

# EAST AFRICA



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EAST AND CENTRAL AFRICA.



A WEEKLY JOURNAL

Vol. 9, No. 443  
Registered at the G.P.O. as a Newspaper

THURSDAY, MARCH 16, 1933

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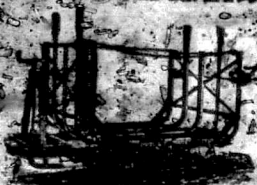


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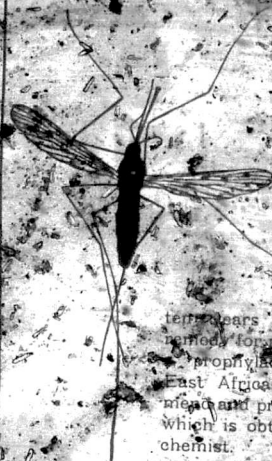
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Vol. 9. No. 443

THURSDAY, MARCH 16, 1933. Registered at the G.P.O. as a Newspaper.

Annual Subscription 30/- Post free

Sixpence

FOUNDED AND EDITED BY F. S. JOELSON

EDITORIAL AND PUBLISHING OFFICES

91, Great Titchfield Street, Oxford Street, London, W.1. Telephone: Museum 110. Telegrams: "Litabtle, London."

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## MATTERS OF MOMENT.

Every resident in East Africa, whether European, Indian, or Native, contributes to the upkeep of the Suez Canal and to the payment of fees and dividends to its directors and shareholders. For each vessel conveying goods from Europe to the Azanian coast has to pay heavily more than it would otherwise have done, similarly every shipment of East African produce homewards through the Canal pays duty which have to be borne by the producer of the crop, since it must obviously be sold on the world market in competition with similar produce from other sources which has not come home via Suez. For these reasons the attack made by Sir Arnold Wilson last week on the administration of the Suez Canal Company deserves the close consideration of all East Africans.

It is complained that, at a time when British shipping had certainly not earned 5% the company had in the last four years paid average new dividends of over 20% whereas genuine national public utility corporations were never expected to pay more than 7%.

In the light of these figures he described the Canal as a vital artery tenanted by a growth, once benign but now parasitic, upon the life stream of savers and commerce, recalled that the company had never fulfilled the promise given in 1883 to reduce transit duties on loaded vessels to five francs per ton when dividends exceeded 25% and pointed out that British and other shipowners were being compelled to pay as dues nearly three times as much per ton or per passenger as was necessary to pay working expenses, depreciation, reserve, and dividend of 20% to the shareholders.

He pointed out that the company was a family-concerned, extravagantly managed, which paid salaries and pensions on a far higher scale than could be justified by the circumstances, and that the shipping of half the world's food

Sir Arnold laid great emphasis on the fact that the directors are paid some £4,000 per annum each a sum greater than that drawn by most Ministers of the Crown and that their sole duty is to attend the monthly meetings of the board in Paris so far as they conveniently can; that they are virtually immune from criticism in Parliament and that questions regarding their actions and the policy, operations, and management of the Canal Company itself are disallowed by the Speaker on the very proper ground that Ministers are in no way responsible to the House in such matters.

He criticised the presentations on the board of the company should not be principally confined to hired private secretaries, however eminent, he concluded, "but these ten salaries of £2,000 a year or more should be distributed according to some system more in accordance with the public interest."

The salaries of the official directors could be allocated more reasonably to additional Ministers without portfolio, or to eminent men whose whole-time services were suggested. H.M.C.'s Government desire to secure. It might be possible, and it would certainly be desirable, to replace the ten directors, both unofficial and official, by official representatives of the Treasury and the Board of Trade (representing Great Britain), by the High Commissioners for Australia, New Zealand, South Africa and India, by an official or unofficial representative of the Colonies (East Africa, Hong Kong, Straits Settlements and Ceylon). The sum that these gentlemen would receive as directors would at present rate of exchange and dividend be considerably greater than their present official salaries. British shipowners have repeatedly pleaded for a reduction of the rates payable for the use of the Canal, and if they can be greatly reduced, the East African Dependencies will benefit considerably.

Some considerable time ago we foreshadowed the dissolution of the Coffee Planters' Union of Kenya and East Africa when the Coffee Board and the C.P.U. came into being; the latter body having now been established, the former has resolved to wind up its work. That the positions which it has discharged can be safely left to the new Board is certain, and it may be equally confidently stated that the Coffee Board would not now exist but for the quiet pertinacity of the C.P.U. in pressing for its creation. Through for some reason difficult to understand the Coffee Planters' Union has never received the full credit and support which it merited; it can look back upon many years of extremely useful service to Kenya's premier industry and it is but bare justice to recall the debt which the coffee growers owe to its officers, and particularly to Mr. C. Kenneth Archer, for so many years its chairman and the mainspring of its actions, for a credit debt of self-sacrificing labour. As the Coffee Board raises its superstructure on the ground prepared by the Union, it and the public should gratefully remember that the foundation stone was laid by the Coffee Planters' Union.

We were reminded a few days ago by Mr. J. H. Driffield that our laws often seem quite irrelevant in Native eyes, and he is not alone in wondering why the Commission recently appointed by the Secretary of State to examine the law and its administration in East Africa should be expressly debarred from considering the Native codes. Although it is generally accepted that Bantu races, judged by the standards of primitive peoples, are particularly rich in their legal codes, we have always ignored them and have imposed instead our own code, which often seems to them grotesquely unjust. There can scarcely be a single District Officer of intelligence who has not found cases in which he knows that legitimate resentment has been caused by the procedure he has to follow and the laws he has had to enforce. East Africa has suffered from a surfeit of Commissions, but if Commissions there must be, here is genuine hope for one which should get the candid opinion of the Natives, and probe the real feeling of the Natives on the subject. We prophesy that the Commissioners would have their eyes opened by the criticisms they would get of the justice which we are so proud of having brought to Africa. In a letter which we published recently the Archbishop of Canterbury raised some very pertinent issues on the medical side which are closely connected with the main issue. The whole matter must be considered and the sooner the better.

It is a question of punishment which will be included in the terms of reference. Our columns have been issued, and Mr. E. B. Melland, who has been urged in this as regards which a certain strain in general, and the doctors in particular, is supported by other administrators of wide experience, and the same applies to many other cases, not only in Africa, which are in accordance with tribal custom. In such cases it is not enough to say words unduly to call for a balance of attention. Premature condemnation, says Mr. Melland, may be more disastrous than continuing in cases like these. For the sake of a few words, perhaps largely on account of opinion at Home, which usually gets precedence over the far more

important opinion in Africa—we can surely modify our terms of punishment. Imprisonment, for instance, is a form of punishment foreign to Native ideas, and is far too universally applied in Africa. (Tax default and breaches of contract occur at once to the mind). In his latest novel Mr. Sinclair Lewis says that there is no such thing as a good prison; it is a contradiction in terms. Just when that fact is beginning to be realised in Europe and America, we introduce this monstrous piece of legislation into Africa and do our best to fill the jails. Though we may justifiably boast of having introduced law and order, we have little ground for pride in some of our laws or in our gaols which are large there because of those laws. The native eyes the jails are filled by breaches of the white man's rules, rather than by what they consider crimes. That is not as it should be, and a frank facing of the issue has much to commend itself.

Of few countries can it be so unjustly asserted that its fate is preponderantly dependent upon matters entirely beyond its control as is the case with Northern Rhodesia. Copper is the rock upon which its foundations are laid, and everything, from farming to clerical work, from transport to education, and above all the public service and all that the State stands for, depends upon the price of copper. Consequently the dark days through which Northern Rhodesia has been passing—and it has been rather dark—since it is so good to read the assertion of *The Bulawayo Chronicle* that "here in Southern Rhodesia, as north of the Zambezi, there will remain an abiding faith in the future prosperity of Northern Rhodesia." The same strong faith is held in the quiet quarters in England. The spirit which took much of British stock to that great land north of the River will certainly support them in this next lap. Many of them have been round the course a good many times, and are by now some what accustomed to the track of adversity; but they cheer themselves with the sympathetic cheers of their southern neighbours, and their friends in the Old Country. A simple proposition more truly than he perhaps realised when he wrote those lines for a friend's burial: "Lying he was the land, he did his soul shall cheer, her soul." Rhodes had abiding faith always, and so have his Rhodesians.

Crazy journalism has followed with a vengeance, and it did not precede it—but we do not readily recall a more stupid East African contribution to the London daily than a column last week in the *Daily Herald* which took great credit to itself for "holding up the gold rush in Kenya." According to the "correspondent" who purported to gather the news, he had just "sat in his car at the centre of the Tanganyika mining town" watching a hapless Kikuyu man "who was about to report that he had sat in a Paris in the centre of the Paris in the French River." From his "reporting" the correspondent was stated to have sent a "completely wrong message" which was "summarily" dealt with by the "Paris" and "the Matter of Moment." The "Paris" and a "quite a number" of the "Paris" each day and perhaps a million read it.

**SHOULD NATIVE CRIMINAL CODES BE BARRED?**

**ABIDING FAITH IN NORTHERN RHODESIA.**

**MAIN ISSUE.**

**CRAZY JOURNALISM ABOUT KENYA.**

**GAME PRESERVATION IN N. RHODESIA.**

**CAPTAIN C. R. S. PITMAN'S INTERESTING ADDRESS.**

CAPTAIN PITMAN, Game Warden of Uganda who has recently been engaged on a game survey for the Northern Rhodesian Government, addressed the Society for the Preservation of the Fauna of the Empire at the Zoological Society's offices on Monday, the Earl of Onslow presiding. He leaves London on April 9 to resume his duties in Uganda. He had, said Captain Pitman, been specially privileged in this appointment to Northern Rhodesia (but of the twenty months which he was supposed to have had there for traveling, he was actually able to put in only nine in the field, owing to climatic and other obstacles). To counteract this curtailed time limit he moved from point to point by air whenever possible, thereby saving time and getting a better view of the physiography of the country, which he was able to study successfully even when flying at 2,000 ft., as was often necessary.

**Game Indifferent to Avionages**

The game scarcely reacted to the plane at all. Elephants took most notice, but even they were not much concerned; a herd of some 50 buffalo moved off, but did not stampede, and aelope appeared to be indifferent to the aeroplane.

Captain Pitman showed on a map the principal Game Reserves—the Engorwa, Kasia, Hako, Mavoro Marsh, and the new David Livingstone Reserve on the south-east of Bangweulu (1,250 square miles, which includes the place where the great missionary-geographer's heart is buried). He pointed out that these reserves are, in a way, more nominal than actual, owing to the absence of any kind of Game Warden (but doubtless when the present financial crisis is passed, and Government is able to take action on Captain Pitman's recommendations, this will be remedied).

"Northern Rhodesia," said the lecturer, "presented certain features which were new to me, and which consequently had direct bearing upon my work. First, the tremendous proportion of the country that is wooded, often heavily so; secondly, the fact that a great part of this wooded country is fly-infested; and, thirdly, and this is perhaps the most remarkable feature, the large number of Natives who have fire-arms, and muzzle-loaders for the most part, is true, but still firearms. Bearing this fact in mind, and the depredations to their crops from which they suffer, it is remarkable that the game still exists in such great numbers."

**Havoc Wrought by Elephants' Raiders**

Captain Pitman gave graphic accounts of the havoc wrought by elephants and smaller game, and also described the methods, only partially effective, adopted by the Natives to protect their cultivations—showing of the screen excellent slides of elaborate game fences, destroyed by elephants and of watch towers. In one case within his knowledge, two elephants actually passed under this erection while the two watchmen on it slept!

He told how, when all the Natives were guarding their woodland cultivations, the elephants would sometimes double-cross them by neglecting the gardens and raiding the grain bins in the temporarily deserted villages. "We ought," he added, "to have some organized control, so as to help the Natives, who have buffalo to look after themselves. The elephants have evidently been increasing owing to this lack of control, and still the

most utter contempt for the local population." Among the many interesting pictures of elephant was one of a calf twenty-four hours old, weighing 200 lb. and standing 3 ft. 6 in. at the shoulder.

One of the most creditable events in Northern Rhodesia was the preservation of game. This is a local variety of rhinoceros, and at the beginning of the century numbered only seventy heads. They now number between three and four hundred and are spread over an ever-increasing area in small groups of a dozen or fifteen. This shows that, even without Game Wardens, the spirit of preservation is thoroughly understood by both Europeans and Natives. Further samples of this were given, for instance, one District Officer proclaimed a private reserve near his *boma* for his own use. (Not the only one, and even sanctuaries have been unofficially proclaimed in this way.) Also in the neighbourhood of certain chiefs' villages there was undoubted evidence of preservation, except under permit from the chief, which was stringently graded. All this is most hopeful as ground on which scientific preservation can be built.

**Slaughter of Hippos.**

Hippo, Captain Pitman said, were sadly decreasing owing to indiscriminate slaughter, despite the nominal restriction of numbers of the hunters. He did not refer to the fact that decaying hippos is used to attract maribou, although he showed us good photographs of these stocks. He had been very interested in actually seeing hippos' burrows in the banks of the Chambeshi, and in seeing the signs of angry beasts when the burrows were poked from above by spears. He also put in a well-deserved plea for sparing the zebu, except in cattle-raising districts.

The excellent and varied slides included a beautiful study of a baby cheetah, an excellent one of a kingfisher, some remarkable snaps of the pond, a kind of teddy bear (the existence of which in Northern Rhodesia was absolute news to *East Africa* representative, despite more than twenty-five years' residence in that country); and of the unusual but not unknown caly ant-eater. We also had fascinating pictures of land lizards eating crocodile eggs—in connexion with which Captain Pitman mentioned that, for the shoe and cane leather trade, lizard and snake skins are bought in half-million lots. As he remarked, "There can only be one end to that kind of thing; extinction of certain species."

He mentioned the interesting way in which there is direct influence of Congo fish species on Zambezi fish in the rainy season but not *vice versa*; but much more might be said about the mingling of species of the summit of that great divide, the Muchinga Escarpment (e.g., moles). Also as regards the difference between the game on the plateau and in the valley, such as the two varieties of waterbuck. Unfortunately, just as the months which he had in Northern Rhodesia were limited, so were the minutes which he had for giving this address—a graphic and well-delivered survey which made the time fly.

It is earnestly to be hoped that a proper Game Department will be established in Northern Rhodesia as soon as is financially possible. Adequate protection within bounds that is a priceless heritage for the country; and such control would make easier the correlative protection of the Natives and their crops, which obviously must be undertaken.

A well-known Uganda settler may be considered a temporary unofficial member of the Legislative Council on the discussion of the Income Tax Bill.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

BUSINESS MAN'S INTELLIGENT FORESIGHT

A Shock for the Government of Uganda.

To the Editor of East Africa.

SIR.—P. H. Clarke in his letter in your issue of March 2 regarding the first steamers and motor-cars in East Africa refers to the car brought to Kampala by Mr. Schultz as being the first to be introduced.

Mr. Clarke either having forgotten the dates when the cars in question made their first appearance, but if memory serves me the first motor-car ever to appear in Uganda was the one imported in 1900, or possibly early in 1901, by Mr. Kissetla. The then Governor, for his official use. This was shortly followed by an omnibus lorry, also imported by the Uganda Government.

In due course spare parts were required for both vehicles and when the order for these was placed the Protectorate Government, at rather a shock to me, and that Mr. H. Schultz, the manager of the Entebbe branch of the German firm of Hausing & Co. had quickly secured the necessary parts from the makers in both car and lorry. It was not of a sufficient length that had apparently not occurred to any of the British firms or their agents established in the country.

Yours faithfully,  
A. G. RUSSELL

ANGLING IN EAST AFRICA

What is the Record for a Nile Perch?

To the Editor of East Africa.

SIR.—What angler would not be proud of bringing home a five pound perch? Think of the treat of this yellow and the rich satisfaction of seeing the fish striped, fanned and gossamer with dark scales and lovely regarded in gold.

But supposing—just supposing—that that perch weighed a couple of hundred pounds.

How do you think you would feel about it? The Emperor of Austria, as you know, once had a perch with the dimensions of the size of a small table and the weight of a small table. It was caught in the Danube. The perch was about 10 feet long and weighed about 1000 lbs. It was the largest perch ever recorded.

How do you think you would feel about it? The Emperor of Austria, as you know, once had a perch with the dimensions of the size of a small table and the weight of a small table. It was caught in the Danube. The perch was about 10 feet long and weighed about 1000 lbs. It was the largest perch ever recorded.

What would he and they say to the claim of this perch to the Senegal Dam (which to me is the life of the Nile) but have not with them. Probably some Sudan subscribers will state the matter as I have the sure to quote—in which case I will try to persuade our readers to see the Nile perch who was once a speck in Kenya, by the Nile perch signature. What is the record for a Nile perch?

MORE "AMUSING" "KISSETLA" STORIES

Two Good Cases from Uganda

THE EDITOR OF EAST AFRICA.  
SIR.—Kissetla's letters have been a great treat. May I contribute these two "scenes" (Tinja railway shunting yard). European foreman endeavouring to make up what is locally known as a mixed train. A man who does the coupling in the vehicles can't read numbers in Latin characters. European knows the numbers in Swahili up to nine. Thinks so vainly until a Swahili numbered 1010 is reached, when the foreman—who does not know the Swahili for nothing—but is not to be beaten shouts—*una wagoni moja upande wa upande*.

Another concerns a very well known police officer who had spent years endeavouring to get the Native policemen to give him the nick-name of Simba. It is the custom in the police for every policeman to know the name and rank of every officer. Once when inspecting N. went up to a Native who hallooed in one of the banks of the Nile and asked—*Who am I?* and received the answer—*Captain N. D.S.O.* The officer retorted—*No! I am N. D.S.O.* for which the policeman said—*Nditi, Nditi*. Returned a little later to the same policeman asked—*Who am I?* only to receive the same disappointing reply as before. Turning upon the man and asked in his poor Swahili—*Nditi, Nditi, Nditi, Nditi, Nditi*. The reply was—*Nditi, Nditi, Nditi, Nditi, Nditi*. History does not relate what happened next.

Yours faithfully,  
A. G. RUSSELL

WITCHCRAFT CASES IN EUROPE

And a Strange Incident from Somerset

THE EDITOR OF EAST AFRICA.  
SIR.—The attached clipping from the Somerset Herald may prove of interest to your readers and I thought I might express an opinion in your columns.

The article in the Somerset Herald, dated 1st March 1933, is a very interesting account of a witchcraft case in Somerset. It describes the case of a woman who was accused of witchcraft and the subsequent trial. The article is a good example of the kind of material that is often found in local newspapers.



AFRICAN CRIMINAL MENTALITY.

Conflict with the Legal Mind.

To the Editor of "East Africa."

SIR.—It is to be hoped that the letter from the Archdeacon of Zanzibar in your issue of March 9 will receive the attention which it deserves. May I briefly comment on the penultimate paragraph, in which the Archdeacon asks if allowance ever is, or if it can be, made in the Courts for the African's primitive mentality?

When I was defending Mwanalesa I used the plea as forcibly as I could, in other words Professor Levy Brum's definition of pre-logical mentality as being applicable to the senses. I also made the plea that Natives, when they kill widows, believe themselves in actual danger of their lives, a mental state that in our own code can excuse homicide. I was, however, severely reprimanded by the Court for taking such a line of argument, and the words "pre-logical mentality" were referred to with scorn in the judgment.

It is for this reason that I can see no daylight until our laws in Africa are drastically revised, and the whole of our orientation in these matters adapted to the people over whom we rule. We have given the African our law, substituting it for his own—but we are very far, in some cases, from giving him the full application of the great principles of justice.

Caterham Valley.

Yours faithfully,  
FRANK H. MELLAND.

THE PRETTIEST PART OF UGANDA.

And Comments on Other Matters.

To the Editor of "East Africa."

SIR.—Kigezi, with its lakes and its mountains, is without doubt the prettiest part of Uganda, but walking in the western part is extremely hard work. You climb 1,000 to 2,000 feet above the level of the valley and, on reaching the top, instead of being able to walk upwards to another range, have to shoo down, in some cases on all fours, into another narrow valley, and then up another mountain, and so on for hours on end.

The so-called Impenetrable Forest is not really very large, but it is uninhabited, most inaccessible, and wet practically the whole year round. I imagined that it would have a large number of rivers running through it, but such is not the case. In two days' march I crossed only one little stream, though there are some very fine rivers at the borders of it, and all the important rivers appear to carry gold.

We have so far found gold in the Ruvuvu, Ruzaminda and two other rivers, and have found alluvial and reef tin which carries enough, which I am told is of excellent quality, and which should fetch about 5s. per lb. in Europe. Prospects from the mining point of view are therefore quite good, but I am very disappointed that there is very little scope for agriculture, prospects of European settlement are therefore not as good as I hoped they would be. I did at one time think we could have a fairly large and prosperous European population in the Kigezi area, but I am afraid I was wrong.

I am told that Government intends to re-align the road which leads from Mbarasa to reach the Mbarata-Kabale road, so as to make it follow the Ruvuvu Valley as far as possible. I remember this has course some considerable time ago, and I had thought that my suggestion has been adopted, although I have no doubt someone else will get the credit for

it, as in the case of the road to the port and the navigation of the Kagera.

Without a good road connecting Kabale with Ruohuru will not be of any use whatsoever to commerce and the Kabale-Kuchuru road, which will cost something like £500 a mile, will not be anything but a scenic road, bringing no profit to the mill of our Treasurer. As you know, I have always thought it a waste of money to make this road, as Kuchuru has very little in the way of freight to offer us, and the Belgians had any payable freight it would not come our way, as witness the Kile mine. We were promised all kinds of freight from this mine, and in consequence built the "Robert Coryndon," but it has proved a white elephant and will be outdone in this respect only by a floating dock which is to cost the country something like £25,000. Yet Kampala cannot have a sewage system because of lack of funds!

Kampala.  
Yours faithfully,  
G. C. S. MAEL.

INFORMATION ON BIG GAME WANTED.

Assistance of "East Africa's" Readers Invoked.

To the Editor of "East Africa."

SIR.—As a contribution to the general cause of conservation, and for a better recognition of the value of wild life resources, we are publishing in the near future a map of African game reserves and parks, with accompanying charts and descriptive text. In this connexion we are most anxious to secure up-to-date information on the following animals with reference to their present distribution, approximate numbers, relative abundance, methods of protection if necessary, and so forth:

- Black leopard (*Panthera pardus nimr*)
- Mountain sheep
- Amurrian fox (*Citrus walley*)
- North African red deer
- Deer's eland (*Taurotragus oryx*)
- Black-buck (*Antelope cervina*)
- Black-buck (*Antelope cervina*)
- Blue wildebeest (*Connochaetes taurinus*)
- Black wildebeest (*Connochaetes taurinus*)

If you could please supply general notes on these species, we should be very grateful. If you could please give us notes on these species, we should be very grateful.

We are always glad to know of any particular wild life problem which comes to their attention or yours.

Yours faithfully,  
B. H. HONE,  
Assistant Secretary,  
INTERNATIONAL WILD LIFE PROTECTION  
Museum of Comparative Zoology,  
Cambridge,  
Massachusetts, U.S.A.

OWNER OF A RECORD TUSK.

To the Editor of "East Africa."

SIR.—Readers of Commander Blunt's book "Elephant," just published by you, may be interested to know that one of the two record tusks of which he writes is now in our possession, its fellow being in the Natural History Museum.

It is, of course, a very fine specimen, and it should really be the property of the Museum, because it is so obvious that in my opinion it is never likely to find a better specimen as regards size, weight, etc.

15 Tower Hill,  
London, E.C. 3.  
Yours faithfully,  
V. M. JONES.

LETTER NO. 10 ON TRANSHIPPED SISAL

Cowan Criticizes East Africa

To the Editor of East Africa

Sir.—You criticize adversely the effort which is being made for the removal of the condition that Empire sisal should pay the duty imposed upon foreign sisal if it is transhipped at a foreign port. You point out that the objective of the condition is the granting thereby of a bonus to British ship-owners on direct shipments to the Home market, a benefit to British shipowners and to British ware- housemen and dockers.

I think that sisal shippers, whether merchants or producers, are all in favour of any benefit which can be bestowed upon British shippers in these hard times, but it does not follow that they should acquiesce in the Empire sisal industry providing that bonus, or any part of it.

If, as you admit, a consequence of the condition being withdrawn would be to divert a considerable tonnage from London to Colonial ports, therein is evidence, I submit, that the sisal industry is contributing a considerable part of the bonus to British shipowners.

Whether it is right or wrong that the sisal industry should bear this burden, I cannot agree with you that it is "strange" that they should object to doing so.

Yours faithfully,

Mr. W. Cowan

We coupled with our criticism of the proposal which Mr. Cowan supports the suggestion that the Port of London Authority should continue to be pressed to reduce the means very heavy charges. Many important shippers of East African sisal hold the same view as our correspondents, but at least one of the most prominent producing groups of East Africa holds a different opinion.

PUNISHING NATIVE FIRST OFFENDERS

Experience of an Administrative Officer

To the Editor of East Africa

Sir.—The mission of the magistracy is to make the punishment fit not the crime, but the criminal, and that rules out any idea of the standardisation of sentences. Offences against women and children, and all crimes of violence ought always to be treated with the utmost severity, both as a punishment of the offenders and as a warning to others against committing such offences.

Many confirmed criminals, owing to early environment of associations of later life, have become incurable, and to let them loose in the world would be to do a disservice to the community. But there are many cases in which clemency may be shown, and any system which converts the casual evildoer, and particularly the first offender, into a criminal, by placing upon him the stigma of gaol, and making him the associate of gang birds, is radically wrong. The First Offenders Act and the subsequent measures framed on the same principle have more than fulfilled the highest expectations of the reformers. In the matter of England, a nod to the world, Sir Robert Wallace, who for many years was Chairman of the County of London Sessions, has stated that half the probationary cases in the whole of England came from the counties for which he presided in 1922, and that only a few hundred cases put on probation have since been given a second chance to criminals.

at keeping people out of prison rather than that of improving them after they have been proved by prison life.

The governing maxim in the framing of the law should be to think of the man, not of the forest, sending a man or woman to prison is the first rule. Prison does not cure criminals, it does the liberal scale of diet issued to prisoners. Will it may easily come in the first offender, perhaps of some venial offence, into the hands of an offender who is the despair of society and a needless continuing expense to the Territory.

A well-known magistrate attributes the increase in crime in England to the following possible causes: (a) the revolt of youth who consider themselves as did the Greeks "much wiser and better than their fathers," (b) that unemployed hands "and make a stilt to do" for Satan, and (c) that new modes of locomotion very much increase the chance of "getting away with it."

These causes apply almost equally to the native youth of Tanganyika Territory, particularly the tribal and Natives who have drifted into townships. Juvenile crime in Tanganyika increased nearly 100% between 1922 and 1929. It is generally necessary to treat first offenders in prisons other than prisons harbouring hardened criminals, and in these times of financial stress funds could be found from Native Treasuries to meet the cost of the capital outlay incurred.

Yours faithfully,

Mr. J. M. M. M. M.

The writer of the article mentioned above is a well-known country district plantation expert and has a long township has much personal knowledge of the problem to which he calls attention.

THE MARVEL OF WIRELESS

Jack Payne's East African Friends

To the Editor of East Africa

Sir.—The marvellous advances in wireless telegraphy was brought home to me in other circumstances after his going to his arch-enemy for an hour. I heard Jack Payne say "Good night" and good night to all my friends in East Africa. It made me realise with a shock that friends committed in their conversations in the past can be heard Kenya were in the same words with the same moment as a letter in a London suburb, heard them as if they were in my own back garden.

POINTS FROM LETTERS

The writer of the article mentioned above is a well-known country district plantation expert and has a long township has much personal knowledge of the problem to which he calls attention.

# THE HANDMAIDEN OF GOVERNMENT.

Mr. J. W. Driberg on Anthropology.

In the course of an instructive and valuable address at the Caxton Hall on "The Practical Uses of Anthropology," Mr. J. W. Driberg described that science "not as a mere game of armchair theorists unrelated to the world in which we live, but as a present, living, and very relevant issue." The following are extracts from this justifiably provocative address.

"We have undertaken the administration and education of primitive peoples in different quarters of the world, and the process in which the contact of cultures involves have hitherto been approached in a hand-to-mouth method which has generally been experimental and often extremely unfortunate. Anthropology has now collected a large corpus of valuable evidence, the practical importance of which is as yet dimly recognised by our administration."

"There are idealists who seemingly suggest that the impact of civilisation must necessarily cause to primitive peoples, would prefer to build a wall round them, protecting them from what they consider to be pernicious influences. Such idealists are from ignorance, and allow their hearts to rule their intelligence. For the world has shrunk to such small dimensions—space has so amplified its quota to the world's requirements. *The savage cannot avoid being brought into the world economic system, and the anthropologist realises this probably more clearly than the simple idealist, who continues to sigh for his lost cause.*"

### Our Problems are not New.

"Progress is impossible without external stimulus, and we have learned that the problems which are now exercising our minds are not new problems, but are old as the migrations of men. For we are apt to forget that there have always been contacts of culture in the past, not only of the great civilisations, but of the smaller inter-tribal contacts which have indelibly left their mark on the inhabited world to-day. Some of these can be traced in Africa. This is one of the ways in which the tribal past may be invoked to help the present."

"Anthropology, the regulating industry which tells us what not to do. In this sense its value is negative: it does not prescribe a policy, but places the evidence on the table which should enable the statesman to visualise the end at which they are aiming, and it may be that hitherto we have visualised no end other than the eventual substitution of our culture and institutions for theirs. This cannot build up a new civilisation, but only destroy an old one. As evolution proceeds, as each new stimulus is applied, the old tribal customs will rust on new branches; the scum will evolve into an oak, the bud blossom into an exotic flower, but into many of its more beautiful than the old, but still retaining many of its old characteristics."

"Anthropology does not formulate a policy; that is the work of Government. But anthropology is at the disposal of Government: it provides the material on which governmental policy should be based. It is the consulting physician, and the reports used can be of the greatest service in every branch of governmental activity, be it political organisation, economics, labour, law, or religion."

"Mr. Driberg gave an illuminating example concerning portage, mentioning a tribe in which the carrying of loads was considered an insult by the men, but Government would not sanction the performance of such work by women. Admitting that there are other arguments against the employment of women on such work, he believed, however, that the main reason for this prohibition was the fear of public opinion in this country. He also gave some examples of the ill-effects from our adherence to geographical rather than ethnographical boundaries, adding that any anthropologist could have drawn more satisfactory boundaries than did the politicians."

### Chieftainship and Institutions.

"Then turning to chieftainship he said: 'A chieftain is someone in Africa who, without kingship, does and organises what a king would do, but the

meanings to the people, and has thereby done irreparable harm to the political institution, through which we seek to rule. We have so altered the character of chieftainship that the ruler is often no more than a subordinate Government official rather than the representative of the people. We the apostles of representative government have substituted a despotism far worse than any Africa would have tolerated in the past."

"It is easier and more convenient to work through individual chiefs, but it is not the duty of Government to grant a *de jure* and *de facto* régime on to the existing situation, in which it cannot reasonably be expected to function, or at the most can only function under duress."

"Even now it is all the late and anthropology can do much to ameliorate the position of the governed and recording the social institutions which have too often been neglected."

"Pointing out the real value of much in the initiation ceremonies among certain tribes, and the harm that has been done to the social fabric by their prohibition because they included corporal punishment as instruction in discipline, the lecturer said:

"It is true, I submit, that occasionally a youth should be punished, though I know of no instance of punishment so severe than that through over-sentimentality the life of the whole tribe should be maintained, and a period of intense grief preferable to a life devoid of pain, but equally devoid of all purpose, interest, responsibility, and collective endeavour."

"We are prone to do as immoral or repugnant to our customs, which do not harmonise with our moral code, but are so intimately bound up with the Native culture that any alteration is bound to have wider effects than we realise. Premature condemnation may be more disastrous than their continuance."

### Need for Reform in Law.

In conclusion Mr. Driberg referred to the Commission which has just been appointed to examine the law and its administration in East Africa, and stressed the fact that although anyone has had to administer the law know that *our penal codes are generally quite irrelevant to Native customs*, the Commission is expressly debarred from considering the Native codes. He continued:—

"I feel sure that a more comprehensive and a more equitable code could be devised if we took Native law into consideration, and still more if we were to apply the Native sanctions to these laws, as without them our European codes have no validity in Native eyes, and do not command the respect which the law rightly should."

"If anthropological teaching is anything of general principles, it teaches us that culture is an organic whole, and that any adaptation must take every element into consideration."

Throughout his address Mr. Driberg gave numerous examples in support of his contentions, so that they did not appear as dogmatic as they may possibly do in this necessarily condensed summary.

## FORTHCOMING ENGAGEMENTS.

- March 16.—East African Group of Overseas League Meeting at 4 p.m. Sir Albert Kitson to speak on "A life among the Masai, Goshfield."
- March 21.—Mr. McGilroy Ross at Friends' House, 20 p.m.
- March 28.—Bate's Lecture on "The White Nile from the Sudd to Khartoum," by Mr. A. J. Rusk, Overseas League, 8.15 p.m.
- April 6.—Joint East African Board Meeting, Executive Council, 2 a.m.
- April 14.—Easter Golf Tournament of Nairobi Golf Club.

### For Those Coming Home to Note.

- March 17.—Grand National, Liverpool.
- March 20.—Rugby: R.A.F. v Army, Twickenham.
- April 1.—Association Football: England v Scotland, Hampden Park.
- April 1.—Oxford v Cambridge Boat Race.
- April 1.—Boxing: Great Championship, Albert Hall.
- April 1.—City of Edinburgh, 10 p.m.
- April 1.—Guinea, Newmarket.
- April 2.—Guinea, Newmarket.
- April 2.—Cricket: Ashes, Lord's, 11 a.m.

EAST AFRICA IN THE HOUSE.

More Questions About Kakamega.

MR. MALLALIEN asked whether, seeing that the Kenya Native Land Trust Ordinance, under which Natives occupied reserve areas, had been varied, it was the intention of the Secretary of State to permit in future British subjects of Native origin to purchase from willing sellers land outside the Native Reserves. Sir Philip Cunliffe-Lister said in reply that he could not accept the implication in the latter part of the question. It was a mistake to suppose that any restriction was maintained by the Kenya Government in regard to the purchase of agricultural land by Natives, except in regard to the Highlands, which is part of the duty of the Mining and Geology Commission to define.

Mr. Mallalien asked whether any amendment had been made to section 13 (1) of the Kenya Mining Ordinance whereby Native Reserves were excluded from prospecting save with the written consent of the Native Lands Trust Board; whether the opening of any part of Native Reserves for prospecting was subject to the approval of the Secretary of State and required notification in the Official Gazette; and whether, and on what date, the Kakamega area was so declared.

Sir Philip Cunliffe-Lister replied that sub-section 13 (1) of the Mining Ordinance had been amended as follows: "The Governor, at the request of the Native Lands Trust Board, may appoint any Provincial Commissioner to be the delegate within his Province of the Native Lands Trust Board for the purposes of giving the consent in writing required by this paragraph." The Ordinance did not require the previous approval of the Secretary of State before any part of a Reserve was opened, nor was a Gazette notice required unless the area had previously been closed by Gazette notice. As far as he was aware, the Kakamega area was never formally opened. On March 2, 1932, an area of 5,500 square miles covering the rest of the Kavirondo Reserve was formally closed to prospecting, and still remains so closed.

Compensation Paid to Natives.

Replying to Mr. Parkinson, who asked for details of the compensation paid to Natives in Kakamega for disturbances, Sir Philip Cunliffe-Lister said that under Section 26 of the Mining Ordinance the owner or occupier of land was entitled to fair and reasonable compensation for disturbance, and in the case of Native owners the Administrative Officer in charge of the district was empowered, if the Native so wished, to assess the amount of compensation. It would not, however, be possible to keep full records, since the Administrative Officer could not have any knowledge of cases not brought to his notice which would naturally be the subject of amicable arrangement between the prospector and the Native owner. The rate of compensation generally in force for damage done to the surface in mining trenches or discharging pits was one cent per square yard per quarter; that was equivalent to about 20 sh. 6d. per acre per annum.

Asked by Mr. E. Williams whether there had been taken to ensure the appointments of Indians to superior posts in East Africa, Sir Philip Cunliffe-Lister replied in the negative. The first consideration must be the fitness of the applicant and he would denigrate any arrangements designed to ensure that superior posts in East Africa were allocated to applicants from one particular part of the Empire. Indians were given an opportunity to demonstrate their qualifications, and every one in the Service was given an opportunity of demonstrating his qualifications every day.

Sir Philip Cunliffe-Lister said that he was not aware of any protests made in Kenya by white settlers against the appointment of Indian police officers to the control of stations in white settled areas.

Sir Philip stated that he was awaiting an expression of opinion from the Governors' Conference before taking any further action on the Roger Gibb Railway Report.

A special general meeting of the Nairobi Chamber of Commerce was to have been held last week to consider a memorandum proposing alternative forms of taxation instead of income tax. The suggested alternatives are: (1) A tax of 1% on the registration of companies (expected to realise £10,000); (2) a prime tax of 1% on the total value of goods entering in any remaining in Kenya (£28,000); (3) revision of trade licence fees on the basis of the Tanganyika Ordinance (£82,000) and (4) a graduated non-Native poll tax (estimated to produce £60,000).

PETITION AGAINST INCOME-TAX.

Report of Expenditure Advisory Committee.

LORD FRANCIS SCOTT, leader of the Elected Members of the Kenya Legislature, who intended to visit England at the end of April for reasons of health, has now agreed to hasten his departure in order to present to the Secretary of State for the Colonies a petition against the imposition of income-tax in Kenya. Lord Francis Scott will leave Kisumu by air on March 19.

The expenditure Advisory Committee, appointed by the Governor, Sir Joseph Byrne, last July has now reported, and recommends economies in non-Native services totalling £150,000 in a full year. The chief proposals in the report include the decentralisation of the administrative system, the reduction of the number of Provinces in the Colony, the abolition of the Native registration system, but the retention of registration certificates, and the general simplification of Departmental organisations. Times telegram from Nairobi.

TRADE OF BEIRA AND THE GOLD STANDARD.

Mozambique Company's Views on the Subject.

East Africa is able to state from information received from reliable Beira sources that the Mozambique Company favours the abandonment of the gold standard, and submitted its views on the subject to the Portuguese Government a month ago.

This news is of course of great importance to Northern and Southern Rhodesia and Nyasaland, all of which are such important trading interests with Beira, and the receipt of the news this week is particularly opportune in view of the speech made in Salisbury a few days ago by Mr. Moffat, the Premier of Southern Rhodesia, who said that there was a feeling in the Colonies that the Portuguese authorities were following a policy of exploitation towards the British territories served by the port of Beira.

According to a telegram published by The Times, Mr. Moffat pointed out that the port of Beira almost entirely depended for its existence on Southern Rhodesia and other British territories in the hinterland, and therefore the British aspect from the Government of Mozambique sympathetic treatment and all the assistance they could possibly render to hinterland trade. But on a question of major policy, such as currency, the Government of Mozambique was maintaining a policy directly antipathetic to Rhodesia, in spite of repeated representations.

"I would warn our friends," he added, "that a port free of this irksome policy is essential to us, and this is forcing us to look elsewhere for an outlet. We do not dispute the legal right of the Portuguese Government to follow any policy which they may consider at the moment is of advantage to them, but in the long run this policy may, and I feel it will, lose for the port of Beira its position as one of the main outlets on the African coast."

GEBEL JULIA DAM TENDERS.

The Egyptian Government's decision regarding the construction of the Gebel Julia Dam is expected next month. Tenders were bound last week, and the lowest, that of Messrs. Panliffe, was for £E.2,074,581 if British cement were used. Messrs. S. Pearson & Son, who constructed the Sennar Dam, quoted a slightly larger sum, while the quotation of Messrs. Sir Ivan Jones and Abdou El-Sayed, Ltd., was more than £E.250,000 higher. It is explained, however, that the tenders are not strictly comparable, as each tender interpreted the conditions and requirements somewhat differently. Sir Frank Watson, financial adviser to the Egyptian Government, is stated to have advised the Government that the financial position of Egypt does not justify construction of the dam at present.

SAA SITA ON RETRENCHMENT

"Bwana, what does retrenchment mean?" "I am sure I don't know. What language is it? Saa Sita means to say 'retrenchment,' broke in my mtoto, a product of a neighbouring school, but of course he is only a sh.

"Stop it, Saa Sita," I roared, as I saw the old savage looking for something to fling at the mtoto.

"But, bwana, I'm not a shenzi, am I?" "Of course not, but what is it you want to know about retrenchment?"

"Well, bwana, what is it? Is it a new game the white men are going to play? Perhaps it is like the Zanzibar game where they hit a big white ball with a club. But that is a good game, not a silly one like polo for the evergreen hide-or-donkeys."

"No, Saa Sita, it's not polo—and I don't think it is much of a game to many people. It means that the Government has been spending too much money on things and cannot pay the wages of so many people now."

"Truly, bwana, I knew that school at Tabora was costing too much, even for the Serkali. And when there were the officials who worked for such short hours, and went home to Europe so often, for holidays. And... but will it affect us, bwana?"

"I think that the Sentinel coach will stop running from Tanga."

"But why, bwana? It was very good. It did not eat much fuel, and was always full, so that the Railway must have made much profit from it."

"I think the coach weighs too much for the rails."

"But the rails are new and the coach is new. One does not buy new boots too small for the feet. It is a bad affair. Will many of the Europeans lose their work?"

"Yes, many have been discharged by the Government and will go home."

"Then I suppose many of those who are left will have to walk instead of having motor-cars. Yet that will not be bad. A few years ago motor-cars were very few, so everybody walked. And the people in the villages will know their officials better."

"And, bwana, will all the white men pay all their debts to the dikas before they go home? I worked for a little time for a bwana who was in the Police. I was to have fifty rupees a month, so I thought it was a good job, especially as when I went on safari, I always got food and pleasure for nothing. But I did not get my money for two months, and then one day when I went to the house I found my bwana had gone to South Africa. I did not like to go to the Bwana mkubwa to complain."

"What did you do?"

"Well, bwana, there were a few things in the kitchen, so I took them. And, then next day many Indian shopkeepers brought their bills. It was a bad affair."

"What an earth is that row in the kitchen?" I hoped half an hour later...

...my mtoto came running in. Bwana Saa Sita owes the cook much money, and he said he will not pay as he is making 'retrenchment.'"

"In the revised list of I.P.s published in Northern Rhodesia we now count 15 Civil servants now classed as farmers. It seems an obvious case of... if you know a better one."

1 shenzi, i.e. a savage; 2, an uneducated person.

3 Serkali, Government.

"EAST AFRICA'S"

WHO'S WHO

144. Captain Thomas Henderson Murray, M.C., M.L.C., J.P.



Copyright "East Africa." His indefatigable activity led the Mazabira constituency to elect Captain "Topi" Murray to represent their interests after the untimely death of "Nat" Micklingand since his election he has given many proofs of his ability and energy. He founded the Greater Rhodesia Society to advocate amalgamation of the two Rhodesias as the first step to the establishment of a united South Central African State embracing East Natalaland; led the Northern Rhodesian delegation which presented the question of amalgamation to Southern Rhodesian Ministers and has always opposed "prochlamism." A sound debater, he is one of the best public speakers in the country, and headed the Northern Rhodesian delegation to the Nairobi Conference. He was wounded at Eban and Sandhurst, served through the War with the 7th Division Guards, received the M.C., and went to Northern Rhodesia in 1922. Working near Kapoma as a cattle rancher and later amalgamating his interests with those of two neighbours, Captain Macfarlane and Captain Campbell, under the title "Macfarlane & Co." He has also business and other interests in that district and is known as a keen sportsman, who has an ambition to have a Kallows to keep on almost permanently hold on the east of the Lower Gwankhona. Club and a manager of the Game Co-operative Society in Northern Rhodesia by his done much useful work.

## PERSONALIA

Mr. E. A. Weaving has been appointed secretary of the Kenya Languages Board.

Mr. William Lloyd has returned to London from his visit to East and South Africa.

Miss Cara Buxton, of Leeds, is expected to arrive in the country next month.

Major G. T. Co. Bessborough has been appointed a Game warden in Kenya.

Mr. H. B. Wilson has been re-elected President of the Blantyre Sports Club for 1935.

Congratulations to Mr. and Mrs. C. Kenneth Archer, of Durban, on the birth of a son.

Dr. Chavarris, R.M.O., Nekuru War Memorial Hospital, has opened a convalescent room in Nakuru.

The Duke of Gloucester arrived back in London on Saturday after his hunting safari in the Southern Sudan.

Mr. J. Mohr Thompson is this year's Chairman of the Livingstone Golf Club in succession to Mr. John Smith.

Mr. Percival Craddock has been elected Chairman of the Uganda Chamber of Commerce for the ensuing year.

We regret to announce the death in Livingstone of Mr. F. L. Wood, Bandmaster of the Northern Rhodesia Police.

Dr. Graham B. Leary has assumed office as Medical Officer of Health in the Northern Frontier Province of Kenya.

Mr. John Maud, who recently visited East Africa as a Rhodesia Travelling Fellow, lectured in Oxford last week on his journey.

Major H. Payne, who recently retired from the Tanganyika Administrative Service, is now dairy farming near Sherborne, Surrey.

Mr. K. S. Richardson, Northern Rhodesian Provincial Administrator, has been transferred from M'Pempemba to Mwanlunga.

The following titles in Uganda recently passed the Law Examination: Messrs. Ashwood (credit), Birch, Bessie, Bradley, and Chinnell.

Mr. W. P. A. Morris is now Acting Director of Animal Health in Northern Rhodesia, and Mr. C. J. Lewis Acting Secretary for Agriculture.

We regret to learn of the death last week of Dr. G. B. Bourne, F.R.S., Emeritus Professor of Zoology and Comparative Anatomy at Oxford.

Mr. R. Cairns is shortly to assume the duties of field of the Native Labour Department at the Kilo Moto fields of the Belgian Congo.

Mr. W. Mitchell-Ross is to address a meeting at Friends House, Euston Road, at 1.20 p.m. on March 21 on "The Gold Rush in Kenya."

Mr. Paul Schoeman, Belgian Minister of the Colonies, visited London last week to confer with the authorities on various colonial problems.

Mr. E. J. Scott, Chief Secretary for East Africa, and Mrs. Scott and family left London early this week for Bognor Regis for the summer.

The official announcement of the transfer of Mr. E. J. Davies, Crown Counsel in Kenya, to be Crown Counsel on the Gold Coast, has been gazetted.

The Rev. George Fraser, son of Dr. Donald Fraser, the Central African pioneer missionary, is now engaged in missionary work in Nyasaland.

Mrs. H. D. Eastwood, of Livingstone, the only woman who has ever taken the Northern Rhodesia Civil Service law examination, has passed the test.

Mr. Rex Hardinge, of Bognor Regis, who has just returned from a walking tour of West Africa, plans to walk from Dakar to Dar es Salaam next winter.

Mr. G. Stokes and Mr. L. A. Russell, of the Northern Rhodesian Provincial Administration, have been transferred to Abercorn and Kasempa, respectively.

Dr. F. Dixey, O.B.E., Director of Geological Surveys in Nyasaland, with Mrs. Dixey and their baby daughter, arrived home last week from the Protectorate.

Major Cecil A. Phillips, M.C., who for the past thirteen years has been an Inspector of the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Sudan Government, has retired.

Captain F. J. Towday, O.B.E., who formerly served in Tanganyika, and who is now Director of Veterinary Services in Malaya, is shortly expected home from Singapore.

Lord Lamington, who was a member of the Joint Parliamentary Committee on East Africa in East Africa, has returned from a holiday visit to Aden, the Sudan, and Egypt.

Letters addressed to Mr. J. Deverill and Mr. C. O'Malley are awaiting collection at the Eastern African Dependencies and Information Office in London.

Colonel A. P. Arnold, C.B.E., D.S.O., who died in North Wales on the 14th of age of six-six, spent many years in East Africa in the service of the Mozambique Company.

Mr. T. Campbell Bell has returned to London from a visit with Lord Curzon to the Sudan. He visited Lord Curzon's private aeroplane to and from the Sudan.

Mr. George B. Parkinson, who had been in the Hall Lines, last week, was succeeded by Mr. J. W. H. ...

The Rev. A. H. Wilkinson, Secretary of the British and Foreign Bible Society, will visit the Rhodesias during May, and later will make a tour through Kenya, Uganda, and the Sudan.

... to learn of the death on March 10, after a long illness, of Mr. Ernest Wilson, director of Messrs. A. L. Malcolm & Co., Ltd., of London, who have extensive East African interests.

Mr. W. W. Ritchie has assumed charge of the Baira office of Messrs. Allen, Wack and Shepherd, a successor to Mr. H. Rosholt, who has been appointed Deputy Chairman of the company.

The engagement is announced between Dr. T. H. Nolan, of the East African Medical Service, and Miss Gwendoline Camenson, daughter of Dr. and Mrs. E. V. Hunter, of the C.M.S., Ngong, Uganda.

Dear Briton of Umbura after the annual festival at Ilorin, Lagos, and the Rev. J. H. Herd, who for twenty-eight years served as missionary in Uganda, passed in Umbura on Sunday.

Mr. E. R. ... of the Tanganyika Administration, who some time ago was posted for service in the ... is now ...

A J. O. ... Chief Secretary is a great addition to the ...

Mr. ... of the ... has served in East Africa for some years, the first eleven of which were spent in Kenya.

Sir Harry Brittain, who recently flew through East Africa in one of Imperial Airways' new ...

The Hon. Mrs. R. S. ... wife of the Assistant Chief Secretary of Northern Rhodesia, left England last week for the Town, en route for Livingstone, accompanied by her three children.

Appointments to the A.R. Reserve for three years from January are Capt. J. C. ...

Mr. O. W. ... author of 'Kenya Without Prejudice', is presenting to the Kenya section of the Mountaineering Club of East Africa a portrait of the ...

... of the ... Alexandria ...

Sir Ronald Storrs, has consented to become Patron of the Society for the Preservation of the Fauna of Northern Rhodesia, the formation of which we recently chronicled. Active steps are being taken to suppress indiscriminate slaughter of game.

Commander M. ... who has been placed on the retired list, was among those serving with H.M.S. "Hyaacinth" when that vessel took part in the destruction of the German cruiser Konigsberg in the Rufiji River during the East African Campaign.

Mr. Frank de Halpert, who has spent several years in Ethiopia, and was previously in Egypt, will leave for Addis Ababa shortly to advise the Emperor on the liberation of slaves. A new Slavery Department has been set up, with Mr. de Halpert at its head.

We deeply regret to report the death in London last week at the age of seventy-four of Mr. William Edington, editor and chief proprietor of 'The British and South African Export Gazette' and the 'British Export Gazette'. He had been connected with South African affairs for many years.

The Akkipia District Road Board has been constituted as follows: Brigadier-General A. ...

Mr. William Hinchey, managing director of the ... is expected to return to London last month for a month. He is accompanied by his daughter, Miss D. ...

His many friends will with deep regret be aware of the death of ... George ... who died in the ...

The engagement is announced between Mr. E. H. ... and Miss Joan ...

The annual meeting of the Nakuru Branch of the East African Women's League, appreciation of the work of the District Vice-President, Mrs. ...

PERSONALIA (continued)

Committee composed of the following has been appointed by the Kenya Government to advise the Governor in matters concerning the Kenya Royal Naval Volunteer Reserve, Commissioner of Customs (Chairman), Mr. J. T. Capanga, Captain J. B. Belfrage, Lieutenant Commander W. L. King and Mr. Edwin Wright.

Sir John J. Pole, a member of the Colonial Development Advisory Committee, who has on two occasions visited this country to report on the State of Government Railways and Steamers, has accepted an invitation to serve as representative of the Master Cotton Spinners' Association on the new Conciliation Committee appointed by the Ministry of Labour.

A marriage has been arranged and will shortly take place between Mr. H. R. Chacha, of the Masailand Administrative Service, only son of Colonel R. Church, C.M.S., C.O.E., and Mrs. Chacha, of Eastbourne, and Miss Barbara Joyce Byss, of Ebury Mans, the younger daughter of the late Mr. and Mrs. H. Byssers, of Woking.

Several officers who have recently arrived home on leave include Messrs. E. Davies, E. W. Gaddam, G. D. Shoel, H. H. Lane, H. H. Hines, R. A. T. M. H. H. C. M. Mullins, C. J. Littlefair, H. H. Wimbush, J. M. Tetley, J. McMahon, D. G. Ladd, Capt. A. E. Bruce and Lieut. S. E. A. E. Harvey, also Messrs. R. J. Rogers and Miss G. M. Henry.

Mr. J. P. Mitchell and Messrs. E. A. Temple, G. L. G. Powell, and F. T. Lattin of the Provincial Administration, with Mr. G. Milne and R. R. Madson of the Agricultural Department, and Mr. B. Ballana of the P.W.D., have arrived home on leave from Uganda, as have Messrs. S. Godfrey and R. D. Hoskins of the Forest Department.

Congratulations to Mr. W. J. Sturt, Postmaster General of Northern Rhodesia, on his appointment as Deputy United Master of the Rhodesia District Grand Lodge under the English Constitution. He was elected by the W.M.s of the Victoria Falls Lodge No. 1045 with his Grand Lodge regalia presented to him by the Masons of Tanganyika in which territory he previously served.

His ward associations, yesterday, sent a mail to Mr. Sturt enclosed Mr. Sturt's and Mr. Sturt's link from Cairo to Juba and from Juba to Juba. Mr. and Mrs. Theven, Cairo to Juba, Mr. Ramsay, Broken Hill to Salisbury; Miss Stewart Evans and Mr. Hans Njobi to Broken Hill. Inward passengers from Uganda included Mr. George Mr. Penberton and Mrs. Powell from Napier.

We regret to learn of the death in Dinwood last week of Colonel W. G. Stenor, M.C., who was seconded to the Kenya African Rifles before the War. He was one of the first officers to be wounded during the East African Campaign, when he suffered a serious injury in the first engagement with the Germans on the Kenya-Tanganyika border. He was in the 1st Battalion, 1st East African Brigade. A popular officer and a fine sportsman, Stenor was in the Royal Artillery when he joined the Recruiting Staff in Glasgow on his retirement.

Major T. G. Lumley-Smith, D.S.O., who visited East Africa a few years ago in connexion with the consecration of the District Grand Lodge of East Africa, and who is Grand Secretary of Marl Master Masons, left England last week for Madeira.

Among those who are bound for Tanganyika by the "East African" are Mrs. H. P. Agnew, wife of the Tanganyika Police officer Mr. B. T. Bailey, of the Colonial Department, and Mrs. Bailey, Mrs. T. D. Bailey, whose husband is a Resident Magistrate, Mr. H. W. Bailey, of the Veterinary Research Department, Mr. D. B. Harris, of the Police, Mr. G. J. Mason, Commissioner of Prisons, and Mrs. Heaton, Mr. C. W. Ruddick, of the Police, and Mrs. Ruddick, Mrs. R. A. of the Department of Agriculture, and Mr. Todd, of the Audit Department.

The Magamba Country Club, Lushoto, is rapidly increasing its popularity as a holiday resort for Tanganyikans. Among recent visitors have been Sir Stewart Symes, Colonel the Hon. M. T. McCawen, Mr. and Mrs. Cyril Francis, Major and Mrs. Herbert Bown, Mr. and Mrs. G. G. Ginslie, Mr. and Mrs. S. E. Williams, Dr. T. H. Suffer, Dr. and Mrs. A. Mackenzie, Dr. and Mrs. K. Edmundson, Major and Mrs. Lead, Captain and Mrs. F. Kenny-Dillon, Lieut. Commander O'Sullivan, Mr. and Mrs. Drury, as well as a number of visitors from England. On one day thirty-six trout were caught by those staying at the Club, the largest being a feather trout of 2 1/2 lb. 10 oz.

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## EAST AFRICA

### ARMITAGE WITH PROPOSALS OPPOSED

Joint Board and Associated Chambers in East Africa. The resolutions of the East African Board on Customs arrangements for East Africa, which we referred last week reads as follows:

That in the opinion of the Board, any steps to alter the existing Customs arrangements between Kenya, Uganda, and Tanganyika would have a serious effect on the trade and development of all three territories, and any attempt to reduce the area of unrestricted trade must be disastrous to economic development. The Board therefore trusts that no such retrograde step will be taken in any of the territories, and that any such step in one territory will be connected with the interests of the other and at the moment Tanganyika makes some suggestions that at a certain extent from being a serious step, but this will undoubtedly correct in due time as Tanganyika develops more of the new products. In the meantime any steps taken to remedy existing difficulties in the interests of Tanganyika as well as the other territories, in no way weaken the existing economic unity.

The Associated Chambers of Commerce of East Africa has consistently stood for the eventual total unification of Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika territories, and in the interim for the earliest possible unification of the parallel services, having considered the existing Customs Agreement should be denounced by Tanganyika records its emphatic opinion that a solution in so far as Customs services are concerned in immediate unification under one head, who will be able to handle much more effectively to deal with the range of questions of economic policy and to harmonise the conflicting views than any of the continuing bodies. It advises consulting which is not so obviously being down, and adds that the natural result of a retrograde policy advocated in the Armitage report, which would mean setting a Customs barrier between the territories, would be an increase in the price of wholesale stocks, owing to the disappearance of many of the goods of trade and demand for a situation and an uncompetitive factor, and the facilities for the cost of which would be added if the three territories were separated from the market.

### KENYA MEMBERS DISOBEY JOINT BOARD

Lord Francis Scott, Chairman of the Kenya Elected Members Organisation, is telegraphed to the Secretary of State for the Colonies to point out that the proposed Income Tax Bill which is now before the Kenya Legislative Council, who from the work connected to deal with the details of the Bill than the Board.

### BILL WITHOUT PENAL CLAUSES

In a Legislative Council meeting on December 1932, Zanzibar there was a very notable innovation. It is officially stated that the Bill, as modelled upon the legislative process of the marriage but not the formation of a bill and a temporary clause. This establishes a new precedent, and the effects of which are three fold, widespread and important.

### IF THE ENGLISH BOY

Count Xavier de Gruyere, Minister of Belgian Affairs in the Congo, has been in Kenya for a few days as on the 10th day of the expedition, and that as a result of his visit, the greater part of the Belgian population will become Belgian if as he has said they would like to be governed by their own laws.

### DEALING WITH

A package containing the same as rabbits, but in a Nylon bag, which is mail bag with a built-in filter, people have had a successful infection.

### NYASALAND'S NEW AERO CLUB

The Aero Club of Nyasaland has been formally launched, with Lady Young as President, and is being supported by the Government and Messrs. J. H. Wilson and J. A. P. as Vice-Presidents.

The Club will not be immediately concerned with local flying, its initial activities being devoted to making a study of the various existing Government and other aviation matters, legislation, laying out of aerodromes, dissemination of literature, and to plan to be held in the air map of the world. In a short time it is hoped that the actual flying activities of the Club will be commenced.

Flight zero, who made his first flight in 1911, and the holder of a special certificate of appointment, in the shape of a man flying a biplane, and a biplane that he is flying regularly from London to Great aeroplanes and broken Hill with a service to Cairo, at Cairo, and to Palestine, Iraq, India and the Far East. He will be here still in an out to be an active part as if he were a magic creature.

### ANXIOUS TO BUY BIG GAME PHOTOGRAPHS

ANY of our readers wishing to sell big game photographs at reasonable prices are invited to communicate with our American subscriber to East Africa, who takes such prints for publication. It is therefore important that offers should originate from the holder of the copyright. Photographs, (particularly those which any special value is set) should be sent to the first instance, but a adequate description together with the price asked. Letters addressed to East Africa, or Great Titchfield, East Africa, will be forwarded.

A subscription to the Trans-Africa Farmer's Subscription has been reduced to 20/- per annum.

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TOUGH  
CONDITIONS



ALL tangled willows—a matted growth of young trees and heavy weeds—but the Caterpillar track-type Tractor battles through to do a quiet, low-cost job of clearing this test field. For the power of the rugged engine balances the resistance of the heavy slipping load. Even with a load so heavy and slippery as this—equivalent to a load of two 4-inch iron pipes in a row with a 10-inch deep rut—the Caterpillar tractor goes on.

Its super-strong transmission is built on extra-large bearings of the correct anti-friction type. And special hardened alloy steels give this tractor a great reserve of strength beyond the demands of normal operating conditions. These are reasons why the Caterpillar tractor faces the difficult job without delay—does all sorts of farm work better, quicker & cheaper!

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LONDON, England      Johannesburg, S. Africa  
Nairobi, Kenya      Salisbury, Rhodesia  
Trompsburg, S. Africa      Windhoek, S. W. Africa  
Durban, Natal, S. Africa      East London, S. Africa  
Mombasa, Kenya      Port Elizabeth, S. Africa  
Natal, S. Africa      East Africa

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INSURANCE ON SHIPMENTS OF SISAL

Proposals of London Sisal Trade

DURING the absence in East Africa of Mr. Campbell Hausburg, the Chairman, and pending the return of Lord Cranworth, the Deputy Chairman, Mr. A. Wigglesworth will act as Chairman of the Sisal Producers' and Importers' Sub-Section of the London Chamber of Commerce, which at its last week's meeting agreed to translate into different languages and circulate copies of the Imperial Institute and Admiralty reports on sisal if the necessary expenditure, estimated at £100, could be collected. The entirely satisfactory experience of the Clan Line in the use of sisal ropes for heavy boatfalls was contrasted with the less satisfactory naval report on the matter.

On the proposal of the Board, it was resolved to invite the cooperation of the London Chamber of Commerce and Hamburg brokers in connection with the adoption of a uniform insurance policy and certificate of insurance for sisal shipments. A sub-committee of the Sub-Section had recommended:

- Exemption of Risk**—Risks heretofore attach from the time the interest is loaded on board on the estate on to the trucks and/or lorries and/or craft and/or any other form of conveyance for transport from the factory by land or water to the vessel.
- Risks Covered**—To pay average, including risks of damage by rainwater, fresh water, mud, hook, oil, grease and contact with any other damaging substance, whether other cargo or not, including damage to cargo, whether shipowners liability and theft and pilferage as per clause schedule, non or short delivery from any cause, all respective percentage. To pay all claims for material loss of damage not recoverable from shipowners and/or shippers by reason of their bill of lading and/or other clauses.
- Institute Cargo Risks W.A. 1/1033.
- Institute War Risk Clauses 1/1033.
- Institute Strike Risk Clauses 1/1033.
- Deft. pilferage, non and short delivery clauses.
- Picking clause.

EAST AFRICAN SERVICE APPOINTMENTS

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

- Seychelles**—*Legal Adviser and Crown Prosecutor*, Mr. J. Bouste.
- Recent promotions and transfers include the following:—
- Mr. S. S. Abrahams, Attorney General, Gold Coast, to be Chief Justice, Uganda.
- Mr. A. H. Hill, Second Assistant Printer and Linotype Superintendent, to be Assistant Government Printer, Uganda.
- Mr. C. Cantin, Assistant Operating Superintendent, to be Assistant Engineer, Railway Department, Mauritius.
- Mr. F. E. Davies, Town Council Clerk, to be Crown Counsel, Gold Coast.
- Mr. J. A. Gray, I.R.C. P., L.R.C.S., late Medical Officer, Uganda, to be Health Officer, Hong Kong.
- Captain E. S. Burke, late Junior Police Officer, Zanzibar, to be Inspector of Police, Mauritius.
- Mr. D. H. Shickles, late Assistant Commissioner of Lands, Gold Coast, to be Deputy Registrar of the High Court, Tanganyika.
- Mr. R. Siddons, Chief Operating Superintendent, to be Traffic Superintendent, Railway Department, Mauritius.

TRIBUTE TO THE HON. MR. HOLMES

The Kenya Board of Agriculture has resolved that it is with sincere regret that the Board has learned that the State of the Hon. Mr. George H. Holmes, M.C., in relinquishing his position as Director of Agriculture of the Colony, wishes to place on record its appreciation of the generous and equitable manner in which he has conducted the business of the Board during his period of office. The Board and its various Branches of Agriculture in the Colony desire further to record their great appreciation of the many valuable services rendered by Mr. Holmes to the Colony and to the Department of Agriculture in the past and to the development of agriculture in the Colony generally, and the Board is satisfied that when his present decision has passed the seal of his own adoption, the Director will equally be gratified.

SCOPE OF THE LAND BANK OF KENYA

Definitions of terms of credit

A RECOMMENDATION that the scope of the Kenya Land Bank should be extended to embrace the financing of co-operative enterprises where required, on the security of guarantees of members, buildings and plant, crops, delivered, and other assets is made in a report just issued by the Board of Agriculture.

Dealing with the credit position, the report says that the evidence placed before the Sub-Committee showed that the major portion of the mortgage credit at present current was for short periods, and there is a feeling that as the loans mature a demand may follow in many cases for repayment of the principal of the loan.

"We believe there are elements of real danger in this situation, and feel that steps should be taken to remove the possibility of what might conceivably become a grave social injustice. It is essential for the safety of mortgages that to some alternative source of credit, provided that the farmer's equity in the property brings him within the field of sound loan business. In fact, we urge that even in cases outside the usual risks steps should be taken to safeguard the farmer's equity. In certain provinces of Canada this has been done by a general stay of execution on agricultural land and property, until permission to proceed with any foreclosure or seizure has been obtained from a Commissioner appointed for the purpose."

- Defining the terms of credit which would apply to Kenya, the Report gives the following information:—
- Long term credit**—Purchase of land; erection or permanent improvements; discharge of existing mortgages other debts; marketing facilities.
- Intermediate credit**—Maintenance of coffee until the bearing stage; purchase of livestock; purchase of implements and fertilisers; emergency credit to tide over locust attack; severe outbreaks of livestock disease and other exceptional losses.
- Short term credit**—Payment of seasonal farm expenses recoverable within the season; advances against stock in transit.

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EAST AFRICA

GENERAL VON LETTOW'S NEW BOOK.

Sidelights on the East African Campaign.

THAT General Von Lettow-Vorbock, who commanded the German forces in East Africa during the War, is mellowing with the passing of the years is the outstanding impression conveyed by his 'Was mir die Engländer über Ostafrika erzählten' (Verlag Koehler, Leipzig, 1 mark 50), a book quite devoid of the flamboyance and self-satisfaction of its forerunner, 'Friede in Ostafrika', than which it is also much more accurate.

The title seems to promise startling revelations for the reader who buys the book with that hope is assured to be disappointed. Some Englishmen—the present reviewer among them—could write much more surprising yet absolutely truthful books under the parallel title 'What the Germans told me in East Africa.' The volume is, in fact, more than a re-telling of some of the outstanding incidents in the East African Campaign, but it is very readable, gratifyingly modest, and to those Germans who fought under his command will indicate repeatedly how greatly the author of so many suffers from the Prussian G.O.C. of 1914, who was as ruthless to his men as he was to himself, and no commander in any theatre of war spared himself less than did von Lettow.

There are some mild surprises in the book: to be told, for instance, that the German C-in-C was astonished to learn years after the War that the East African Campaign had cost Great Britain more than the Boer War. Surely that was common knowledge at a much earlier date. Nor is he always strictly accurate: he writes as though Colonel Mertzshagen was our Chief Intelligence Staff Officer throughout the Campaign, whereas his tenure of that appointment covered only a part of the operations in East Africa. Then there is mention of the bombardments of Dar es Salaam in August, 1914, though what really happened was that a few shots were fired by British warships at the wireless station, not at the town. Add is not the fact that the Germans had themselves already broken neutrality by offensive operations elsewhere in East Africa? But these are minor blemishes that detract but little from a frank and most interesting book for those who can read German.

No attempt is made to draw the veil over the bitter feelings which developed between Dr. Schnee, the Governor, and General von Lettow; he admits that at one time the fate of the German forces hung in the balance during the battle of Tanga; concedes that he made many mistakes during the Campaign; pays

more than one tribute to the excellence of the British intelligence service and to the valour of the Loyal North Lancashire Regiment; and says definitely that he was making for Angola when the Armistice compelled him to lay down his arms in Northern Rhodesia.

He can also sometimes tell a good story against himself. Once, for instance, he overheard one of his men say that his habit of compelling his troops to make extraordinarily long marches must be due to the fact that he was descended from a family of country postmen; and he quotes with relish an order which he issued during a period of extreme ammunition scarcity that every company must at the end of any engagement prove possession of more ammunition than it had at the beginning!

F. S. J.

A MONUMENTAL WORK ON NATIVES.

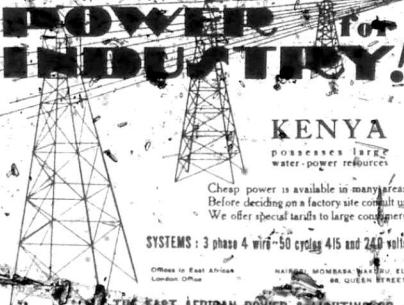
PROFESSOR AND MRS. SELLMAN in their 'Palatin Tribes of the Nilotic Sudan' (a volume in 'The Ethnology of Africa' series published by Routledge, 42s.) have produced a book which literally stands without parallel. They have collated all the work of other investigators in this area, and on this have superimposed their own careful and trained observations of three expeditions, 1909-10, 1911-12, and 1921-22. The result is a volume which is indispensable to all political officers, missionaries, and others in contact with the Natives in the Sudan, and in Uganda.

The book ought also to have a far wider appeal because, dealing as it does with a dozen tribes, it gives the European resident (or one interested) in Africa a real insight into what a Native's life is, and what his religion means to him. The authors, when writing of the Dinka, state that "no written account can convey how intimately the threads of religious life are woven into the fabric of daily life," but they have come nearer to conveying what they think, and for this reason it is to be hoped that those who can afford it will buy this book, or at least see that it is procured for their nearest library. Two criticisms is a big sum these days, but apart from the intrinsic and immeasurable value of the book, few books in a material sense alone are such good value. Nearly 600 pages, with 60 plates and 38 text-figures indicate good measure, and the illustrations really do illustrate the text.

It is impossible here to enlarge upon this work, but I do state emphatically that the study of it would be a real asset to everyone living and working among the Natives of Africa; it would lay a foundation for the better understanding which will mean so much to Africa. Any sequence she would be a credit to those concerned with the future of Africa.

H. M.

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**MORE SNAKES AND SOME BEASTS**

Although it is no denying the interest, arouses, and the pleasant style in which it is written, it is somewhat surprising that "Thrills of a Naturalist's Quest" by R. T. Ditmars (Macmillan, 1935) should in these hard times have been reprinted three times within a month of publication. Two-thirds of it deals with snakes and the rest with mammals and the book describes the collecting and keeping of the reptiles and animals. The paragraphs on snakes are so illuminating and instructive that they are well worth quoting. "There have been two unfortunate incidents of late in calling what is after a snake bite. One is a man too much frightened on cupping or suction and wounding the victim and the other is a snake-bitten man who is left for nothing about the cupping. The bite of a poisonous snake need be a very serious matter, and all precautions for it should be understood and followed." The author evidently knows no one who would be so kind as to follow.

It is also interesting to note the description of Alice, an elephant, leaving the reptile house at Zoo Park, either in captivity do not "change their spots" like her kindred exactly as do the wild sisters and brothers in a *saana shamba*.

**FOR OFFICE AND LIBRARY.**

The second volume of the *Annuaire de l'Organisation Coloniale* (Brussels, 47 Belg. per. vol.), a bi-annual report, deals with the French Colonies, whereas Vol. 114 will deal with British (including E.A. Africa); but there is much to be learned from the present volume, which runs to 654+lxiii pages. There is, for example, a suggested co-ordinated European plan of action in Africa, based on the idea that the African continent constitutes at present the most hopeful commercial outlet for Europe, but recognising that the present state of the continent renders it an inadequate customer, which indicates the need for a collaboration of resources between the countries in the economic development of Africa, to increase production, and consequently its consumption—a point frequently stressed by the present reviewer.

We can also find much of both interest and value in the columns on the economic depression in our neighbour's Colonies, and the action taken to alleviate it and to restore prosperity. Drastic curtailment of overheads is recommended, reliance on a single crop deprecated, and two notable conclusions are that efforts to increase production must be continued despite the slump, and that experimental stations must be increased. Under French Equatorial Africa there is an interesting note as to the creation of three National Parks.

An admirable volume for study and indispensable for reference.

**TALK ABOUT COCONUTS.**

The second volume of the Empire Marketing Board's "Survey of Oil Seeds and Vegetable Oils" (H.M. Stationery Office, 1935) deals with coconut palm products and contains a great deal of generally collected data and statistics. The future to improve this crop in Zanzibar is to take that as sold more, while Kenya goes off as "radio" Tanganyika, on the other hand, has a much better record. One can regret that for the first time what admirable descriptive photographs can be obtained from the diagrams at the Imperial Institute. Being complete statistics they show more in one view than any leaflet literature can do, and they achieve this without loss of accuracy.

Are coconut cake and meal, "much valued as a concentrated cattle feed," used in the tropics? With seasonal periods of drought, and no other source of protein, it should surely have been considered for the domestic market.

**MISSIONS AND MISSIONARIES.**

"Missions and Missionaries" (Sands, 1935) is a good account of the progress of Roman Catholic missionary organisations, of the missionary idea and of the last centuries of the Church to the present. It is written by M. Georges Gagnon, of the Roman Catholic hierarchy, and the Rev. F. M. Graves, of the Anglican hierarchy. Adherents of the Roman Church will find it interesting to make their own mind up on the value of the Catholic missionaries, and the value of the similar amount of work which the Anglicans do, in those that read.



**"What you doing Daddy?"  
Sowing money, Soumy!"**

If all timber used in the construction of Fencing, Garden Woodwork, etc., is treated with Solignum it is completely protected against devastating attack by White-Ant, Rot and Decay, thus rendering costly renewals and repairs unnecessary.



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White-Ant Destroyer

IF YOU ARE A LOCAL STOREKEEPER, DOES THE NAME SOLIGNUM SOUND FAMILIAR? IF NOT, NAME IT IN EARLY DAYS. WRITE TO THE SOLE MANAGERS AND DISTRIBUTORS, SOLIGNUMS, 10, CLAPHAM COMMON, S.W. 4, LONDON, S.W. 4.

The Empire Cotton Growing Corporation's "Reports from Experiment Stations" (1934-35) (25. 6d.) contains some valuable data from Nya-Nya, Nyanza, Rhodesia, and the Sudan.

EAST AFRICA IN THE PRESS.

SIR PHILIP CUNLIFFE-LISTER CRITICISED.

The Hon. L. J. Moore, one of the most outspoken members of the Northern Rhodesian Legislative Council, says in *The Livingstone Mail*, of which he is the proprietor:—

"Sir Philip Cunliffe-Lister has proved a disappointment. It seems that he is merely one more of those venal political puppets through which the super-bureaucrat speaks. This official is an institution rather than a human being; the official policy is a tradition handed on from Chief Secretaries and Secretaries and dictated largely, we imagine, by some official but highly influential non-party body of Members interested in the Colonies and Dependencies."

CAN SIR ALBERT KITSON BEAT THIS ONE?

The gossip writer of the *Daily Mirror* tells the following story concerning Kakamega:—

"A friend of mine in Kakamega tells me that one day he was unsuccessful in being and sifting on his claim. Within a few yards of him was a little native boy, who had been instructed by his mother to do a little prospecting in the neighbourhood. After the lad had scratched about in the soil for some time he suddenly gave vent to a wild whoop of joy. Everyone rushed to see what had happened and when it was discovered that the little boy had struck a pan of gold, which, when proved and tested, was valued at £5,000."

Will Sir Albert Kitson be able to beat that at this afternoon's meeting of the East African Group of the Over-Seas League?

CHASTISING KENYA WITH SCORPIONS.

The current issue of the *British Empire Review* says:—

"This brings us to the new Bill for the collection of income tax to finance the budget. In principle, despite certain Kenya objections, it is sound. In application the draft Bill is about as bad as it could be. There are two examples to follow. The first is any rate in Africa: Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland. There is the English model, but there we have modified this Bill seem to have gone to the Book of Chronicles, and to have decided that whereas others chastised with whips, they would chastise with scorpions. For striving to straiten unnecessarily a Colony which is lived in such is proverbially dangerous, this Bill is particularly reprehensible. It will not, of course, be passed in this form, but the ill-feeling it has engendered will be a long time to subside."

HINTS FOR EDUCATIONAL POLICY.

Egypt is just beyond our normal *terra incognita*; but an article by Mr. Rednie Smith in the February *Contemporary Review* on "Education in Egypt" provides useful ideas for East African educationalists, who must necessarily study the experience of others, be it at Fort Haré, Tuskegee, or Cairo, since they have no local experience to draw upon. Mr. Smith writes:—

"The real test of the future of Egypt will be whether she can evolve a system of village education which will raise up a mass of citizens really in love with village life and the family life. It cannot be achieved without women teachers, especially in the earlier stages. Government must also see to-morrow and generations still to come, which will guarantee the wise evolution of its national life, will concentrate on these two levels of power: education and an educational administration. A State which on these lines has a strong tradition which the fruits of discipline will be in vain."

East Africa, people of simple agricultural-pastoral races, where woman in many tribes is really those that are married and unmarried, the dominating sex, can profit by this article.

"EXCELLENT PUBLICITY FOR EAST AFRICA."

A REVIEWER we rather think it must be the editor himself, Mr. Daves Jones, writing in the *African Motoring* of "Angling in East Africa" by Messrs. Hugh Copley and L. J. Moore, says:—

"A handicap to a reviewer in writing about this book written in Kenya by Kenyans is that he happens to number the joint authors among his friends. It is not a case of save us from our friends; this new book is really excellent and if you happen to know any of these stout fellows you can get additional amusement by trying to determine who wrote which. When does Copley hate, and when does Moore hate, and when do they both hate, whether you've never been near a trout stream that a fish should I can assure you that some of the descriptive writing in this book is as good as anything I've seen about Kenya recently."

Mr. Joseph Byrne has written a foreword excellent in its precise and clear up of the book. Remember that you tackle the rest of the work and you will find when you have finished it. Of course, fishing has been a pastime, a means of livelihood and a fountain of truth since the world began, and you need not fear that this addition to piscatorial bibliophiles' libraries (I wouldn't have used the word "piscatorial" if the authors hadn't) is any of your dry or dust contributions to the angling art. Primarily it concerns fishing in the three territories, where to go for it, and what and how to do when you get there."

It is an excellent publicity for East Africa, and one can imagine the sighs of content future burocrats will have when they come across it. This book comprises a vast amount of helpful information. One specially recommends the chapter on hints to anglers with the subtitle "Hints to Anglers." One wonders which author is responsible for the hint on how to cure sticks, tackle. Tatum face powder is recommended which of them uses it, and won't the ordinary do? Said above to "this bit" - Keep out of sight. One thing is certain, however, handsome you are, it is lost on the trout. Fortunately both authors agree that not the least enjoyable part of a day's fishing is after dinner round a camp fire with pipes, cigars, yarns abounding, and that which makes glad the heart of man, well and truly so. One of these fine nights I hope to strike them both in camp, when I shall insist on both of either turning to page 86 of their charming book and telling me how to pronounce such words as there appear, for instance, *parapneustes*, *subsessile pseudobranchiae*. One can almost hear Thomas exhorting Hugh not to put too much salt on the pseudobranchiae of the trout he is cooking for breakfast.

One of the truest and best books I have don't, and travel books that make one decide to stay out but here is a fishing book that makes one long for another day or two, if one cannot quite excuse for a moment the many beautiful streams that abound in Kenya. One reader thanks the authors for a delightful volume.

Send to Moore's at once for this book. You will be glad to possess it.

The volume is published by *East Africa*, and is sent for 6s. 4d. post free. Any readers who find difficulty in obtaining it from their booksellers.

WHAT IS CASH?

The Uganda Legislative Council recently had to debate this question, and the Cotton Ordinance provides that cotton must only be bought for cash, "cash" being defined as "money which is negotiable" and "excludes chits and I.O.s."

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 that are made in a moment

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 Corn Flour Flavoured

Small text at bottom: A certain quantity of this product is essential to a good Vanilla & Raisin Sauce. See our recipe and Lemon.



EAST AFRICA'S INFORMATION BUREAU

East Africa's Information Bureau exists for the service of subscribers and advertisers through the Editor's diary on any matter...

Messrs. Messingham, Bullows and Roy have reopened their Kampala branch.

Blasio M. E. Kagwa has been appointed Land Officer to the Government of the Kabaka of Buganda.

The Kenya Golf Union hopes to raise a representative team for an annual visit to one of the neighbouring territories.

Souzy-Figueroa & Co., the well-known Kampala merchants, have opened a fine new two-storied store in Bombo Road.

The Governor of the Eastern Province of the Belgian Congo has authorised a lottery to take place in Kivu this year.

The new Aga Khan School in Zanzibar which has been built at a cost of £10,000 donated by I.H.H. the Aga Khan, has been opened.

The Union Minière du Haut Katanga is to increase its production of copper from 30,000 to 50,000 tons per annum as from April 1.

£1,200 has been paid to Kenya by the Colonial Development Fund to meet the cost of completing a new type of sisal decorticating machinery.

Damage estimated at £2,500 was done by fire in the Indian quarter of Kampala at the beginning of the month a number of buildings being gutted.

M. M. Trade Commissioner in Nairobi again calls attention to the marketing of locally-made silk goods under the description of "Greenfield Silk."

Over £2,435 in import duties had to be paid on cotton and rice goods imported into Nyasaland from India and Japan during December. The goods were valued at £4,734.

The British South Africa Company has announced its decision not to pay a dividend for the year ended September 30 last. For the previous twelve months 5% was paid.

Tanzania reported 1,664 tons of sisal during January. The biggest purchaser was Great Britain, which took 1,803 tons the next highest being Belgium with 1,462 tons.

At the recent auction sales in London of the "Manus" collection of British Empire postage stamps, a 50 British East Africa stamp of 1807 realised £1,400, and the half-anna Zanzibar stamp with the blue overprint sold for £275.

Export traffic sailed to Mombasa by the Kenya and Uganda Railways during 1932 totalled 268,802 tons, compared with 302,637 tons during the preceding twelve months. Import traffic consisted from Kilimanjaro 1932 amounted to 72,525 tons against 107,061 tons.

We learn by air mail that Kakamega Venture shares are now quoted in Nairobi at 25/- that there are sellers of Elliot Mining Syndicate new 5/- shares at 17/- 5/- that Kenya Consolidated Gold sold 25/- per ounce at 10/- and that Palamoni have recovered to 140/- at 45/- 50/- pence.

During January the Rhodesian Broken Hill Development Co produced 20 long tons of vanadium pentoxide and 1,051 long tons of zinc. No zinc was produced in any month in 1932.

Seven lectures and demonstrations on tropical hygiene are to be given at the British Red Cross Society beginning on April 25. Details may be obtained from the Society at 9, Chesham Street, S.W.1.

The first time in its history a Native moderator was recently elected to preside over the Bantustans of Blantyre. This was Father Harry Matccheta, a Yao, who is much respected by everyone, white and black in Nyasaland.

An exclusive prospecting licence has been granted to I.L.M. Syndicate for five months over 30 square miles in the Kigezi district of the Western Province of Uganda, and for six months over 172 square miles in the Ankole district.

Since we went to press last week with the exclusive announcement that the erection of a copper refinery at Broken Hill was under serious consideration the news has received considerable prominence in the London financial Press.

Tenders are invited for the purchase of the business of J.P. Christowitz, known as the Commercial Transport Service, Nyasaland, including five 2-ton lorries and several other lorries and cars together with machinery, house, and cattle.

The branch which the Rhodesian Co-operative Creameries are establishing in Lusaka was recently opened. This venture, which owes much to the support of Mr. Tom King and the energy of Capt. John Smith, starts with good prospects of security and success.

The property of Usambara Plantations, Ltd., consisting of Old Mbeesa, New Mbeesa and Milingano estates, has been sold by Mr. H. M. Malcolm Ross, F.A.L.P.A., of Tanga, for £7,500. The area under cultivation is 2,000 acres, and the total area of the estates is 8,662 acres. A complete new rubber decorticating plant is in full working order. It will be remembered that this company was floated in 1928 when rubber had some value.

That new taxation would be necessary in Southern Rhodesia to meet the deficit of £1,000,000 in the current year, a statement was announced by Sir Ronald Storrie in opening the Legislative Council in Livingstone last week. Sir Ronald said that the revenue of the Protectorate was estimated at £505,000 and that the policy of his Government would be to tide over the present difficulties by a sacrifice on the part of officials and non-officials alike.

STOCK AND SHARE BROKER CHARLES GAITSKELL STOCK & SHARE BROKER & DEALER, COMPANY PROMOTER, FINANCIAL AGENT. LATE MEMBER OF THE LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE ARBITRAGE WITH LONDON AND JOHANNESBURG. MEMORIAL HALL P.O. Box 630, Nairobi, Kenya Colony.



EAST AFRICAN PRODUCE REPORTS.

COFFEE

At last week's auctions there was good demand for fine qualities at firm to dearer prices, and fair demand for medium and lower qualities at steady prices.

Table listing coffee prices for various regions including Kenya, Uganda, Mount Elgon, Bugishu, Tanganyika, and Alibeyia. Columns include quality (e.g., A.W. sizes, Peaberry, London graded), price per ton, and comparative quotations for 1932 and 1933.

OTHER PRODUCE

Beeswax.—Dated Salama for shipment is offered at 82s. 6d. in a quiet market.
Castor Seed.—Rechanged, with East African at 102s. 6d. per ton.
Gallies.—Sellers quote 45s. 6d. and 35s. for March April shipment but little business is passing.
Goves.—Sellers appear to be holding for better prices and little business has been done.
Cocoa.—Slightly better, with fair demand.
Groundnuts.—Dull, with East African at about £11 5s. per ton.
Hides.—Little business is passing, sellers from 45s. to 40s. being considered too high.
Musc. Sticks.—With East African at 200s. 0d. per 100 lbs.
Rubi.—Fair demand, with East African at 102s. 6d. and 103s. 6d.

Sumatra.—On offer at the slightly lower price of £13 5s. per ton.
Tea.—50 packages of Kenya and 643 packages of Nyasaland tea sold last week realised averages of 8-25d. and 7-1d. per lb. respectively.

KENYA CROP EXPECTATIONS.

The latest Kenya crop report gives the following details:
Coffee.—Total yield now estimated at 200,105 cwt., an increase of 415 1/2 cwt. on the previous month's estimate.
Tea.—Estimated yield 285,040 bags. About 60,000 bags may have to be imported to satisfy local requirements.

RAINFALL IN EAST AFRICA.

F.M. Eastern Africa Dependencies, Trade and Information Office in London has received the following detailed return of rainfall in the territories during the week ended February 25: Eldama, 0.10 inch; Eldoret, 0.07; Kamohi, 0.04; Kericho, 0.75; Kisumu, 0.12; Koria, 0.46; Naivasha, 0.03; Njoro, 0.15; Somboli, 0.53; Voi, 0.07; Kampapa, 0.02; Broken Hill, 0.06 inch; Kundasia, 0.02 inches.

BEIRA RAILWAY LOSSES.

Net earnings of the Beira-Entali section of the Beira Railway Company for the year ended September 30, 1932, amounted to 17,574, compared with 24,023 for the previous year, or a decrease of 54%. After providing for various payments, there is a loss of £25,277 on the preceding twelve months. From this has been deducted the £21,520 brought over from the previous accounts, leaving a debit balance of £4,757 to be carried forward. The report states that the economic crisis has been increasingly felt and with the exception of agricultural produce, chiefly maize and copra, all classes of traffic have suffered. The most marked decrease has been in exports, the tonnage of general merchandise carried being 17,034 tons lower than in 1931, whilst the receipts from this source fell by 11%.

EAST AFRICAN MAILS

MAILS for Kenya, Uganda, Tanganyika and Zanzibar close at the G.P.O., London, at 6 p.m. on:
Mar. 16 per s.s. 'Narkunda'
27 " " 'Lathagar'
28 " " 'Bergardin de St. Pierre'
Mails for Nyasaland, the Rhodesias, and Portuguese East Africa close at the G.P.O., London, at 11 p.m. every Friday.

RIGBY
APPOINTMENT TO HIS MAJESTY KING GEORGE V
SHOT GUNS & SPORTING RIFLES
DOUBLE BARREL RIFLES IN 470, 380 & 275 BORES.
MAGAZINE RIFLES, 416, 330 MAGNUM & 275 H.V.
HAMMERLESS EJECTOR GUNS IN ALL BORES.
SEND FOR FREE ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUES.
43, BUCKHILL ST. LONDON W.1.

PASSENGERS FOR EAST AFRICA.

EAST AFRICAN STEAMSHIP MOVEMENTS.

The s.s. "Mathana," which left London on March 15 and is scheduled to leave Marseilles on March 18, carries the following passengers:

- Port Sudan**
  - Mr. R. L. King
- Mombasa**
  - Mrs. F. L. B. Bytter
  - Mr. H. V. Brassey
  - Mr. Blackwood
  - Mr. & Mrs. A. P.
- Bombay**
  - Mrs. H. W. Bailey
  - Mr. H. J. Church
  - Mrs. B. L. Clayton
  - Mr. & Mrs. J. H. Church
  - Mr. C. P. Downie
  - Mr. E. A. Evans
  - Mr. & Mrs. S. Garner
  - Miss A. M. Hoewood
  - Mrs. M. G. Holt
  - Major A. J. Jones
  - Mr. J. B. Moloman
  - Mr. B. C. Newman
  - Mr. E. R. Owens
  - Mr. F. E. Penfold
  - Major A. J. Peeling
  - Mr. & Mrs. J. C. Park
  - Dr. & Mrs. C. H. C.
  - Mr. & Mrs. J. Rainford
  - Mrs. M. B. Stevens
  - Mr. & Mrs. Stewart
  - Miss F. Tofts
  - Mr. H. B. Waller
  - Mr. & Mrs. J. Walton
- Tanga**
  - Mr. P. S. Akroyd
- Dar es Salaam**
  - Mrs. J. Brown
  - Mr. R. A. B. Wills
- Zanzibar**
  - Miss M. E. Bengt
  - Mrs. W. Watkins-Pitcher
- Dar es Salaam**
  - Mr. H. le P. Agnew
  - Mr. & Mrs. B. A. Bell
  - Mrs. T. D. M. Bartley
  - Mrs. G. S. Bowd
  - Mr. H. A. Barclay
  - Mr. D. B. R. Harris
  - Mr. & Mrs. H. H. Heaton
  - Mrs. M. Holloway
  - Mrs. K. L. Hawkins
  - Mr. J. Leslie Moore
  - Mr. B. D. Mersee
  - Mrs. A. A. Oldaker
  - Mr. & Mrs. C. W. Riddick
  - Mrs. E. J. Rye
  - Mr. & Mrs. Skelton
  - Mr. & Mrs. E. R. E. Surridge
  - Mrs. Skelton
  - Mr. & Mrs. C. J. Sanders
  - Mr. C. L. Todd
  - Mr. & Mrs. G. A. Vaw
- Beira**
  - Mr. M. von Breda
  - Mr. & Mrs. G. W. Brown
  - Mr. & Mrs. Curtis
  - Mr. C. Duvelot
  - Mr. & Mrs. D. C. Forshaw
  - Mr. A. Goodwright
  - Mr. & Mrs. S. B. Gray
  - Mr. T. G. Hendefson
  - Mr. & Mrs. L. L. Hunt
  - Mr. & Mrs. Hurstwaite
  - Mr. D. H. Jordan
  - Miss D. MacDona
  - Mr. D. W. K. Macpherson
- Tanga**
  - Mrs. Ward

The s.s. "Assuani," which left Southampton on March 15, carried the following out-bound passengers for—

- Beira**
  - Mr. M. von Breda
  - Mr. & Mrs. G. W. Brown
  - Mr. & Mrs. Curtis
  - Mr. C. Duvelot
  - Mr. & Mrs. D. C. Forshaw
  - Mr. A. Goodwright
  - Mr. & Mrs. S. B. Gray
  - Mr. T. G. Hendefson
  - Mr. & Mrs. L. L. Hunt
  - Mr. & Mrs. Hurstwaite
  - Mr. D. H. Jordan
  - Miss D. MacDona
  - Mr. D. W. K. Macpherson
- Dar es Salaam**
  - Mr. A. Mercat
  - Mrs. A. Steinhart
  - Mr. W. Wiener
- Tanga**
  - Miss Gisela Heinz
- Mombasa**
  - Mr. E. Casy Francis
  - Mr. W. Janssen
  - Mr. L. M. Lunn

The Messageries Maritimes motor vessel "President Doumer," a sister ship of the "Marchal Joffre," is to be placed on the East African service. She was launched in January and, with the "Marchal Joffre," will be the largest vessel on the East African passenger service.

- Manila "Arr. London, Mar. 12
- Mombasa left Zanzibar homewards, Mar. 12
- London leaves Marseilles outwards, Mar. 18
- London to Mombasa outwards, Mar. 9
- Kenya "Arr. Bombay, Mar. 11
- Karaha "Arr. Durban, Mar. 15
- Taitou "Arr. Seyelles for Bombay, Mar. 15
- Takliwa "Arr. Mombasa for Durban, Mar. 15
- W. E. HERMAN HARRISON
- London "Arr. Zanzibar outwards, Mar. 10
- London "Arr. Port Swansoa outwards, Mar. 8

- HONG KONG**
  - Albion "Arr. Cape Town for V. Africa, Mar. 12
  - Springfontein "left Dar es Salaam homewards, Mar. 4
  - Springfontein "left Beira outwards, Mar. 4
- MESSAGERIES MARITIMES**
  - Bernardin de Sa Pierre "left Port Said homewards, Mar. 16
  - Explorateur "left Marseilles homewards, Mar. 16
  - Marchal Joffre "arr. Port Said outwards, Mar. 6
  - Azay le Rideau "arr. Reunion outwards, Mar. 3
- UNION CASTLE**
  - Dunbar Castle "arr. Southampton, Mar. 11
  - Durham Castle "left Port Sudan homewards, Mar. 12
  - Gloucester Castle "left London, Mar. 12
  - Gloucester Castle "left Beira homewards, Mar. 11
  - Llanabry Castle "arr. Cape Town homewards, Mar. 12
  - Llanabry Castle "arr. London, Mar. 8
  - Llanabry Castle "left Port Sudan outwards, Mar. 11

Heavy rains in Uganda have caused damage to the cotton crop in Buganda, but the loss is not likely to exceed 100,000 bales. The crop is still estimated at between 250,000 and 275,000 bales.

YOUR LITTLE GIRL?

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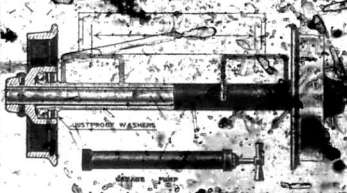
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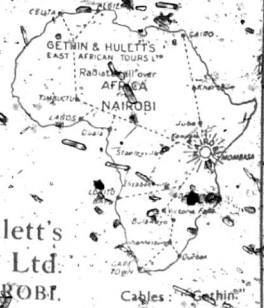
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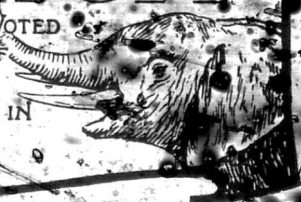


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Vol. 9, No. 144

THURSDAY, MARCH 23, 1933  
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## MATTERS OF MOMENT.

The words in which Sir Ronald Storrs introduced his first Estimates to the Legislative Council are long likely to be remembered in Northern Rhodesia, and deserve to be carefully noted in other parts of Eastern Africa for their candour and sympathy, their practical nature, and their hopefulness that, "in spite of the depression," a "reasonable hope is a particularly valuable incentive in these difficult times, and so we quote first the closing passages of the Governor's address: 'I plead equality to a personal impression that the situation is stabilising. Inquiries for and have been more than double those of 1931; the mining output is being increased; at Ndola and elsewhere business is better; more and better tobacco is being produced. In bad times an early sacrifice is the telephone; telephone revenue has increased by 130%. My recent experiences, above as well as below ground, have inspired me, in spite of our present troubles, with increased confidence in the future of Northern Rhodesia.'

I have been intensely impressed by the attitude and outlook of the farming community, who have sunk many thousands of pounds in the redemption from bush, and whose value must be considered a permanent and increasing asset to the territory. Their charges remain overhead, their capital underground; but they and their families continue to perform with uncompromising cheerfulness their duties to the State and to the Empire, and could wish that some of those who enjoy the comparative comfort of urban life would be at pains to visit these districts, and to see for themselves how arduous and anxious is the constant struggle against the changes and chances of flood, of drought, and of locust invasion. I found on the farms, and perhaps to an even greater extent in the mines, the voice of the voice of the people, and a conviction that the Northern Rhodesia unaccompanied by a visit to the great mining belt can only be compared

to attendance at a performance of Hamlet with-out the Prince of Denmark. There I found tens of millions sunk in the latest and most productive applications of the metallurgical industry. Slowly the output is being increased, beginning last year with vanadium, and working through zinc to the latest instructions for enlargement of the copper staff and very favourable prospects for cobalt. The mining authorities have been good last customers, and are likely to become better still. They are in general agreement with me, to purchase from outside the territory no commodity whatever that can be reasonably purchased from within.

But the Government and the public have to face a serious financial situation. The deficiency of the year is, no less than £200,000, which will reduce the surplus balance at the end of this month of about £110,000, while at the end of 1932-3 the liquid reserves will have been virtually exhausted. The deficiency on the year which the Finance Commission first estimated at £123,000 and subsequently increased to £173,000, actually reached £143,000, or 26% against which Departmental expenditure was reduced by £67,550, or nearly 50%. The £100,000 who promised to invest surplus loan for unless they could be utilised on projects which would relieve the revenue of any interest charges for the next few years, announced that the number of Provinces, and the force of provincial Commissioners, would be reduced from nine to six, the Military Police by the European officers and three other units of the Police force, and from 100 officers and 400 of the Public Works staff from 100 to 40; and that the Provincial Administration would have been reduced by twenty officers by the end of this year. Steps are to be taken to deal with the difficult problem of European unemployment, to the men which an unofficial "representing the taxpayer rather than the tax collector," has been appointed a Commissioner of Unemployment.

### WARN TRIBUTE TO SETTLERS.

His Excellency's call to producers and traders alike to improve the marketing of local products deserves to have practical results.

**PRODUCER LOSING LOCAL MARKETS.** May I appeal to the public to make an extra effort to help them—buyers and each other by buying our local producers and storekeepers, where possible. First of all from the satisfaction of their household needs, and by reducing to a minimum their purchases outside Rhodesia. My residence in Livingstonia and my recent visits have revealed considerable gaps and overlappings in the distribution system of the territory. Some of the mines appeared to be unaware of the full cattle resources of the co-operative societies. In the heart of the ranching district local customers are regaled with tinned beef from America. Egg producers cannot obtain 1s. 6d. a dozen, whilst buyers must pay 2s. 6d. Abercorn is said to produce admirable coffee, but I have yet to meet the individual who will tell me how and where, short of a pilgrimage to Abercorn to get it. High prices are paid for imported pipe tobacco by smokers, ignorant perhaps of the excellent mixtures grown and prepared locally. Some storekeepers in Mazabuka sell imported axe-handles, not knowing that axe-handles are being made within a mile of this Chamber; so that it looks as if it may be some time before the tannery and the cigarette factory shortly to be opened are likely to fit their markets. My hope is that these producers may become more explanatory, more approachable, more business-like, and generally less modest, and that they will meet with the appreciation, the encouragement, and the sales they deserve. They will naturally realize that they cannot expect for themselves this most-favoured-nation treatment unless they accord it reciprocally to local producers in other lines, and to the local storekeepers who exist for their convenience, and whose prices can only be kept down by a steady and consistent local demand.

The attack launched upon the Joint East African Board at the recent Nairobi session of the Association of Chambers of Commerce of East Africa by the Nairobi Chamber, which proposed that the Association should withdraw its subscription from the Board, was strongly pressed, but, thanks to the moderating wisdom of Mr. S. H. Sayer, this year's President of the Associated Chambers, who was ably supported by the other Mombasa delegates, it was decided to circularise the constituent Chambers for an expression of their considered opinions. Nearly all the up-country delegates argued that the Board's duty was to put forward the views of East Africa, whether it agreed with them or not. That it presupposes that what may be true, desirable, or possible in Africa's views can be clearly discerned on almost any given subject, whereas on many matters they obviously cannot be for East and highlands, lowlands, and inland, lowlands and coastal, I for instance, often find opposing standpoints. In the case of income tax, which brought this question to a head, a common local basis by no means as simple-sided as it has become here, the publication of an incredibly long and detailed Bill, and the Board's clarity was to summarise the subject in a readable and unmissable way. We are, of course, dealing with the important, and can write the specific provisions for the sweat and blood of clarifying the discussions, to return to first principles.

**THE ATTACK UPON THE JOINT EAST AFRICAN BOARD.**

Should the Board's progress be so slow, or merely to report these decisions to the public. In other words, it will be regarded as a waste of time and energy, and its capacity to do anything for the people will be gone.

**INDEPENDENCE A CONDITION OF USEFULNESS?** It is a question which African records are alone placed. The only possible justification for its existence, we suggest, that it will carefully and independently examine all matters relating to the territories, and make recommendations to the Secretary of State on the one hand, and to the African public bodies on the other. It is a task which seems most desirable. If a number of the speakers at the meeting of the Associated Chambers suggested should be the case—were not the London station for the broadcast of East African pronouncements would speedily lose its public and its power. Let a once surrender its independence and its usefulness will have disappeared. That it has made a mistake no one would attempt to deny, but its good work for East Africa far outweighs its shortcomings. It is a pity that one speaker with the fact that two of the leading and most important members of the Board have experienced what we call "East Africa" who are these two most important members. With the exception of the Chairman, the only one named to visit the territories in the past, all the most important members have visited East Africa. As we reported in our issue of February 10, ten of the fifteen members of the Executive Council have recently visited East Africa, while the fifteen members appointed by the territories established in those territories, which have thereupon a clear majority in its council.

The report of the London Chamber must either (a) be composed of a man of standing and experience who can be trusted to give their views on the Board's control, or (b) be a personal judgment of their own, or (c) be a personal judgment of their own, or (d) be a personal judgment of their own. It will be prepared to surrender its function of personal judgment and responsibility, and vote solely according to direction. In the ultimate, the middle course, the Council of the Executive Council of the Board, resigned tomorrow, and fifteen new appointments are made by public bodies in and out of the territories, sooner or later some topic will be raised which there would be a divergence of views between the London Chamber and a majority of its members and some body in East Africa for which there is a conflict of opinion between the territories and the public bodies, or that the territories and the public bodies. It is also to be presumed that the bodies which to do around the line above mentioned members of the Council have chosen the men whom they consider best able to represent them. Criticism from within is always more valuable than criticism from without, and if we have a Council of public bodies are established in the territories, the Board, then, the best course is to confer with the public representatives of the territories, and if there are any disagreements, their stewardship to be held by other agencies. It is a matter of time, and a useful agency, in our view, of wisdom. Criticism of the Board will be lost if it is not made by the public bodies, but if it is made by the public bodies, it will be lost if it is not made by the public bodies.

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Every now and again we receive complaints of the apparently great margin between the price paid for East African coffees at the London auctions and the charge made by retailers in this country. Such communications often come from dissatisfied coffee growers, their parents or partners, and at times from people with a less direct but no less keen desire to see removed what they regard as a serious injustice, on the one hand to the producer, who receives far less than he should, and on the other to the consumer, who pays much more than he ought. The usual inquiry is why East African coffee should be retained in the West End of London at from 5s. 6d. to 7s. 6d. per lb. when it is sold wholesale in auction at from say 55s. to 70s. per cwt., equivalent to approximately 6d. per pound.

While it cannot be denied that some West End retailers have long been charging the public a good deal too much, it is only fair to make clear that other suppliers have been content with a reasonable margin of profit; it must also be emphasised that two coffees each priced at the same figure by different shops are not necessarily the same, and that the one establishment, with a determination to give its customer the best value possible, may be selling at that price a coffee for which it paid 120s. or more per cwt., whereas its competitor, with a far lower standard of commercial practice, may be selling at the same figure a coffee which it bought only 60s. It can be safely asserted that no reputable shop would today list at anything like as low an average East African coffee, obtainable in the dancing Lane rooms at from 55s. to 70s., in fact, we know of special parcels of Kenya coffee recently bought at from 120s. to 130s. per cwt., which are being retailed in the West End at from 8s. to 10s. 3d. per lb.; moreover, quite drinkable Kenya coffee can be bought in the West End at present at from about 1s. 6d. per lb. It may surprise even puritans to learn that probably as much as three quarters of the total quantity of Kenya coffee sold in this country is purchased by the catering trade at wholesale prices, which may run as low as 1s. 2d. per lb.

It is only the average coffee grower who fails to make that distinction between wholesale and retail prices, and is in no sense to be compared with the purveyor of goods like flour, sugar, or rice, where the price is fixed on a certain basis, which means that the buyer has also to pay for carting, warehousing, and other charges, the cost of which he must reckon on. The coffee grower, on the other hand, must, possibly, be content with a price for his crop, which is only slightly above the cost of production, where a winter crop may range up to 10s. per lb.

Another important fact in the case of the producer of East African coffee in this country is his content with the price he gets for his crop, but that most of the growers are specialising in one or two grades of coffee, and that the bulk of the sales in this country is made up of these grades. Some of the most successful growers are those who have specialised in the production of a single grade of coffee, and who have been able to secure a high price for their crop.

East African coffee is a valuable commodity, and its use in the Empire coffee industry is of great importance. The coffee is used for blending purposes, and the blending process increases the price to the retailer, and consequently to the public, which has constant evidence, does not appreciate these considerations, which deserve to be more widely known in justice to those who are definitely trying to serve East African interests by selling good East African coffee to the British public at reasonable prices, and also in the interests of the general public, who must be able to understand how to protect themselves from the exploitation of people who, unhappily, have far less concern for those whom they purport to serve.

The Pan-African Medical Conference is to be held in Dar es Salaam next January under the auspices of the Tanganyika Branch of the British Medical Association, which is arranging for papers to be read on tuberculosis among Africans, tropical ulcers, laboratory work in the blue African diet, Native pharmacology and toxicology, alcoholism, the tropics, tropical neurasthenia, and gynaecology and tumours in the tropics. We are glad to see that the invitations issued have not been confined to British possessions, but include the Director of Medical Services in the Belgian Congo, Portuguese East Africa, and Malindi, the Director of the Indian Possessions, and in this field, national co-operation, and should be fostered. Moreover, such a conference may ultimately have an influence far beyond the medical field. We are surprised that air-borne disease is not to be discussed, and that neither the Sudan nor any British West African territory appears in the published list of territories to which invitations have been sent. There is ample time for extension of the scope of the work which has already been done.

That the Kenya Advisory Committee, both official and non-official members, has been able to arrive at a unanimous report, greatly enhances the value of its findings. The Committee reports that a reasonably efficient Government machine can be kept in being and the existing commitments of the Colony met for an annual expenditure of £3,706,870 or £91,368 less than the estimated expenditure for 1933 already approved by the Legislative Council. The main recommendations are decentralisation of the administrative system by co-ordinating provincial and district units, reorganisation of the Secretariat, amalgamation of the local government, Lands and Department, and amalgamation of the General Government with the Legal Department, and abolition of the Statistical and Native Registration Departments and the Domestic Registration Office. The Committee, which was appointed nine months ago and has held over one hundred meetings, submits twenty-one interim memoranda to the Government, and its recommendations might be accepted without delay. Its members deserve the gratitude of the public for the unselfish way in which they have done their duty in solving a very difficult problem, and in securing the recommendations of their colleagues, Lord Francis Baring and Sir John Baring, who also urge a further reduction of Government expenditure for 1934 and an increase of 4 per cent. present levy.

**POINTS THE PUBLIC SHOULD CONSIDER.**

1. The fact that the price of coffee is high in the West End of London is not necessarily a sign of a high price in the country of origin. The price in the country of origin is often very low, and the high price in the West End is due to the cost of transport and other charges.

ALBERT KITSON ON KAKAMEGA.

WORLD'S MOST FAVOURABLE PLACED GOLDFIELD.  
Ready to go. East Africans in London.

Last week's meeting of the East African Group of the Over-Sea League was by general consent the most successful, and certainly the best attended, yet held under the auspices of a body which has in a short while established itself as a really useful organ to the territories. Fully one hundred and fifty East Africans were present to hear Sir Albert Kitson speak on "The Kakamega Goldfield."

Mrs F. S. Johnson, Chairman of the Group, said that the Press, like the public, delighted in competitions, and that even serious newspapers—those which do not give fabulous prizes for solving Tatuoso questions—had a penchant for setting readers guessing. If Kenyans were asked to range in order of popularity the many commissions which had visited or been visited upon the Colony in the past year, there would be competition at the bottom of the list, but none at the head; there could be no question that Sir Albert Kitson's name would emerge an easy first (Hear, hear). We have had scores of letters from Kakamega, but not one single correspondent has written in other than terms of warm praise for the way in which Sir Albert made the prospectors free of his knowledge during his visit. His experience was of immense value to them, and when he came away he left them a gift of enormous value to the whole Colony—the legacy of a reasoned hope (Applause). I ask you to give our guests a cordial welcome.

In the course of a graphic address Sir Albert Kitson said: "The climate of Kakamega is good, though it certainly has a touch of games every day at about 2 p.m. lasting from three quarters of an hour to perhaps fully two hours. The weather is thus dependent upon the weather, and ordinarily prospectors work in the early morning until 9 or 10 a.m. In the dry season from December to February there is quite drought in the night, so that the roads are indescribable."

An Escape from Lightning.

Kakamega itself is on a plain, and a tree for an Australian arrival would think it was in the plain country. Great oaks, over a hundred feet high, at twenty-five years, are all sizes, and Avicennia, figs, and the Queensland silky oak grow. Beautifully, the tree and a lake is a tree which makes a beautiful picture.

About a mile and a half away from Kakamega the ground drops abruptly to the Isoko Valley, through which rushes a rapid river in a rocky bed. Cross it, and on the other side you enter the wooded hills of the forest. Milimpu, a centre of great activity, from which the road to Kisumu goes southwards for three-quarters of a mile, where Mr. C. T. Doble, the Commissioner of Mines, who is very popular with the miners, had his camp. Now, I believe, he has moved to the hills, but when I was there he was in his office and two children in the office of one back on the hills.

On a Saturday night, when his family and family members were in camp at Kakamega, he was very busy, and he had a very good dinner and a very good night's sleep. It exploded like a bomb, and nearly all those in their beds but miraculously no one was killed. He was himself in a very bad way, and he was carried to the tent in his bed, and a boy with a tall, thin, dark, and a very good night's sleep. He was in a very bad way, and he was carried to the tent in his bed, and a boy with a tall, thin, dark, and a very good night's sleep.

On the 15th of the month, when he was in a very bad way, and he was carried to the tent in his bed, and a boy with a tall, thin, dark, and a very good night's sleep. He was in a very bad way, and he was carried to the tent in his bed, and a boy with a tall, thin, dark, and a very good night's sleep.

Parts of Kakamega are fairly thickly populated, but in many places no one goes to the more fertile without seeing a soul. Some of the people who are regarded as anything but true representatives of the Kavirondo tribe, are keen workers, but others are lazy and are honest as the proverb says. Many prospectors have had their huts raided by thieves who grease their bodies—often they cannot be held.

Many of the prospectors are retired officers of the Army, Navy and Indian Civil Service, members of one of the professions, and others whose farms had been wrecked by locusts and who were anxious to discharge their obligations with the gold they won. Nairobi, especially, began to see money into the field. Now we hope they will have their money back tenfold. Men and women worked very well indeed on the diggings, although nine-tenths of them knew nothing about mining, but they had been helped by the men who did, John Starnes, Arnold, and a few others. We gave them a lot of hints, which they immediately adopted, with very good results. In some places they had been throwing away good stuff, and in many streams which were supposed to have been worked out there was lots of gold still in the beds. In one extremely rich stream boys were put on to pick out the gold from the crevices in the bed rock. These rocks had been washed down the stream through the ages, boulders dumped upon them, and much gold-driven down the crevices, from which it must be extracted.

Prospector who sat on a £10,000 Nugget.

Mr. Johnson has related in his paper "East Africa," to a story published by another newspaper about a small Native boy who is alleged to have discovered £5,000 worth of gold in one day, and Lady Leggett has asked if I can bear it. I do know of one case, but mine is perfectly true. (Laughter). In Victoria, Australia, is a district which was extremely prolific in nuggets, many of which were found on the surface. Mine went about rooting the whole tract to find them by hand and light, but anybody who has hit gold with a pick knows the feel of it; it is a soft, satisfying feeling (laughter). A friend of mine left his claims to try a new field, but when he arrived all the available ground was taken up. On his way back, shortly before sundown, he saw two men scraping away at the surface, so he put down his swag by a tree, sat on it, talked to them for a while, and, after a rest, continued his journey. He was a good shot and he heard joyous shouts, and on returning found the men digging round with the biggest nugget he had ever seen. The bank paid £6,000 for it, although its weight was only 70,000. This nugget was showing on the surface, but it had been blackened by bush fire, and had disturbed the top earth by putting his feet on it, and he had to dig it up. It was a very large nugget, and he had some extraordinary luck in finding it. He had some extraordinary luck in finding it. He had some extraordinary luck in finding it.

No Gold in Witsoo with no advantages.

Mr. Johnson has related in his paper "East Africa," to a story published by another newspaper about a small Native boy who is alleged to have discovered £5,000 worth of gold in one day, and Lady Leggett has asked if I can bear it. I do know of one case, but mine is perfectly true. (Laughter). In Victoria, Australia, is a district which was extremely prolific in nuggets, many of which were found on the surface. Mine went about rooting the whole tract to find them by hand and light, but anybody who has hit gold with a pick knows the feel of it; it is a soft, satisfying feeling (laughter). A friend of mine left his claims to try a new field, but when he arrived all the available ground was taken up. On his way back, shortly before sundown, he saw two men scraping away at the surface, so he put down his swag by a tree, sat on it, talked to them for a while, and, after a rest, continued his journey. He was a good shot and he heard joyous shouts, and on returning found the men digging round with the biggest nugget he had ever seen. The bank paid £6,000 for it, although its weight was only 70,000. This nugget was showing on the surface, but it had been blackened by bush fire, and had disturbed the top earth by putting his feet on it, and he had to dig it up. It was a very large nugget, and he had some extraordinary luck in finding it. He had some extraordinary luck in finding it. He had some extraordinary luck in finding it.



GENERAL ASQUITH ON THE SUDAN.  
PROBLEMS OF THE COTTON INDUSTRY.

When the crisis is past and the budget balanced, Brigadier-General the Hon. Arthur M. Asquith, D.S.O., a director of the Sudan Plantations Syndicate Ltd., and the Kassala Cotton Co. Ltd., who has just returned from a tour of inspection of the Sudan, told an *East Africa* representative a few days ago: "The first thing that the Sudan Government Railways should do is to reduce the rates of cotton transport."

He present they charge a rate on cotton nearly twice as high as that of any other railways in Africa, there having been no reduction whatsoever for Suddarides cotton in the boom years, when freights were raised. "I think that the administration realise that a reduction is overdue, and that their reasons for withholding it in present circumstances are that the traffic would not be increased by lower rates, and that the revenue must come from somewhere. It is questionable whether this state of affairs can continue without doing serious damage to the industry, and of losing the goose which lays the golden eggs."

"I am informed that very creditable economies have been effected in the costs of operation of the railways, and I hope this may enable them ere long to contribute their share to cheapening the cost of production of Sudan cotton. So far we are the only beneficiary from the cotton industry which has not been called upon to make a sacrifice."

Cotton Growing.

The cultivation of cotton in the Sudan is an interesting example of partnership production. The Sudan Plantations Syndicate and its daughter company provide development, minor canalisation, skilled supervision and chemical ploughing, ginning and marketing services, and take 20% of the cotton crop; the native tenant receives the food crops and 40% of the cotton crop as the reward of his labours; the Government—which provided the dam and the major canals of the splendid irrigation system which has alone made cotton growing on a vast scale possible—taking the remaining 40% of the cotton crop. This partnership system has worked very well so far, and there are at present about 100,000 acres of irrigated land under cotton in the Gezira plain.

The cotton grower in the Sudan, as elsewhere, has his troubles with pests and occasional unseasonable rains, but the greatest difficulty with which he has had to contend during the past two years has been the low level of market prices for the commodity. Happily, it seems at last to be generally recognised that there can be no prosperity for the world's manufacturers until the price-levels of the products of his best customers, the agriculturist and the miners, have been restored, and we can only hope that between this diagnosis and a cure the way may not be too protracted.

The Gebel Aulia Dam.

One of the interests of the Sudan, at the moment, is the proposed construction of the Gebel Aulia Dam on the White Nile, twenty-one miles to the south of Khartoum, tenders for which, as *East Africa* has reported, have just been opened by the Egyptian Government, for whose benefit and at whose expense the dam would be built. The initial works were begun some years ago; later work was suspended, the scheme having encountered opposition from certain political interests in Egypt, who

were suspicious of spending money on a project costing between £1,000,000 and £1,500,000, funds which, though destined entirely for the sake of Egypt, could be sited in the Sudan.

The Sudan Government has built twenty-nine miles of railway to the site of the dam for the Egyptian Government, which unfortunately must be pre-occupied by financial considerations in reaching a decision. Until a few years ago Egypt had large financial reserves, but some £1,000,000 of these reserves were invested in cotton in an attempt to support the market, with unfortunate results, since with the fall in cotton prices the money available had shrunk proportionately. There is also the complication that Egypt does not know whether she will have to pay a part of her foreign debt in gold, which would put a further strain upon her resources. Whether, in spite of these difficulties, Egypt may find it possible to decide for the immediate prosecution of work on the Gebel Aulia Dam seems uncertain. Incidentally, the building of the dam would bring certain immediate advantages to the Sudan, both in the circulation of money in payment of Native wages and otherwise, and in welcome additional traffic for the railways.

The Sudan, like almost every other country, has been hard hit by the depression. The Government has lost no time in its efforts to bring its budget into line with its diminished revenues, and the greatest credit is due to all concerned for the considerable economies which have been effected.

Government on Patriarchal Lines.

"The wielding of the axe must inevitably entail hardship for individuals, but it has a salutary aspect in checking the growth of bureaucracy, which, without some pruning, can so easily become too luxuriant. What the Sudan needs, above all else, at the moment, was enjoyed for most of the last thirty-four years, is government on simple patriarchal lines, with British officials few in number and first-class in quality.

"I must say a word in praise of Imperial Airways, with whose service between London and Alexandria I was immensely impressed. The four-engine aeroplane now in use on this route, the two Brnois and Alexandria inspire one with great confidence, and it is not surprising that the air service in Africa has sprung into great popularity. I would warn people against thinking that they can fly part of the way, break their journey, and expect to find room at short notice in the next plane on the African route. They are very likely to find, as one of my colleagues did, that no vacant seat is available.

"My experience was that everything possible is done for the comfort of the traveller, and, from the moment that he places himself in the hands of Imperial Airways, he has nothing to be afraid about, but to deliver his destination like a registered parcel."

FORTHCOMING ENGAGEMENTS

- Mar. 23-24, 1934. Convention of Associations of Clubs in Sudan.
  - Mar. 24. Lecture on "The White Nile from the Sudd to River," by Mr. A. J. Russek, O.E.S.
  - Mar. 29. Legislative Council Meeting.
  - April 6. East African Board Meeting.
  - April 14-17. Eastern Golf Touring of Nairobi Golf Club.
- For Those Coming Home to be Noted
- April 1. Association Football, Highland F.C. Scotland, Hamden Park.
  - April 2. Oxford F.C. Cambridge Road.
  - April 5. Amateur Chess, Albert Hall.
  - April 6. By and Suburban, England.



PETITION TO SECRETARY OF STATE

AGAINST INCOME TAX IN KENYA.

We have received by air mail a copy of the Humble Petition of Members of the Legislative Council in Kenya Colony and Colonists of Kenya representing Trade, Commerce and Agriculture, including Coffee, Sisal, Maize, Wheat, Timber, Sugar and Stock Farming, and Commercial Interests generally, which is to be presented to the Secretary of State for the Colonies by Lord Francis Scott, leader of the Elected Members who is due in London by air on Sunday. The objections to the Income Tax Bill are the stated—

(a) That while the conditions to be deemed a suitable form of taxation in Great Britain, where are found a homogeneous population, well-established industries, and large salaried and industrial classes, conditions in Kenya are entirely different, the population is composed of the elements of a primitive industry of agriculture and stock raising, existing in a primitive and backward area, and a small salaried class, and an impoverished industrial class, and the imposition of the tax can only come as an oppressive burden, and a restriction on further development.

(b) That income tax without racial discrimination, which has justly not been advocated, is bound to be inequitable and unjust under the conditions prevailing in Kenya Colony, where the population is comprised of mixed races, with their race completely different standards of living. Without racial discrimination in its application, such a tax will fall to be paid almost solely by the European population of the Colony.

(c) That evidence has accumulated and is accumulating which shows that the threat of the imposition of an income tax will drive away considerable resources out of the country, and is preventing in many cases, fresh capital entering. This state of affairs results in there being a steady diminution of the tax in most cases, no net effect for the stock farms and plantations, mortgage money to assist development is either unobtainable or only obtainable in small amounts and at a very high rate of interest; the inevitable tendency being for the borrower and not the lender to suffer.

(d) That an income tax is not practicable where there is no open market, and where a high profit may be obtained, but not convertible to cash.

(e) That the Colony's economic fabric is dependent upon the agricultural industry, and a depreciation in the market value of farming and plantation assets necessarily has an immediate repercussion in relation to the indebtedness of farmers and planters, to some of the interests, tradespeople, manufacturers, etc., who are dependent upon it, as estimated sums in the neighbourhood of £1,000,000 are due.

(f) That the imposition of income tax, with its ensuing curtailment of credit facilities, will amount to an increase in the indebtedness of farmers and planters, and a liability to income tax to call in amounts owing with a continuously declining prospect of being paid, due to the inability of the farmers and planters to raise by sale portions of their land, or to raise adequate finance by bank overdrafts, mortgages, or otherwise.

(g) That as has been shown above, and as will be demonstrated *ad infra*, the imposition of an income tax will have serious repercussions on the agriculture of the Colony. Agriculture, the main industry of the Colony, is owing to world conditions and the depression of locusts over a period of years, temporarily a depressed state.

(h) The total indebtedness of the farming and planting community according to the Report of the Long Term Credit Committee of the Board of Agriculture dated December 30, 1932, is estimated to amount to between four million and five million sterling, and half of which obligations have been contracted at rates of interest ranging around 8% per annum.

(i) The farm value of produce sold by farmers may be taken as in the neighbourhood of two million sterling, and it would thus appear that the annual charge incurred by interest on this amount to bring it up to 8% of the gross farm value of the produce. The fall in f.o.b. values during the present depression has, according to the above quoted report, been 75% in the case of maize, 74% in the case of sisal, and 50% in the case of coffee, and all upon a freight basis, and the fact of coffee and sisal being a freight charge, and the fact of the present day conditions to well over 50% of the value of the products increase of the first two commodities mentioned, it is obvious therefore that a further blow to agriculture, however indirect, will be a serious one to the Colony.

(a) That one of the great advantages of inevitable assistance, of the introduction of income tax will be a considerable increase in the present unemployment figures. The immediate result of an Income Tax Bill will be the retirement of staffs in commercial offices and business concerns in the towns. In the majority of cases these firms are existing on their capital reserves or on overdrafts obtained from the banks. Proof can easily be produced to show that even the most substantial commercial concerns in the Colony have not covered their ordinary expenses for nearly two years. They have endeavoured, however, to retain as many members of their staffs as possible. In order to do so, they have had to ask employees to agree to a large reduction in salary—in some cases as much as 33%. It is certain that if these firms are called upon to pay income tax of "book" profits, they will be compelled to economise still further by reducing the number of their employees. The savings thus made will apply to the agricultural industry, which already the employment of African labour was seriously declining. Economies in wage expenditure will indirectly react on the Native who, theoretically, is supposed to be unaffected by income tax. That is a position which the Colony is anxious to avoid because it will be reflected in Native hut and poll tax collection and in Customs revenue from Native purchases.

(b) That one of the great inducements which hitherto has attracted people to purchase land and make their homes in the Colony was the absence of income tax. The introduction of such a tax must inevitably retard and probably check the flow of further settlers to the Colony, with continued stagnation in the market for land and consequent considerable reduction in the annual amount which will be received from *ad valorem* stamp duty upon transfers of land, Customs duties, railways, and licenses.

The argument that a low rate of tax would obviate this objection is quite untenable as it is not the rate but the non-existence of income tax which is the inducement, particularly where the taxpayer has had control and the low income tax of to-day may be a crushing burden of tomorrow.

(c) That the Customs revenue will also be adversely affected in that the imposition of an income tax will result in a diminution of imports, which in turn will affect the British manufacturer.

Your Petitioners therefore submit that the Bill is unworkable in that—

(1) It will prejudice the future of the Colony because it will prejudice the future of the Colony because it will not wholly prevent future development.

(2) The revenue will result in little if any net increase of the Colony's resources, which will be deflected into other channels, which will in all likelihood equilibrate to the total amount obtained from the present and future taxations, but the application of the present and future revenue to economic alterations in other countries will be rightly regarded as a temporary abandonment can be attained by the acceptance of recommendations which have been prepared and are being submitted in order to assist Government in balancing the Budget.

Your Petitioners therefore humbly pray that the Bill may not pass into law, and that such other relief may be granted as may be deemed fit. And your Petitioners will ever pray.

ALTERNATIVES TO INCOME TAX

The Hon. General Secretary of the Nairobi Chamber of Commerce has unanimously supported and suggested alternative forms of taxation to that of income tax. The proposed alternative is a tax on the unproductive capital of companies registered in Kenya, which had to produce 2% of their assets as a means of taxation, and a graduated tax on the net profits of such companies, and a graduated non-*ad valorem* poll tax on the line of that in force in Tanganyika, but at higher rates (£6,000).

A proposal that a collection charge of 10% should be levied on goods imported by persons not paying an income tax is still under examination. Major Crogan proposed a non-*ad valorem* poll tax has been equivalent in principle to an income tax but without the usual safeguards.

A specimen of the Eritrean Kudu has been presented to the Natural History Museum, South Kensington, by the Rowland Ward Trustees.



Some Statements Worth Noting

"A classical instance of unanimity is that of the Gadurene Swine." — Dr. Wetherell, speaking in Nairobi.

"I would humbly suggest... if I may do so without risk of deportation." — Mr. N. Dunn, speaking in Nairobi.

"Pockets never occur in Kenya because of the abundant sunlight." — Dr. J. H. Squiera, addressing the Nairobi Rotary Club.

"The roads in this country have made a deep impression on me." — The Governor of Northern Rhodesia, speaking at Lusaka.

"Central Africa, fertile though she may be in some ways or recrimination." — Major Orde Browne, in an address to the African Society.

"We are apt to forget that the motor car had only about ten years' staff of the aeroplane." — Sir Hubert Young, speaking at the founding of the Aero Club of Nyasaland.

"Marriage payments among Natives are not so much for the purchase of a bride as a security for good behaviour." — E. H. ... in the C. A. magazine "Central Africa."

"I am not radically opposed to income tax as a form of taxation as long as other forms of taxation are repealed." — The Hon. Charles J. J. Collier, M.C., M.B., speaking in ...

"The best way to make traffic big gains is to make the smaller animals first, taking care not to make rapid movements and ..."

"I have seen a weird collection of large bones, bits of metal, bolts, etc. taken from the ... of a coffee." — Mr. R. ... Campbell, the ... President of the Mombasa Chamber of Commerce.

"A brown face, a leg and a shikha were sufficient to ruin the British Government." — "Take heart of grace, my fellow rabbits." — "If you must squeal, do so like an angry, rather than a frightened, bunny. Some may back you and some may bite." — Mr. Henry ... in ...

"In recommending last year the necessary additional funds required in Kenya to balance current budgets, should ... Native taxation, it was not only ... by the view that the non-Natives ... but rather by the obvious fact that the Native communities were very poor." — Lord Moyne, in ...

"Snootsiekte is an infectious disease which is transmissible from wildebeest to cattle, but as is known wildebeest is not the ... but in acute cases the mortality may be ... in cattle, in less acute cases ... of cattleguys from the disease." — The ... of ... Services, of the Union of South Africa, writing in "The Farmer's Weekly."

"During 1932 the white ... of the ... by the ... of the Belgian Congo ... by 7.5, or 20%, and the most serious aspect of that decrease was ... in the Belgian Congo ... for the ... actually ... by 37% ... as at ... in British East Africa, but it has not ... the British population in ... territory ... writing in "L'Espresso de Congo."

WHO'S WHO  
145. Mr. Alexander Macintyre



It is no exaggeration to say that Mr. Alexander Macintyre has done more to the development of cotton growing in the Sudan than any other man first seen in the ... Sudanese Irrigation Syndicate, Limited, in 1910 and Chairman and Managing Director ten years later. The company ... of immense debt to his strong personality and ability, which have contributed in marked degree to the success of the great Gezira irrigation scheme and the transformation into cotton fields of over half a million acres of previously undeveloped land. The ... the whole scheme, provides ginneries, subsidiary canals and roads, finances the cultivation, and ... and much of the credit for the local organization of this vast scheme must go to Mr. Macintyre for his foresight, ... perseverance, and command of men. Though he has lived in England since accepting the Chairmanship of the company, he still visits the Sudan each year, spending three or four months in that country. He is also ... director of the Assala Cotton Company, Ltd., and a director of the ... of the ... Ltd. A keen sportsman, he is particularly fond of tennis and ...

PERSONALIA

Lord Devonport has arrived back in London from his visit to the Sudan.

Mr. P. E. Tanton is the new President of the Uganda Choral Society.

Mr. G. K. Whitlamsmith is now Editor of the Tanganyika Official Gazette.

Sir Joseph and Lady Byrne visited Nairobi for the Agricultural Show on March 6.

Lord Lloyd has arrived back in London from his visit to the Rhodesias and East Africa.

Mr. J. C. Gilks, Director of Medical and Sanitary Services in Kenya, is shortly retiring.

Mr. Ernest Garrison, Director of Agriculture in Tanganyika Territory, has arrived home.

Mr. L. de B. Lewis has left for Moroni by the Messagerie Maritime steamer Ambrose.

Mr. E. J. Mathis, of the Tanganyika Police Force, has been transferred from Tanga to Iringa.

Dr. J. Raymond E. Barrett and Miss Marion Meadows were married in Massey on March 10 week.

Dr. J. M. Gray, formerly of the Uganda Civil Service, has been appointed Health Officer in Kenya.

Sir Robert Hamilton, M.P., will address the Merseyside Liberal Luncheon Club on Monday at Kenya.

Mr. T. H. Melland is to address the Royal United Service Institution on the East African Dependencies on March 17.

Mr. R. W. Lambert has assumed office as the King's District Officer in Kenya with Mr. J. S. Howes as District Officer.

Mr. J. K. Smith is acting as Postmaster General in Kenya during the absence and leave of Mr. Thomas Fitzgerald, M.P.

Mr. D. J. Jardine, C.M.G., C.B.E., has been elected President and Chairman of the Tanganyika Territory Rifle Association.

Sir Percy Loraine, Bt., High Commissioner for Egypt and the Sudan, was received by the Prince of Wales one day last week.

Mr. R. Zimmerman recently won the cup prize of the Nairobi Golf Club by beating Mr. Williams in the finals by 4/3.

Majors Corbett Ward addressed the Southward Branch of the Junior Imperial Service League on evening last week in Kenya.

The current issue of The National Review contains an article by Mr. William Jessop of Nairobi entitled "How is Kenya to be developed?"

Mr. D. H. Backles, Assistant Commissioner of Lands in the Gold Coast, has been appointed Deputy Registrar of the High Court in Tanganyika.

Mr. and Mrs. Cherry Kearton have left Kenya for South Africa, and are expected to leave the Cape at the beginning of April for England.

Lieutenant-General Tilkens, Governor-General of the Belgian Congo, is expected to return to Belgium during April on the completion of his term of office.

Mr. Albert Sarraut, French Minister for the Colonies, has been invited to be the guest of the African Society at a dinner to be held in London in May.

Dr. Schacht, who has been re-appointed President of the Reichsbank, has long been one of the leaders of the campaign for the restoration of the German colonies.

Mr. M. Walter and Mr. B. Gaillard recently scored 132 runs and 91 runs respectively when playing for the Nairobi Gymkhana Club against Mombasa.

Mr. E. B. Hosking has been elected President of the European Civil Servants' Association of Kenya with Messrs. S. Mordimer and B. Shaw as Vice-presidents.

Mr. C. J. Howks, an engineer in charge of the Materic Falls Power and Light Company, has been elected President of the South African Institute of Aerial Engineers.

Mr. A. J. Risk, of the Air Survey Corps, will give a lantern lecture to the Overseas League of the White Nile from the Studd to Ruwenzori on March 25 at 7.30 p.m.

The late Hon. Sir Reginald Rodd, upon whom a posthumous coronation was conferred at the New Year Honours, has adopted the title of Baron Rennell of Rodd in the County of Hereford.

An official conference of officials in the Tanganyika Administration was held in Tabora during mail week. Mr. A. B. Bishawe presided over the meetings, which lasted four days.

Lord and Lady Curzon, together with their family, have been staying with Sir John Maffey, the Governor-General last week and are expected to arrive in England early next week.

Mr. B. P. Ganser, the well-known Kenya architect, will shortly arrive in this country on leave. The Rev. and Mrs. G. G. Carr, of Mombasa, are also shortly expected in this country.

Charles G. Easton, who has been Town Clerk of Eldoret and Clerk of the Taita District Council for the past four years, will be going home on leave in a couple of months.

Major P. Figgis, I.R.C., the well-known Colonial professional writer with considerable East African connections, is chairman of the British Pepper and Spice Co. Ltd., which in Africa has 174,110,000 ordinary shares for subscription at par.

The many East Africans who know Mr. Salmon as the editor of "United Empire"—the journal of the R.U. Empire Society, will congratulate him on his election as Master of the United Empire Lodge.

Brigadier General A. C. Lewin, V.C., C.M.G., D.S.O., a well-known Kenya settler and aviator, and Mrs. John Stanning, also of Nakuru, were married in Nairobi a few days ago.

His many friends in Kenya and Uganda will welcome the decision of Major E. A. T. Dutton, now Assistant Chief Secretary in Northern Rhodesia, to travel to London for his leave in Nairobi.

Mr. Stewart, Governor of Tanganyika Territory, will leave Dodoma at the week-end to fly to the Cape. He will spend a few weeks on the French Riviera before returning to London.

Several air mail passengers this week included Mr. Gavey from Nairobi, Mrs. Bibby and Colonel H. H. Frank from Kisumu, Mr. Johnston from Kharoum, and Mr. Ryan from Kampala to Paris.

Mrs. Betty Norman, who was a member of the Globe Trainers' Service during the war, while visiting East Africa a couple of years ago, is now appearing at the Royal Well Theatre, London.

Mrs. Rosemary Page, daughter of Sir Alfred Page, has just returned to her home in London. Joan Page, who was married in East Africa, was in an aeroplane crash in the Mozambique Channel.

Miss Dorothy Clayton has left to do missionary work in Uganda. Her father, Mr. Clayton, was vicar of St. Thomas' Church, London, and served in Uganda as a missionary for many years.

On his way back from England to Tanganyika, Mr. W. W. Taylor, of Mombasa, visited Mr. and Mrs. R. W. Taylor, of Mombasa, on the last part of his trip from Cape to Kenia.

Mr. Gilbert Steel, a son of Mrs. A. Steel, who lives in Vancouver, and Mrs. Beatrice Steel, daughter of Field Marshal Lord and Mrs. Evelyn Doring, of Staff College, will be married on April 20.

We should not be surprised if Mr. J. Bouchie, Publicity Officer of the Kenya Rhodesia and London, who is on leave from the Colonial Office, is invited to visit Northern Rhodesia before his return.

The engagement is announced between Mr. J. R. Wright, son of the late Rev. H. S. Wright, and of Mrs. Wright, Halesbury, Hereford, to Myrtle, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. H. Bough, of Nkana, Northern Rhodesia.

Rear-Admiral H. D. Bridges, C.B., O.B.E., who has just retired following his promotion to that rank, was awarded the D.S.O. in 1916 for services during the East African Campaign, when he succeeded into Sir Robert with his wife and remained under fire to protect the fleet of shells from the Hyacinth. He directed the blockade of the enemy which had evaded our minefields and the previous cargo for von Lettow's forces.

An Anglican Swami, who has many friends in East Africa where he served for many years, is still in his post as Archdeacon of the Diocese of the Living of Leighton Wood, Bedfordshire.

The Rev. Canon Rodbury, who has for many years at the St. John's Mission at Chusungu, Northern Rhodesia, has been elected to the Bishopric of Bulawayo.

Major F. C. D. Jones, of the Indian Army, has been appointed to the post of Assistant Chief Secretary in Northern Rhodesia. His many friends will be glad to hear that he has completely recovered from his illness.

A military worth over £2,000 has been stolen from a military base in the Congo. The home of the late Lord and Lady Darnley, who was a member of the East African Company, has been the scene of the robbery.

When Mr. C. O. Howard, C.M.G., a missionary and Central African, had a meeting in Dar es Salaam last week with Arab turban and skull cap, a decorative sash and round his neck he had a Muhammadan turban, in which was a piece of the Koran.

Colonel A. C. Arnold, C.B.E., D.S.O., whose name was reported last week as having been appointed as Inspector-General of the Mozambique Company's operations in Mozambique, was a enthusiastic and was for some time Chairman of the East African Company.

The Kenya East African Committee for the relief of the East African Campaign is composed of Mr. E. A. Abbott, Mr. A. H. Cecil, Mr. Manselour G. Brandford, Mr. A. H. Ridgely, Mr. Maxwell, Dr. G. G. Raymond, Mr. P. L. Dondya, Mr. Swanwick, Mr. J. L. Désai, and Mr. Hastimbanha Desai.

Colonel Karl Christensen, who has been appointed as the District Officer of the district of Harburg, captured one of the blockade breakers which succeeded in delivering supplies and munitions to General von Lettow Vorbeck during the East African Campaign.

Mr. Verfer J. J. J. J., head of the research department in Geneva of the International Monetary Council, who has twice toured Northern Rhodesia and the Katanga Province of the Congo within the last few years, has been visiting London in his return to Switzerland at the beginning of this week.

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PERSONALIA (Continued)

Captain F. O'B. Wilson signals his readiness to play Kenya cricket after a long absence by scoring 84 not out for Mombasa in a match against the Civil Service, for which team Mr. F. C. Oxford scored for.

A new book, entitled "Men and Creatures in Uganda," has been written and will shortly be published by Sir John Bland-Sutton, who, some years ago was the author of "The People and Game and Beast in Eastern Ethiopia."

Captain D. A. Jones, whose name in the London Gazette is reported, was awarded the D.S.O. at the age of twenty, and later won the Military Cross. Since the War he has served in India, Ireland, Gibraltar, and with the King's African Rifles in Uganda. He retired from the Army in 1931, and is still only thirty-six years of age.

Last week we recorded the death in Lincolnshire of Mr. George R. Parkin. He was a son of Mr. J. W. H. Parkinson, formerly Administrator General in Kenya, who was for many years stationed in Mombasa, and was known to everyone as "Parky," and was in pre-war days the life and soul of the Mombasa Mzazi Sports Club. He died in Kenya some ten years ago.

Mr. A. J. Wakefield, Acting Director of Agriculture in Tanganyika, who is likely to see his seat in the Legislative Council during the next session, is only thirty-three years of age. His promotion is locally considered the reward of real ability, and we are sure that his many friends in Tanganyika and in Northern Rhodesia, where he is not forgotten, will heartily congratulate him.

The arrangement is announced between Mr. W. L. South, Assistant Superintendent of Police in Tanganyika, only son of Major and Mrs. E. South, of 10, Church Lane, London, and Mary, daughter of the Rt. Rev. Hamilton Haynes, D.D., Assistant Bishop of Birmingham. Mr. South was appointed to Tanganyika eight years ago, and returned to the Territory from leave in January of last year.

Colonel O. P. Watkins, C.B.E., D.S.O., who has just arrived in England on leave pending retirement, served in South Africa for many years before joining the Kenya administration in 1908. During the East African Campaign he acted as intelligence officer to organize carrier transport and was afterwards in charge of the Military Transport Department. He was appointed Senior Commissioner in the Colony five years ago.

Colonel F. O. Fitzgerald, O.B.E., M.C., has been elected President of the Lion Society in Kenya, and Sir Joseph Sheridan to the presidency of the Irish Society of Tanganyika. The Kenya Society of Friends, Mr. E. T. Leicester is Hon. Secretary of the Society, the following are the Committee: Dr. Gregory, Captain Ernest Hartshorn, Messrs. T. G. and W. B. Byrd, J. J. Johnson, and A. Kar. The Irish Society of Tanganyika, of which Mr. L. L. Gray, M.B.E., is Hon. Secretary, has its Committee of Management, as follows: Hon. Secretary, Mr. J. D. Campbell, Major G. G. Campbell, and Mr. H. C. London.

Major and Mrs. G. H. W. Clark, Mr. G. H. Clark, D.S.O., has been appointed to the command of the 1st and 2nd Battalions The Royal Irish Fusiliers (Amalgamated), Victoria S.I., and is based at the King's African Rifles in England in 1932. He has served during the East African Campaign in Eastland, North-West Frontier and Portuguese East Africa. It is expected that he shall take his battalion from Dombas to Khartoum next winter.

DEATH OF DUKE OF THE ABRUZZI

The Duke of the Abruzzi, who died at the end of last week in Mogadishu, the capital of Italian Somaliland, at the age of sixty, had in recent years devoted himself to the exploitation of that territory, where he owned a large farm, and where, like the late Lord Delamere in Kenya, he spent his own funds freely in experimental work designed for the good of the Colony as a whole.

A visit paid to the Italian Colony of Somalia, where he was twenty years of age so attracted him to Africa that he returned again and again. In 1896, accompanied by a lavishly equipped and splendidly organized expedition, he visited Uganda and did much scientific work on the Ruwenzori range, being the first to climb many of the peaks; the highest, 16,814 ft., he named after Queen Matherita, and the next, 16,750 ft., after Queen Alexandra. When the Duke lectured on his expedition before the Royal Geographical Society in the following year, King Edward presided.

Throughout the War he commanded the Italian Navy, and in 1919, and again in 1920, he explored the sources of the Webi Shebelle, a river flowing out of Ethiopia into Italian Somaliland. In 1927 he headed the Italian Mission sent to the Ethiopian Court.

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LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

CARRYING FOWLS ON SAFARI

USING PUFF-ADDERS TO KILL GAME.

Parallel to the Kavirondo-Mamba Custom.

To the Editor of "East Africa"

It was most interested in the account published by East Africa on February 23rd as to a green mamba being used deliberately to bite and poison a buffalo.

Before the War in the French Colony of Dahomey, West Africa, a similar custom of using snake-poison was in operation. The method was to catch a puff-adder and pierce a hole in its anterior portion where the bite of the body suddenly contracts for the small tail. Through this was passed a deer skewer and this was used to a great snake which was placed in a game rut leading to water. A number of adders were used and the owner visited the game ruts every morning and could tell by the spoor whether anything had been down the previous evening or night. Often the puff-adder was killed. The game was followed up until with luck no more were found dead. The bird was cut off and no ill-effect seems to have occurred from eating the carcass. The game trailedder was generally one used by the bushmen or the small red-buffalo.

It was told that elephants have been known to succumb, but I doubt very much. The elephant is to be the prey of professional elephant hunters and they were ham-strung with the two-handed sword.

Nairobi

Yours faithfully,

Kenya Colony

Lucia Cooper

COLLEAGUE'S TRIBUTE TO MR. M. O. L. HERING

To the Editor of "East Africa"

Sir, Mr. M. O. L. Hering who had the privilege of knowing the deceased, M. O. L. Hering, Administrative Officer in Tanganyika, intrude upon your space to pay a short tribute to his memory.

It was my good fortune some years ago to take over from him the administration of a district on the western border of the Territory, and I had thus an opportunity of studying his work at first hand.

That district in his time presented many difficulties to an administrator, not apart from the unpleasantness of its climate, which laid him out for many months, and its situation on the Anglo-Belgian boundary, which afforded a ripe crop of international snarls; it contained a population of drunken and turbulent Natives who were always up to some kind of mischief. So turbulent indeed were they that the Belgians in their turn had found the task of administering them a heavy one.

But Hering was equal to all these difficulties. He found the district a land of famine and unrest, and transformed it into a land of order and plenty. And this he achieved, not by the use of the big stick, but by the force of his personality, exercised through the close personal touch which he unflinchingly maintained with the chiefs and their people.

So great was his influence among them that in all the time there his name was hardly ever on their lips. I can only affectionately remember him as a "the" who took of things easily, as a man whose testimony to his monumental personality, which with the many other qualities he possessed, entitled him to be described as a born administrator. The Territory has suffered a great loss by his death, and the sympathy of all of us who have had to do with him, goes out to his widow and his great sorrow.

Nairobi

Yours faithfully,

Kenya Colony

Lucia Cooper

An Appeal to Good Will.

To the Editor of "East Africa"

As one of the many readers who have enjoyed Commander Blunt's most interesting and informative book "Elephant", I hesitate to question his deductions on a minor matter, a major matter from a chicken's point of view, however.

When on a safari one day Commander Blunt noticed that some chickens which were being carried by his porters were "piping" and looking nearly dead. He ordered one of the men to give them some water, but the birds died. His boys assured him that it was only because they had been given water that this had happened (page 106).

I am inclined to discount the Native explanation for this, ever-ready philosophy rarely fails to provide an answer in any situation. An experience of my own on a hot and trying march was precisely the opposite to that of Commander Blunt. I personally supervised the provision of water to a passing fowl, which limped down the flood eagerly and survived the journey in good condition. I would suggest that Commander Blunt's birds died of heat stroke; for I have known monkeys, pigs and other animals die from similar exposure, in a state of freedom these creatures seek shade when necessary.

Therefore, pending the formation of a Colonial Defence League in Equatorial Africa, might I make the further suggestion to all persons of good will proceeding on safari that they issue an order that fowls are not to be carried tied by their feet to a load, but must be either (1) enclosed in a slight cage shaded with leaves (such as any Native can make from maize stalks in a few minutes), or (2) killed before the journey. I have practised the latter course for years and thereby avoided the infliction of much unnecessary suffering to prospective means. If such became the practice among White Europeans, I cannot but think that in course of time such ideas would have a beneficial influence on Native thought.

Cambridge

Yours faithfully,

Massachusetts, U.S.A.

A. LOVERIDGE

SUGAR GROWING ON THE RUFUI

Echoes of the East African Campaign

To the Editor of "East Africa"

The news that the representatives of a Kenya business group has been visiting the Kilifi Agency of Tanganyika Territory to investigate the possibilities of developing a sugar cane industry will remind many men who took part in the East African Campaign of the dumps of brown sugar, very unappetising looking stuff, which the Germans had established at various places to the south of the river. It has been made on the few German and I rather gather, one or two Indian, plantations near the delta and in the neighbourhood of Ilo.

In those days a river steamer service up and down the river was maintained by two craft, one of which being called the "Tombador" which did very good work in transporting men and stores during certain stages of the campaign. She was sunk when our forces approached the river at the end of the wet season of 1916. And when again some time was many years and the walls have so flanked themselves, themselves, from the river.

Nairobi

Yours faithfully,

Kenya Colony

Lucia Cooper

JOINT BOARD AND COLONIAL OFFICE

Point which Critics in the Colony Overlooked.

To the Editor of "East Africa"

SIR.—Reference to your reference in your issue of 12th March to the Joint Board's telegrams to the Secretary of State for the Colonies, I think it only right that you should have the following extract of our letter of March 12 to the Secretary of State dealing with the Income Tax Ordinance.

"I am to add that in this matter of the Income Tax Ordinance the Board is giving its views in response to the suggestion made at the Conference in December, and although it is quite definitely in favour of its constituents here, there has been no opportunity of obtaining the views of settlers and others in Kenya, who will no doubt express their opinion in the Government of Kenya."

Yours faithfully,

J. SANDHAM ALLEN, Chairman, Joint East African Board

Reference to this subject is made under Matters of Moment in the issue—E. A. 11, 1933.

AEROPLANES AND BIG GAME.

An Appeal for further Experiences.

To the Editor of "East Africa"

SIR.—In your report of the address given by Captain C. R. S. Pitman to the Society for the Preservation of the Fauna of the Empire on the big game of Northern Rhodesia, your report's statement that he found game almost entirely indifferent to aeroplanes, quoting him as saying "they always took most notice, but even they were not much concerned, a herd of some 350 Buffalo moved off but did not stampede, and antelope appeared to be indifferent to the aeroplane."

That, of course, is diametrically opposed to the assertions made by the Fauna Society two or three years ago, when a great deal of public indignation was aroused by a reply.

Could East Africa in the experience of other people who have flown over game, be a "sanctuary" because of it? I do not question the accuracy of Captain Pitman's observations. In fact, I agree with them, but in order that the controversy may be ended for all, and that no one may say that his observations were abnormal, I—and I am sure many other readers of your paper—will be glad to welcome observations of other authorities.

Yours faithfully,

FR. TANGANYIKAN

I will welcome letters on this subject from readers who will write from personal observation.—E. A. 11, 1933.

INCOME TAX IN KENYA.

Mr. Kenneth Archer on the Problem.

To the Editor of "East Africa"

SIR.—Your careful comments on the objections shown by the agriculturists in the framing of the Income Tax Bill for Kenya are certainly warranted for the anxiety appears to have been at some points to exasperate and antagonize even those who bring to the public attention their views in order to be a part of the important work of Kenya of this kind of taxation.

But in one particular you will recall that your criticism—viz. the charge advanced in the case of a wife (or wives) and children—the members of the Bill cannot be held responsible for its terms, as applying income tax to a woman and her dependants each with its duties and responsibilities of her own legs.

more serious than several insurmountable difficulties which the new description is introduced in the application of the tax.

The value of expense (perhaps the term is unreliable?) of a wife in fact varies according to which community she grazes, but as all are equal in the eyes of the law, and there must be no racial discrimination in legislation, the best I expect I shall do is to hold up their hands in pious horror. A Kenya wife is rated as a compromise at £50 only, while her sisters in Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland are priced as high as £125 and £300 respectively. Similarly, the curtailment of the children's allowance for the first three children (to the disgust of the Father of Six) was widely reported to the Press, complaining that he should have had notice of Government's intention as indicated by the racial factor for the abject condition of the average Asiatic taxpayer, whose unaided allowances under this head might be many times the result of turning him into a liability of Government, have so to be regarded in indignation.


So the difficulty of a taxman is not to be looked out of either the front or the back, but the fact which may be equitable in a country of mixed communities.

Yours faithfully, KENNETH ARCHER

POINT FROM LETTER

The book "Naturalists, Trappers and Gamekeepers" is a very interesting and certainly readable work, which contains a great amount of interesting details which bear excellent testimony to the author's keen and exacting powers of observation. From a sportsman's standpoint the book is a very fine example of great care and precision, and as one of my sportsman friends says, it is a "must" for the sportsman's library. It is a marvel for the price.

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### RESOLUTIONS OF ASSOCIATED CHAMBERS.

Opposed to imposition of income tax

East Africa Chamber of Commerce and Industry has approved the text of the resolution unanimously passed at the session of the Association of Chambers of Commerce of Eastern Africa held in Nairobi on March 6 and 7. Mr. S. H. Sayer, the President, presided at a very full Chairman.

Among the Resolutions were the following:

**Income Tax.** That the Association regrets the intention of the East African Governments to impose a general tax regardless of the needs of the people and the circumstances of the countries. While the Association is prepared to lend its support to Government efforts to adjust its financial position, it is not satisfied that the imposition of an income tax will prove either wise or economical in that it is a form of taxation not suited to a developing country of mixed communities, and will be a constant increased settlement. Representatives of the Tanganyika Chambers of Commerce joining in this resolution.

**Joint-East African Board.** That the question of continuing subscriptions to the Joint East African Board, be referred to constituent chambers for discussion and resolution, and that the Executive and this resolution be confirmed by an explanatory memorandum.

**Governance Conference.** That the Executive further explore possibilities of closer relations with the Conference Secretariat, with a view to co-ordinating opinions on subjects



on the Conference agenda being sought in advance of the sittings of the Conference.

**Commercial Representatives in Governmental Bodies.** That the Association again expresses its strong feeling that in all cases of commercial representation on any Government Board or Committee the various Governments should consult and obtain the views of the Association with the object of securing nominations for such appointments to the notice of the Association and for its appointment to the Native and African Council by the Kenya Government.

**Federation of East African Chambers of Commerce.** That the Association welcomes the suggestion that it should co-operate with the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce, who shall be invited to appoint a representative to the Executive of the Association as a liaison between the two bodies.

**Motor Industry.** That the Association views with ill-concealed concern the outlook for the motor industry and desires to impress upon the Kenya Government the necessity of taking some action to preserve the industry.

**Merchandise Marks.** That this Association reiterated its request for the enactment of uniform merchandise marks legislation for the East African territories, and considers that it can take the initiative for providing such legislation, or, in the absence of such legislation, to petition the authorities to consider expedient action upon the article itself or upon the container or wrapping.

**Merchandise Shipping.** That the Executive be instructed to press for the introduction in Tanganyika and Zanzibar of uniform merchandise shipping ordinances.

**Uniformity of Postal Rates with Postal Union.** That the Association is desirous that the same measure of uniform postal and telegraphic rates which has existed in Kenya and Uganda, to the great advantage of those territories, should be extended to the earliest possible opportunity, so that there shall be complete uniformity in traffic rates within and between the territories of Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika.

**Picture Stamps.** That the Association urges upon the Governments concerned that they should accept Postal Union between Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika in order to afford an admirable opportunity for the institution of picture stamps.

### HINTS TO MOTHERS ON CARE OF BABY

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# EAST AFRICA'S INFORMATION BUREAU

East Africa's Information Bureau, a free service of subscribers and advertising the Editors on any matter. One of its principal objects is to contribute to the development of British trade throughout East and Central Africa, and any information which readers are willing to give for that purpose will be gratefully welcomed.

Messrs. J. H. Wardle & Co. have enlarged their Kampala premises.

Natives in Nyasaland received £14,308 for their cotton in 1937.

The B.E.A. Music Stores Company, Nairobi, is now under new management.

Mrs. Bohon was opened a first-class and tea rooms at Brockick Falls, Kenya.

There are now 2,647 officials in the British Congo compared with 3,630 two years ago.

Northern Rhodesia's mineral output for 1937 was £2,562,469, as against £1,258,671 in 1935.

The institution of a municipal service in Mombasa is being considered by the Municipal Board.

The membership of the Society for the Preservation of the Fauna of the Empire has increased from 84 to 941.

Drink Nyasaland Tea, Africa's Best, is now being stamped on envelopes by tea-growers in that Protectorate.

Messrs. Mitchell, Clegg & Co. have opened a branch in Kakamega under a fully qualified technical mining expert.

The total cost to Kenya of Lord Mayo's visit was £7,117. The Provisional Grant for the Land Commission is £1,200.

The Conference Line have agreed to reduce from 15% to 10% the homeward surcharge on freights from East African ports.

Four officers of the British Army and four of the gendarmes have left for Addis Ababa to reorganise the Ethiopian Army.

The European population of Northern Rhodesia is stated to have decreased by over ten thousand during the past twelve months.

Uganda Government 2½% Inhabited Stock, 1935-35, has been added to the list of stocks under the provisions of the Colonial Stock Act, 1900.

Antelopa Copper Mines Ltd. announce that share warrants to bearer are now available for issue in exchange for registered shares.

Kenya has decided to establish a canning factory with an initial capital of £1,300. A start will be made with jams, fruits, and vegetables.

A new permanent high-level bridge, 278 ft. long, has been completed over the Mboombo River on the Tanga-Mwanza Road in Tanganyika.

The amalgamation of tennis interests in the two Rhodesias under one central body, the Rhodesia Lawn Tennis Association, is being shadowed.

Two African branches of the British Red Cross Society are to celebrate May Day in their respective localities. The first was held in the name of Lord Mungai's birthday.

British Rhodesia Ltd. has been recommended as a private company to carry on the business of food specialists, preservative manufacturers and farmers. The nominal capital is £100,000.

The fellowship of the British Empire Exhibition is decided to meet with the Overseas League. It is proposed that the Governor of Southern Rhodesia shall be invited to be known as the Prime Minister, the Governor-General as the Minister of Finance and the Colonial Secretary as the Minister for Internal Affairs.

Nyasaland statistics report that for the year to September 30 last, there was a net loss of £102, which deducted from the balance of £1,100 brought forward, leaves £978 to be charged to next year's accounts.

In the first two months of 1938, new motor vehicles were registered in Kenya with nominal capital of £2,000,000 and in the opinion of the Nairobi Chamber of Commerce annual nominal capital registrations will not be less than £1,000,000 for some time to come.

Only one licence is to be issued for sawmilling works in the Northern part of Tanganyika, and applications for such a permit should be submitted to the Director of Agriculture, Morogoro, not later than May 1. The works must have a minimum capacity of 20 tons daily.

The net profits of 10% of the Anglo-Persian Petroleum and Overseas Sales Co. for 1937 were £4,125,222,286. Allowing for a debit balance of £18,571,670 brought forward, there is now a credit balance of £4,106,650, which is to be carried forward.

Power drilling apparatus is to be purchased at Kagera (Uganda) to help in their slow sand filter in order to expedite the rate of underground development, and the water treatment plant is also to be enlarged. The aggregate output of the company for 1937 amounted to 10,000 tons of coal, of an average grade of over 14,000 B.T.U.

The Chambers of Commerce of Mombasa are opposed to the recommendations of Sir Sydney Arncliffe-Smith that the present Customs Agreement between Tanganyika and Kenya should be abrogated and the Tariff Commission and Joint Chambers are of the opinion that subject to satisfactory adjustments the agreement could and should be retained.

The total frame handled in Dar es Salaam during 1937 amounted to almost the same figure as in 1936, the preceding twelve months. Mineral output dropped by 60,000 tons, but maize shipments increased by 50,000 tons, there were reductions of 112,000 tons in chrome ore, cement, sulphur and asbestos, but copper shipments increased by 35,000 tons, tobacco exports were up by 24,000 tons, and citrus fruit by 2,000 tons.

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The s.s. "Uambura," which leaves Southampton on Saturday, carries the following outward-bound passengers for—

- Tanga*
  - Mr. H. F. von Houwald
  - Admiral A. D. Heinz-Edmundsen
  - Mrs. D. Highlands
  - Mrs. H. M. Norton
  - Miss Viger
  - Mr. H. Young
- Dar es Salaam*
  - Mr. A. Vendelmans

PASSENGERS FROM EAST AFRICA

The s.s. "Adolpho Woermann," which will arrive at Southampton on March 27, brings the following homeward passengers from—

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"Muhra" left Zanzibar for Durban. Mar. 15.  
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"Karant" left Durban. Mar. 16.

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"Bernardin de St. Pierre" left Marseilles. Mar. 17.  
"Exploiateur" Grandsea left Mombasa homewds. Mar. 14.  
"Marechal Joffre" left Dibatou outwds. Mar. 15.

**INDIAN EXPRESS**  
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"Dubluce Castle" left London for Burma. Mar. 16.  
"Durban Castle" left London homewds. Mar. 15.  
"Glocestershire" left London homewds. Mar. 18.  
"Llandaff Castle" left Cape Town homewds. Mar. 18.  
"Llanvihangel Castle" left Mombasa outwds. Mar. 10.  
"Nanstenham Castle" arr. London homewds. Mar. 10.

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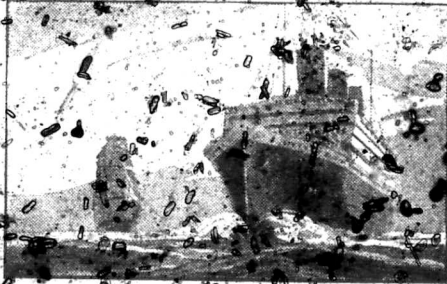
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