.

To the difficulty of these railway rates on maize and cotton seed is hereby added an equally important problem, and the choice before the railway authorities is now made to be made by the fact that cotton seed is a more valuable commodity than maize, even at the Sh. 2.50 rate. It should be inclined to concentrate on maize in the future, and the price of maize in February from the coast and the end of May. I would give differential treatment to cotton seed and switch back to normal for a period of time thereafter. If the railway gives an operating rate to the Uganda rate, it is in the interests of the railway to increase it in the same time as the rate of the maize.

In the discussion of the railway rates and maize which refer to the railway rates, it is to be noted that the railway rates are not to be able to transport both claim that their products are not to be able to transport it, but it would not pay to transport it after the year.

Although the recent rate concessions have been accorded to favoured users without the consent support from railway economics, and in this way their relative burden of railway rates paid by the Native population may have been increased, I do not think that the case for relief to the Native is of a kind which requires a temporary abandonment of the principle that railway rates should be supported by rates. It is true that the rates for exports and for the higher class high rates are not to be able to transport both claim that their products are not to be able to transport it, but it would not pay to transport it after the year.

I can attempt to be made to recover the loss from increased charges on traffic in which non-Natives are principally interested, the impoverishment of these would drive down the level of these wages; and what the Native gained in the price of cotton goods he would more than lose in reduced wages and other ways. There are more than 200,000 tons in Kenya and Uganda, and this small amount of surplus is not Government expenditure and a deficit to be paid, and he will probably pay as least if railway rates were governed by railway considerations and not by the artificiality of subsidizing one class in preference to another.

When selling enterprises of which to experiment with reduced rates, the railways will be able to pay special attention to their native cultivators, as Native production and consumption, through the use of standard of living, is capable of a very considerable expansion. The possibility of Native development, and special attention on the part of the railway officials, as it will not be so profitable, ought to be given to the corresponding opening in which non-Natives are interested.

Road v. Rail Competition.

The first instance, however, the railways will have to protect their traffic from road competition and reduce the level of the rates applicable to the highest class. These reductions will do little to develop new traffic, but will enable the Government to repeal the somewhat oppressive legislation against the road motor and restore greater freedom to the transport industries.

Opinion in Kenya is almost without exception in favour of protecting the railway against road competition along the main line of railway. It is proposed to put out the policy of prohibiting road vehicles from carrying competitive traffic along certain roads. I agree with the policy of severely restricting road competition for the moment. As the Colonial Treasurer, like the Railways, requires increased revenue, I think it would be wiser to look upon complete prohibition of road competition for the moment as a temporary expedient only, and that the railways should be later exchanged for one of high licence duties payable by motor carriers and public hauliers combined to some extent with reduced railway rates on high-class goods.

I understand that the consumer has not so far benefited by the reduced prices charged by the road hauliers, the whole gain from diversion to road going to the distributors. These, nevertheless, do not favour the private competitor in paying for his transport and (2) it is recognized that the railway losses occasioned by diversion to road would not be limited to carrying, necessitate higher railway rates on other traffic of higher taxation. When the licences charged to road hauliers have been increased, and the duties on goods increased to a less extent, to avoid doing too much to the cost of farm haulage, the railways should be left to compete fairly with road conveyance.

Separate Railway from State Finances.

It is perhaps somewhat interesting to carry out General Hammond's advice to separate the Railway from the central finance of the colonies, and I think, nevertheless, it is worth while to consider the possibility of a separate railway company, the savings derived from the public works in the colonies.

SIX DAYS FROM LONDON TO NAIROBI

EARLY REDUCTION IN AIR MAIL PROMISED

Imperial Airways Chairman Interviewed on

A further journey between London and Nairobi will be reduced by a day during the next few months, and a five-day schedule will probably be attempted soon afterwards. Sir Eric F. S. Laddie, P.C., Chairman of Imperial Airways Ltd., an East Africa representative, who was privileged to interview him on Monday in the air liner "Heracles" as he flew from Southampton on the last lap of his tour of inspection of the London-Cape air route.

The Cairo-Khartoum sections will now be regularly operated by the big forty-two seater machines of the "Hannibal" class, instead of by flying boats, while the fast new "Atalanta" nine-seaters will be used from Khartoum southwards. By these new arrangements it is hoped very shortly to reduce the journey to Nairobi to six days, and that to the Cape to nine days.

"The main problem was always in dealing with the 'crises' which appear such times with the three and four day and flights to South Africa. 'Sea' never fails," he said, "we planned to cover the strategic course from start to finish, whereas Imperial Airways fly a course connecting various centres of population. Time is not the only factor we have to consider, there is the question of fatigue of passengers, and in the case of a short flight the pilot bases his plans on the fact that he may or may not get there. Imperial Airways have to perhaps in mind. It has been suggested that we should have separate machines for mails and passengers, but to have small machines for mails and larger ones for passengers would not be profitable.

"Cairo is essentially a British Empire service, and we have therefore picked an all-red route through Central Africa to serve British communities. That was the reason we did not choose the West Coast route.

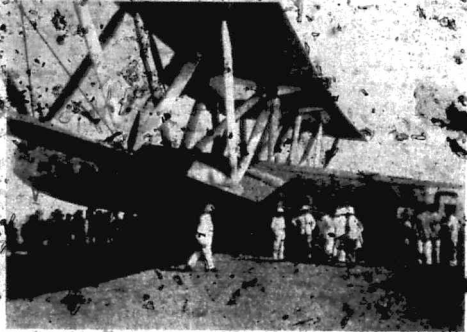
No Night Flying Proposed.

When the future of the African air route as far as development and design. We hope within the next two years, with the development of larger and faster machines for a longer stage, each day with greater comfort to passengers, we shall not have night flying services, though some of our new machines will land just after dark on aerodromes fitted with lights and suitable lighting apparatus, while at other times the machines may leave just before dawn. If progress continues we look for a five-day schedule to Nairobi and a seven-day schedule to the Cape, with the larger aircraft of more frequent services.

"The steamship service, we are at times affected by weather, and have to delay our departure until it improves; and, like railways, fog sometimes retards us, interfering with our operations. But unlike either, we are in the happy position that, as weather moves in, we can cross the earth, we can casually climb out of bad weather or fly through it by altering our altitude. Moreover, flying across deserts some thousands of feet above sea level we can see fortential rainstorms in our air ahead, and by using our speed and power we can fly through and over them. On the other hand, an aircraft is far more affected than a ship by a storm. Here arises one of the big problems of an air route. Whatever time we lose on account of headwinds we have to make it up, but when we never gain time we have to surrender it at the next stop, for the clock time of our mails cannot be altered.

"Flying over East Africa was a very different kind of big game, and I was much surprised when I pointed out a herd of dry and caked animals and called them paddy birds, but they looked as if they had fallen from a great height. We also saw lions, giraffes, and antelopes, but what was so striking was the tremendous interest our birds had created. Such a spectacle has not been seen in any other place yet visited, and at some times tens of thousands of people came to see it.

Sir Eric said he was very impressed with what he saw of the East African territories, and with the way in which their development can be assisted by the use of civil aviation.



By courtesy of Imperial Airways
"HANNIBAL" TYPE AIR LINES AT KHARTOUM.

CAMPAIGN AGAINST INCOME TAX.

Major Grogan on the Delegation.

The opening session in the campaign against the introduction of an income tax was held in Nairobi on Friday evening, and the meeting place was crowded to overflowing. A resolution was unanimously carried expressing determined opposition to the introduction of the tax, the meeting, "being of opinion that any form of such taxation under the conditions prevailing in the Colony's territories would all but amount to a forfeiture in its incidence, unworkable in practice, generally detrimental to the true interests of the Colony, and will not achieve the purpose contemplated."

Major Ewan Grogan, who presided, made the first public reference to the session to the Secretary of State when he was one of the Kenya members of the East African Delegation. He said that though at one time he had begun to believe that there was some malign intention on the part of the Home Government to paralyse the white settlement, he was now convinced that England and the Colonial Office wished him well.

He laid stress on four points: (1) The Secretary of State assured the delegation that the intention to impose the tax on income tax in these territories was not dictated by Imperial policy, but exclusively in the supposed interest of the countries concerned; (2) The Secretary of State begged them to believe that he had the deepest sympathy for the European settlers at heart; (3) The imposition of income tax was based on his belief that it was in the best form of taxation; (4) Sir Alan Bann, as the result of the recent changes in the finance of Kenya, advised against the introduction of income tax on the ground that the same could not be equitably applied. Major Grogan believed that the Secretary of State was strong enough to reverse any policy, however deeply he was committed to it, which he has shown that the policy would be injurious to the Colony.

"The meeting was held in the Budget must be increased, and the Nairobi community must agree to make sacrifices for that purpose if it were found impossible to do so by measures of economy. Several instances were quoted in which the immediate result of the publication of the Budget had been the suspension of the intentions of capitalists to invest sums in Kenya amounting in three cases alone to £1,000,000. Lord Baggot, a member of the Delegation, supported these resolutions. -Times Telegram, Nairobi.

The Nairobi Chamber of Commerce recently resolved that the Chamber, while recognizing that additional finance will have to be provided to balance the 1933 budget, emphasizes that it is unwise to institute so permanent and complicated a form of taxation during a period of abnormal need, in order to alleviate any financial embarrassment. Moreover, the Chamber is not satisfied that the imposition of an income tax will prove either a necessary or a desirable means of raising revenue, and that it is a form of taxation not suited to a developing area of mixed communities, which will be unfair in its incidence, and will act as a deterrent to investment.

DR. LEAKEY'S EXPEDITION

a Broadcast Talk

In the course of a recent broadcast talk, Dr. L. S. Leakey gave some interesting facts regarding his archaeological research expedition to East Africa from which he has just returned to Cambridge, where he is now engaged in examining its results. By his courtesy and that of the British Broadcasting Corporation we are permitted to quote the following extracts:—

We have found the skull and jaw of an early ancestor of the rhinoceros which dates back about three million years. That skull was found embedded in deposits upon Rusinga Island in Lake Victoria. After the overlying deposits had been dug away with picks, the final cleaning work was carried out as usual with fine pointed dentist's tools. The kind of preservation to be used varies according to the state of the fossil. In this case we used ordinary shellac dissolved in methylated spirit. Next the whole skull and jaw were embedded in a jacket of plaster of Paris, after they had been first fitted with coverings of tissue paper to prevent the plaster from touching the fragile bone. In this plaster, this skull weighed some 200 lb.

At Oldoway Gorge we had water from a little spring thirteen miles from our camp. The water was so cold that the flow was so slow that it took anything from twenty to forty minutes to fill each four-gallon can, and during a three days' water supply involved the loss of a whole camp of a lorry and ten members of the staff for the whole of twenty-four hours. Both there and at Apis Kock we suffered from an almost constant wind blowing a fine black dust into everything. Eyes, nose, mouth and ears were always full of dust, and even bits of food eaten, even in the tents, was covered in black dust as though sprinkled with black pepper.

African v. European Youth.

I am lucky enough to be able to speak the Kikuyu language quite as well as I can English (if not better). Naturally, therefore, I employ men of the Kikuyu tribe for my expedition staff. My mechanic was actually a Kikuyu boy who was born on the same day as I, and from this I have come to realise that Africans, far from growing old more quickly than we do keep their youth longer. Having my old playmates as my workmen, I have been able to explain to them in their own language the reasons and objects of our work, and teach them to recognise stone tools and important fossils as well as to see a man. One thing I have never succeeded in making them understand is why we should be willing to spend so much money and time without any hope of ultimate financial gain. I think they will all believe that on this point I am lying to them, and that when I get back to England I will tell the things for fabulous prices. The total cost of the eight months which the expedition spent this last season in East Africa was something over £3,500. The cost was so high because some of the best sites are in the most ungettable places; the cost of transport is far and away the biggest item.

Well, the day fixed, we turned in on the ground beside the lorry and were soon fast asleep. About 3 a.m. I woke to hear one of my Native boys who was sleeping by the smouldering fire say "Shoo, shoo," and I got up and turned on the spot-light of one of the lorry's search-lights to see what he was driving at. There were twelve lorry-men from buses, six boys pacing up and down and roaring at us with deadly intent. Unless I jumped and ankered, or unless I happened to be manhandled, lions are more inquisitive than dangerous, and for an animal they are not crossing and recrossing the beam of light before the lion's mouth. Long before they had gone, most of the staff who had pursued themselves when the lions were first seen, were fast asleep again, including one boy who was more than fifteen yards from them. Had we not had our search-lights, adventures of this kind and other wild animals in the course of our work, I doubt if we should have taken these lions so calmly.

How Littered Sites are Selected.

Why should I have selected places like Oldoway Gorge, Apis Kock and Rusinga Island as sites to be studied during the last season? The reason lies in the answer to a question which I am continually being asked. I am asked to decide where to go and dig? There are two great divisions of archaeology—the one dealing with the history of man, and the other with the excavation of the sites of historical or semi-historical civilisation. I am concerned only with the first of these divisions, and am pre-historic rather than an archaeological student. The study of prehistory is impossible unless it is

undertaken in conjunction with the study of the geology and geography of the latest complete chapter of the earth's history, which is called the Pleistocene. During the previous season, 1928-30, I had concentrated upon the study of the second half of the Pleistocene period and had selected my sites accordingly. For the 1931-32 season I wanted to study the earlier half of the Pleistocene, and after due consideration I came to the conclusion that I was most likely to get what I was looking for in the two sites I have mentioned.

The Pleistocene period in Europe was marked by a succession of climatic changes which are spoken of as a whole as the 'Ice Ages'. In reality, the 'Ice Age' was a series of slow advances and retreats of the northern ice sheets. During the periods of maximum advance the ice came down over most of England and northern Europe, and during the time of maximum retreat the climate was much milder than today, if we may judge by the fact that warmth-loving animals replaced the arctic fauna which flourished during the cold periods. These tremendous fluctuations in the climate of Europe were of course not felt in East Africa, but were rather the local expression of a world-wide change of climate. In Central Africa the periods of advance of the ice sheets coincided with greatly increased rainfalls in equatorial regions, and during the same time the mean temperature fell considerably, while during retreat of the ice sheets a more or less great spread of desert or semi-desert conditions afflicted many regions which are today fertile. I wanted to find out what kind of the historic races it may have been in East Africa at the time of the first great glacial advance in Europe. Therefore I had to find somewhere where there were extensive deposits belonging to the time of the first great pluvial period in Central Africa.

Central African first Pluvial Period.

Now obviously a great increase of rainfall means that any pre-existing lakes in a low-lying basin would become greatly enlarged, while new lakes would form in many places where there had not been any before. At the present day there are none. Early man as a hunter-gatherer where game was plentiful, and game always abundant near a lake shore, so that what I wanted was an area near the shore of a lake which existed at that particular period.

But there was another point to be kept in mind. As I have said above, the pluvial periods in Central Africa were accompanied by a much lower temperature, and this especially affected the countries over 6,000 feet. Therefore it was necessary not only to choose an area with the suitable altitude. Both at Oldoway and Kendu Bay areas fulfilled the conditions which I considered—(1) theory—the essential success, and as it turned out my theory proved to be amply justified. The Oldoway gorge cuts through a thick deposit of old lake silts and gravels, and the streams which fed the lake and brought in all the silt and gravel had also carried down innumerable relics of the animals of that period as well as many fine stone weapons made by the men who lived along the shore of the then existing lake. The Oldoway men were able to learn all about the different culture stages through which they had passed during the first great pluvial period.

In the Kendu Bay area we got an even greater reward, for we found the remains—often fragmentary—of some of the men who lived in East Africa in those days. I cannot tell you what kind of men they were, because these precious relics have got to be studied most carefully before we can say anything about them.

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Some Statements Worth Noting.

"I look upon the League of Forces as the most useful and most successful institution which we have in Kenya." — *Lord Francis Scott.*

"Over the entrance to Nairobi railway station is a sign reading '5,800 miles to London and the Nile.' — *Times of Mombasa.*

"Over £5,000,000 has been invested in the coffee industry in Kenya." — *Hon. Conyngham Harvey, addressing the Kenya Legislative Council.*

"All the Governments of British Africa, with the exception of the Sudan, appear to be unflinching-minded." — *The Eastland Times, in a leading article.*

"December tends to be the easiest month in South African political history, and it is noted to be in the case of Kenya." — *Hoffmeyer, in the Manchester Guardian.*

"Slavery as a social institution is mentioned in the Koran as it was in the early Christian Church, but Islam, like Christianity, condemns slave-trade and the slave-trade." — *Lord Lugard, in a speech in Africa, January, 1933.*

"The domestic policies of Uganda and her two neighbours must differ, but the closest co-operation of Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika in every respect is essential for the welfare of each one of the three." — *Sir Bernard Bourdillon, Governor of Uganda.*

"The small electric cat-fish of East Africa makes use of its electric powers to earn a living, but whereas the eel kills its prey by shocking it, the cat-fish merely touches a large fish with its tail, causing it to bring up its last meal which is promptly devoured by the cat-fish." — *Dr. E. C. Buelens, lecturing at the Royal Society of Paris.*

"If a Director of Education exists who could keep Canon Grace in order, I have yet to meet him. When the Canon was at school he must have been the terror of all the form-masters, and the most lovable little scamp in the institution." — *The Hon. E. G. Morris, Director of Education of Uganda, speaking on King's College, Buda, speech day.*

"The steady increase in juvenile crime in Kenya appears to be inevitable; for it marches hand in hand with the influx to the towns and the consequent adult crime, juvenile crime is almost entirely a question of environment. The boy herding his father's goats in some remote corner of a Native Reserve has neither the urge nor the temptation to break the law; his cousin, wandering through the Nairobi streets with young companions who know little of discipline and nothing of compulsory education, is faced with temptation at every turn." — *Native Affairs Report of Kenya for 1931.*

"There is no sign that any form of ranching for beef will be a profitable industry for non-Natives in Tanganyika Territory in the near future; consequently the Department of Veterinary Science and Animal Husbandry has made no effort to establish any European breed of cattle. What we are now doing in this connexion is trying out the Afrikaner breed. If we succeed we shall have the best possible basis of a beef herd, as this is procurable in one generation by crossing Afrikaner cows with an imported bull of a good beef breed." — *Report of the Veterinary Department of Tanganyika Territory for 1931.*

EAST AFRICA'S

WHO'S WHO

140. — The Rev. Dr. John William Arthur, O.B.E., M.D.



Copyright "East Africa."

Dr. J. W. Arthur is both a qualified medical man and an ordained missionary of the Church of Scotland, the Kikuyu Mission of which he has since 1906 as a medical missionary. On the death in 1911 of Dr. Scott, one of the founders of the Mission, he was selected to succeed him, and was ordained in 1915. When he returned to Kenya it was to find the Colony in arms against the threat of invasion from German East, and he volunteered for duty with the Carrier Corps. At the end of his services he was made O.B.E. On his release from military service the increasing pressure of administrative missionary work forced him to give up the practice of medicine, but he always remembers—and says that he was a doctor before he was a padre.

He served on the Labour Commission of 1912 and the Educational Commission of 1920, was from 1921 to 1925 a nominated member of the Kenya Legislative Council representing the interests, and in 1928-9 an unofficial member of the Native Council. The keynote of his public policies always been closer relations between Government, settlers, missionaries, and Africans.

An ardent climber, he has done valuable exploration work on Mount Kenya, and many other alpinists owe much to his ready co-operation.

PERSONALIA

Mr. Miles Fletcher and Lady Victoria Fearing were married last week in Nyeri.

Sir Stewart Symes, Governor of Tanganyika, will be returning on leave next month.

Prince Youssouf Kamal, of the Egyptian family, is on a big game safari in Kenya.

Mr. C. Holt Hutchinson has been appointed director of the Rhodesia Railways.

Mr. S. M. Saunders of the Tanganyika Territory has arrived on leave pending retirement.

Captain H. J. G. Kaimowitz, a Russian, is causing the Kenya Rifle team to compete at this year's Bisley meetings.

Wing Commander E. L. Howard-Williams, M.C., has left Khartoum to take up his new appointment in Cairo.

Sir Basil and Lady Buxton are returning to duty on their return from South Africa and East Africa.

Captain G. Pritchard, now acting as Assistant Commissioner of Police in Nyasa, where he has served since 1914.

Mr. E. A. Craft, who died suddenly in Washinot, Cheltenham, last week, served with the M.C.A. in Nyasaland from 1904 to 1914.

Mr. J. H. Macomber and Captain G. A. Wood carried a small lion cub with them when they recently flew from Juba to Port Sudan.

Colonel Harold Parker, C.B., D.S.O., who died in London last week, served in the Sudan Expedition 1884-5 with the Light Camel Regiment.

The Mount Elgon settler named Jose, who was charged with the murder of Mrs. Parkes, wife of a neighbouring farmer, has been sentenced to death.

The Emperor of Ethiopia received the delegates to the Tana Dam Conference in Addis Ababa on Saturday, prior to the opening meeting this week.

Major C. L. Walsh has been elected to the London boards of the Danes Saaam Electric Supply Co., Ltd., and Tanganyika Territory Electric Supply Ltd.

Mr. J. C. Callahan, the new Consul of the U.S.A. in East Africa, who has arrived in Nairobi, has served in Australia, the Bahamas, Italy and India.

Professor Kirby, who is on his way back to the Cape via East Africa, has written a book on Musical Instruments of the South African Native Races.

Sir John Reynolds, son of the late Sir James Reynolds, who had extensive East African business interests, and Miss Holford were married on Saturday.

Mr. J. H. Harris, who was lambled in the New Year Honours List, was entertained in London on Tuesday by the Anti-Slavery and Aborigines Protection Society.

The East African Club will be glad to hear that Mr. J. H. Harris, a director of Messrs. McDonald, is now back in the Club, having over-estimated his age.

Rev. Pierina Stoppeni, Superior General of the Order of Missionary Sisters, has died at Khartoum, Sudan. Another Bishop, Anthony Shepp, is now Vicar Apostolic of the Bahr el Ghazal.

Reverend Canon E. J. Brooke, A.D.C., of the S.O., is now District Commissioner in Kikuyu and Captain F. D. Hislop has assumed charge of the Central Kavirondo district in Kenya.

Professor Julian Huxley addressed the Education Circle of the Royal Empire Society on Wednesday evening. The Biological Approach in Empire Education. Dr. Drummond Sheils presided.

We regret to learn of the death in Mwanza of Mr. O. E. Hering, who had served in Tanganyika for the past twelve years, and stationed in Mwanza during the present war as Assistant District Officer.

The obituary notice of Mr. G. E. Need, of the Northern Rhodesia Administrative, Refugee and Migrant Pen, younger daughter of Mr. and Mrs. E. V. Pitt of Harrogate, Drogheda, Ireland.

The M.C.A. missionaries who are on the staff for the Zanzibar diocese are the Bishop and the Rev. R. M. Gibbons, Miss Reeves and Miss Playne. Miss Harrison has also left for Zanzibar.

Mr. H. L. Bain, Senior Executive Engineer of the Public Works Department, who has just left Uganda pending retirement, has served in the Protectorate for the past twenty-one years. He is an enthusiastic golfer.

We regret to record the death in Nairobi from pneumonia of Mr. W. A. Sharwell, of the local staff of the Shell Company. An outstanding member of the Muthaiga Rugby Club, he was also identified with all branches of sport.

RIGBY

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RIFLES

EAST AFRICA

Mr. H. C. Hawtry, the former Kenya settler and footballist, is now living in Pasmagusta, Cyprus. After leaving Kenya he spent some time in the Seychelles and then took up his old work in Dar es Salaam.

Mr. M. G. Lewis, of the Land and Administration Service, and Miss Ruth Adams, of the Cape Town, were married in London on Sunday. The bride's room is a sister of Mrs. M. G. Lewis, the wife of the former Horn-Baker.

Mr. Ronald Steers, Governor of Northern Rhodesia, and Lady Steers, in a motor car, concluded a tour of the mining area, visiting Matabele, Broken Hill, Mulungushi, Ndola, Byang, Kubwa, Lushaya, Mhana, Lusaka, and Kafue.

The R.M.S. "Mauritius" for East Africa, Mr. H. B. J. are among the passengers for Messaba on the s.s. "Albatross" which left Marseilles on wards on February 15. Mrs. E. M. Wouke is travelling by the same ship to Zanzibar.

Lord Denbigh, K.C.V.O., Chairman of the East African Lands and Development Commission, has announced his retirement as Colonel Commandant of the Honourable Artillery Company after having occupied that office for forty years.

The engagement is announced between Ivor, only son of Lieutenant Colonel Alan Ivan Lean, D.S.O., and Mrs. Leam, of Milton's Spring, Kenya, and Elizabeth Ruby, eldest daughter of the late Herbert Frey Coff and Mrs. H. S. McClellan, of Woodstock, Timbri.

Mr. Alfred ... managing director of Mbitur Mart & ... Ltd., the well-known East African importer and distributing organisation, is on his way back to Kenya, accompanied by Mrs. Vincent, who has made an excellent recovery from her serious illness.

Mr. S. S. Abrahams, K.C., who was recently appointed Chief Justice of Uganda, is a brother of Mr. H. M. Abrahams, the famous Olympic runner, and was himself an Olympic runner at Athens in 1906. He got his B.A. at Cambridge for the sprint and long jump.

When Mr. J. A. Kinnell, professional the Muthaiga Golf Club, was recently married, in Nairobi to Miss Ruby Waterman, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. E. Waterman, of the New Stanley Hotel, they passed under an archway of golf clubs on emerging from the church.

Mr. F. Ratcliffe Hoopes, the East African cinematographer, is making two appearances daily at the South Parade Picture Palace, in connection with the exhibition of his film "On Safari in West Africa." The picture portrays the great Agorogoro Crater and the surrounding country.

The Senior Grand National has been won by Mr. E. B. Handy, Wayward (Mr. Bulteel), the Kenya Gold Cup by Messrs. Edclays and Hutchinson, Salsusky (Mr. Waters), and the East African Derby by Mrs. J. Drury's King Sugar (Mr. J. Hartland), which started at 20-1 against, but won easily.

Congratulations to the Nyasaland Police Team, captained by Mr. C. P. Guise, Assistant Superintendent, on winning the East and West Africa Police Cup for 1932 with a score of 647 points out of 674 possible. In the previous three years the title was won by Somaliland, Tanganyika, and Somaliland respectively.

Sir John ... represents the Colonies and Mr. ... in the Southern Rhodesia on the Committee of Economic Consultation and Co-operation which held its first meeting on Tuesday to consider the subjects referred to it by the Ottawa Conference, one of the chief of which is the future of the Empire Marketing Board.

Brigadier General, the Hon. Robert White, C.M.G., D.S.O., who is travelling to Kenya via the Nile route, was Staff Officer of the Rhodesia Home in 1904. He served in the Nile Campaign of 1884, a Brigadier-General Sir Douglas Dawson, who died in Herley-on-Trent last week, served with the Guards Camel Corps in the same expedition.

Vice Admiral C. Sykes, C.M.G., who has died in Cape Town, commanded the cruiser "Astraea" at the outbreak of the War, and saw considerable service in her off the East Coast of Africa before being transferred to the cruiser "Challenger" as S.N.O. of the East African group of vessels on the Cape station. He was brought home in 1917 for anti-submarine duties.

Lord Sydenham, who died in London last week, was a keen student of the Colonial Empire, and a former President of the British Empire Producers Organisation and the British Empire League. After serving in the Sudan from 1882 to 1885, he was for seven years secretary of the Colonial Defence Committee. He had been a director of the Standard Bank of South Africa for some years.

Dr. A. B. Hetherwick, the pioneer African missionary, speaking at the Aberdeen University annual dinner last week, said that all Natives in his part of Africa spoke English, when they had learned it with an Aberdeen accent. On one occasion, he said, a European candidate for a Civil Service post had failed in an examination four or five times through being unable to pass the test of ten minutes conversation with a Native in the same tongue. The candidate gave as his reason for failure that the Native was a pupil of Dr. Hetherwick, spoke the same language with such a strong Aberdeen accent that it was impossible to understand him.

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LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

THE PROBLEM OF AFRICAN WITCHCRAFT

SIR ROBERT HAMILTON'S PROVERB

Makakaka quite good Swahili

To the Editor of East Africa

SIR - Is Sir Robert Hamilton quite wrong as your correspondents suggest... Madan's "Dictionary" was used... I am aware that this is not the current form of the proverb, but it shows that Swahili Bematini was not altogether speaking unadvisedly.

W. WYNNE

A. WERNER

MR. RODEN BUXTON'S VIEW OF KENYA

And His Use of English

To the Editor of East Africa

SIR - Assuming that Mr. Roden Buxton was correctly quoted, a safe assumption where East Africa is concerned - Mr. Welch is really much too kind to him. He treats Mr. Buxton as saying something which has a meaning, though it is wrong one. What in fact are Mr. Buxton's words?

Mr. Buxton states that no one who can afford it will keep his children in the country (Kenya). Either then it is a matter of sending children to school, or Mr. Buxton is saying something which has no meaning... If words mean nothing, this means that everyone who can keep his children at home. This may be true enough, but the next sentence is a contradiction.

It is evident that Mr. Buxton has succeeded twice within the space of twenty-two words in saying the exact opposite of what he means. Our readers will form their own conclusions whether a public man who uses the language in so slipshod a manner and with so complete a lack of responsibility is likely to form sound and accurate judgments on public affairs.

LYONINGTON

Yours faithfully, I. WATSON

SHOULD PROSPECTUSES BE ADVERTISED

When Shares are Offered to the Public?

To the Editor of East Africa

SIR - Your proposal that companies registered in Kenya should henceforth be compelled to publish a full prospectus when inviting public subscriptions to be especially welcomed... As inevitable as the first development stages to any new country, many people have lost money in companies in Kenya and other parts of East Africa but at least it should be said that in the vast majority of cases the loss was in the ordinary course of pioneering, and not as a result of an original financial basis designed only primarily to serve the interests of promoters who are concerned that the investing public should not be deceived.

It is a pity that the Government and the Chamber of Mines are unable for that matter to take any steps to protect and amend such a serious financial argument... The Members of the Legislature do not adopt any steps to protect the investing public.

W. WYNNE

A. WERNER

Mr. Melland's Charge should be Investigated

To the Editor of East Africa

SIR - I have read with great interest the report of Mr. Melland's lecture on witchcraft. It is I think only to be expected by those in constant and intimate contact with the natives how much their heads are dominated by superstitious fear... I venture to suggest that you might like to invite such readers to contribute their experiences, and I feel that you would soon have a store of valuable evidence which would be of the greatest assistance to those in authority in framing a policy on this complicated subject.

There are many readers of your paper at home and abroad who from their knowledge and long experience of natives could furnish actual examples of apparent witchcraft and of the power of witch-doctors, and also of the effect on the natives of our attitude towards these things... The charge so strongly made should not in any case be dismissed with contempt; it deserves a genuine and intelligent investigation. Mere denial will not disprove the lecturer's contentions.

Leaves

Yours faithfully

CHARLES PONSONBY

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CROPHI AND MOPHI OF THE ANCIENTS.

Sir William Gowers on the Problem.

To the Editor of "East Africa."

SIR, I listened with great pleasure to the paper which Dr. Noel Humphreys read before the R.G.S. on January 23, which is reported in your issue of February 2. I had an opportunity then which I had not had before, of paying a tribute to his skill, resource, courage and accuracy as a climber, topographer and photographer. It will be long before I forget the impression given by his marvellous photographs, both the art of the snow-peaks and other features of the higher portions of Ruwenzori. If he could be persuaded to give your readers and the public in general an opportunity of seeing these photographs again he would, I am sure, earn their lasting gratitude.

But I must really enter a protest against his identification of the Crophi and Mophi of Herodotus with the Peaks Emin and Gessi—for the matter of that with anything within 1,000 miles and more of Ruwenzori.

The story of Crophi and Mophi and the unfaithful journey between them was told to Herodotus by the narrative of a simple fisher of the Nile delta. Herodotus suspected at the time, as he records, that the curator was pulling his leg, and in this he may have been right, unless—equally possible, the curator was an old gentleman whose expert knowledge was confined to the temple, justice, and who had not even any theoretical notion of topography.

Be that as it may, the curator located these two peaks definitely somewhere south of Assuan, as also the point from which the Nile flows directly to the south and partly to the north. That Herodotus was not in any way taken in by this story is proved by the fact that he subsequently shows that he knew that the Nile extended, flowing north, for several months' journey above Elephantine, which is for all practical purposes Assuan.

Herodotus also heard that King Psammetichus had attempted to sound the so-called "bottomless lake," between the two hills, and had failed to find bottom at 1,000 fathoms. It is quite clear that any deep water in this locality could only be the Nile itself, and Herodotus seems to be quite right when he suggests that at the point where the sounding was made there were strong eddies and an upward flow of water, and that the sounding line was not sufficiently weighted to reach the bottom. As Herodotus had actually been to Elephantine himself and had seen the gorge and the currents in the river, I think his explanation of this failure to find the bottom by sounding may be accepted as a fairly reasonable one.

The Psammetichus referred to was presumably the last king of the twenty-sixth dynasty, who reigned considerably less than one hundred years before Herodotus wrote, and I do not see why we should not forgive his attempt at sounding as an historical fact.

I have no doubt that the Hills Crophi and Mophi have long ago been identified by Egyptologists, and am writing without any work of reference on the subject, but it seems inconceivable that anyone could have attempted to identify them with any of the peaks of Ruwenzori.

The so-called Mountains of the Moon, the existence of which was originally made known as Dr. Humphreys says, by Arabs who had approached them from the East Coast, are, I have no doubt in my own mind, the Afumbiro volcanoes—impressive, detached, conical, peaks visible throughout most of the year and from long distances; but I need not enter into this controversy.

I do not know whether Dr. Humphreys thinks that King Psammetichus ever attempted to sound the lake between Mt. Emin and Mt. Gessi. But if he does, I hope that none of your readers will be induced to ascribe any such fantastic notion to the Father of History.

Yours faithfully,
London, S.W.1. W. F. GOWERS.

GENERAL SIR RICHARD WAPSHARE.

A Mombasa Incident Recalled.

To the Editor of "East Africa."

SIR—Your recent announcement of the death of Lieutenant-General Sir Richard Wapshare, who was sent to Kenya towards the end of 1914 with the Indian Expeditionary Force, reminds me of a story which was current in the country at the time.

Within a day or two of his arrival he was stated to have walked out of the Mombasa Club, hailed a rickshaw, and entered it, to find, to his astonishment and anger, himself addressed by his nickname by the rickshaw puller. At least that was how he considered the entirely innocent "Wap" of the rickshaw boy. Unfortunately neither knew a word of the other's language, so that the European was unaware that the inquiry was merely a request for instructions, the Swahili word simply meaning "Where?" or "Whither?" while the African had no knowledge that the important passenger was familiarly known as "Happy" to the British Tommy.

Yours faithfully,
J. B. MCP.

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THE KENYA INCOME TAX BILL.

Liability of Officials and Unofficials.

"I cannot find a single advocate of income tax who likes the present Bill," writes one of the best-informed and most broadminded in Kenya. And in a letter, after a letter—many of them from men who have courageously shared East Africa's views in favour of the principle of the tax—the same strenuous objection to the present draft Ordinance is expressed.

"If it has been put up as a 'good' shy, it is a most impolitic one, for it must cause radical economic disturbance when the problem could have been solved on much simpler lines." is the judgment of an experienced and moderate resident in Nairobi who often takes what may be called "the London view" of Kenya questions. "The preposterously high rates contemplated have apparently come as a general surprise, and here is a widespread feeling that officials are very unfairly treated in comparison with Government servants."

At the request of Mr. Hugh Hamilton, President of the Nairobi Chamber of Commerce, the following memorandum on that part of the subject has been prepared by the author of this article.

Government officials are exempt of certain hidden emoluments not available to unofficials, who must necessarily make similar provision for their income. Most of these are not taken into account in assessing an official's income. From the point of view of equal spending capacity the official must therefore receive a larger income, and as a consequence, unfairly treated in respect of the proposed tax. In the paragraph of this preference has been made in the paragraph of this preference.

The hidden emoluments which the official is not taxed are (1) pensions, (2) rail fare concessions, (3) steamship passages, (4) medical attendance, (5) educated hospital charges, and (6) free medicine.

Pension.—It may be argued that the allowance of £100 in respect of insurance, etc., allows the unofficial to provide for old age, but apart from the fact that this figure is inadequate, the allowance is also available to officials.

The unofficial must provide for pension by some various pension scheme, and in the following calculations the figures are taken from one actually in operation in Kenya and assured by one of the leading insurance companies.

Employer's contribution £40 10s. 3d.
Employee's contribution £27 9s. 7d.

Hence the total contribution is £67 19s. 10d. times the employee's contribution.

To obtain a pension of £100 per annum after twenty years' service the employee's contribution is £62 4s. 10d. and the total contribution £124 14s. 6d.

Normally a pension of £100 per annum represents 5 per cent on retirement of £200, thus the percentage payable per annum on income, assuming a fixed salary, to obtain a pension equal to two-thirds of this is 18.75 per cent = 20/3 per cent. (The foregoing figures are actual.)

"For the purposes of the following calculations it has been assumed that an official's average salary is 75 per cent of his ordinary salary, so that the above percentage must be increased as follows: 20/3 x 4/3 = 26 2/3 per cent."

PASSAGES, MEDICAL ATTENDANCE, ETC. FOR FOLLOWING FIGURES HAVE BEEN ASSUMED.

	Single person	With no children	With one child	With two children	With three children
Italy	10	10	10	10	10
Passages, rail fare, etc.	10	63	63	63	63
Medical attendance, etc.	10	20	20	20	20
Total	50	83	88	93	98

COMPARISON OF OFFICIAL AND NON-OFFICIAL SALARIES WHEN ALLOWANCES ARE MADE IN RESPECT OF HIDDEN EMOLUMENTS.

Salary	Allowance for Pension	MARRIAGE				
		One child A.	Two children B.	Three children C.	One child D.	Two children E.
£300	41 3	48 3	46 13	46 9	47 3	47 3
400	108 4	558 4	591 4	596 5	601 5	606 5
500	162 6	712 6	745 6	750 6	755 6	760 6
600	216 9	1,006 9	1,069 9	1,084 9	1,099 9	1,114 9
1,000	271 1	1,321 1	1,354 1	1,359 1	1,364 1	1,369 1
1,200	325 3	1,575 3	1,608 3	1,613 3	1,618 3	1,623 3
1,400	379 5	1,829 5	1,862 5	1,867 5	1,872 5	1,877 5
1,600	433 7	2,083 7	2,116 7	2,121 7	2,126 7	2,131 7
1,800	488	2,338	2,371	2,376	2,381	2,386
2,000	542 2	2,592 2	2,625 2	2,630 2	2,635 2	2,640 2

COMPARISON OF INCOME TAX PAYABLE.

Salary (Official)	Tax payable Official	Tax payable Unofficial		Increased percentage paid by Unofficial percentage
		shillings	shillings	
£300	186	357	98.3	
A	105	327	211.4	
B	48	283	590.6	
C	—	235	—	
D	—	197	—	
E	—	10	—	
£400	315	528	67.6	
A	240	498	77.5	
B	180	445	147.2	
C	135	40	217.6	
D	90	—	—	
E	—	—	—	
£500	505	737	25.2	
A	510	706	38.4	
B	450	653	45.1	
C	405	615	51.1	
D	360	576	60	
E	—	—	—	
£600	855	1,143	45.5	
A	780	1,206	54.4	
B	720	1,135	57.6	
C	675	1,094	62	
D	630	1,036	67.6	
E	—	—	—	
£1,000	1,125	1,703	51.3	
A	1,050	1,663	58.3	
B	990	1,591	60.9	
C	945	1,541	63	
D	900	1,489	65.1	
E	—	—	—	
£1,200	1,383	2,161	48.5	
A	1,319	2,119	53	
B	1,305	2,079	57.4	
C	1,245	2,007	64.3	
D	1,185	2,127	64.3	
E	—	—	—	
£1,400	1,845	2,613	41.7	
A	1,775	2,577	47.6	
B	1,705	2,504	50.4	
C	1,635	2,453	52.9	
D	1,565	2,403	55.6	
E	—	—	—	
£1,600	2,305	3,253	47.7	
A	2,235	3,167	50.4	
B	2,165	3,080	52	
C	2,095	3,017	53.5	
D	2,025	2,955	55.1	
E	—	—	—	
£1,800	2,765	3,802	49.9	
A	2,695	3,716	54.2	
B	2,625	3,629	56.2	
C	2,555	3,568	58.1	
D	2,485	3,507	59.5	
E	—	—	—	
£2,000	3,225	4,480	47.7	
A	3,155	4,394	51.7	
B	3,085	4,317	53.7	
C	3,015	4,250	55.7	
D	2,945	4,187	57.7	
E	—	—	—	

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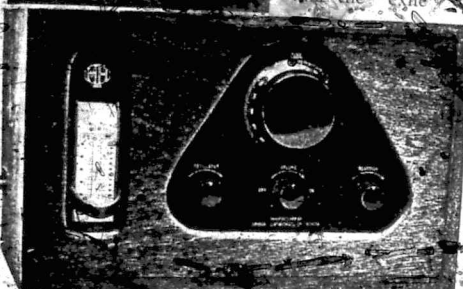
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Designed for listeners in any part of the world who want results, this unique Receiver covers the ultra short waveband from 14.95 metres, enabling the user to tune in stations from all over the most distant parts of the world. There is provision also for using the Receiver on the medium waveband of 250-550 metres, where a strong local station is operating on this waveband. Built into handsome Cabinet of solid Teak, this Receiver uses to full advantage two Screened Grid valves, one Pentode, and one Triode. Troublesome plug-in coils are replaced by an ingenious device which enables the user to change wavebands immediately and without fuss. Requires only a short aerial and a good earth; the set will give surprisingly clear and vigorous reception. Where general use of the Normal Broadcast Band (250-550 metres) and the long waveband (900-2,000 metres) are required, we recommend the McMichael Duplex Four-Cabinet Model 17 gns. complete, and the McMichael Duplex Four-Cabinet Transportable 2 1/2 gns. complete, which have been specially designed for these bands of wavelength.

Here are a few extracts of testimonials received from enthusiastic listeners:

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"The only source of interest in the world has been in a holiday and I have been able to hear the programmes as if I was at home. I am most pleased to hear that you are still producing this set and I hope it will be a success in the world. I have had a chance to hear many of the programmes and I am most pleased to hear that you are still producing this set and I hope it will be a success in the world."

"I am in possession of one of your Supersonic Short-wave Colonial Receivers, and would like to inform you that I am most pleased to have received the set, and I am most pleased to hear that you are still producing this set and I hope it will be a success in the world. I have had a chance to hear many of the programmes and I am most pleased to hear that you are still producing this set and I hope it will be a success in the world."

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"EAST AFRICA'S" INFORMATION BUREAU

"East Africa's" Information Bureau exists for the free service of subscribers and advertisers regarding the Editor's copy of 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.

During October last Kenya exported 1,300 tons of sisal, valued at £63,000.

A piece of auction of parliament coffee in Moshi about 80 tons was offered.

Kenya Messengers are now building a new island to build a new church for nuns.

A team of East African hockey players has been invited to tour South Africa during July.

Congratulations to the *Nairobi Times* on entering its thirty-third year of publication.

East Africa understands that the Admiralty report on sisal will be issued within about the next fortnight.

Mombasa's new primary school has been opened by Sir Akbin Salim, who gave the land on which it has been built.

The Sio River at Ilondo was reported in mid-week to be higher than it has been known for many years and to be rising steadily.

H.M.S. "Havkiss" of the East Indies Squadron will make a summer cruise to Mauritius and East Africa from May 1 to August 1.

The Kenya Settlers' Cookery Book and Household Guide has been published by the Nairobi branch of the St. Andrew's Women's Guild at 5s.

Tanganyika exported 2,255 tons of sisal during December, of which 2,523 tons were for Belgium, 1,262 tons for America and 1,100 tons for Great Britain.

A branch of the Christian Red Cross Society has been formed in Khartoum, with Lady Maffei as President and Mrs. Sasseford-Hall, O. P. E., as Honorary Organising Secretary.

A new Portuguese decree compels banks and all companies operating Government concessions of any kind in the Portuguese Colonies to use Portuguese ships exclusively for the conveyance of staff and cargo.

Of the 93 visitors who entered Tanganyika during October, 66 were British, 67 Belgian and 2 German. Non-official immigrants totalled 89 persons, 44 being of British and 32 of German nationality.

The Nairobi Municipal Council has resolved that there is no justification for departure from the present practice of nomination of Indian members by the Government, and suggests that the present system be continued for two years.

The appointment of an honorary Mr. Hugh Martin Kavanagh, M. P., one of the members who gave evidence before the Joint Parliamentary Committee to be an Assistant Secretary to the Government of Tanganyika Territory.

A large stock of soap has been transferred from the Kenya Game Department's breeding dam near Narok to that of Bura, in the game. The transfer was carried out by Mr. J. C. Johnson of Fort Portal, and 68% of the fish are reported to have survived the journey.

An unusually fine zebra was born in the London Zoo recently. Within a day of its arrival it was running about and jumping in distinct contrast to a similar-horned oryx antelope born about the same time. For some days the latter lay on a bed of hay with the animals are males.

Tanganyika Diamonds, Ltd., report that during the twelve months ended June 30, 1932, diamonds were realised £3,000, but that the loss for the year to Tanganyika totalled £2,223. Since the closing of accounts an option to buy two claims near Shirwanza in the area has been exercised.

The position in the Brazilian Government of the National Coffee Council, which is to be replaced by a committee of producers with three Government members under the control of the Minister of Finance, may be of some importance in Brazilian coffee policy, and of far direct importance to East African coffee growers.

Rion Antelope Copper Mines report that 406,000 short dry tons of copper averaging 25% were mined and milled during the December quarter. The whole production was sold at the operating costs, including credit selling expenses, royalties and overheads, less before debenture interest and depreciation, being £22 8s. 2d. per long ton. Single-stage grinding has been successfully developed.

A few months ago a Mr. Miles Watts delivered from London a broadcast talk on Nyasaland. His comments, which appeared later in the official B.B.C. organ, were strongly criticised in the Protectorate, and the local Publicity Bureau took the matter up with the B.B.C., who have admitted that the talk was very misleading, and have promised that a further talk on Nyasaland shall be given a few months hence.

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RAINFALL IN EAST AFRICA. Mr. ... has received the following details rainfall in Africa during the week ending February 13. Eldoret 2.5, Kericho 2.2, Kisumu 2.2, Nairobi 2.2, ...

EAST AFRICAN STEAMSHIP MOVEMENTS

Mattiana arr. London, Feb. 11. Mantola arr. Mombasa homewards Feb. 11. Madurai arr. Aden, Feb. 11. Makulu arr. Zanzibar outwards Feb. 11. Taita arr. Bombay for Durban, Feb. 8. Takhye arr. Mombasa for Bombay, Feb. 12. Kenya arr. Debun, Feb. 15. ...

NEWS OF OUR ADVERTISERS. Messrs. A. A. Harvey & Co. Ltd. are to exhibit some types of their special improved metals and wire at the forthcoming British Industries Fair at Birmingham. Their exhibit will also include a range of steel other furniture and specially designed material for the printing industry.

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MATTERS OF MOMENT.

If you have more than three children, keep away from Kenya. That, at least, appears to be the warning of the Kenya Government as expressed in the draft Nyasa Tax Ordinance, some of the details of which we criticised severely in last week's issue. We then emphasised that the abatement proposed in respect of dependent children was no more than £40 for the first child and £20 for each subsequent child, whereas Nyasa and Northern Rhodesia allow abatements of £50 and £40 respectively. (Since then we have been reminded that Northern Rhodesia's allowance is to be increased to £100 per child from the end of next month.) Kenya's parsimony, however, is not limited to allowing the taxpayer less than half the deductions granted by the only two other Eastern African Dependencies in which income tax operates—and in which a less ungenerous official attitude to the taxpayer is evident: to our mind, the Kenya Ordinance provides that the allowance claimed in respect of children shall not exceed £100; in other words, that no claim may be made in respect of more than three children. Yet if one thing is clear it is that the man with a greater number of children deserves more generous, not less generous, treatment in this matter. What possible argument there can be in support of the present provision we do not know—but we look forward with eagerness to Mr. T. J. O'Shea's onslaught upon it in Council. He, like *East Africa*, has supported the principle of income tax, but we have not the slightest doubt that, like ourselves, he will be entirely dissatisfied with the Government's present proposals.

Our criticisms of last week appear to have met with widespread approval in East African circles in London, and the only suggestion which has been put to us in possible support of the Government attitude is that the draft Bill may have been put up as a cock-shy so that the

Government can make a show of concession to public opinion. If that is the case and we can scarcely credit it—we suggest that it shows extremely bad psychology and is another instance of that lack of frank dealing with the public for which we are ceaselessly pleading. It must have been evident to everyone that, whatever the proportion of unofficial residents of the Colony who favour the principle of income tax may be, officialdom would need to be discreetly and endeavour to carry the greatest possible measure of public opinion with it, if a new form of taxation was to be introduced without a minimum of friction, particularly during a period of general depression, especially as almost all non-officials hold that the Government, despite the economies already effected, is still far too extensively administered, and that further drastic savings ought to be made before calling upon the already harassed taxpayer to provide new sources of revenue. Circumspection should therefore have been the keynote of those responsible for the drafting and approval of the Ordinance, but as the constructive criticisms which we made last week revealed, it cannot possibly be claimed that that has been the guiding principle: on the contrary, the reasonable interests of the taxpayers of Kenya appear to have been zealously disregarded. The passage of this Bill through the Legislative Council, where it would in any event have met unfair weather, consequently promises to be marked by storm.

History has been made by the promotion of an African chief clerk in the office of the Provincial Commissioner of Tanganyika to be an Assistant Secretary to the Government of Tanganyika. Mr. Kayamba, the official in question, was born in Zanzibar, educated at missions, and has held various appointments in Uganda, Kenya and Tanganyika, and came into the public eye in 1931 when he was sent to London to give evidence before the Joint Parliamentary Committee. At first glance the appointment may appear bold but just

TANGANYIKA
GOVERNMENT'S
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OFFICIAL ABATEMENTS
OVER INCOME TAX.

recognition of merit irrespective of colour, and therefore as a step to be hailed with joy by the white races of East Africa. Second thoughts, however, must modify any such ideas. Equality of treatment and of opportunity for black and white is one thing, but favouritism of one race is another, and on the former we are confident that Mr. Kayamba, if he been a European, would not have been judged qualified for the post to which he has been advanced. We therefore deplore this impulsive promotion. If it were considered necessary to give him some small recognition of merit, it would have been less inadvisable to make him a nominated member of the Legislative Council. We do not suggest that course, but it would at least have been free from many of the objections to which the present appointment is open.

The step now taken seems to indicate one again the national weakness of the British official mind deciding what it thinks Africa wants or will appreciate. By Africa's standards, as we read them, Mr. Kayamba's education, training and quite inadequate qualification for his being placed in authority over chiefs and tribes. Further, as the system of Indirect Rule in which the Territory is committed to its development, the idea that the evolutionary process will pass through the feudal stage, this step seems to us as it is all considered. The trustees in the clerical high position was one of the causes that broke down the feudal stage in Europe. On these grounds also this step stands condemned, and likely to work against co-operation and devolution. If any Native opinion been consulted, we think, have chosen to appoint a Bantu, we would not, we think, have chosen to appoint a Bantu, we would not, we think, have chosen to appoint a Bantu, we would not, we think, have chosen to appreciate if, as we plead, as we do, for equal rights for all civilised men, the corollary must be observed that the best man, irrespective of colour, should be appointed to any vacancy, and should be absurd to suggest that the Tanganyika Government had in its service a European better qualified than Mr. Kayamba for this post.

LACK OF CAREFULNESS IN A GOVERNMENT PROPOSING A PUBLIC SUBSCRIPTION FOR THE NORTHERN RHODESIA GOVERNMENT. The Government of Northern Rhodesia has proposed a public subscription for the purchase of £1,000,000 of 3½% inscribed stock at 100 per cent. of which £800,000 was offered on Monday for public subscription and of course immediately oversubscribed, since the recent suspension of the issue has created a fresh demand for such securities. The price of issue of the loan is satisfactory for Northern Rhodesia, for it helps the Government of that territory to average its rate of interest, and so counteract the rather high rate at which its last loan was issued. Incidentally, the present loan is not in any way guaranteed by the Imperial Government; the revenues of Northern Rhodesia are liable in respect of the above stock and the dividends thereon. On that account there might well have been a greater measure of frankness in the prospectus as regards the Protectorate's financial position in 1934. We are given the revenue figures, rising steadily from £474,681 in 1927-28 to £856,326 in 1934-35, and the commitments, rising from £630,590 in 1927 to £5,332,314 in 1931; and the exports advancing from £777,800 to £1,748,831 over the same period, but no hint is given of the

gross fall in revenue that will be shown in 1932-33, not of the collapse of the exports from £5,332,314 in 1931 to £1,804,902 in 1934. Those figures are known to us and must have been known to the authorities. We do not for a moment suggest that Northern Rhodesia's security is inadequate for our faith in the territory is unshaken by the present slump, but any commercial concern which in similar circumstances withheld the latest information, particularly if somewhat unsatisfactory, would be regarded as failing in its duty to the investor. It is regrettable that the courageous course of completely frank disclosure was not followed.

Important City circles strongly support our proposal that the law of Kenya should be immediately amended to lay upon local companies inviting public subscriptions of capital the obligation of issuing prospectuses and conforming to other recognised requirements for the protection of investors; and, as our correspondence commends show, an East African share broker endorses our suggestion that it is only so important a defect in the commercial law of the Colony will be to Kenya's own advantage. There is every indication that many new public companies will be formed in Kenya in the next few months, and it is therefore to be hoped that appropriate action will be taken by the authorities without delay. We do not suggest that a single bogus company has been fostered for the public as a result of the new law, but we do consider that it is better to attract the attention of promoters who might be attracted by recent gold discoveries, an advantage by which some might profit with consequent serious losses to the public.

CIVILISATION'S DEBT ON THE AFRICAN. Those who have read Mr. E. W. Smith's book know that he is no pessimist or jaundiced critic of European administration and settlement in Africa, but that, on the contrary, he regards officials, farmers and traders as immensely important agents in the raising of the African, whose development could not possibly be left in missionary hands. Thoughtful people, however, great their appreciation of the benefits brought to Africa by the white man, are increasingly convinced of the need for careful study of the effects upon tribal life of Western civilisation, and his address last week to the East African Group of the Overseas League was evidently intended to stimulate action along those lines. He frankly confessed to despondency about South African conditions, but the East and Central African Dependencies are fortunately able to profit by the mistakes made in the South, and are animated by the determination to give the Native a thoroughly fair deal in every way. We do not share his fears concerning the intentions of the Kenya Government in the matter of Native lands in Kakamega, though, as we have previously stated, we do feel that both that Government and the Colonial Office have contributed to public uneasiness by an entirely unnecessary air of secrecy and an appearance of rushing matters. As any politician knows, appearances are usually more potent causes of triumph or disaster than actual happenings, and it is sincerely to be hoped that the lesson of the recent instability of taking the public much more fully into its confidence.

REVERSING THE COLOUR BAR.

CIRCUMVENTING DISCRUPULOUS COMPANY MONGERS.

CIVILISATION'S DEBT ON THE AFRICAN.

LACK OF CAREFULNESS IN A GOVERNMENT PROPOSING A PUBLIC SUBSCRIPTION FOR THE NORTHERN RHODESIA GOVERNMENT.

Within a few days of Mr. Smith's address, Dr. Albert Schweitzer, an internationally famous missionary, thinker and musician, published his autobiography **ON THE IMPACT** (under the title "My Life and Thought"), in which he states that world trade is something against which both Europeans and Africans are powerless, and that our only possible course is to exercise for the benefit of the Natives the power we possess, and so provide a moral justification for it. The tragic fact, he says, is that the interests of colonisation and civilisation do not always run parallel: the best thing for the Natives would be their permanent settlement on the soil, but they will not let themselves be withheld from the chance of making money, any more than world trade will refrain from purchasing Native products and depositing goods in exchange, thereby making home industry impossible and often even endangering the stability of their own agriculture. A rising trade does not always mean that a Colony is making progress; it may also mean that it is on its way to ruin. Dr. Schweitzer—who admits that while his knowledge is pessimistic, his will and his hopes are optimistic—casts a deep of sunlight on the horizon. "Colonial problems to-day cannot be solved by practical measures alone. A new element must be introduced: white and coloured must meet in an atmosphere of the ethical spirit. Then only will mutual understanding be possible. Work for the creation of a just spirit means helping to make the course of world politics such an advance for the future." Attention may also be called on this connection to Mr. Shackard's new basis on co-operation in Africa, which indicates at least one possible method of escaping from the dangers which we all acknowledge in varying degree, and perhaps of achieving the end for which we are somewhat blindly striving. "Racial co-operation" without which nothing can be done, must be based on a real understanding, and it is sometimes overlooked that to build sound foundations we must dig below the surface.

The neighbours of Nyasa land are under a debt to that Protectorate, and to Mr. B. R. Peters, her Director of Public Works, in particular, for his report on **ROAD CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE**. The Mechanisation of Earth Road Maintenance (in Nyasa land). As the author says, there has been no other publication of data obtained from the use of mechanical road graders and maintainers in East and Central Africa, so his memorandum—preliminary in nature though it necessarily is—must be of great value to all concerned in road problems, for such a publication helps forward the pooling of experience. As an example to be followed, we commend this precedent of issuing a report without waiting for a complete range of data to be obtained. Considering the rapid advance in the use of roads, and the practically complete check to railway construction in Eastern Africa imposed by budgetary conditions, this is a vital matter for all the Dependencies, and the earliest possible publication of such data as is available has everything to recommend it. Nyasa land now has roads of all kinds; from the Blantyre-Lilongwe stretch, carrying 300 vehicles up to 10 tons gross in a day of 15 hours (costing £2,800 a mile of construction, with £44 per mile annual maintenance). To the simplest kind of district earth roads, only taking an occasional light car, so that the experience is on a fairly broad scale. It should be widely and carefully studied.

Some of the soundest Kenya settlers engaged in prospecting the Kakamega district are anxious that the local Government should **GEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF KENYA** follow its wise act in commissioning Sir Albert Kitson to report on the prospects by the immediate institution of a geological survey of the Colony for all minerals, precious or base, and in view of the fact that the gold and other discoveries of the recent past have upset all the previous official assertions that Kenya was devoid of workable mineral resources, there is particular force in the appeal. Such a survey, if competently undertaken and adequately pressed, would be a definitely productive piece of work, and a most appropriate moment for it to be launched than the present we cannot conceive. That the extraordinarily rich finds at Kakamega should have lain undiscovered in an area which has been well known to Europeans for three decades is the measure of our ignorance of Kenya's prospects as a mining country. Those discoveries, moreover, have not merely changed the temper of the whole colony to optimism, but have aroused interest throughout the whole Empire, from all parts of which experienced mining engineers have been sent to investigate the possibilities. We reported recently that Colonel Swinton Home, Chairman of the Kenya Miners' Association, had publicly emphasized the need for scientific investigation to elicit the facts, and we have evidence that that sound lead is supported by a large body of East African opinion, apart altogether from those actually engaged in prospecting. And of course, are buoyed up with the hope that they may make a lucky strike.

Some of those who have been fortunate would be the first to admit that their discoveries were mere flukes; on the other hand, geologists have confided in the conviction that rich gold deposits exist in certain specified areas of the country, in which, to the best of our knowledge, and belief, not a single prospector is at present at work. That in itself is sufficient to warrant a carefully planned survey. In a recent issue we quoted a well-known man on the spot as having written: "The mining ship is now well launched and the fear of shipwreck is non-existent, but rough and stormy weather may yet mark its passage before it comes safely to port." Mr. Kitson, an experienced observer, appreciates this possibility, and even urges its probability. As the result is assisted by the broadening of weather reports, so the prospector in Kenya could, and should, be helped by the compilation and publication of the earliest possible moment of geological survey reports. It is already certain that the Kenya Government will derive considerable revenue directly and indirectly from the Kakamega and other goldfields, as one of the first charges upon that revenue should be the establishment of adequate Geological Survey and Mining Departments. We know that a number of British manufacturers who do business in mining areas are taking the wise and enterprising step of investing capital in sending directors or other trusted men to East Africa to report on the prospects. The Kenya Government should be no less ready to embark upon a necessary enterprise which promises early and satisfactory results.

"When I pick up 'East Africa' I cannot put it down till I have read it from cover to cover," writes an official from Tanganyika Territory.

civilised than our civilisation. In some moods I am inclined to hypostatise this civilisation of ours, seeing in it some demerit of character that only upon grasping material things for its food. In one mood I see Christianity trying with some little success, to infuse a new spirit into it, but in another I am overwhelmed by its soulless selfishness, and brutality. Whatever its nature, good or bad, we export it—and now we are witnessing its impact upon them.

There are many shining examples of saints lived by Europeans in Africa, and there are many more who while they never pretend to be saints, are living a decent life and have a genuine desire to be of service to their fellows. Think about the schools and hospitals, the war against disease, the stimulus that industry has undoubtedly given to the African, the introduction of law and order.

Yet I still feel that hypostatized civilisation is stronger than any of us—without conscience, as we ourselves are not without it. When Plato laid down the principle which should regulate the dealings between man and man, he set this rule in the fore-front: 'Thou shalt not, if thou canst help, touch that which is mine, or remove the least thing which belongs to me without my consent, and may I be of a sound mind and do to others as I would that they should do to me. Recent citizens accept that as a rule of life in their dealings with their civilised fellows—but can we say that civilisation accepts it in its dealings with people who do not share our civilisation?

THE AFRICAN AND HIS LAND.

For example, I have never understood by what right civilisation has gone into Africa and taken for itself not only empty spaces which had a right to be occupied by land that was actually in the possession of and used by other people. We can say that civilisation needs these lands to maintain its own standard of living that we can make far better use of the land, that the people who occupied it had no real right to say that they do not desire civilisation, in doing what civilisation would not allow us to do in regard to land in possession of civilised beings.

In some parts of Africa, such as the Sudan, we fully acknowledge Native rights in land, no white man can acquire a single square mile of land there on prospect for minerals. But in the parts of Africa where more than tenants, liable to be dispossessed whenever the white man wishes to turn him out.

I have been profoundly disturbed by what is happening in the Navarondo Reserve. In the words of Sir Edward Gregg, 'another pledge has been violated.' I have read the debates in Parliament with an earnest desire to find something which will convince me that I am mistaken, but I have found nothing. On the contrary, everything I have read only confirms me in the belief that this is a very real disaster. If gold had not been found, the people that for the sake of gold we have broken a pledge. No doubt the news has been broadcast in every Native newspaper in Africa—and in it we have lost nothing in the telling. We can imagine the use agitators will make of it.

'After all that has been said of the sacredness of land to Africans, many of us do not realise how much their soil means to them. Nor do we realise how much they fear our covetousness. The greatest asset of the white man is the trust which the Africans have reposed in his word, and that confidence has received a shock. Apart from this I feel we have the prospect before us of very difficult years throughout Africa.

'People say the Africans are tractable folk. When I found myself two or three hundred miles from home and my carrier said to me, 'We will desert and leave you here,' I did not think there was a single tribe, though on the whole I think them a tractable race, who have submitted with astonishing readiness to the white man's rule. The fact is that they liked us, who came upon them as mysterious beings. The African has taken amazingly to our civilisation. Think of their eagerness for book knowledge, in which they see a magic means of getting the white man's power. But nowadays a strong reaction is taking place. They are questioning and doubting. The economic blizzard which has swept all over the world has touched the African as well. They are asking what this white man's civilisation which seemed so eminently desirable, is after all. When you think of questions asked in a Johannesburg 'flum, can you wonder that there is a strong reaction in the minds of South African Natives against the whole idea of white civilisation? The immediate future is going to be a time of enormous difficulty. How good are going to get out of it I leave to wiser heads than mine.

VIEW OF OTHER SPEAKERS.

Mr. J. H. Murray, an Elected Member of the Executive Council of Northern Rhodesia, said it was not his experience that the Natives understood the white man [Mr. Smith]: 'I said only some white men' or that

they had a feeling of insecurity in regard to their land; he had seen quite a lot of their transference into Native Reserves and in no case had there been any trouble. Nor did he think that they attach special importance to a particular piece of land where their chief concern is that it should grow what they require and that they should have wages. In connection with other employees in Northern Rhodesia, about a year ago he had had to reduce the wages of his boys by 20%, and they had not murmured, regarding the situation as well as European aid.

Mr. C. W. Hobley did not picture the old Africa as a peaceful Arcadia. In Kenya, for instance, the amount of bloodshed caused by the Masai, even in the early days of European administration, was appalling. It was certain that the Native would largely determine his own future, and it is vitally necessary that we should study this great question and its impact of Western civilisation. 'As to Kakamega,' he continued, 'I am sorry the lecturer is so distressed, and it is certainly unfortunate that this discovery of gold should be made in a thickly populated Native Reserve. The book is not finished, not even one chapter is finished. I am certain that members of the spot, the Provincial and District Commissioners and other officials, are giving their whole heart to this question. My advice is: 'Wait and See'—until the Morris Carter Commission has reported. I really believe the Kenya Government means to do the right thing by the Natives, and it would be wise to suspend judgment meantime and not condemn them for the breach of a pledge.'

The Rev. A. B. Fisher, who first passed through Kenya into Uganda in 1862, described British contact with the Natives in East Africa as one of the very finest things to which we could point in any part of the world, and was convinced that but for impact of the white man at the time it took place there would have been very few of the Native races left, at such speed were they slaughtering each other. The British race in East Africa had done a really magnificent piece of work.

Major J. O. R. Delap, an Elected Member of the Kenya Legislative Council, and Mr. Frank Worthington also spoke.

EAST AFRICAN SERVICE APPOINTMENTS.

The following appointments to the East African Public Services have been made by the Secretary of State for the Colonies for the month ending January 31, 1933:

Nyasaland—Agricultural Officer: Mr. B. C. G. Charles. *Inspector of Agricultural Officers:* Mr. G. B. Wilson.

- Provisional Promotions and Transfers include the following:*
- Mr. E. Beeson, Inspector of Immigrants, to be Accountant and Special Branch, Medical and Health Department, Mauritius.
 - Captain G. Richard Brown, Superintendent of Police, to be Assistant Commissioner of Police, East Africa.
 - Mr. A. S. Cremer, Auditor, Mauritius, to be Auditor, Gold Coast.
 - Mr. S. Dijou, Financial Assistant, to be Chief Clerk and Accountant, Financial Branch, Public Works Department, Mauritius.
 - Mr. C. Mathias, Assistant Inspector of Police, Kenya, to be Inspector of Police, Uganda.
 - Mr. D. Orr, late Assistant Geologist, Tanganyika, to be Assistant Geologist, East Africa.
 - Mr. H. P. Peake, Senior Executive Engineer, Public Works Department, Nigeria, to be Director of Public Works, Zanzibar.
 - Mr. F. H. Playman, O.B.E., H.M. Consul, Harar, Ethiopia, to be Secretary to the Government, Somaliland.
 - Mr. G. G. Wrensch, Administrative Officer, to be Assistant Registrar of Titles, Uganda.

FORTHCOMING ENGAGEMENTS.

- Feb. 24—Mr. J. H. Driberg to speak on 'Practical Uses of Anthropological Study.' Chairman: Sir R. Hamilton. (Naxton Hall, S.W., 5.30 p.m.)
- Feb. 28—Mr. G. S. Orde Brown to address The African Society on 'Labour and Economic Conditions in Tropical Africa.' Royal Society, Arts, 4.30 p.m.
- March 1—Executive Council, East African Board, Meeting of Executive Council, (11 a.m.)
- March 2 and 4—Nairobi Race Meeting.
- March 6—Nakuru Agricultural Show.
- March 10—Farmers' Day, Nakuru.
- March 11—Nakuru Race Meeting.
- March 15—East African Section of London Chamber of Commerce Meeting, 3.30 p.m.
- March 16—East African Group of Overseas League Meeting at 4 p.m.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

THE WITCHDOCTOR IS MISUNDERSTOOD

A Plea for Careful Study.

To the Editor of "East Africa."

SIR,—I entirely agree with the views expressed by Mr. Melland in his lecture on Witchcraft in Africa. He very rightly argues that we shall make no headway against the evils of witchcraft until we realise (a) that the African Native firmly believes in witchcraft, (b) that the witchdoctor does not habitually practise witchcraft but spends his lifetime fighting against it, (c) that the Natives have as much confidence in their witchdoctors as we profess to have in our medical practitioners and in our ministers of religion. And lastly, but by no means least, the witchdoctor has a profound belief in himself and in his powers. No amount of disapproval or punishment will succeed in destroying the Native's belief in the truth of his own faith, philosophy and creed.

The Native believes that he is menaced by disease and ill-fortune from the cradle to the grave. No doubt he is; we all are. For Nature is at war with every living creature. But whereas we can usually find that some natural cause is at the root of our misfortunes (and if we cannot, we attribute them to bad luck) the Native charges all to the machinations of some evil spirit working through a witch or wizard. For our troubles we turn to the clergyman, the doctor, the insurance company or to the police, as the nature of our misfortune dictates; the Native has but the witchdoctor to whom he can appeal for help or advice.

The witchdoctor, who is always a man of keen intelligence and great personal magnetism, combines several roles. Among other things he is a doctor of medicine, a minister of (Native) religion and a highly trained detective. He should be extremely useful to us in our dealings with the African Native; unfortunately for all concerned our legal pundits have outlawed him. The witchdoctor (or witchfinder) shares with the medical profession the desire and the duty to protect the community from the ravages of disease. We pay our doctors for services rendered with worldly goods; but we ordain that the witchdoctor shall be rewarded with jail or even death. The witchdoctor, equally with the minister of religion (European), endeavours to bring peace to those who suffer from affliction of the spirit. We reverence the ministers of Religion and hang the witchdoctor. The Christian Scientist claims to be able to alleviate or cure most diseases by what is called "absent treatment," that is, praying or giving concentrated thought to the recovery of a distant patient. The witchdoctor claims that an evilly disposed person by sending misfortune to another can bring about that misfortune even at a distance; and who shall say he is wrong? The Christian Scientist is right? And thousands of vindicated people are ready to testify that the Christian Scientists are right.

It seems to me that this matter of witchcraft in Africa offers a grand opportunity for careful study by trained observers; for by our present attitude towards the African Native's belief in witchcraft and the witchdoctor we are forfeiting the confidence which he was only too ready to place in us when we first came in contact with him. The door to a treatment of the witchdoctor we are making a denial of a class of man who is vastly superior to his fellows intellectually, and wields an enormous influence over them. It is entirely our fault that this influence is not exerted more scientifically.

The witchdoctor is a man to be feared. He should be renamed the "secretary of justice" against him and

all his works will persist. A portmanteau name for him is difficult to suggest, for he is a compound of psychologist, therapist, clairvoyant, allopathist, ventriloquist, hypnotist, telepathist, clairvoyant, politician and much more besides.

Mr. Melland has championed the cause of the witchdoctor in and out of office; he has not wish him luck in his crusade; he has an uphill fight before him. Let him take heart in the knowledge that the cause he pleads for is not only a just one but is backed by close study of the subject and by common sense.

Yours faithfully,
Kingsbridge, S.W. FRANK WORTHINGTON.

P.S.—Of course, one has come across cases of witchdoctor turning wizard; but there are instances on record of doctors and lawyers being "struck off" and of clergymen being untraced.

KENYA COMPANY PROSPECTUSES

Nairobi Stockbroker endorses our Proposals.

To the Editor of "East Africa."

SIR,—I have received by air mail a cutting of your editorial suggestion that public companies inviting subscriptions for shares should be obliged to issue a prospectus and act as a stock and share dealer and broker doing business in Nairobi where there is no Stock Exchange, or even as yet a Stock Brokers Association. I think your suggestion is sound.

Several highly reputable companies recently formed to operate in the Kakamega Goldfields have been oversubscribed even before registration. They have naturally avoided themselves of the Kenya laws to save the expense of printing and publishing a prospectus. The fact that they are oversubscribed without such publication is evidence that the objects and prospects of the company were such as appeal to investors, and that the board of directors had their full confidence. Members of the general public, however, who may wish to purchase the shares sometimes do not know where to go to obtain full particulars.

If it were obligatory for all companies, inviting subscriptions from the public to issue prospectuses, it would, I am sure, be a protection to the public, as you have suggested.

Up to date I know of no wild cat flotations, such as are all too frequent in most mining booms. These are, however, early days in the history of the Kenya mining market, if such a term can be used, and steps taken now to ensure its good name on the stock markets of London and Johannesburg, can only be to the benefit of all concerned.

Nairobi, Yours faithfully,
Kenya Colony. CHARLES GATSKELL.

CASES OF GIRAFFES LYING DOWN.

Colonel Stoneham cites Further Cases.

To the Editor of "East Africa."

—May I corroborate the statements made by various correspondents that giraffes in the wild state are accustomed to lie down?

In a herd of nine animals, near Kericho, I recently saw two lying down, and whilst I was in command of the northern garrison of the East Africa or the Uganda-Abyssinia border, the same occurred on the 15th, 16th and 17th of June across the border in the vicinity of the border. In fact, three were lying down during the campaign in East Africa. I have also come across giraffes lying down since near some of the Langa-Mashu line, and once near Turjan.

Kisumu, Yours faithfully,
Kenya Colony. COLONEL STONEHAM.

CASUAL CARAVANNERS IN TANGANYIKA.

How not to Attract Tourists.

To the Editor of "East Africa."

SIR.—You have reported movements on foot in Tanganyika Territory to further the interests of tourists. That would certainly be a wonderful change for the better, and a state of affairs quite contrary to my own experience while passing through that country.

Because I believe such a movement can be of great advantage to Tanganyika, and because publicity is the best cure for such an attitude as I have to describe, I venture to ask you to publish the following extracts from my diary:—

"It was early afternoon when we reached Dodoma, and after a cup of tea at the hotel we called at the boma and presented a letter of introduction to Mrs. J. Cheyne, the Acting D.O., who also politely insisted that we should spend the night with him, and we were soon comfortably installed in his cool and airy quarters over the office. Later he took us for a drive round the township, and dinner followed by a few rubbers of bridge agreeably rounded off a pleasant and instructive day.

"Next morning, as we were about to take our departure, we received instructions to visit the police office, and as our papers had, we imagined, been put in order before we left Mbeya, we went with a clear conscience. However, the police superintendent, Mr. A., held other views. He said: "Is that your car standing in the boma yard?" I told him it was.

"He demanded to see my car licence, and after inspecting it pointed out that it was not valid in Tanganyika. I explained that it was a travelling licence, and that every State in Africa had permitted it to pass so far. "Well," he said, "it won't do here. You'll have to take out a new one. How about your driving licence?"

"I told him that we had two Australian licences and a South African life licence, all current and in order. Mrs. X said that they would not do at all, and endeavoured to force me to take up three separate driving licences, one for each member of my party. I refused point blank, and eventually made him understand that civilized countries had long since amended a regulation which may, in some remote period, have required each member of a car's crew to carry a certificate of competency.

"Our papers and documentation were the subject of his next attack, and although these had been duly passed by the Customs and duly paid, I was compelled to take out special licences to carry them through Tanganyika. At the conclusion of these amicable transactions, X informed me that unless we had the cars' new numbers put on before we left Dodoma, he would issue instructions for our arrest.

"I said: "We have come a long way through Africa so far, Mr. A., and we have never before encountered an aggressive and obstructive attitude. I have told you that I am writing this trip up for overseas newspapers, and you had appreciated that if your reception of us is to be regarded as a fair reflection of the official attitude towards tourists, it will not serve our country's interests in leading our footsteps."

"He replied: "I don't care the less what you write about it, but you can't take it from me that my attitude as you call it, is the official one of this country. Tanganyika is desperately in need of roads, and while we definitely do not want to encourage tourists or white settlers to come here, it is part of my job to ensure that you pay all just fees and dues which they do. I don't ask you to come, and you have no right to complain. I don't like our treatment of you when you get here, but I said: "I may take it, then, that you will have no objection to my reporting this conversation?"

"No objection whatsoever, I was told. You will find it interesting that I have also reported in the official records of debates in this subject. We are endeavouring to develop Tanganyika in the interests of the natives, to whom the country belongs, and, as I said before, tourists or white settlers are not invited.

I certify this to be a true and accurate account of my dealings with Mr. A.

Melbourne, Australia.

Yours faithfully, EUGENE B. CONNOLLY

PUFF-ADDERS USED TO KILL GAME.

Parallel to Tribal Use of the Green Mamba.

To the Editor of "East Africa."

SIR.—A letter in your issue of February 2 refers to a former practice of the Kavirondo, who claim that their fathers used to employ the green mamba to kill buffalo. The locality would indicate that the reference is to the Bantu Kavirondo, but as our correspondent adds that the account is substantiated not only by the Bantu but also by the Luo, I should be grateful if you could elicit some further information on the subject. If both the Bantu and the Luo used to employ this unusual method of hunting, it seems probable that it was initiated by the one and imitated by the other. It might be possible to ascertain whether it was primarily a Bantu or a Luo technique. I ask this because the Jopallo ("Chopi"), who live in the lands to the north-east of the Banyoro, employ a method which is almost identical, with the exception that they use the puff-adder, not the mamba. Their object is not to kill the buffalo, but any game, and they do not regard the first animal killed, but excise the flesh round the bite.

The point is that the Jopallo are a Nilotic tribe, which parted company with the Luo at a very distant date. If it is a Nilotic practice, it is surprising that it has not been observed in other tribes of this group. On the other hand, the Jopallo have intermarried very freely with the Banyoro, are now bilingual and have largely abandoned their old Nilotic culture. If it can be shown, therefore, that the Bantu Kavirondo initiated this practice, which was then imitated by the Luo, it is possible that this was an old method formerly practised by the earliest Bantu inhabitants of the Lake regions, and that this is also the origin of the Jopallo practice.

One further point. Does the mamba store sufficient venom to kill five or six animals in succession? According to the Jopallo they do not expect more than one kill from the puff-adder.

Yours faithfully,

J. H. FRIBERG.

London, W. 1.

NEW METHOD OF DESTROYING TREES.

Ceara Rubber cumbering the Ground.

To the Editor of "East Africa."

Many more East Africans than those engaged in the destruction of bush in connexion with the anti-tsetse fly campaign should be grateful to you for having obtained from the Lead Forest and the Seeds Corporation the particulars of his own simple and effective means of destroying trees. Publication of the information is really valuable.

In recent years owners and purchasers of land in the Tanga and Usambara districts, particularly have often wanted to clear it of the old Ceara rubber plantations which were established in German days, but which, of course, are now hopelessly uneconomic—so much so, indeed, that many of us have assessed such land covered with rubber as of less value than equally well situated scrub bush. All sorts of methods have, I know from my own experience, been tried to get rid of the rubber, but never with much success. Now, no doubt, experiments will be made with the crude sulphuric acid method of which you have given as details.

Nice, South of France.

Yours faithfully,

TANGANYIKA PLANTER.

I have enjoyed "East Africa" immensely, it is a well-known Nyers settler.

The sulphuric acid method of tree destruction was described in our issue of February 2.—Ed. "E.A."

TROPICAL AFRICA'S PRINCIPAL DISEASES.

Hospital for Tropical Diseases states the Facts.

To the Editor of "East Africa."

SIR,—With reference to the query by a correspondent in your issue of February 2 as to the principal diseases of tropical Africa, we cannot agree that anaemia is to be looked upon as a disease peculiar to the tropics. Anaemia is a sequel of some other condition, such as malaria, dysentery or worm infection, usually the latter. This knowledge is the direct outcome of the epic discoveries in tropical medicine which have been made during the last quarter of a century.

The four principal diseases of tropical Africa are, of course, malaria and black water fever (the latter the direct outcome of the former), trypanosomiasis, relapsing fever, and bilharziasis, but of course there are a great many others that run them pretty close. Incidentally, those enumerated require insects or snails for their conveyance.

Tropical Africa has the distinction of being the home of more indigenous diseases than any other part of the world and, with the exception of trypanosomiasis, has succeeded in exporting them to other parts of the world. There is, of course, yellow fever too, which, in these days of rapid transport by air, it is hoped she will retain within her own borders!

Yours faithfully,

THE HOSPITAL FOR TROPICAL DISEASES,
Endleigh Gardens,
London, W.C.1

A TRIBUTE TO "EAST AFRICA"

From a Well-Known Uganda Public Man.

To the Editor of "East Africa."

SIR—Will you please accept my thanks for your issue of the present of a box of type? Our printing machine has bucked at receiving such a useful gift. The best gift you can give anyone, though, is your very excellent paper, which contains a fund of up-to-date information, is absolutely independent, and is not afraid of expressing its views, and is of greater assistance to these territories than many other papers and periodicals.

Kampala.

Yours gratefully,

L. Uganda.

C. ISHIMANI

POINTS FROM LETTERS.

Congratulations on the able and fair-minded way in which you have discussed all sides of the Kakamega land question in your Northern Rhodesian missionary paper.

I do not think London need worry much about the land question in the Northern Rhodesias. Kenya, for a spite of all the talk of squatters, I think that the Kenyas will carry all the matters now referred to them as "from a well-informed" and "independent" source.

The proposed provisions in the Bill for the abolition of the land tax will be a good one, but I do not think that the Bill should be amended to give effect to most of the suggestions. The Bill should be amended to give effect to the suggestions in the Bill for the abolition of the land tax.

I cannot find any other suggestions in the present Bill, which is bound to be a good one, but I do not think that the Bill should be amended to give effect to most of the suggestions. The Bill should be amended to give effect to the suggestions in the Bill for the abolition of the land tax.

EAST AFRICA IN THE HOUSE.

Kakamega Questions Asked and Answered.

SIR PHILIP CUNLIFFE-LISTER informed Mr. Hicks that the memorandum on Native Lands in Kakamega issued by the Chief Native Commissioner had not been submitted to him before publication. There had been some delay, due to local misunderstandings, in the translation of the memorandum, which, however, had now been fully explained to the Natives by Administrative Officers. It had also been printed in Swahili and the local vernacular, and was being circulated in the district concerned. The Carter Commission's agreement to the draft Bill amending the Native Lands Trust Ordinance was an interim Measure and without prejudice to any recommendations they might make in their Report. They agreed that the economic prospects justified and required prompt action in the matter.

Answering Mr. T. Williams, Sir Philip said that discovered or reputed gold-bearing land had been made on alienated lands near Eldoret, Kitale, and Sotik. And claims regarding prospecting rights were not granted for any particular area, but were operative over all open areas in the Colony. No exclusive prospecting licence had yet been granted over those alienated lands, but there had been several applications.

Mr. Williams, pointing out that under the Kenya Mining Ordinance, 1931, the area of an exclusive prospecting licence was limited to eight square miles, asked whether that provision had been amended, to which the Secretary of State replied that the section referred to read that "an exclusive prospecting licence shall not be granted in respect of any area exceeding eight square miles, provided that under special circumstances the Governor may grant exclusive prospecting licences over areas exceeding eight square miles under such terms as he may think fit." That subsection had not been amended.

To Mr. G. MacDonald he replied that he was working for details of the prospecting licences granted in the Kavirondo Reserve. With regard to taking steps to prevent the grant of prospecting rights to persons from overseas, the Governor was fully alive to the importance of preventing the entrance to the goldfields of undesirable persons, but he could see no justification for excluding prospectors from outside the Colony who complied with the conditions laid down.

Asked by Mr. Price whether Africans were permitted to apply for prospecting licences, Sir Philip replied that in certain circumstances, under the supervision of the Colonial Office certain standards of literacy, intelligence, and of financial ability to discharge the incidental obligations were required, but that there was no discrimination on racial grounds.

Mr. Morgan Jones asked whether the Imperial Government proposed to consider the gold in Kenya as a State enterprise or alternatively as a public-private company in which the Government could hold a majority of shares. The Secretary of State replied that the suggestion had been considered, but he thought it would be unwise for the Government to engage in so speculative an enterprise as gold mining, in a field in which it was at present largely unexperienced.

Replying to Mr. Lunn, Sir Philip Cunliffe-Lister said that he had been advised by the Uganda Government that indications of alluvial gold had been known for some time in the Kitale and Ankole districts. There had been no proof that gold existed in payable quantities. His hon. member's suggestions had been granted, but six special exclusive prospecting licences had been issued. They covered about 75 square miles and were for a maximum period of twelve months, subject to continuous satisfaction of prospecting and payment of a rent of £100 to the holders annually. The holders were all bona fide prospectors.

The Secretary of State also identified the information that the Commission had received regarding the gold-mining in the Kakamega area. He had said that the Government had been asked to consider the possibility of the ground of being a mining reserve, but he was not in a position to make a report.

In introducing a motion in the House of Commons last week to amend the Colonial Land and Settlements Act, Sir Philip said that the Government had been asked to consider the possibility of the ground of being a mining reserve, but he was not in a position to make a report. He was working for a report on the subject of the gold-mining in the Kakamega area. He was working for a report on the subject of the gold-mining in the Kakamega area.

Some Statements Worth Noting.

EAST AFRICA'S

WHO'S WHO

141.—Mr. Sidney Solomon
Abraham, K. B. A., L.E.B.

The Government forecast of the forthcoming cotton crop has a tinge of Wall Street Optimism. — Mr. P. V. Mehd, speaking in Kampala.

The production of maize by Europeans in Kenya creates annual wealth to the extent of at least £750,000. — Colonel G. C. Griffiths, C.M.G.

One may assert that in many parts of Kakamega the alluvial and surface gold deposits are phenomenal in richness. — The Rhodesian Mining Journal. The Free State and the Transvaal were founded under conditions that courts. — H. R. Newman, of Rhodesia, speaking in Harare, in the Bulawayo Chronicle.

In a recent passage of the Kenya Defence Force these present consisted of Colonel Mellor, two Captains, Lieutenant of two, and one private. — Mr. C. C. Campbell, speaking in Harare.

The investigations on the variability of quality in coffee are being continued at present and the scope of the work is being widened during the season. — Mr. L. R. Douglas, of the Geneve Institute, in the Amami Annual Report.

At Fugu, near Dar es Salaam, is a little graveyard overshadowed by a large acacia. On the top of the cross is inscribed the names of those missionaries who were murdered by rebels in the Swahili revolt of 1888. — The East African News.

At such places as Malindi, Tanga, Mbeya, and Mombasa, the arrival of the air mail has become the chief event of the week's activities. — Mr. J. G. G. G. G. G., Chairman of Imperial Airways, returning from his African flight.

All the coffee drunk in South Africa is now produced in coffee from Basut. By the time the shipments reach East Africa, people could not help but say it is the best coffee bean in the world. — Mr. J. G. G. G., interviewed in London.

In the valley of the Nile, the play developed in the past, and the Nile river, shall expand the main lines of the Tropical Zone for the products of the Nile, of Cancer, and may use the northward of civilisation and prosperity to the south. — Mr. J. G. G. G., interviewed in London.

Government officials and advisors have majorities of men selected by secret ballot, the assumption that they will represent the opinions of their constituents on every variety of question is a form of democracy wholly alien to the principles of the British system. — Mr. J. G. G. G., interviewed in London.

The idea of a new world order is a new world order will be necessary before they could be a step towards a new world order. — Mr. J. G. G. G., interviewed in London.



Copyright East Africa

Perhaps the only East African who has twice been elected to the Olympic Games... Mr. Sidney Solomon... was chosen to represent Great Britain at Athens in the long jump and acquired metropolitan fame in 1906 and in the long jump at Stockholm six years later. In 1912 he was London amateur long jump champion... He was called to the bar in the Middle Temple in 1909, and after practicing in the Indian and African courts in 1915 as Crown Advocate at Zanzibar, where he was secretary to the Government, being in 1920 the first and last Advocate-General in the British East Africa Administration, and afterwards President of the Courts in Basut. He went back to Zanzibar in 1925 as Attorney-General, and was again in 1928 years later at the same office in Zanzibar. He remained in the same office until 1932, when he was transferred to the West African Court his service in Basut was the happiest period of his life. He will long be remembered as the founder of the Zanzibar Native Bar Association. While Attorney-General of the East African Court in 1925 to 1932, he was made a King's Counsel.

PERSONAL

Lord Lytton again took his seat in the House of Lords last week.

Mr. Ian Clark has purchased a farm at Njoro. He formerly lived in Tanganyika.

Mr. W. Haynes has been elected Deputy Chairman of the Mombasa Municipal Board.

The Kenya Taxpayers' Protection Association has been reconstituted by Mr. E. T. Stapleton.

The Duke of Gloucester is expected to arrive back in London from the Sudan about March 7.

Mr. C. R. Clark, of the staff of the Shell Company of East Africa, is on his way back to Nairobi from leave.

Mr. James Ker and Miss Margaret Simpson Eaton were recently married in Lusaka, Northern Rhodesia.

Mr. W. S. Bastard, who has died in Masvula at the age of seventy-nine, was one of the pioneers of the district.

Mr. R. Prentice has arrived at Fort Jameson from England to join his father, Dr. G. Prentice, of the Masvula District.

Lady (Clawford) Maxwell has returned to England from Australia, and is staying at 64 Ashly Gardens, S.W. 1.

Mr. Jock Campbell, manager of the Mombasa office of the National Bank of India, is staying in Tanganyika.

Arthur R. Hayter, who has obtained one of the Beit senior scholarships, is a son of the well-known Fort Jameson settler.

During the absence on leave of Mr. A. R. Hogg, Mr. C. H. Giff has been appointed Acting Danish Consul for the Rhodesias.

Captain R. A. Jones, who is 106 years of age, has been the manager of the Government School at Adoret, and shortly retires.

Brigadier General A. C. Lewin, Major Scandinavian-Bentick, and Mr. Henry Piro were elected stewards of the Golf Club of Kenya.

The staff of Fort Sudan's new Headquarters is Commander R. N. Reid, Commander Harden, and Mr. D. S. O. during the War.

We regret to hear of the serious illness of Miss Grap, Worthington, and trust that she will make speedy and complete recovery.

Major G. S. Scott, Chief Surveyor, and until recently Acting Governor of Uganda, is undergoing treatment at a clinic near Windsor.

Mr. Vincent M'Creedy of the Royal Geographical Society of Mombasa returned from The Napier Mountains of Northern Rhodesia last week.

Major B. A. T. Dixon, acting Governor of the Colony, received while the Governor of Northern Rhodesia was touring the mining areas.

Lieutenant Colonel J. Sandeman Allen, M.A., son of Sir John Sandeman Allen, M.C., is making a sea voyage to South America to recuperate.

Mr. W. V. Ellis, of Eldoret, died in the Plateau township last week, following injuries received in a motor cycle accident on the Turbo-Kipkaren road.

Lady Eckstein and Miss Eckstein, who have just visited the Sudan, are making their home and journey via Uganda and Kenya en route for Cape Town.

Mr. G. R. Paine and Miss Margot Hudson Cane, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Hudson Cane of Brackenhurst, Limuru, were recently married in the latter township.

Mr. A. MacKenzie, manager of the Masvula branch of the African Lakes Corporation, and Mrs. S. I. Rossiter were recently married in Blantyre, Masailand.

Lord St. Leonards, who is now in South Africa, while on his farming interests, intends to visit Uganda and Kenya shortly on his homeward journey to England.

Mr. D. W. D. Patlock and Mr. B. W. Savory, of the Tanganyika Provincial Administration, have been posted to Njombe and Kahama respectively on their return from leave.

Major E. Wiggins, C.M.G., formerly F.M.O. of Uganda, last week addressed the annual meeting in London of the Medical Missions Auxiliaries of the Church Missionary Society.

Last week Mr. Hattough shot two of the lions that have been killing oxen near Masvuka. This following closely on the shooting of two more in the same locality by Messrs. Pratt and Cooper.

Mr. G. G. Hutchinson (Cob), who has been editor of The Mombasa Times for the past seven years, has resigned. His sturdy independence has won him many friends on the coast of Kenya.

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It is, in fact, just the usual guide you would expect from the makers of this famous Steedman & Powell's age-appropriate medicine for childhood's years, from ten days time until fourteen. So safe so sure. It is for the bowels, banishing constipation and its attendant ailments, keeping the blood clean and cool. Your copy of "Hints to Mothers" is awaiting you. Will you send a request for it to J. G. Steedman & Co., 27, Watney Street, London, S.E.17.

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MANCHESTER TRADE WITH EAST AFRICA.

Japanese Competition causing Concern.

The report of the East African Committee of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce for 1932 reads as follows:

"We trade with the East African Colonies during 1932 as was accompanied by any circumstances which call for special mention. In the territories themselves, whilst there has been no definite sign of trade recovery, there has been a more hopeful outlook for the local crops. Kenya's yield from coffee under cultivation was estimated to be in the region of 13,000 tons. The maize crop has suffered as a result of damage by locusts. There is some optimism as to future possibilities of the Karamega gold fields following the boom made by Sir Arthur Kitson.

In Tanganyika the cotton, coffee and groundnut crops are reported to be generally satisfactory, but in respect of the business of the latter. The cotton crop this year is expected to prove a record. According to reports received towards the end of the year, the area under cultivation totalled 1,145,000 acres, an increase of 100,000 acres over the previous year.

The volume of cotton piece goods sent from the U.K. to the markets in question calls for special comment because an increase is recorded for each class of goods handled. Statements of profits and piece dyed goods, are particularly interesting as they show an important advance in the 1932 trade and compared favourably with other previous years. There is, of course, much leeway to be made up before the 1933 figures are obtained.

Fierce Competition in Cotton Piece Goods.

"At the annual meeting it was thought that the coming months would provide an opportunity for considering the reopening of the question of the East African Outward Contract. The motion gave the matter full consideration but failed to carry. It was pointed out that the prevailing African situation offers little chance of success in that direction. The desired results, even if they are, however, which can be taken up at any time, if there was a general desire, but negotiators should be in touch with the authorities in East Africa.

At the annual meeting, when his report was presented for adoption, concern was recorded at the continuation of fierce competition from Japan in the cotton piece goods trade with the East African Colonies. The Committee desired the Chamber to be assured that its members will be ready and willing to cooperate in the special efforts that are being made to prepare the cotton trade case, and as the committee formed, specially to deal with the pressing problem.

The report includes the following instructive table:

Exports of Cotton Piece Goods from the United Kingdom to British East Africa.

Year	Grey Shirts	Printed & Dyed in Piece	Dyed in Cloth	Total
1929	1.2	1.1	1.0	3.3
1930	1.3	1.2	1.1	3.6
1931	1.4	1.3	1.2	3.9
1932	1.5	1.4	1.3	4.2

(Millions of value, value)

The annual report for 1932 of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce contains the following interesting passage on Japanese competition:

"The Board have been engendered a deep anxiety during the year in consideration of the effects of the question of Japanese competition in the textile trade in overseas markets. It has been felt that for some considerable time that the rapid growth of an efficient and enterprising cotton industry in Japan inevitably creates serious problems for the British cotton trade. The British and Japanese industries are founded upon entirely different standards of life and working conditions and prospect of a competitive struggle between the two nations. Early in the year the Board considered the matter under review and concluded that the essential principle of the Board was that an efficient and enterprising cotton industry in Japan should be encouraged to continue to develop its industry in order to produce goods for export into Empire markets. The terms of British goods which Japan imported from the British Empire, which was an all-embracing industry, was not the purpose was to protect the industry of the British goods which was an all-embracing industry. The products of the Empire cotton industry in the British market.

The Board has obviously gone by when the British cotton industry can hope to remain unchanged as a source of supply for the world's requirements in cotton goods, but it is entitled to call upon the British Government to adopt policies designed to secure for it every possible competition in countries whose products are largely purchased by Great Britain, and particularly in Empire countries to which the British Government is granting valuable trade concessions. The Board feels that the greatest vigilance is necessary to secure for the British cotton export trade the share of world markets which it is justly entitled, and during the year they have made a number of representations to the British Government both by Memorandum and by Memoranda.

In December, following discussions at a special general meeting of members, the Chamber invited other cotton trade organizations to jointly setting up a highly representative committee to consider the problem in all its aspects. This committee has already had several meetings and the Chamber is working actively in its various capacities to fortify the committee with every possible amount of concrete evidence and a number of practical suggestions.

The Board will continue to watch developments with the greatest care and to keep in touch with governmental and other authorities on the subject.

The Chairman and Vice-Chairman of the committee are Mr. J. M. Mather and Mr. R. E. L. Mather, respectively.

"I am bored in silence and with dignity, an unwarmed and lethargic foolish campaign launched against you, possibly with the best motives in the world, but hurt and did not want to imagine that some of those responsible now regret their action," said Sir Joseph Byrne, the Governor, at the recent annual general meeting of the Kenya European Civil Servants' Association. His Excellency was referring, of course, to a campaign waged by certain newspapers of which East Africa was not one. He announced that Mr. J. M. Mather, Trade Chairman of the Association, had been appointed Chairman of the new Civil Service Board.

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LONDON COMMERCIAL VIEWS IGNORED

THREE COLONIAL OFFICE COMMISSIONERS

Protest by East African Section of London Chamber.

THAT the important London interests which provide most of the funds for economic development in East Africa should insist on being heard before any future reports are furnished to the Secretary of State by any commissioners who might be selected to provide him with information was urged by Major C. L. Walsh at last week's meeting of the East African Section of the London Chamber of Commerce. Lord Moyne, Sir Sydney Armitage-Smith and Mr. Roger Gibb had, he said, all recently made immensely important recommendations bearing on the economic progress of the territories, but not one of them had seen fit to invite evidence from the London end, which ought to be not less favourably treated than their friends in East Africa. The three Commissioners had between them proposed the introduction of income tax, Customs and postal amalgamation, the destruction of some existing railway connexions and other railway changes of a vital nature—all matters of vital importance from the business standpoint, but put forward without the slightest consultation with important financial and commercial interests in this country.

Criticism of Roger Gibb Report.

The Roger Gibb Report, which he regarded as an example of a Railway Freeman's advised abandonment of the existing line between Esau and Buiki and its conversion into an air-weather route, while the Bulko Tanga section would be sold or leased to private enterprise. If private enterprise would not entertain the idea, the existing railway will be destroyed. Incidents at the very moment when this suggestion was advanced, there was a movement in East Africa, apparently headed by the General Manager of the railways, to attract tourists to the Territory, including the delightful Usambara Mountains. How could tourists be seriously asked to send visitors if existing railway facilities were at that very moment to be interrupted? Unless such tourists were to carry away extremely unfavorable impressions, a high standard of cleanliness also have to be introduced and maintained on the Tanga line. He hoped that the Section would invite the Secretary of State to indicate his attitude to these various proposals—which had been in the hands of the Colonial Office for months, but confined to the public only—this is asked.

As the Chairman, Sir Humphrey Leggett, strove to endorse the suggestion that the Government should be asked for an indication that the Chamber of Commerce and other London interests should have an opportunity of forwarding evidence to a future Commission or Committee charged with a report on East African economic matters. He considered that the most practical method of eliciting information as to the results likely to flow from the Moyne, Armitage-Smith and Roger Gibb Reports would be for individual members of the Section to submit to the Secretary of State a list of points on which they desired further information, so that a comprehensive memorandum might be prepared for submission to the Colonial Office.

Freights to and from East Africa.

Within twenty-four hours of the abandonment of the gold standard by South Africa, said the Chairman, the East African Outward Shippers' Committee had applied to the Conference Lines for a reduction of the 15% surcharge on freights, but had received a direct negative, the lines declaring that departure from the gold standard had little bearing on the subject. A supplementary reply pointed out that at the time of the fixing of the surcharge in 1924 the pound sterling bought 98 French francs, in which currency Suez Canal dues have to be paid, whereas today the rate of exchange was only 87, so that the reduction in the meantime of canal dues by 10% had been more than nullified by the loss on exchange, and that the fact that South Africa was on the gold standard had been merely an incidental reason, not the main reason, for the surcharge. Two other important points were that the Conference had always maintained the principle of equal rates from Continental and U.S.K. ports to African

destinations and that their own companies had still heavy outgoings on a gold basis. The shipping companies, Sir Humphrey Leggett called, had made a very great point of the fact that they had had to pay in gold for goods and other stores purchased in South Africa, and it was clear that they now seemed to attach little importance to that country having come off gold, though that must obviously have brought them very considerable savings, which afforded every justification for the request for at least some reduction in the surcharge. He hoped that the Liverpool, Manchester, and Bradford Chambers of Commerce, the Federation of British Industries, and the usual Sub-Section would join with the Outward Shippers' Committee in making further representations.

It would, he thought, show a spirit of fairness to logic to suggest that any reductions should apply not only to freights from East Africa, so that the products of the territories might be better able to compete in world markets than on outward shipments, since the merchant community passed on such charges to his customers, and ultimately to the public. It was equally important that East African productive enterprise should receive every possible stimulus in these times of depression, and that it would be wiser to look to the ultimate effect of such a policy than to the immediate benefit of a more shortsighted claim. His suggestion amounted after all only to enlightened self-interest, but its adoption would be to the good of East Africa, and the argument ought to appeal to the lines. (Applause.)

Major Walsh contrasted the international policy of the Conference lines with that of the British Empire and emphasised that the British Lines in the Conference received some £250,000 annually for Government transport, substantial subsidies for the carriage of postal matter, and were guaranteed all Crown Agents cargo contracts, which were very great tangible advantages, and if the interests of the Empire, an appeal would have to be made in the East quarters.

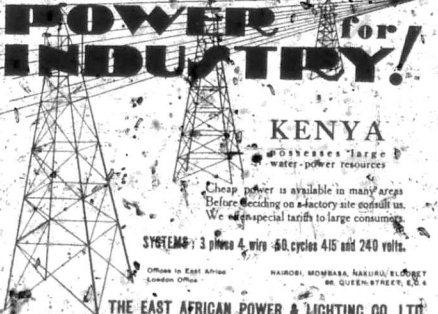
The Chairman, while conceding that the lines had been faced with very great difficulties, reminded the Section that twenty-two members in the East African Steam Conference were non-British shipping companies, all of them still working on a gold standard. It was, he said, a very important factor, and might be prejudicial to the British lines, not going as far as they wished to go in subsidising outward and onward traffic between the East and West Africa, what was a fact of the

Air Mail Rates.

The Chairman, Mr. Pettigrew, the Section decided to direct attention in the matter to the carriage of parcels and parcels by air mail. At present the surcharge is accepted, not at their real cost, but on a basis which penalises the public for instance a parcel 1 oz. over 4 lb. was charged as if it were 4 lb., and the present minimum was 4 lb. in the interests of the public and of the air service would be better served by reducing the minimum to 1 lb., and increasing the 4 lb. stages from 1 lb. upwards.

In approaching the Postmaster-General, it was suggested to emphasise the large amount of subsidy contributed annually by the East African territories, and to point out that the proposals were in the interests of plantation owners, as of mill owners.

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THE 10th annual general meeting of Power Securities Corporation Limited was held yesterday at Winchester House, Broad Street, London, E.C.

MR. GEORGE BALFOUR, L.D., (chairman of the company) presided.

The Secretary, Mr. W. J. Selvey, read the notice convening the meeting and the annual report of the directors.

The Chairman said: "Governments, Colonel Greenly, one of our directors, has sent me a message this morning saying that he is, in consequence, detained in the north and asking me to express his regrets at his unavoidable absence."

"The accounts which your directors submit for your consideration to-day show that we have been able to make a satisfactory margin of profit in spite of all sorts of disturbing conditions at home and abroad. We have handled during the year a fair number of miscellaneous financial transactions, extended our operations of varied character and completed a large volume of work at home and abroad, covering mainly electrical and mechanical engineering problems. I think I can fairly say that, during the year, our works progressed, or here completed normal, according to a programme."

"Our business is naturally affected by the disturbed financial and political conditions, and I refer to the accounts in detail. I should like to make two or two general observations."

"For a long time we have looked forward to a return to stable trading conditions at home and abroad and we have been disappointed. When, as in these worsened years, we all assume that we have now passed the worst and that at least we may look forward to a slow but steady return to reasonable domestic and international financial conditions. While it is certainly to be hoped that we are emerging from our difficulties, we cannot see any rapid move in that direction unless the debt question is cleared up. In many countries, the natural process more closely related their currencies to gold, and time we cease to tolerate so much interference with industry. In my opinion, it is no doubt at all that the complete and unconditional cancellation of all War debts will do more to revive industry throughout the world and put more money into the coffers of the United States than she can receive under existing agreements. Not only America be in pocket by all-round cancellation of debts but it will be through the medium of trade and employment in her own country, instead of by a deposit of gold to increase her already inflated balance which would still further aggravate her condition of commercial constipation."

"So far as we in this country are concerned, we must see to it that if we do not obtain complete cancellation of debts we at least pay no more than we receive and, if cancellation is agreed upon, this country's sacrifice must be confined to cancelling debts due to us. (Hear, hear.)"

The Gold Standard

Another matter exercising the public mind is whether we should return to the gold standard. Of course we should, but only by a natural development and not by any artificial expedient. Gold is, and has long been, a standard of value for exchange purposes because it definitely represents a fairly fixed number of units of effort value absorbed in mining, crushing, refining, and milling a gold sovereign. It

is because in any civilized trade community the same number of units of effort value will provide shelter and sustenance for a person for a fixed period, roughly speaking, week by week, that gold has provided the most stable form of value. That value is and must ultimately be the standard of exchange and gold the focus of such standard, so long as the mining of gold remains its present relation to effort. Sterling is unwisely based on gold in direct proportion to the effort value of the people in this country engaged in industry."

"At times many economists, and politicians through the world are endeavoring to and are trying to stabilize exchange and so defeat nature. They have failed in the past, and will continue to fail, in their endeavour to try but their theories will maintain or increase exchange difficulties with their over-rigidity in controlling prices and wages. There is a natural law that political economists are not always able to do, nor have they paid out their theories into practice."

"None of our directors are in favour of getting rid of all exchange and the full impairment of our currency. We must restore a wider freedom to our manufacturers and traders. We are clearing the decks out of the channels of employment and allow trade to run smoothly and in greater volume. The working and support of a free trade unionism, artificial pegging of wages to a non-assessable and so affected cost-of-living index, and the undue interference by trade boards in the employment of young persons all make a vast contribution to the total number of our unemployed. Work alone begets work and impediments to providing work must be removed."

New Concessions in East Africa.

"Turning now to our more immediate affairs, we have during the year completed the foreign hydro-electric project to which I referred last year, and it has been in operation for service for several months in accordance with the company's obligations. Needless to say, the times have not been propitious for making out advances to this undertaking. We have dealt with new concessions and additional work connected therewith in East Africa and Tanganyika, and made progress with negotiations in various parts of the world which will, no doubt, in due season, produce results."

"The Hungarian negotiations to which I referred last year, have been completed in all respects but one. It has been made by the Government and ourselves in the technical studies and we hope, in the near future, the European atmosphere will be cleared and allow progress to be made. It is due to no lack of good will, either on the part of the Hungarian authorities or ourselves, that we have not been able to further advance this business."

"We carried out a large amount of engineering work at home and abroad through the organisation of Balfour, Beatty and Co., and contracts on hand incomplete, or on which no profit has been brought into the accounts, amount to over £3,000,000."

"I do not think it is much further I can say regarding our general activities, and now turn from these general topics to the accounts."

"The first item on the credit side of the balance sheet—namely, investments, loans, and participations at or under cost, £1,242,293, is made up of general investments £407,745, and loans and participations £834,548. The investment item of £2,745,235 compares with the last year's figure of £3,808,312 and is represented by the general investments of the corporation. This shows a reduction of £1,063,077, of which you will observe £52,230 were sold towards the end of the year and had not been settled at the date of the balance sheet."

EAST AFRICA

The loans and participations of £834,000, against last year's figure of £741,000, is £93,000 up, and this figure represents the amount of cash which has been transferred from general investments to the loans and participations items. The balance of the reduction in general investments is largely accounted for by the last item on the balance sheet figure of cash at bankers—£50,128, as against last year's figure of £27,625.

The increase in loans and participations of £93,000 is very largely accounted for by advances made by the corporation for the foreign hydro-electric development which I mentioned in my speech last year.

The terms of investments in shares of subsidiary companies amounting to £457,520 compares with last year's figure of £462,520, in addition to advances of £2,328. The difference of £7,328 represents sale of our interest in one small subsidiary company temporarily held by this corporation.

The item of debtors and debit balances—£1,404 does not, I think, call for special mention.

On the other side of the accounts the issued capital is £1,300,000—the same as last year; reserve account has been increased by £20,000, being the amount added out of last year's profits, making a total of £240,000 and the dividend equalisation account remains as before. In this connection I should mention that it is proposed next year to transfer the dividend equalisation account to the general reserve, and the necessary resolution will be submitted to shareholders at our next meeting.

The next item of interest on loans and advances of £1,100,000, compares with £1,000,000 of last year's figure. The total advances are £1,700,000, from the Hydro Electric Development Company, whose capital is guaranteed by the Government and the balance is accounted for by a loan of £30,000 from Balfour, Beatty and Co., and £3,000 from another small subsidiary company. It will interest you to know that at the end of the last cash balance in the hands of Balfour, Beatty and Co., including the advance to this corporation above-mentioned, exceeded the issued capital of the company by £60,000 and amounted to £300,000.

The only other item which I may perhaps mention is creditors and credit balances, which is £59,085 against last year's figure of £44,870. This item represents provision for income tax and sundry creditors, and credit balances on business remain open at the date of the account.

Income Tax

With regard to the profit and loss account: the income for the year amounted to £706,000; an increase over last year's figure of only £100,000. This item is made up of dividends from Balfour, Beatty and Co., profit on financial business, interest and dividends on general investments and profits on realisations. We have only taken in profits on works actually completed and realised.

On the debit side the administration and general expenses and provision for taxation amount to £36,618, against £41,886, showing a reduction of a little under £5,000. This is accounted for by a slight drop in our general expenses and a lesser amount payable in income tax. The directors' fees amount to £1,000, which is the same figure as last year. This leaves a balance of £68,381, against last year's figure of £92,298, or a net increase of slightly over £6,000.

The balance of £68,381, together with £25,332 11s. 4d brought forward from last account, amounts to £123,714 6s. 8d., out of which

there have been paid dividends of £22,000, and one year's share of £21,000.

Preference shares, less income tax paid on full rate, and January 1932, and January 1933, to reserve

leaving a balance of which the directors have agreed to deal with

In the month of a dividend of the Ordinary shares of the Corporation, December 31, 1932, at the rate of 7 per cent, per annum, less income tax

leaving to be carried forward to next account

Before I submit the resolution I wish to express my whole-hearted appreciation of the loyal and enthusiastic services of the whole of our staff, it is not too much to say that in the future will a like spirit be found, and I gladly recognise that it is this loyalty and enthusiasm alone which enables us to prevent such reverses as you

Just one word about the outlook. From the amount of uncompleted works on hand, which is about a million sterling, you can judge that we shall be very busy for the next one or two years, and in addition we have many new projects in view. It is no reason to anticipate any interruption in our normal course of business, and perhaps, looking at the times to come, even an excess of business. I am sure that it is my duty to give you, as a shareholder, an indication of our present position. (Applause)

I now beg to move the resolution of the directors for accounts for the year ending 31st December 1932, to be approved and agreed that the dividend for the year of 7 per cent, per annum, less income tax, be paid and that the Preference shares for the year to December 31, 1932, be paid and that a dividend at the rate of 7 per cent, per annum, less income tax, on the issued Ordinary shares for the year to December 31, 1932, be declared.

Mr. W. H. PATERSON (managing director): Gentlemen, it is a very much pleasure in responding to the motion which has been proposed by the chairman, and in doing so, I think I can scarcely add anything to the very clear and illuminating statement which he has placed before you. I would only like to associate myself, as I do very warmly with the tribute he has paid to the staff not only of this corporation but of our main subsidiary, Balfour, Beatty and Co. I am quite certain that without the loyalty, ability and efficiency of the executive directors of Balfour, Beatty and Co., and the secretary and staff of both companies we would not have been in the position of placing before you the results which we submit to-day.

The resolution was carried unanimously. The CHAIRMAN then moved the resolution of Mr. William G. Lusk as a director, and in doing so he said it was almost unnecessary for him to say anything in commending Mr. Lusk to the shareholders as a suitable director for the corporation occupying, as he did, one of the most important positions in the electrical industry in Great Britain.

Mr. JOHN H. BARNES, seconded the motion, and it was carried unanimously.

The auditors, Messrs. George A. Touche and Co., were reappointed. Mr. DUBOIS proposed a hearty vote of thanks to the chairman and directors, which was seconded by Mr. W. H. PATERSON, and carried unanimously.

EAST AFRICAN PRODUCE REPORT

REOPENING OF N. CHARTERLAND INDUSTRY

THE market showed little change last week, the qualities continuing in demand and poorer grades being retired.

The directors of the North Charterland East African Chartered (Legal) Ltd. have notified their shareholders that as a result of their correspondence with the Attorney-General since the date of Mr. Justice Vaughan's report, the Prime Minister has agreed to have the Public Inquiry reopened in order that further evidence and information regarding such the company's complaints that the evidence and information previously tendered to him was incomplete or incorrect. The directors regard this further material as having an important bearing upon the question of the company's acquiescence in the agreement of September 29, 1922, and the Commission will have an opportunity of qualifying or expanding, should he so see fit in the light of the further evidence and information put to him in this connection.

Table listing prices for various coffee grades: Kenya (A, B, C, Peaberry, Brown, pale and ungraded), Tanganyika (A, B, C, Peaberry, London cleaned, First sizes, Second sizes, Third sizes, Peaberry), and Arusha (A, B, C).

In his report the Commissioner stated that it was clear that part of the letter of August 12, 1926 (which called for the company to acquiesce) would not have been written if the Colonial Secretary of the time had been acquainted with the earlier history of the matter, and the Office, but that this correspondence with the Foreign Office remained in the files of the Foreign Office and never had been sent to the Colonial Office, and accordingly the Colonial Secretary and his staff were ignorant of it. It is now admitted that quantities of copies of the correspondence were available to the Colonial Office at the time of the letter, and it is necessary to infer from that the Attorney-General's statement to the House of Commons that the correspondence had actually been referred to, was written in the letter of August 12, 1926.

The market for East African cottons on February 13, 1933, compared with 40,750 bags on the same date of last year.

COMPANY NEWS

OTHER PRODUCE

Inactive East African being quoted at 20/- per ton. (The comparative quotations were 23/- and 21/- ss.) with Zanibar spot quoted at 20/- and 19/- ss. The comparative spot quotations for 1932 and 1931 were 8/- and 11/- ss. Cotton - Firm business has been trading in East African from 4/- to 6-24d per lb. according to quality. The comparative average quotations in 1932 and 1931 were 4/- and 6/-.

REGISTRARS REPORT

The Registrar General's Report for Kenya for 1931 (Government Printer, Nairobi, 1932) appears that during that year five public and 107 private companies were finally wound up and seven struck off the register, five private companies are still in course of liquidation, the delay being due to the impossibility of realising the assets at the present time; one private company previously removed, was re-registered by order of the Court, making the total number of companies for the register at the end of the year 436. Eleven foreign companies were registered and six struck off the register.

Cotton Seed - Firm business for East African remaining at 45/- per ton. (The comparative quotation last year was 45/-).

Groundnuts - Very firm business for East African quotations remain from about 25/- to 28/- ss. (The comparative quotations in 1932 and 1931 were 27/- ss. and 27/- 15/- ss.)

Sellers appear unwilling to sell until prices show some improvement from the present level of 50/- per lb. for best specimens. (The comparative quotation last year was 45/-).

Maize - Slow with only a small quantity of East African No. 2 white being sold at 48/- per 48-lb. (The comparative quotations in 1932 and 1931 were 41/- and 40/-).

Staple Maize - With East African No. 1 (February 1931) and No. 2 (March 1931) at 60/- and 55/- respectively. (The comparative quotations in 1932 and 1931 were 51/- and 50/-).

Though there have been some small sales of botanical tobaccos, the 1932 month has been generally quiet to some extent. Leaf: dark, 8d. to 10d. and 10d. to 12d. medium bright, 12d. to 14d. and 14d. to 16d. dark, 8d. to 10d. and 10d. to 12d. medium bright, 12d. to 14d. and 14d. to 16d.

EAST AFRICAN MAILS

REGISTRATIONS IN KENYA

At last week's annual general meeting of the Power Securities Corporation Ltd., which is associated with the East Africa Power and Light Company Ltd. Mr. George Haffner, J.P. M.P. the chairman, referred to the development of the Pangani area and the scheme for the supply of electric power to the coastal and plantation areas of the Tanga and Pangani areas of Tanganyika and to new concessions and additional works in other parts of East Africa. A full report of his remarks appears elsewhere in this issue.

Mails for Kenya, Uganda, Tanganyika and Zanzibar close at the G.P.O. London, at 4 P.M. on Feb. 22 per East Africa. (The comparative quotations in 1932 and 1931 were 11/- and 10/-).

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