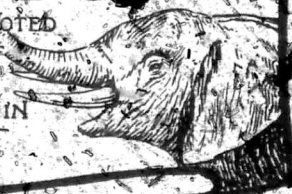


# EAST AFRICA



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

Vol. 9, No. 145

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

THURSDAY, MARCH 30, 1913

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## MATTERS OF MOMENT.

His Majesty's Government have never contemplated a surrender of the Mandate for Tanganyika Territory," declared the Secretary of State for the Colonies in the House of Commons last week, and on the same day the Prime Minister assured the nation that Tanganyika had not been mentioned in his conversations in Rome with Signor Mussolini. There was real need to make these facts clear, for some British newspapers and many Continental organs had been asserting for days that the withdrawal of British administration from what was formerly German East Africa was the price of Italian and German support for the European plan of rapprochement which the British Government advocates. Some of the reports claimed that Italy was to succeed in the reversion of the Mandate and others that the responsibility for the government of Tanganyika Territory was again to be with Germany. The categorical denials of the Prime Minister and the Secretary of State were essential to arrest the spread of such injudicious propaganda, and it is satisfactory to note that there were sufficient members of the Cabinet and of the House of Commons to support the Government. It is, however, equally or even more important that the Government should have taken the opportunity of making it plain that the suggestion that the life of the Empire would be in jeopardy if Germany should be able to withdraw from the League of Nations through the surrender of the Mandate for Tanganyika Territory is a suggestion which has never been made in any official communication. It is a suggestion which is not only unfounded but also unwarranted. The suggestion that the life of the Empire would be in jeopardy if Germany should be able to withdraw from the League of Nations through the surrender of the Mandate for Tanganyika Territory is a suggestion which has never been made in any official communication. It is a suggestion which is not only unfounded but also unwarranted.

Last week we called attention to the omission from the programme for the forthcoming Medical Conference in Dar es Salaam of any paper dealing with the danger of the spread of yellow fever from West to East Africa. We have now received from the Ross Institute a copy of a paper on the subject, from which we have extracts elsewhere in this issue, but which ought to be widely read, especially by the Government, as printed in the original. On the strength of the facts which it sets forth we state emphatically that this subject should be the fore-point of the agenda of the Conference. So great an authority as Sir John Watson has said: "As things are at present, introduction of yellow fever into East Africa is certain. The measures so far proposed to prevent it are futile. So appalling would be the results of the spread of the disease that the precautions against it must be correspondingly stringent. There should be an immediate and complete embargo on all air traffic from West to East Africa." Mr. John Still, the compiler of the paper, emphasises in even more immediate danger, especially or first, to the Rhodesias and Portuguese East Africa, from the through rail connexion between Lobito, Bavi and Benguela, and Prof. Dr. H. Hoffman asks: "Is it necessary to wait for the next years to demonstrate the great pandemic as the natural consequence, with the inevitable economic implications of the loss of the tropical world? Everything is now being done to prevent what may be a catastrophe to the whole hemisphere. It is a much sadder world, but this is perhaps a vital matter. The Dar es Salaam Medical Conference should on this study immediately into the meaning of the Discovery of the Medical Service in view of the East African Dependencies should give this question their immediate and undivided attention. It is their neglect of the problem of the spread of the disease to East Africa that should be fulfilled, they will be unable to prevent the same and just verdict of history on their neglect to act in it."

because they are imported from elsewhere. That is why, in our relationship with the world, we take our own people into consideration. It is not only the people of Northern Rhodesia, but also the people of Northern Rhodesia, who both have to be considered. Rhodesians to help themselves and each other by giving a first preference to local products. In other words, purchasing local goods, which they gave to the world. Some years ago when a local power just like a canning machine, and a very excellent machine, it was in the same line as the article, but simple snobbery, which is a very common experience, succeeded. People turned away from the imported machinery and the imported goods. At the time it was suggested in the press that, in place of the heavy beans which American baked beans are made of, we should develop good business in that line, since principal ingredients grow so plentifully in one's garden. He was not innaturally and refused to touch it. Who can blame him? Northern Rhodesians must learn from Kenya, which has four had the Uganda Canning Factory and other concerns, tinning local meats, fruits and vegetables. Last week we chronicled the establishment of a modest new canning factory in Kitale with a capital of only £1,500. In Northern Rhodesia, the freight on imported canned goods is higher than in Kenya. Even in England, so long provided solely with American tinned stuff, people have a tendency to shirk an adverse trade balance means, and how unnecessary it is to import what can be produced and tinned locally. To-day the canning industry owes for pride of place among flourishing new British ventures. The import of the raw materials of eggs into Northern Rhodesia a year really appears disgraceful. Granted that by itself, egg production is not a laudable proposition for the white settler, as a well-run side-line it is remunerative. Surely the settlers and their wives are not so glibly to be content that more than a thousand eggs monthly shall be sent in another country to their eggs.

Sir Ronald Storrie referred to Aberdeen twice, and the Chief Secretary has done the same and crossed the £5 of the justifiable complaint that it is poorly distributed.

**PRESERVING MILK IN THE COUNTRY.** Northern Rhodesia is a high grower of good coffee. It imported

worth of coffee last year, a position which is not to be envied. The mines issue a large amount of his cocoa. Native employees come on this. Who cocoa? Sweetened coffee and milk would be just as effective and as palatable and could be prepared locally in a form so easy to prepare as to say that it would be because there is already a definite market for preserved milk, and the market could be easily expanded. In view of the fact that coffee among the natives is not a popular drink like cocoa and milk, it is not a popular drink to help and trouble's way, and the only way the natives would be to give up their coffee to study the necessary plant. Granted that preserved milk is already popular and is imported from Kenya, it is not a popular drink and milk and other things. A good deal of the country is a very good grower of coffee and

may be better. The preserved article is definitely in demand, so let Northern Rhodesia produce it. It will be and this the prices for imported matter and about £22,000, and the 532,000 which every drop of cream that is sent to the new factory at Lusaka can be used without bothering about preserving milk. The reply is that the dairy industry has hitherto been neglected, and that expansion under proper encouragement could be extensive. This point is stressed because the fact that coffee and milk for the Native at work, and for the Native returned from his mine to his home, as well as for the wandering white, a big potential local consumption of these products, and that that to build up healthy industries, stable local economies as necessary as export. Northern Rhodesia, now that

Another line of advance which has recently been suggested to us, and which appears to be practicable, besides the opening up of possibilities of the local industry possible? We seem to have heard rumours of a copper mine in Northern Rhodesia, where there is a good field for local village industries. The pottery industry has to a large extent died out, and by the more durable stoneware, china and enamelware, mostly of foreign origin, made in the ware might secure the bulk of the market, would assist to create wealth, and would so increase the native manufacturer's ability to buy other things such as sugar and sundries. It would also help to make village life more attractive. Benares ware goes into practically every market in the world, and what the Indian has done in this respect, the African might well be taught. Missionaries could give practical help in taking this matter up in cooperation with the Government or by starting forward a better ideal. Ideally, such a development would stem the outward flow of rural Natives, pulled away from the dead end of village life. All of these things are possible if coupled with a genuine and general resolve to buy Rhodesian. The very farmer who invests in the mines for no reason taking all his produce himself an offender in that respect, so is the store-keeper who does not purchase good local produce, while the Civil Servants and the big houses on the mines who set the standard of living would do a great deal by the force of example.

**IS A LOCAL BRASSWARE INDUSTRY POSSIBLE?** We seem to have heard rumours of a copper mine in Northern Rhodesia, where there is a good field for local village industries. The pottery industry has to a large extent died out, and by the more durable stoneware, china and enamelware, mostly of foreign origin, made in the ware might secure the bulk of the market, would assist to create wealth, and would so increase the native manufacturer's ability to buy other things such as sugar and sundries. It would also help to make village life more attractive. Benares ware goes into practically every market in the world, and what the Indian has done in this respect, the African might well be taught. Missionaries could give practical help in taking this matter up in cooperation with the Government or by starting forward a better ideal. Ideally, such a development would stem the outward flow of rural Natives, pulled away from the dead end of village life. All of these things are possible if coupled with a genuine and general resolve to buy Rhodesian. The very farmer who invests in the mines for no reason taking all his produce himself an offender in that respect, so is the store-keeper who does not purchase good local produce, while the Civil Servants and the big houses on the mines who set the standard of living would do a great deal by the force of example.

**THE POINTING KNIFE FOR BUREAUCRACY.** This is a publication of the Department of the Kenya Education Officer's Committee, and is a very good book. It is a very good book. It is a very good book. It is a very good book.

By a coincidence, I had three separate references in our last issue to the pointing of the East African Services, we chronicled the proposed drastic cut in Northern Rhodesia's publication of the Department of the Kenya Education Officer's Committee, and is a very good book. It is a very good book. It is a very good book. It is a very good book. It is a very good book.

be a similar procedure for the services. To reduce numbers is not enough. The bureaucratic excesses of excessive forms and returns must also be drastically curtailed. For these excesses with the suggestion by modern motor transport of the "old-time" *zulus* are largely divorcing the ruler from the ruled, and that at a time when the personal equation throughout the whole of Africa is probably more important than ever before. Now is the time for the cutting of superfluous red tape and a courageous overhaul of the whole system. As the number of officials grows during the years of prosperity, so does the number of returns; they swelled visibly as does a frog going on flying ants. Who will deny that they should be cut and cut permanently? Confirmation of their absurdity in many cases can be found even in official reports, which are certainly not likely to over-emphasise such facts. Now, there will not be enough officials to fill and file them all; moreover, those officials who remain have infinitely more important things to do. To paraphrase Kipling: "The work is more than the reporting of the work, as the ships more than the crew."

\*\*\* \*\*

Last week, in our comments on retail prices in this country of East Africa coffee, we said that it was a "baked-off" c.i.f. basis, which means that the buyer has also to pay duty, landing, warehousing and other charges, selling commission and delivery charges to his own premises. It has been pointed out that our definition was not strictly accurate, and that coffee is auctioned on "landed terms in bond." All this means that, in addition to the selling brokerage, the seller pays all landing and wharfage charges up to the date at which the buyer is due to take delivery, while the buyer has to pay duty, transport charges from the wharf to his own premises, warehouse rent after the first two months, and it is quite common for coffee to be kept in store at the docks for anything from six to nine months, and the dealers' profits (which is normally considerably higher than the broker's commission). Many people, coffee planters among them, are under the impression that the retailers of East African coffee themselves attend the auctions, whereas as a matter of fact, they almost invariably buy through a dealer, who takes a profit for the service which he renders. We regret the error in our notes of last week, but, as will be seen, the general tenor of our argument is in no sense affected, and the facts from the standpoint of the producer on the one hand and the consumer on the other need no amendment.

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One of the many great debts which the Empire owes to Lord Milner is that, as Chairman of the Committee of Agricultural Research, he has done something for nothing. The report of the non-official expert on the Imperial College of Tropical Agriculture in Trinidad, the present Chairman of which is Sir James Currie, with Sir David Drum as Vice-Chairman. The report for the year ended August 31, 1932, shows that past students are at present employed in the Sudan, Kenya, Tanganyika, Nyasaland, the Rhodesias, the Union of Africa, Swaziland, Zanzibar and the Seychelles. The annual budget of the College provides for an expenditure of £32,000, and it is illuminating to note the con-

tributions made by the beneficiaries enumerated above. South Africa £20, Sudan £20, Southern Rhodesia £20, and the others nil. The biggest contributor was the Empire Marketing Board, £14,400, followed by Trinidad and Tobago with £8,600. Small wonder that with so many no contributors for this great work we read that "the problem of current finance continues to be a distressing anxiety." An endowment fund is being built up, and the Governing Body gratefully acknowledges the abundant donation of £32,000 from the Empire Corporation, but, as soon as the present financial crisis has eased somewhat, the Colonies in East Africa, and elsewhere which are benefiting from this post-training school should, for no shame contribute to its upkeep. It is all very well to talk enthusiastically about the Imperial trade, and the great ideas of men like Milner, but we must keep abreast the material results of their forethought. We are responsible for the maintenance of our heritage.

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The importance that can be attached to native interests by unofficial residents is admirably illustrated by the First Annual Report on the Eldoret Native Location, VALUABLE EXAMPLE FROM ELDORET. It is, moreover, a document of the highest value, not only to nativebourgeois towns in Kenya, and especially so in view of the goldfield developments which are to be anticipated, but also to communities further afield, as, for instance, Broken Hill and other centres in Northern Rhodesia where similar problems are matters of concern. When knowledge can be pooled it is sheer waste of time, money and talent for different communities to fail to avail themselves of the published experience of others. The total capital cost of the Eldoret scheme, which was started as a direct result of Kalambo's contributions to East Africa, was £14,200, of which Government have a free grant of £6,200. The anticipated annual revenue from rents, etc., was £1,780, an optimistic estimate which could be reached only if all the rooms were occupied all the time. Yet that optimism has proved fully justified. The Natives in this location not only get better housing more cheaply than before, but they have cleanliness, both, good sanitation, organised games, social life with a club, garden, allotments, and a welfare clinic. The average number of men in the children houses was 210, exclusive of an average of 280 boys beds per month in the casual ward. Discipline has been good—and there has not been a single case of crime. We most warmly congratulate the Eldoret Municipal Board on the excellent results of its initiative, and hope similar bodies in other places will write to the Town Clerk for a copy of this report, which may thus have a wider influence than Eldoret imagine. We look keenly forward to the next report.

**In the National Interest!**

Local Manufacturers and Exporters are greatly advantaged in the East African markets by the liberalisation of sterling, and they will be serving the National Interest by intensifying their efforts to develop trade with the territories of East Africa, which will be only too glad to do them in any way possible.



# MR. KENNEDY'S COURAGEOUS CANDOUR

## NORTHERN RHODESIA'S DETERMINATION TO WIN THROUGH.

### Facing Facts, but no Defeatist Attitude.

SPEAKING on the Estimates for 1933 in the Northern Rhodesia Legislative Council, the Chief Secretary, Mr. H. C. D. C. Mackenzie Kennedy made a remarkably full, honest and courageous speech, the text of which we received by air mail on Monday. To take up a defeatist attitude, he said, would merely intensify the troubles; men exaggerate the disease without seeking the cure. I have never lost faith, but that faith is not based on a refusal to face facts, but on a belief that the territory's resources will some day be of value to the Empire, and that its men and women are of the stuff which wins through in the face of every conceivable set-back and disappointment.

The speech, a long one, is remarkable for its lucidity and for its almost cruel candour. As a survey, he must have found it as unpleasant a duty to discharge as would any hardened specialist, forced to tell his patients. Northern Rhodesia has confirmed the worst surmise of the doctor: there are cases when the only chance of recovery is to tell the patient the whole truth. What this is, what Mr. Kennedy did, will be seen from the following extracts:—

### Drastring Retrenchments

"High hopes informed our forecasts for 1932-33, but reality was not absent. We knew that the territory's open-ended prosperity had been too short. I asked the Governor to build up the reserves, which he has done consistently during the Estimates year. I had the best information then available, but the anticipated revenue shortfall is £21,215."

"What steps have been taken to reduce the force of the blow to our economic programme? Since October 1, 1932 a net further reduction of 100 officers has been effected. On March 31, 1933, the P. W. D. has suffered to the extent of 162, or 15%. The P. W. D. has suffered to the extent of 34%, followed closely by the Departments of Agriculture, Animal Health, Lands, Surveys, Legal and Native Affairs, Education and Police have suffered heavily. The Postmaster-General has reduced by 70%, and Provincial Administration has been cut by 70%. The Game Warden and the Town Planning Sub-Department have entirely disappeared. Though not foreseen in the Estimates, the Government has under very careful consideration the closing down of the agricultural activities of the High Station at Mazabuka. Reduction in the staff of the Forestry sub-department is also being considered, but the Government is anxious not to abolish the Veterinary Research Services. The ranching industry must be assisted, and the Veterinary Research officers have won the confidence of the farmers."

"In effecting these retrenchments certain principles have to be borne in mind. It is unwise to cut off too much at the top. Many Departments are, however, without a substantive head. We have redeployed first to get rid of those who, by reason of their inability to keep up to the standard of efficiency which has been insisted upon, had little claim upon the Administration."

### Native Staff Reductions have their Compensation.

"Turning to the reductions in the Native staff, it is unfortunate that they should be necessary at a time when we are endeavouring to build up an African Civil Service, but the present misfortune may in the long run prove a blessing, for if an efficient African Service is to come into being, a prerequisite is a sound education, and I fear that in the past we have been forced to take very raw material and endeavour to educate it ourselves. The necessity for building up a sound African Civil Service is self-evident."

"It is financially impossible to administer a country in which the population is predominantly Native, if white officers at high salaries are employed in minor posts which can be filled by Natives. The Finance Commission did not consider this method of reducing expenditure. In fact, their recommendations regarding Native education and

training were directed towards the reduction of the small number of white officers. The best policy is to give a high, to retain the existing staff, and assist on a higher educational qualification at the point of entry. It has been said that posts have been made too easily available in the past."

"In addition to reductions of staff, Departmental economies have to be effected by the abolition of part-time posts, of allowances, and in other ways. I want to add a word of thanks to the loyal band of public servants who have, with silent courage, done its best to assist the Government in its difficulties. There is also a saving on salaries estimated to reach £172,000."

### Trade Problems and Ideas

"Trade has, like everything else, shown a falling off. Imports have declined from £5,146,548 to £3,864,000. Although exports have increased by £1,400,740, chiefly due to the export of livestock. The imports of foodstuffs are worth nothing in detail. We imported 213,170 of eggs, 77,000 of the local farmer land, and 100,000 on the market at 12s. 6d. per 100 and made a profit of 10s. Imported £5,725,000 of coffee, cotton, sisal, and 22,000 of potatoes. A great deal more could be done to improve the state of affairs. (Hear, hear.)"

"The portion of the tobacco industry is receiving the close attention of Government. During January an offer of £d. per lb. for all up to 100 lbs. of 1927-31 crops was received, and after consultation with the Trade and Information Office in London and the Colonial Office, was accepted. We imported from South Africa 2,500,000 cigarettes to the value of £34,398 and 1,000,000 of tobacco £6,238."

"Government views with concern the fluctuations in which the Livestock Co-Operative Society is engaged. Cattle owners have a good market at their doors. It is useless for Government to present a case for restriction of imports if the producers are unable to satisfy the consumers. There are 60,000 head of European-owned cattle, meaning a few available head for each farmer, or 750 a month, and there are 244,000 Native-owned cattle. Both figures are for the railway belt. Surely these numbers are sufficient to lead the ordinary man to believe that, given co-operation and skill, reasonable Northern Rhodesia can furnish all the cattle required for its markets?"

"The Creamery at Lusak, was opened on February 16, receiving the financial support of the Government. If it is supported, and if the advice available is taken, profitable business should result. When one heads £20,000 of butter and £5,532 of cheese were imported last year, there must be a future for those who seize the opportunity now presented."

### Limits of Taxation, and Use of Loan Funds.

"Any increase in the taxation of the Natives would be neither just nor efficient; in fact, we are asking more than the Natives can bear. The incidence of Native taxation will have to be reconsidered. The taxation which will fall on the non-Native population is £275,000. Agriculture in Northern Rhodesia suffers from handicaps which it will take many years to remove. The bulk of the country is in mineral areas, it does not pay, and direct revenue from this source is negligible. The bulk of tax is profits, although their payment does not diminish the services which Government can supply in the mining areas. Our main source of tax revenue, the Railway, has dried up."

"The burden of non-Native taxation is made chiefly on the retail trade. There are 100,000 shops, 100,000 of which are small. The total turnover is £18,000,000. A considerable number of these are unincorporated, and are able from destitution to pay a scarcely distinguishable amount of tax. A wide margin of such a company is a waste of the Government's resources. It would diminish the possibility of further taxes possibly levied on the retail trade. The economic measure of taxation is the imposition of any tax which would result in a net loss to the Government. A sound basis of finance is a net gain. Some towns have at the moment up alternatives. There is no alternative other than the complete abolition of some of the remaining administrative services. The Treasurer and I have worried for weeks over this problem, and we are, at the moment, beaten."

"In conclusion Mr. Kennedy stated that no proposals for economy would be reflected in the world round. A sound public health, or a sound education, or a sound population of working population. He ended a speech of an hour and a half with the words:—

(Concluded on p. 703.)



LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

PRICES OF EAST AFRICAN COFFEE.

New Wholesale and Retail Prices are Influenced

To The Editor of "East Africa"

Sir, I fear that you have been misinformed in regard to the details of a paragraph in your issue of March 23 on the subject of retail coffee prices, and in fairness to merchants and commission agents in London it is desirable that the conditions of sale of coffee auctions in London should be clearly defined in a paper so widely read by East African producers as "East Africa".

The coffee is sold ex warehouse and the only charges falling on buyers, provided delivery is taken on or before the prompt date (i.e. 30-35 days after date of sale) are duty and buying commission to the buying broker; if delivery is taken after the prompt date, additional rent is of course for the buyer's account. The owner of the coffee has to provide landing, sampling, draft discount and other charges up to the prompt date, and selling commission to the selling broker.

Retail prices may appear unduly high, but it must not be forgotten that it is the high priced coffee that is bought by the home trade buyer. The smaller sizes and lower priced coffees are largely sold for exports, and the difficulties of trading with the Continent to-day are to a great extent responsible for the low price ruling for all but the best qualities. Further, the margin as with a retailer's work is partially controlled by the amount of the turnover, and it is doubtful whether a reduction in such margin would lead to compensating increases in consumption in the United Kingdom.

Yours faithfully,

London, E.C. 3

A. MERCANT

BIG VARIATION IN PRICES INEVITABLE.

Shewers advised to denounce it.

To the editor of "East Africa"

Sir, When coffee is bought in auction, the buyer only pays the duty and delivery charges on his own premises. The grower or the dealer pays the prompt and warehouse charges and the selling commission.

In reference to the produce of coffee, it is an exceedingly small return even for a good crop, and we know of very little coffee that will not fetch 20 lb. when roasted lightly. Perhaps a very common one might produce on 88 lb. and would have to be very common.

With Kenya coffee selling from 55/- to 135/- and quite obvious there must be a big variation in the retail prices, but the retailer who tried to sell the lower priced Kenya coffee at 25/- per lb. would very soon find his trade diminishing, and his losses would be very large. Most attention to quality instead of quantity, there could be more satisfied with their prices.

Exactly the same experience has been experienced in the Costa Rica coffee, for while the growth can be increased in Munching, and a low price as 70/- for buyers are coming in, strong with each other for larger quantities, which are fetching 150/- to 400/-. The coffee trade in this country is well above all things quality in cost.

Yours faithfully,

WALTER W. LITTLE

London, E.C. 3

B. D. COGINS

Reference to the subject of the above letter is made under Matters of Moment.

KENYA'S INCOME TAX PETITION.

An Unpopular View for View

To the Editor of "East Africa"

SIR, Before the introduction of the Income Tax Secretary of State for the Colonies, a circular was circulated in the past, the object of which was to bring down with a very heavy hand on Kenya as compared to similar States, the object of the petition is to get the bill shelved for good, at least in the interests of lawyers and wealthy traders and settlers who have been sheltering here from the law, free from income tax. These people obviously do not wish to bear their quota with respect to their ability to do so. They will accept any form of taxation so long as it is equal per capita.

This petition is detestable, it is couched in discourteous phraseology, and in essence is without foundation, even if one of its eight paragraphs. No Secretary of State worth his salt could give it a moment's consideration. "Tripe" like this is bound to elicit sympathy towards Constitutional advance by the powers that be in London. Give me a despotism in Russia (or wherever they are produced) in preference to the authors of this document. "Who does noblesse oblige come in?" If Downing Street imposed a tax on undeveloped land it would serve some of these people as they deserve. Any one of this document gets serious consideration it will shake my faith completely in Imperial Rule as consistent and stabilising factor.

Captain Elmer has been elected President of the Kenya Farmers' Association, and the committee has been formed to investigate the spheres of agriculture for the district, something to be done, maize is a main crop, impossible, and to stimulate interest in mixed farming generally.

Kittale

Yours faithfully,

Kenya Colony

R. B. MITCHELL

Two days by air mail that Commandant Frank Coudrey a long and valuable member of the Legislative Council for the East Valley and now proprietor and editor of "The Kenya Weekly News" has written for his paper a long and strong article in which he examines the various alternative sources of taxation proposed by the Nairobi Chamber of Commerce. While recommending wholeheartedly the present draft Income Tax Bill he maintains that the principle of income tax is equally applicable in East Africa.

It has always been "East Africa" policy to show both the pros and cons of public importance, and we publish the above letter and the footnote, both of which put a point of view which is at the moment extremely unpopular in the Colony. —Ed. "E.A."

BANK PRACTICE MIGHT BE FOLLOWED

Is the writer of Official Leave.

To the Editor of "East Africa"

SIR, On the matter of frequency of leave for Government employees, I suggest that the practice of the Standard Bank of South Africa and the National Bank of N. I. should be followed, that that should be of a minimum of three months, and, in particular, that there should be shorter periods of leave. Instead of six months at home, let it be reduced to five or six months including the time of the journey. After all, the voyage abroad ship is a healthful holiday, and by reducing the period of absence from work from eight to five months, a very expensive departmental deputies could be abolished.

Saladam

Yours faithfully,

Sunguwa

TANGANYIKAN

# WHO INTRODUCED TROUT INTO KENYA?

### Major Grogan's Claims Strongly Supported.

To the Editor of "East Africa"

SIR.—Our attention has been drawn to a letter from Mr. W. J. Monson which appeared under the above heading in your issue of February 2.

Before publication the manuscript of the historical section of "Angling in East Africa" was referred to the Trout Warden, Mr. Dent. The facts given therein are also supported by the Game Department's Report for 1931, page 23, which, under the heading "History of the Introduction of Trout into Kenya," the following statement appears: "The first introduction of trout was made by Major Ewart Grogan and some friends of his who formed an Association for this purpose. The first introduction was made in 1905. The Report proceeds to describe the various difficulties of transport etc., and definitely supports the view that Major Grogan, if not solely responsible, was at least the driving force behind the venture, as those who know him can well believe."

The late Mr. Hinde was evidently a keen angler and contributed freely to the journals of the A.F.A. and Uganda Natural History Society on subjects in which he was interested. We have seen him in the files of these journals and can find nothing from Mr. Hinde's pen on the subject of trout.

We have been favoured with Major Grogan's comments on Mr. Monson's letter and from these it would appear that Mr. Hinde's share in the initial experiment was confined to the advice on the most suitable site for the hatchery and assistance in the choice of a river. The first consignment of ova arrived in 1905 in charge of Mr. Arnott, who was lent by the Home Office Fisheries and whose passage and salary were paid by Major Grogan. Mr. Arnott, in his capacity of a soldier, had an *askari* to guard the ova, and his services were paid for as part of the expenses incidental to the experiment.

Some two years later another consignment was introduced from England and it may be that Mr. Arnott was more directly interested in this experiment which, however, was a failure due to the fact that the trout introduced were dead when Mr. Arnott was sent to the coast to deliver them.

We are sorry to see that Mr. Monson's conclusion that the introduction of trout into Kenya should be properly apportioned and welcomed to the main which will enable us to correct errors that may have crept into our work. The weight of evidence in this matter, however, would appear to be in favour of the view as a *prima facie* case.

We notice that Mr. Monson refers to the Nzoia River. We have been unable to find a creek of this name in any existing map nor during our wanderings in the district of its name.

Yours faithfully,

Major E. W. Shorthouse, Manager of the Wellknown Fish Farm and Northern Fisheries, Ltd., Suddery, Nzoia.

The Hon. W. Shorthouse, manager of the Wellknown Fish Farm and Northern Fisheries, Ltd., Suddery, Nzoia, writes in the historical section of the above letter and gives the following account of the introduction of trout into Kenya: "The first introduction of trout was made by Major Ewart Grogan and some friends of his who formed an Association for this purpose. The first introduction was made in 1905. The Report proceeds to describe the various difficulties of transport etc., and definitely supports the view that Major Grogan, if not solely responsible, was at least the driving force behind the venture, as those who know him can well believe." The late Mr. Hinde was evidently a keen angler and contributed freely to the journals of the A.F.A. and Uganda Natural History Society on subjects in which he was interested. We have seen him in the files of these journals and can find nothing from Mr. Hinde's pen on the subject of trout. We have been favoured with Major Grogan's comments on Mr. Monson's letter and from these it would appear that Mr. Hinde's share in the initial experiment was confined to the advice on the most suitable site for the hatchery and assistance in the choice of a river. The first consignment of ova arrived in 1905 in charge of Mr. Arnott, who was lent by the Home Office Fisheries and whose passage and salary were paid by Major Grogan. Mr. Arnott, in his capacity of a soldier, had an askari to guard the ova, and his services were paid for as part of the expenses incidental to the experiment. Some two years later another consignment was introduced from England and it may be that Mr. Arnott was more directly interested in this experiment which, however, was a failure due to the fact that the trout introduced were dead when Mr. Arnott was sent to the coast to deliver them. We are sorry to see that Mr. Monson's conclusion that the introduction of trout into Kenya should be properly apportioned and welcomed to the main which will enable us to correct errors that may have crept into our work. The weight of evidence in this matter, however, would appear to be in favour of the view as a prima facie case. We notice that Mr. Monson refers to the Nzoia River. We have been unable to find a creek of this name in any existing map nor during our wanderings in the district of its name. Yours faithfully, Major E. W. Shorthouse, Manager of the Wellknown Fish Farm and Northern Fisheries, Ltd., Suddery, Nzoia.

In October, 1906, we received £1800 from Mr. H. W. Buckland, Hon. Secretary of the British East Africa Trout Acclimatisation Society, Nairobi, stating that the Society had been formed with a view of putting the introduction of trout on a sound basis and that it had been engaged to purchase 200,000 ova and that it was spending £1000 over to fetch the fish. This consignment, which consisted of 100,000 rainbow and 50,000 *Salmo fahio* and *Salmo gessneri* ova was despatched in February, 1907, with Arnott as the charge.—Ed.

# NAIVES BETTER TREATED THAN EUROPEANS

When the Courts favour the African

To the Editor of "East Africa"

SIR.—I must congratulate you on "East Africa" which is increasingly its influence and prestige with every number. Your views are constantly being referred to in messages of thanks to me against heavy odds, and that paper was thus associated. Now it holds a high position.

Almost all of us are agreed that the Native should be justly, even generously, treated at Kakamega. We are also agreed that if in any way possible slaves should be given to land. But the idea that a stupid promise that the land of the Native should be his "for ever" can be allowed to interfere with the development of the country is absurd.

It is proposed that if land cannot be found elsewhere it should be taken from the settler. If he is not to be allowed to set a personal price, he will be forced to do so. What then is the prospect here as held on for 50 or 60 year leases? Surely that is just as good a title to the property for that period as any promise to a tribe. If it is immoral to break one's word to the African, it is equally immoral to break it to the settler.

The present Land Commission, in my opinion, most unfortunate, and is leading to much hard swearing. Tribes are pushing forward preposterous claims to the whole of Naitori, and large parts of definite white plantations; the Naitori are claiming land which, if anything else than the land, is already in the possession of the white.

Some people are always coming of the differentiation between white and black to show that the former are more considered than the latter. I doubt.

Take one example. The African land had been given to the Chief Native Commissioner and he had to walk the necessary law. If the complaint is a genuine one, not only is the law broken on the land made to pay what he owes, but the cases are treated as a criminal matter. It is heavily fined with imprisonment, and the Native is put to no expense for anything. With this it may be queried, why would he have a peculiar law in the first place?

What, however, is the justice in terms of the unfortunates of the other race? If an unfortunate theatrical company get involved and the manager fails to pay his troupe, what happens? Nothing! All these people can do is to take the matter to the Court—paying heavy lawyers' expenses, and possibly getting judgment for the amount. The employer says he cannot pay. Does the Court do anything to help the victims? No, having given judgment, it leaves it to the wretched victims to get unaided. Sometimes the defendant can be sent to prison for non-payment, but in this case the complainant has to pay so much a day for subsistence. The same is the case should a young man or girl be brought out to this country and then be let down. My feeling is that both races should be treated alike in all matters.

Yours faithfully,

Kenya Colony, W. Vespe.

AFRICANS AND CIVILISED LAWS.

Views of Mr. T. H. Frisberg.

The Editor of "East Africa."

The publication of Zanibar's letter in your issue of March 9 is singularly opportune. As your readers are aware, the Commission has recently been appointed to consider the law and its administration in our East African Protectorates, but a consideration of fundamental legal principles and institutions has been confined in the terms of its reference. This surprising omission gives additional importance to the matter in which your correspondent has invited comment, and I trust that you will open your columns to as wide a consideration as possible, not only of the immediate legal aspects of the situation, but also of the general principles which underlie primitive law, and understanding of which might go far towards checking the rising tide of "criminality."

As a general observation, I should like to utter a mild protest against the term "criminal mentality," which sniffs at the issues, as there is no evidence whatever to make its use appropriate. Africans have been little disposed in the past to question the validity of their own laws or to transfer their faith in such agencies as to justify the label in question, because their own laws are part of the cultural complex in which they live, and are governed by sanctions which they appreciate and respect.

That they do not accord the same respect and obedience to laws imposed upon them from without does not mean that they are "criminals" disposed, but that they have not yet adapted themselves to an acceptance of the new sanctions, which are unrelated to their experience and cultural inheritance, and consequently fail to impress them with any sense of actuality. Our external legislation, then, fails because it is too exotic, and this unwittingly tends to manufacture "criminals." We should be as little disposed to recognise African laws, since we do not subscribe to their sanctions. It is the more imperative, therefore, that in order to avoid the creation of a criminal mentality we should discover what African legal principles are and the sanctions which uphold them, and so arrive at a possible harmony between our mutual loyalties.

The mentality, therefore, to which Archdeacon Elliot refers in the second paragraph of his letter is not the same as the mental conditions which might affect a charge of homicide in our courts. There the conflict is between two forces, two cultures: two sets of sanctions; and the difficulty arises because what we would call murder might be considered as murder by an African, and he may even be impelled to commit that crime by overpowering demands of his own culture, or constrained to act in the way he does by a ban from homicide which in certain circumstances is for an African a far more heinous offence than its commission.

In reply to the Archdeacon's suggestion, I might offer the following suggestions, which are obviously not complete answers.

(1) To the best of my knowledge there is no hope dealing specifically with mental conditions of the type of patients with whom you are dealing, but your descriptions of patients with a "double" ever more graphic of African life. The subject is probably far more than occurs in your own publication, but the more complex, which they are, and the more elaborate puberty ceremonies, and such things, over this period of assimilation. It is possible that mental may account for the abnormal behaviour of the abnormal behaviour at this point in the development of the evidence is.

(2) Epilepsy, the usual condition, and into a reflexion of magical world, and this is the condition and realisation of their abnormality, and they are freed from developing criminal traits.

(3) The provocation to murder which we consider insufficient may to the African be so intense as to justify his action, because the victim of the act is an independent unit but as a representative of a group, and therefore, to him would be increased by an act of his group and so his ancestors, who might take their vengeance if unappeased. A provocation, therefore, may have religious and social implications, which we do not recognise, but which would be a powerful factor in determining an African's conduct.

The other condition involved in the "criminal impulse" is the abnormality known as "criminal amnesia" which is strictly a subject for medical science.

Yours faithfully,  
T. H. Frisberg.  
London, W.C.2.

BLIND WART HOG IN PRIME CONDITION

A Strange Case from Tanganyika.  
To the Editor of "East Africa."

SIR, I have read with great interest your account of that blind huffalo in Uganda, and thought it might interest you to know that in February I shot a wart hog which was still blind.

It was running in company with a hind behind its mate and young. When I first surprised them they trotted off at their own speed with pennants flying, the blind hog bringing up the rear. They stood again a little way off, and I shot it. It was in open country with occasional trees, low scrub and grass, short, two feet high. The hog never stumbled or acted as if he was blind and was in prime condition, being fat as butter, as you will see from the accompanying photo.

In the eye socket was a deep cavity, for about two inches, where I made out what appeared to be the blind eye. At first sight it looked as if a young pig might have pecked its eyes out. His tusks measured 10 1/2 inches from root to tip, and his overall length was a foot 10 in. from hip to tip. The natives who saw it suggested that it had gone blind through old.

It is surprising that it should have survived death from lion.  
Yours faithfully,  
D. E. Brown.  
Dar es Salaam,  
Tanganyika Territory.

COMFORT FOR THE SEASICK

To the Editor of "East Africa."

In your Statements Worth Noting column you had a note about a mulla baging in the cabin of a little steamer on Lake Nyasa reading: "Do not worry, it may not happen."  
It reminds me that in passing a little pamphlet issued by Imperial Airways the other day I noticed a suggestion couched in some such words as: "If you feel ill, press the button above your head to call the steward. He might be able to help you."  
"Might" is perhaps the best word!  
Yours faithfully,  
C. Mc. D.

POINTS FROM LETTERS

We are delighted to see that the Commission has been appointed to consider the law and its administration in our East African Protectorates, but a consideration of fundamental legal principles and institutions has been confined in the terms of its reference. This surprising omission gives additional importance to the matter in which your correspondent has invited comment, and I trust that you will open your columns to as wide a consideration as possible, not only of the immediate legal aspects of the situation, but also of the general principles which underlie primitive law, and understanding of which might go far towards checking the rising tide of "criminality."

### EXPENDITURE COMMITTEE'S REPORT

Further Points from their Recommendations

The Kenya Expenditure Advisory Committee suggests that the Colony could be efficiently run for an annual expenditure of £38,750,370. The main recommendations are decentralisation of the administrative system, re-organisation of the executive, amalgamation of the Local Government, Lands and Mining Departments and abolition of the Statistical and Native Registration Departments and the Domestic Registration Office (with Lord Francis Scott dissenting).

Alarm is expressed that the Medical Department as found to be aming at a programme involving a capital expenditure of £204,000 and an annual recurrent expenditure of £138,000 more than should be the present figure. The Committee wishes to see the development of the Department should be arrested altogether, and that the medical authorities should be told that the programme they envisage must be banished for some years.

Believing that the Public Works Department should be sufficient only to perform maintenance and supervision, the Committee recommends retirement of existing staff and reduction in the Public Works Organisation and a grant of votes of £22,110 on this Vote-Estimate and that when new works are undertaken they should be let out to contract.

Reduction in salaries of primary school teachers, abolition of the post of Chief Inspector of Schools, retrenchment of half the clerical staff and transfer of the stores department to the W.D. are proposed for the Education Department, the Director of which was himself a member of the committee. The cost of the Department would thus be reduced by £250,000 without interfering with the vote for primary education. To save more revenue the means of secondary and higher education for the Colony should be increased to 12,000 places and for the purpose of an increase of 25 per cent in the educational tax. The Department of Agriculture is regarded as too heavy and it is proposed to give its vote by a further £23,510.

The Committee publishes that no longer when raised should be devoted to the stimulation of exports, rather than to the erection of elaborate buildings and considers that too small a proportion of borrowed funds has been used in the past to promote productive development.

It is suggested that the Kenya and Uganda railway is not making a sufficient contribution to the Colony, as with the Government of the printing press and magazines it does not make sufficient use of the staff in sentencing prisoners and that the grants to local authorities should be reduced by 50 per cent. It is estimated that the original estimates for 1933 and that there should be a 50 per cent in the Government contribution in respect of the cost of main roads to the Colony.

### LORD CRANWORTH'S RESIGNATION

From the Joint East African Board

LORD CRANWORTH, finding himself in disagreement with the Convention of Association of Kenya on the subject of the income tax, has tendered his resignation as representative of the Executive Council of the Joint East African Board.

"I have never yet spoken or written or voted for anything that has been a source of contention, and I am too old now to change," he said in reply to the East African Standard. "The only alternative I have to thank the Convention for its inevitable kindness and consideration, to offer my services should they ever be required on any of the many subjects on which I have no agreement with them, and hence to tender my resignation. That is the better I adopted, the better before the appearance of the Mavor's letter, and when it was suggested that I should be invited to vote in the order of the Convention and I gave my own convictions."

The Uganda Chamber of Commerce, after discussing a resolution that has been introduced by the Joint East African Board, decided to write the Board and express its dissent from the Board's views, and to request that the Board should invite the Board to discuss its future relations with the

### MORE ABOUT THE HARRIS TRAP

Interesting discussion about Tsetse Control

A FASCINATING film of the father of the tsetse trap shown by Mr. W. W. Harris to the Entomological Society last week. The trap consists of a canvas framework, shaped like a horse or a woman, with an open slip at the bottom of the drum, it being so the underneath that the fly instinctively takes his way. On the middle of the upper surface there is a window, to which is affixed a gauze fly trap. The tsetse crawl into the interior and then fly to the light, and so into the trap. A film showed the working of this and the immense number of flies caught here.

Thomas, Director of Veterinary Research in Southern Rhodesia, while congratulating Mr. Harris, emphasised that the trap had hitherto only been used for the species of tsetse and might not have a wide application. He was anxious to pin his faith to immunisation of stock and tsetse-baiting.

Mr. Nash, from Tanganyika Territory, emphasised the need for employing different forms of attack, partly for the different species, and partly because we need our whole battery against tsetse. He described a very simple trap for the pupae of tsetse, by hanging logs so as to tempt the females to lay under them, and then moving the logs a little so as to expose the pupae to the sun and thus kill them.

### RAILWAY TO THE WEST COAST.

The discussion, as to a railway to, and a port on, the West Coast continues in the Southern Rhodesian Press. B. 1911, strongly advocates a line from Livingstone to cross the Zambezi at Chimpa Molilo or Ngambwe rapids, and thence to the coast at Cuenene or Tiger Bay. He wants to see this undertaken by a United Rhodesian R.O.D., on the other hand, favours a line from Nchabang to Kapanshi, thence to the Angolan border and on to a suitable point on the Benguela main line, as this would only require about 457 miles of new construction, and would also help the Benguela Railway, in which much British money is invested. The total distance from Lobito to Ndola by this route would be 1,280 miles, and when mail boats call at Lobito, Ndola will be only 15 and 14 days 461 days from England.

### FORTHCOMING ENGAGEMENTS

- April 3 - Mr. Mavon's Lecture in Special Lecture Library Club on "East Africa with Special Reference to the Kenyan Game Reserves."
- April 5 - "Irish and English," Stephen Gwynn, 10 lecture on "Irish and English" at Imperial Institute, 8 p.m.
- April 6 - Joint East African Board Meeting of Executive Council, 11 a.m.
- April 14-15 - Easter Golf Tournament at Nairobi Golf Club.

#### For Those Coming Home to Note

- April 1 - Ascona, Football, England vs. Scotland, Highbury Park.
- April 1 - Oxford, Cambridge Boat Race.
- April 1 - Bath, Amateur Swimming Club, Bath.
- April 4 - City and Suburban, Bath.
- April 20 - 1,000 Guinea, Newmarket.
- April 28 - 1,000 Guinea, Newmarket.
- April 28 - 1,000 Guinea, Newmarket.

The Kenya Association has just received a letter from the Kenya Association, and it is suggested that the Kenya Association should be invited to discuss its future relations with the

EAST AFRICA'S DANGER FROM YELLOW FEVER.

Are the Governments Averse to the Facts?

I THINK it is an altogether admirable summary of the facts... Sir Malcolm Watson lends special importance to a paper on yellow fever written by Mr. John Still, who says:

Yellow fever is caused by a virus, an ultra-microscopic thing that has never yet been seen... It is spread through the agency of an insect host (vector), a mosquito... and it may be so an infection of about 1000 ft. So far from being an affair of man and one species of mosquito (Stegomyia) it is a disease that many animals can acquire and many mosquitoes carry... yellow fever epidemic among races has been recorded in its mortality from 2% to 88%.

The paper, however, in this paper—which, while admirable in the interest of its warning, nevertheless reads sensationalist—states that a year or two ago there was no risk of yellow fever spreading from West to East Africa, and thence to India.

In no way would it have crossed from the infected region to a susceptible region in the East Coast within the time limit set by the mosquito's life-time in all for a journey of not more than a few days... a man could not cross in nine days... 'I should not have said why?' Before the introduction of the mosquito, the danger of cross-Africa within the danger period, but the routes which have been opened in East Africa are rapidly disappearing. In August, 1927, the railway from Lobito to Benguela was opened from the West Coast, where yellow fever exists, to Beira, where the Stegomyia exists without as yet the virus, in a six days' journey, not that the disease could from as far west as Lobito Bay, nor that it was the Beira.

Motor routes from the West Coast are already organised. You go to the bombas, you go and back again. Other matters, the air route, Mrs. Mellison's glorious flight, there is also Compagnie Generale Transafricaine which offer facilities of journeys. Motor cars, still, advertise a long long distance, a long distance to the West Coast. There are issues a map showing a line between the Belgian Congo and Madagascar, and a line between the Belgian Congo and Madagascar, and a line between the Belgian Congo and Madagascar. I have no conclusions to be drawn from this.

Threat to India and Africa.

The next hope to obtain what would have been yellow fever did not reach East Africa. Probably the first means of spreading it would have been announced in a report issued in the fact that the disease had been brought to Africa... The three elements of light—recognition, admission of the fact and successful protection have been exchanged.

Motor and air routes seem to be the danger to the British Colonies, but the more important danger appears to be to Portuguese East Africa and inter-tribe countries (the Rhodesias) may be introduced by the railway. The only argument against this risk is that the virus is never transported, and therefore need not be introduced to the British time and mechanical transport has been the difference to the conditions which obtain in America when it arrived there, those in the more favourable circumstance that there is no known of the disease and its cause, and the unprofitable one that the vector already abounds in East Africa, whereas in America it is established in America.

The great hope of the bacteriologists is in India a vaccine that will confer immunity against the disease. There are on the track of some preparations and have had some success. The great hope of the world would prevent the virus being carried from West East Africa lies in the British Government. There can be no fear from the yellow fever zone to the susceptible areas without a cross-British infection. The only hope of preventing the disease is to prevent it from reaching the East Coast. It is a tremendous responsibility that has been laid upon the world, and it is a tremendous responsibility that has been laid upon the world, and it is a tremendous responsibility that has been laid upon the world.

EAST AFRICA

WHO'S WHO

146. Captain John Smith, O.B.E., M.R.C.V.S., D.V.H.



Copyright, East Africa

...ern Rhodesia... much to Captain John Smith, who first went to the country in 1917... returned to the country in 1925... with the 48th Regiment and was... Chief Veterinary Officer... Director of... gazetted as... in 1925... his retirement in 1933... pressing for the establishment of a... and the... of the Central State... and official... which... was a member... 1925... and the... Loan Board and many... Northern Rhodesia... Africa... many... in the... and with such... both Captain of the... and Chairman of the... and... in the territory... of 1925... horses ridden... of... name.

PERSONALIA

Mrs. M. S. Sandbach Baker left England last week for South Africa.

Major and Mrs. G. O. Baker have just completed a safari in the north district of Kenya.

Mr. H. J. Goodhue has been appointed Deputy Chairman of the Mombasa Municipal Board.

The late Sir Ronald Ross left a state of the gross value of £7,733, with net personally £5,782.

Sir Theodore Chamberlain, a director of the Uganda Company, was in Mombasa during mail week.

Sir Richard Jackson, Chairman of the Empire Cotton-Growers' Corporation, is visiting Mombasa.

Commendante Carlos Pereira, Governor of Mozambique, recently returned to Africa from leave in Portugal.

Lieutenant Colonel J. M. B. Sanders and Mrs. Sanders, of Nyasaland, are spending a holiday in South Africa.

Mr. W. K. Cornell, R.C.S., the well-known Dar es Salaam medical officer, is shortly expected home on leave.

Two children of the late headmaster of Kenya are to take part in the Brighton Medical Competition in May.

Mr. R. T. Chikken, who has served in Northern Rhodesia for the past twenty years, is on leave pending retirement.

Mr. J. Karfaling is now Deputy Surgeon of the Mombasa Steamship Company, to be based in Northern Rhodesia.

And in a shoot with the Mombasa Club, Mr. J. Larsen secured a score of 34, the one of a possible 35 for the round.

Captain H. A. Stringer has been elected President of the Subukia Farmers' Association in succession to Mr. W. B. Aibrey.

Sir Percival Maitland, C.B., and Lady Maitland have returned to Stanley Park, Gloucestershire, from their visit to the Sudan.

Mr. W. W. Nolan, formerly an air pilot of the Tanganyika Survey Department, is now on the staff of Wagon Airways, Kenya.

Sir Henry Lorange, Bt., Chief Commissioner for East and West Africa, received in Mombasa by the mail on his departure.

Joseph Neiser, B.A., Director of Messrs. Comomichas, Parke & Co., Ltd., has just concluded a visit to the Sudan.

Mr. J. A. MacLean and Mrs. Bay, who were recently married in Blantyre, the bride's room is a well-known and a highly player.

Mr. E. G. St. Clair, Lifford, M.C., is now District Officer in the North Kilifi district of Kenya, and Mr. H. S. Potts is in Kilifi district.

Major J. Baynes, residing at the Nanyuki Spring Race Meeting, won events of 100 and 400 yards in the thirteen races for which he secured points.

Miss Margaret Foster of Kenya, has won the second time been awarded the Bennett Medal of the Royal Horticultural Society for flower painting.

Monsieur Mosnier, now Consul Agent for France in Tanganyika. During the East Africa Campaign it was his prisoner of war of the Germans.

Mr. J. S. Grooming and Mr. F. Nuttall Smith, Assistant District Officers in Tanganyika, have been transferred to Moshi and Mtwara respectively.

Colonel T. W. and Mrs. Wilson, who are in charge of the work of the Salvation Army in East Africa, have recently arrived back in the Kenya capital.

Mr. C. G. Fannon has succeeded Mr. Warren Wright as President of the Mombasa Sports Club, of which Mr. L. M. Haynes is this year's Vice-President.

The two elephants shot in the Southern Sudan by the Duke of Gloucester on his recent safari carried these of 51 lb. and 52 lb., and 61 lb. and 62 lb. respectively.

Mrs. Robertson F. Gibb, Chairman of the Union of East Africa Steamship Company, Ltd., and Mr. Gibb arrived back in London on Monday from their visit to South Africa.

His Highness Ferdinand of Bulgaria is again visiting East Africa, having flown to Kenya from Cairo by Imperial Airways. He is travelling under the name of Comte de Murany.

Mr. J. H. Gately, of the Northern Rhodesia Provincial Administration, has been transferred from Solwezi to Mwanungu, and Dr. N. M. Maclean from Livingstone to Ndola.

Following the example of Mr. George Howland, who built a public aerodrome on his property at Ericho, Mr. George Blowers has provided similar facilities on his estate at Kimaa.

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that are made in a moment—

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Corn Flour *Flavoured*

In cartons containing six one pint tins of flavoured flour of Vanilla, Raspberry, Strawberry, and Lemon.

Mr. Ronald Storrs, Governor of Northern Rhodesia, may visit Southern Rhodesia early next month to confer with the authorities in Salisbury regarding a new Customs Agreement.

Mr. E. H. Wright, of Njoro, has been nominated to act as substitute member of the Legislative Council for the Rift Valley constituency of Kenya during the absence of Lord Francis Scott.

Mr. A. Atwell, manager of the Beira branch of the Standard Bank of South Africa, was recently married in the Union. During his absence the branch was managed by Mrs. E. M. Rautenbach.

Mr. Geoffrey Peto, wife of Mr. Geoffrey Peto, M.P., whose son is sealer in the Rumuruti district of Kenya, has just had published a collection of recipes entitled "Recipes Rare From Everywhere".

The following have been nominated to the Nyavasha District Council: Messrs. E. H. Barrack and C. Roggesson (Gileni North), M. S. Kay and J. V. Hay (Kinangop), and the Earl of Erroll (Lake).

Vice-Admiral J. Norcock, who died in Havant last week, and who was regarded as the "father" of the Royal Naval Volunteer Reserve, served in H.M.S. "Hector" during the Eastern Sudan operations.

We regret to announce the death in Nyasaland recently of Mr. H. Hayes, who had practised as a dental surgeon in Blantyre and Lilongwe for the past twelve years. He was a keen follower of local football and cricket.

Mr. Gulamhussein Mulla, Jeevanjee, partner in the East African business house of Messrs. A. M. Jeevanjee & Company, died recently in Mombasa. He was well known in the Colony for his keen interest in charities.

The amphibian aeroplanes in which Mr. and Mrs. Martin-Johnson and their party recently flew from Cape Town to Nairobi are painted with designs of giraffe and zebra, and are named "Osa's Ark" and "The Spirit of Africa".

Kenya officials at present include Dr. G. St. Hale, Major W. G. M. M. M. C., and Captain J. H. V. Higgins of the King's African Rifles; Mrs. D. McKay, District Officer, and Mr. R. H. Tyrwhitt-Drake, District Surveyor.

The following have been appointed Honorary Mining Wardens in the Lupa controlled area in Tanganyika: Colonel R. A. Fawcett, Mr. M. Joubert, Lieutenant Colonel H. G. M. Llewellyn, C.B.E., M.I.C., and Mr. J. Stanley.

Congratulations to Mrs. Wierich and Mrs. F. J. Baker of Dar es Salaam on being the first two women to reach the summit of Kilimanjaro, accompanied by a European male escort. They did this recently with the assistance of a Native guide.

Mrs. G. H. Duncan has offered a cow to the Nyasaland Agricultural Society for the grade Priesland cow or heifer from a South African, British, or Holland registered sire. She has also promised to present a miniature to each year's winner.

Among those on leave from Uganda are Mr. R. O. Hunt, District Officer; Messrs. R. J. P. Thorne-Thorne and A. Marshall, Assistant District Officers; Dr. G. Holmes, of the Medical Department; and Mr. P. W. Adsheads, Chief Accountant of the P.W.D.

Lieutenant Colonel Henry P. Currey, who recently arrived home from the Sudan, in command of the 2nd Battalion The Royal Ulster Rifles, has handed over command of the Battalion to Lieutenant Colonel G. I. Gardai, D.S.O., M.C., and has been promoted Colonel.

When taking off on his second trip in a new aeroplane from Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia, recently, Mr. Perren, of Umhali, struck some wheelbarrows which had been left on the landing ground, but on which some white sheet had been tied. Repair to the machine, which was not insured, cost about £200.

The Nairobi Local Association of Girl Guides has elected the following to form the Executive Committee: Mrs. A. de V. Wade (President), Miss Ridsdale, Mrs. Preston, Miss Harrison, Miss Keyser, Mrs. Knifland, Mrs. Sandford, Mrs. Evans, Mrs. Claude Anderson, Mrs. Gamble, and Mrs. Hart.

Mr. Douglas Giffat, son of Mr. Alcegaon Giffat, one of the partners of Messrs. John K. Giffat & Company, is now paying a business visit to East Africa. He has already spent a short time in Uganda, and before returning to this country in August will spend some weeks in the coffee growing districts of Northern Tanganyika.

Mr. A. V. Maunder, formerly managing director of Messrs. Clagett, Brachi & Co., Ltd., and now leaf manager for Messrs. Gallaher, Ltd., the Irish tobacco manufacturers, left England, last week on a business visit to South Africa and the Rhodesias. He is accompanied by his younger brother, Mr. F. M. Maunder, who will stay in South Africa.

**EVERY WEAK ONE  
GETS STRONGER  
ON  
BOVRIL**

PERSONALIA (Continued)

Major C. A. Hooper has been re-elected President of the Aero Club of East Africa, with Mrs. E. F. Wilson and Sir J. G. S. Mostyn as Vice-Presidents. The Committee is composed of General A. C. Leven, Mr. Norman Chadwell, Captain Kerr, Captain Wheeler, Captain Green, Captain Fiddian Green, Major Stratton and Messrs. George Blowers, J. McDonald and E. Vines.

Colonel R. Wilkinson, D.S.O., has been elected this year's President of the Nairobi branch of the Royal Society of St. George, with Major E. E. Browne, Lieutenant-Colonel W. K. Tucker, Dean Wright and the Hon. H. E. Rushton as Vice-Presidents. Mr. S. H. Sayer is President of the Mombasa Branch of the Society, with Mr. W. J. Barnett as Vice-President.

A Crown Colonies and Indian Empire Garden Party is to be held at the Hurlingham Club on Monday, July 30, and those who have lived or are living in East Africa are eligible to attend. Rendezvous posts for each of the Colonies will be erected, one of them being for visitors from each of the East African territories. Tickets and full particulars may be obtained from Lieutenant-Colonel C. C. Anderson, at 10 Gilston Road, S.W.

At the recent annual meeting of the Kenya Kongonis Cricket Club (which now has a membership of 300) Dr. C. V. Brambridge, the Hon. Secretary, announced that the Club is now the recognised Advisory Body for cricket in the Colony. A new fixture, Europeans vs. Asians, has been arranged for this year, and it has been decided that the Officials v. Settlers match shall not come in future under the control of the Kongonis.

Mr. John Summerside, formerly of East Africa, has prepared plans for a cotton co-operative organisation which will embrace every branch of the trade, including spinning, cloth-making, dyeing, marketing and exporting, and has submitted details of the scheme to the British Cotton Growing Association and other interested bodies. A feature of the proposed organisation, which he anticipates should have a capital of £2,500,000, is that it should buy in bulk raw cotton, coal, vestuffs and other supplies.

Among recent marriages in the Kenya capital are the following: Mr. E. F. Paltheorpe, Resident Magistrate in Nairobi, to Miss Mary Eagle, daughter of the late Mr. P. Eagle and Mrs. Eagle, of Bury St. Edmunds; Mr. Alfred O'Mear, to Miss Catherine Adelaide Ellis, daughter of the late Mr. Stephen Ellis and Mrs. Ellis, of Muthaiga; and Mr. E. E. Burke, of the Kenya and Uganda Railway, to Miss Maude Isabel Gransden, youngest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. S. H. Gransden, of Bahor, Co. Down.

The following have been elected to seats on the Council of the African Society, which is giving every indication of carrying into action the determination to revitalise itself and broaden its basis: Major-Orde Browne (East), Mr. H. B. Goldsmith and Mr. Lewis Smart (West), the Hon. H. A. Wyndham and Mr. Robinson (South), Mr. A. MacLure (Sudan), and Dr. J. E. Graham and Sir John Coulton (General). Lord Leverhulme has been elected a Vice-President, and John Chamberlain has been elected to fill the vacancy on the Council caused by the recent resignation of Mr. Owen Clench.

On the proposal of Colonel W. K. Tucker, supported by Major J. W. Milligan and Mr. J. G. Aronson, a Trade Committee has been formed in the Nairobi Chamber of Commerce. A similar Standing Committee is also now formed.

Among the homeward air passengers from East Africa who reached England this week were Lady and Lady Francis Scott and Mr. Mac Martin from Nairobi, and Mrs. Ferguson from Salisbury. Outward passengers yesterday included Mr. Hillman to Johannesburg, Mr. Delorenne, Paris to Juba, Mr. Hemsted, to Kisumu, Mr. Eade, Cairo to Nairobi, Mrs. Hill Watt, Nairobi to Pietermaritzburg.

Captain E. W. P. Fulford, O.B.E., A.F.C., who was in command of the first Cairo-Cape R.A.F. flight in 1926, is to be the representative of the A.O.C. Middle East Station on this year's R.A.F. cruise to Nyasaland and the Rhodesias. Flight-Lieutenant J. R. D. Swain, who has served with No. 6 Squadron for the past three years, is to take charge of the flight, the other officers being Flying Officers D. J. Rivey, K. P. Lewis, S. B. Richards, and J. S. Sabine.

CHARTERED COMPANY AND THE MINERALS.

£2,000,000 to be paid by Southern Rhodesia. An important announcement has just been made by Mr. Moffat, Premier of Southern Rhodesia, whose Government has been considering bringing to a legal issue the question as to whether the British South Africa Company really owns the minerals of the Colony or not. Mr. Moffat now states that, subject to confirmation by the Legislative Assembly, the Government has offered £2,000,000 for the mineral rights, and that the company's board of directors has agreed to accept this amount in cash.

KENYA'S DEBT TO MR. E. J. WAYLAND.

First to recognise promise of Kakamega. Owing memory proverbially short, has in the last month or so recalled the fact, which we pointed out long ago, that the real credit for the discovery of the Kakamega goldfields should be given to Mr. E. J. Wayland, the Director of Geological Survey in Uganda. Mr. L. A. Johnson, the Kenya settler who first proved the wealth of the area, has usually testified that he began his prospecting as the result of a report by Mr. Wayland, who had been invited in 1926 to undertake certain investigations in Kenya with regard to cement lime. Building stone and brick clay, suggested that economic minerals would probably be found in the Yala region, and, on his return to Uganda, arranged for one of his subordinates, a Comber, to spend a short time in the spot. This was the first discovery of all future geological work in the Yala and Kakamega basins of Northern Rhodesia. In 1930 Mr. Wayland was invited through Northern Rhodesia and one of his recommended prospecting, since certain reports were received on the occurrence of gold some distance towards an important mining base, and the Government's interest, contained the Geological Survey Department of Uganda, but when advised to negotiate for rights in Northern Rhodesia, he saw away its best opportunity. To Mr. Johnson began the, and thereby opened up the field.





CO-OPERATION IN AFRICA

Mr. Strickland's valuable book

Co-Operation in Africa by Mr. C. F. Strickland, an acknowledged authority in the co-operative movement (Oxford University Press, 5s.), is another sign that we are looking forward and beginning to apply what we have learned since the War, and possibly because of it, we have become more serious. We have dropped our laissez faire attitude, and we have been co-operating.

The present reviewer is of the opinion that this particular field of knowledge could be learned from our own everyday life. Co-operation in Africa is eminently practical. Fruitful results could be something is now being done in the African continent, and it is emerging because whereas most of us have groped; were untrained and untrained, now instructed and trained men have been sent to Africa to view our problems and make their suggestions. Mr. Strickland is one of these, and his work, as summarised in this book, promises to have a tremendous and cumulative effect upon our work in Africa, and on Africa. For the game is more than the player's of the game, and we need only because we are essential for starting a movement like co-operation.

Sight must not be lost of the fact that the co-operative movement must be of and for the people; that through it Africans will learn to think for themselves. It is suited to a plan of government through Native authorities, who, now fearing the social fabric, the members adapt its texture to fresh needs, grafting the modern on the ancient and combining all that is vital in the primitive tradition with that which is now indispensable for survival in the modern world. Mr. Strickland points out, however, that while the first and foremost African administrator may be to rely on his own native authorities to organise and conduct all his activities, it is impossible for such a body to charge itself with all the tasks involved in co-operative societies. In no other country in the world does the local authority endeavour to carry such a load, and it is less well able to expect it in Africa than in Europe or America. The co-operative movement will fit in with the Native Councils, but cannot be run by them.

In this connection it is pleasing to see that Mr. Strickland foreshadows propaganda for (among much else) radio communication and rural vernacular libraries, adding that the latter is not afraid of ridicule. Literature is useless without reading matter, and there will be rural vernacular libraries, circulating libraries, within two or three years.

He would seem that we must not expect Africa to move at the slow tempo of India in the nineteenth century, or even at the comparatively quick time of Japan, but at a speed which will leave those leisurely evolutions far behind.

The question, he says, will not be at what pace, but in what spirit, and what spirit, what spirit Africa will have. The spirit of the times, and what spirit Africa will have. The spirit of the times, and what spirit Africa will have.

For those working in Africa should read this book, especially political officers, agriculturists, and educationalists (both, missionary and lay). It gives full information on types of co-operation, on the finance, supervision and all essential matters. It reprints the Co-operative Ordinance of Tanganyika, 1932, and a draft of rules and by-laws, and ends with a summary of the work of co-operatives in Africa.

MR. LOVERIDGE'S RESEARCH IN TANGANYIKA

The Forests of Tanganyika Territory

The three volumes on the Forests of Tanganyika Territory, by Mr. Arthur Loveridge (with the co-operation of Glover M. Allen and Outram Bangs), published by the Harvard College Zoological Museum, Cambridge, Mass., U.S.A., are primarily intended for the trained biologist, mostly but by no means exclusively for Mr. Loveridge, as a true scientist never permits the necessary investigation and recording of a forest to obscure the larger vision. These papers are valuable contributions to our knowledge of the territory.

After reference to the encroachment of the forest, which has proceeded in centuries, with the result that the soil exposed to the rays of the sun becomes friable and gets washed away. Leaving only gravel and stones behind, the damage thus done having to be seen to be believed, he says:

In Masailand, which has been found under observation than Tanganyika has been computed that the improvement and soil support half the population that it did a hundred years ago. Dr. Robert Laws, resident for half a century in the country, has stated before the Tanganyika Lands Commission, that so recently as fifty years ago northern sections of the country were well wooded, and supplied with perennial streams. He mentioned twenty large streams which had ceased to flow in northern country to-day but which formerly flowed all the year round, prior to the wholesale destruction of the forests, which has rendered the region uninhabitable. It is a pity that the attention of the Government is not directed to the preservation of the forests. There is only, with the exception of a few adaptable species, perishes with the forest.

Mr. Loveridge also makes the following pertinent remark in the same connexion, though he might have added an additional reason why secondary growth scrub is harder to clear, namely, because of the constant root thickening.

It is noteworthy that the scattered and abandoned gardens are never very far from the forest, but produce a secondary growth of scrub and thorn which is far harder to clear than the original forest, as it contains many fire-resistant, dense and denser thickets, and impervious to burning.

Mr. Lawrence Wallace who was a surveyor for years before he became administrator of Northern Tanganyika, and whose experience covered much of the now Tanganyika Territory, never ceased to regret the same loss of forest. He says that the loss of Africa is a loss of knowledge, but that we will action for an knowledge. If all the knowledge scientists have only given us on Africa is wasted, because it does not result in action.

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THE PSYCHOLOGY OF ANIMALS

An Interesting German Work

INTEREST in the behaviour of animals is especially great in countries like East Africa where so many and various kinds can be constantly seen in their wild state and the understanding of that behaviour is one of the most fascinating problems which can be presented to the thinking mind. It is treated in 'The Psychology of Animals' (Kegan Paul, Trench, Trubner, 9s.) Dr. E. Averdys, Professor of Zoology at the University of Marburg, discusses his subject in relation to human psychology, and makes a very readable and stimulating book of it. It is not too deep for the ordinary reader and yet commendably scholarly.

He gives a warning which cannot too often be repeated:

'Lovers of animals' are very fond of discussing the question as to whether, or how far, animals exhibit behaviour based on insight, particularly, of course, their own animals. The lover of animals generally tends to overestimate their powers; he looks upon inscribed antipode as insight but his worst mistake of all is to look the fact that the surprising world of his dog, his cat, and his canary are quite different from his own.

He allows, however, that behaviour based on insight is found, apart from man, in some of the highest vertebrates, for example, ravens and apes. Thus he grants that apes can use tools, though man has been defined as a tool-using animal.

'The chimpanzee is capable of turning a stick into an instrument for acquiring a fruit lying outside the bars of his cage. W. Koehler has observed that some of the animals kept in his zoo were able to push one bamboo into the end of another one, or even to add to this a third, when one stick alone was too short for their purpose; if the ends of the sticks did not fit one another at first, they were gnawed by the teeth until it was possible to fit them together. For other boxes were piled one on the top of another in order to reach a fruit attached to the roof of the cage. In the use of tools and in the construction of tools by apes insight plays a part; for these forms of activity are not inherited but may arise spontaneously in a suitable situation as individual variations in behaviour.

Occasionally he provokes protest:

'All animals, including the anthropoid apes, are completely and finally devoid of any understanding of laughter, which is a specifically human form of expression.

If by that he means that animals do not "laugh," one ventures to join issue with him; anyone who has kept a really intelligent dog will claim that such a pet really "laughs" so far as expression goes, though actual lachrymation is absent. And a dog, to say nothing of an ape, realises the meaning of being "laughed at" and hates it as much as any human being.

The translation by Dr. H. S. Hensel is satisfactory, if a trifle irritating in parts. Objection may fairly be taken to the use of the term 'ape' to comprehend both anthropoid apes and monkeys, but that the author may be to blame, though to describe *Chimpan* as 'one of the lower apes' is hardly what one would expect from a professor of zoology.

FISHERIES OF UGANDA

The Government of Uganda has issued a comprehensive and excellently produced Report on the Fisheries of Uganda, by Dr. E. B. Worthington, M.A., Ph.D. (2s. 6d.). This gives the results of the investigations of the lakes and rivers undertaken out by the Cambridge Expedition between 1928 and September, 1931. There are appendices of maps and 24 other illustrations. The book is available from the Crown Agents

FOR FARMERS AND PLANTERS

It may take years to become a trained biologist, but a clear and practical knowledge of the sciences now attainable by all, and every kind of farmer and planter will be the gainer by acquiring such knowledge. Members of our community are bound by laws and regulations, and are mutually dependent in many other ways. The science which considers the inter-relationships of human beings is known as sociology, while that whose province it is to deal with those things which plant and animal associations depend is known as ecology. So Dr. Messrs. J. W. Stork and L. A. W. Bennett define the scope of their book 'Practical Animal Ecology' (John Murray, 5s.). Those who are acquainted with the 'Fundamentals of Biology' will be pleased to find that the book is good.

THE BIBLE IN A NEW FORM

'The Bible in a New Form' is the authorised version, with Explanations, has been compiled and published by Basil Blackwell, Oxford. For those who wish to read the Bible of the Bible, and to appreciate the historical and religious significance of the passages chosen, and Messrs. Blackwell's 'Explanations' give the reader the opinions of modern scholarship. It is a book which should find a ready appreciative public among general readers, and which should be most valuable to missionaries who cannot carry with them on their more detailed commentaries. This 600 pp. book is splendid value for 7s. 6d.

A GOOD VOCABULARY

Father, Barnes, R.F. and the Government of Southern Rhodesia, who have the permission to publish this splendidly illustrated 'Mashona Vocabulary' (Shona Press, 2s. 6d.) should be consulted in a work which should prove a help to all residents in Mashonaland and the low-lying parts of the Rhodesia north of Salisbury. Father Barnes follows Dr. H. S. Hensel's 'Shona' and there is an appendix on the relations of Shona to other languages, but administrative officers, missionaries and others. A number of additional words have been included for the benefit of those who are in that area.

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**NO SURRENDER OF TANGANYIKA**

Important Statement in the House

Colonel Wedderburn, acting Secretary of State for the Colonies, how much money has been spent by the British taxpayer in Tanganyika and the responsibility for the results of the various efforts on the part of the Government to bring about the economic development of the country would have an important bearing on the consideration of the question of the surrender of Tanganyika.

Mrs. Philip Cunliffe-Lister replied to a question in regard to Tanganyika's new autonomy by Assistant Secretary of State for the Colonies, Mr. Wedderburn, who said: "There have also been grants from the Colonial Development Fund amounting to approximately £1,000,000, and loans from the same source amounting to £1,000,000. His Majesty's Government have never contemplated any surrender of the Mandate."

In reply to Mr. Hall-Canada, Sir Philip Cunliffe-Lister said that the Congo Basin Treaty was now under consideration. He pointed out that they did not see the great potentialities in this country for the Dependencies within the continental basin of the Congo. The Secretary of State for the Colonies, Mr. Wedderburn, said that up to the middle of January there were approximately 800 Europeans, including women and children, on the Kakamega plateau. The total number of gold from Kenya up to the end of 1937 was 18,320 ounces, he said, but gold has not been discovered since the discovery of free gold about 1840. It is too early to pronounce with certainty upon the potential value of the goldfield. Mr. Chaffers Williams has assured Sir Philip that no unnecessary obstacles would be put in the way of developing the goldfield.

**Income Tax in Kenya**

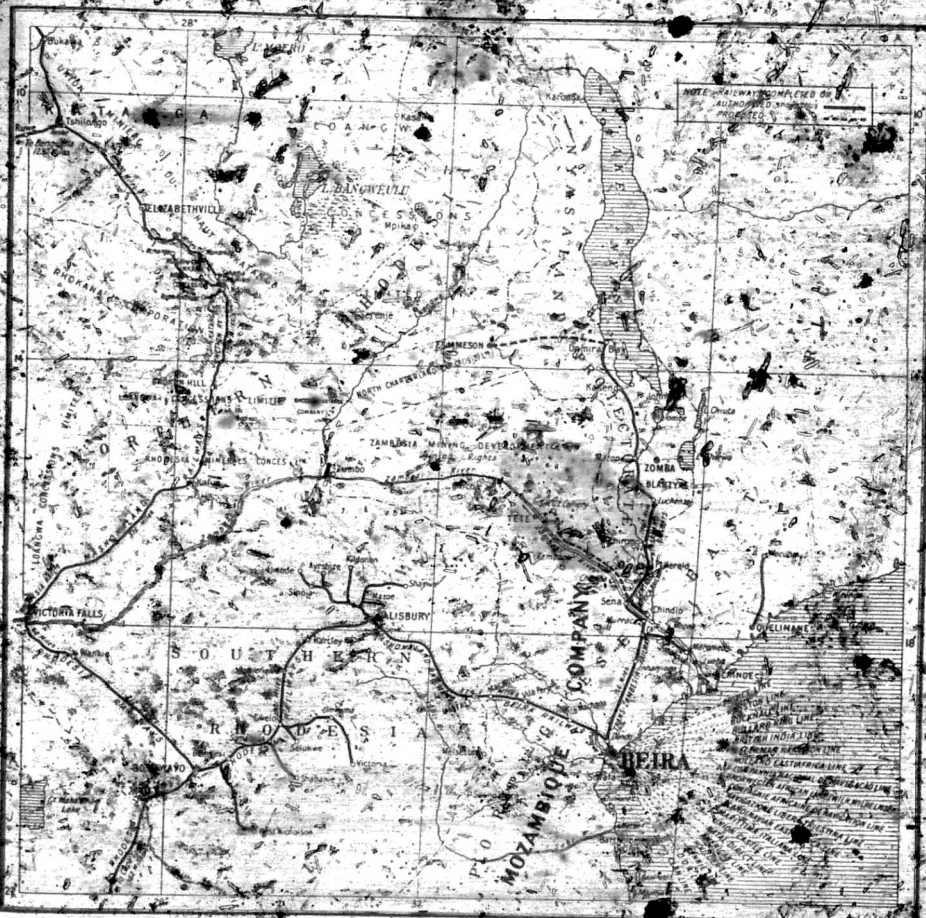
Mr. Hicks was given the following details concerning the posts tentatively arranged for the Kenya Income Tax Department:

**One Deputy Commissioner**—£300 to £400 in 1937, £400 to £500 in 1938, £500 to £600 in 1939, £600 to £700 in 1940, £700 to £800 in 1941, £800 to £900 in 1942, £900 to £1,000 in 1943, £1,000 to £1,100 in 1944, £1,100 to £1,200 in 1945, £1,200 to £1,300 in 1946, £1,300 to £1,400 in 1947, £1,400 to £1,500 in 1948, £1,500 to £1,600 in 1949, £1,600 to £1,700 in 1950, £1,700 to £1,800 in 1951, £1,800 to £1,900 in 1952, £1,900 to £2,000 in 1953, £2,000 to £2,100 in 1954, £2,100 to £2,200 in 1955, £2,200 to £2,300 in 1956, £2,300 to £2,400 in 1957, £2,400 to £2,500 in 1958, £2,500 to £2,600 in 1959, £2,600 to £2,700 in 1960, £2,700 to £2,800 in 1961, £2,800 to £2,900 in 1962, £2,900 to £3,000 in 1963, £3,000 to £3,100 in 1964, £3,100 to £3,200 in 1965, £3,200 to £3,300 in 1966, £3,300 to £3,400 in 1967, £3,400 to £3,500 in 1968, £3,500 to £3,600 in 1969, £3,600 to £3,700 in 1970, £3,700 to £3,800 in 1971, £3,800 to £3,900 in 1972, £3,900 to £4,000 in 1973, £4,000 to £4,100 in 1974, £4,100 to 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## BEIRA.

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

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

Over 20 Steamships call at the wharves at the Port, which has the most efficient and up-to-date equipment, permitting the maximum speed and security in the transit of passengers and cargo.





## "EAST AFRICA'S" INFORMATION BUREAU.

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

The new Government School has been opened in Tanganyika.

Kenya exported 1,395 tons of sisal valued at £10,467 during December.

The British and Foreign Bible Society is publishing 100,000 copies of the Bible in Afrikaans.

Kakamega has now its own little newspaper, *The Kakamega Herald*, edited by Mr. Kennie Stevenson. Brazil has offered to deliver coffee and other commodities to Japan as payment for thirty war vessels.

Dar es Salaam hopes to secure a grant from the Carnegie Trusts for the establishment of a public library.

H.M.S. "Dorset" will be at Mombasa from June 15 to 17 and H.M.S. "Hawkins" from June 30 to July 17.

White dogs are reported to have attacked Natives, sheep and goats in the Gugul and Thompson's Falls districts of Kenya.

Tanganyika exported 5,274 tons of sisal during February. Great Britain taking 1,270 tons and Belgium 373 tons.

A first and final dividend of 51 cents in the £ has been paid in the case of Messrs. Drury, Lavender & Company, Kenya.

One gold prospector in Southern Tanganyika is reported to have won 175 ounces in a few days from one part of the fields.

Northern Rhodesia produced minerals valued at £24,029 during November, copper production amounting to £187,275.

The reduction from 15% to 10% in the surcharge on East African freights applies to both outward and homeward shipments.

A train from Bulawayo to Northern Rhodesia was recently held up for two hours by locusts at a point south of the Victoria Falls.

It is expected that 1,383,215 bags of maize will be obtained from European farms in Kenya this season, equivalent to 100,000 tons per acre.

A first dividend of 5s. in the £ is intended to be declared on behalf of Messrs. Henry Bortolock & Co. (C.A.) Ltd. in voluntary liquidation.

A farm of over 600 acres was sold by auction in Nairobi during the past week for only £150. It was bought in by the housewife, Mrs. Agnes Roberts.

Nyasaland is to hold an Agricultural Show in Blantyre during the next week, fixed for coincide with the visit to the Protectorate of the R.N. Squadron.

Some 200 private pilots are to be invited to Nyasaland by the Nyasaland Aero Club on the occasion of the visit to the Protectorate of the R.N. Squadron.

The Department of Animal Health in Northern Rhodesia has sent its inspectors from Livingstone to Mazambika in order to purchase Education from Livingstone and Mazambika.

A new all-weather road from the Lupa goldfields is being constructed by the Tanganyika Public Works Department at a cost of £22,000. It will join the Great North Road at Mbeya.

Non-official immigrants into Tanganyika during November totalled 80, of whom 53 were German and 27 British. Of the 105 visitors who entered the Territory during that month, 72 were British and 27 Belgian.

Minerals Separation, Ltd. which has extensive interests in Northern Rhodesia, reports a profit for 1932 of £44,312, as against £33,948 in 1931. The final dividend of 10% will maintain the total distribution for the year at 15%.

From Uganda it is reported that eight Natives were discovered dead at a point about seventy miles from Kampala on the Hoima road. The Native thought to have committed the murders was later found hanging from a tree.

Sample packets of East African coffee sold on the East Africa stand at the recent British Industries Fair realised £42. While sales of tobacco and cigarettes produced only £22, 100,000 was received for sample packets of East African teas.

In 1932 Kenya, despite the damage done by locusts to castorage, exported 6,813 cwt. of Butter, as against 5,707 cwts the previous year and 5,961 cwt. in 1930. In January, 1933, the first consignment of Kenya eggs, comprising 45 great hundreds, was sold in London.

Latest mail quotations from Nairobi gives the following prices for East African shares: EA Power and Lighting, 28s.; Moreset Mining Syndicate new 5s. shares, 17s.; Kakamega Ventures, 24s.; Kenya Consolidated Goldfields, 15s.; 8s. and Parangusi, 5s.

During January the United Kingdom imported the following quantities of raw coffee from East Africa: Kenya, 54,247 cwt.; Uganda, 302 cwt. (£1,307); Tanganyika, 8,000 cwt. (£29,108). The following quantities of East African coffee were exported from the United Kingdom during the same month: Kenya, 13,203 cwt. (£50,600); Uganda, 80 cwt. (£29); Tanganyika, 1,473 cwt. (£6,276).

Though the Uganda Cotton Ordinance definitely states that no cotton must be bought in the Protectorate on the "credit" system, the annual report of the Uganda Chamber of Commerce states that during the past season, thousands of pounds of cotton were bought and growers were given promissory notes in lieu of cash. A very large number of the Natives have not been paid, adds the report, and the result is that the spending power of the Natives has been reduced by a very considerable sum during 1932.

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THESE DAYS are a combination of the better qualities at... and a fair demand for second and third grades... The better qualities are at 121s prices.

Table listing coffee prices for various grades and origins. Includes items like 'Arabica', 'Robusta', 'Mixed', and 'Tanganyika'. Columns show grades and prices in shillings and pence.

London stocks of East African coffees on March 20 totalled 103,749 bags compared with 67,489 bags on the corresponding date of last year.

OTHER PRODUCTS

Wool. - Rather lower at 155s per ton. (The comparative quotations in 1932 and 1931 were £12 10s and £11 10s.)
Cocoa. - Quiet, with sellers quoting Zanibars at 28s per cwt. (The comparative quotations in 1932 and 1931 were 28s and 27s.)
Copper. - Dull and rather lower at £11 17s 6d per ton for sun-dried East African. (The comparative quotations last year were 19s.)
Cotton. - 2500 lbs. of fine quality... The comparative average quotations in 1932 and 1931 were 4d and 4d.
Cotton Seed. - Originally 1s per ton... The comparative quotations in 1932 and 1931 were 2/10s and 2/1s.
Wheat. - East African steady and... The comparative quotations in 1932 and 1931 were 2/11 and 2/11.
Sisal. - Quiet... The comparative quotations in 1932 and 1931 were 1/11 and 1/11.
Sisal. - Quiet... The comparative quotations in 1932 and 1931 were 1/11 and 1/11.

BANK'S GOOD TRADE REPORT.

Barclays Bank (D.C. & O.) include the following notes concerning East Africa in their current monthly trade cables:
Kenya - Excellent flowering of coffee bushes indicates large crop next season.
Tanganyika - Official estimate of cotton crop reduced to 200,000 bales, owing to adverse weather, prices are rising. Slight improvement in local trade.
Nyasaland - Retailers' export business is slightly better than they anticipated. Orange crop remains the coffee is looking well. The crop of fire-cured tobacco will probably be considerably less than last year, and is estimated at present at about 1,000,000 lb.
Sudan - The total exports of raw cotton are considerably lower than for the corresponding figure of last year, being 3,120 tons against 6,182 tons. Foreign demand is weak, and local and export prices are depressed. There is no official estimate for Gezira cotton, but a poor yield is indicated.

MR. KENNEDY'S COURAGEOUS CANDOUR.

(Continued from page 686)
Your will think that we have done our best to meet your wishes, and to carry out your instructions, and we look to the Hon. Members opposite to assist us to find other means of meeting the grave dangers which threaten the potentially valuable portion of the Empire, with its small British community, struggling bravely against unforeseen adversity, without resources, without any great hope of assistance, handicapped rather than helped by the abnormal prosperity which it experienced for a few years only, but determined as I find things to tighten belts, to make sacrifice after sacrifice, and to toil without ceasing in the work of reconstruction. Applause.

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 Miss G. M. Blackburn  
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 Miss M. Hill  
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 Master J. M. Jones  
 Mr. B. J. Melville  
 Mr. & Mrs. R. S. Nicklin  
 Mr. Bassmar  
 Miss E. Russell  
 Miss E. D. Thompson  
 Mr. A. C. Wood

*Marseilles to Mombasa.*  
 Capt. & Mrs. G. J. Burton

*Mombasa to Beira.*  
 Mr. & Mrs. W. B. Campbell  
 Dr. A. S. French  
 Mr. & Mrs. R. S. Payne

*Marseilles to Dar es Salaam.*  
 Mr. & Mrs. C. J. MacQuinn  
 Mr. G. T. Wheeler

*Ghana to Dar es Salaam.*  
 Mr. & Mrs. H. J. Stanley  
 Master D. W. Stanley

*Port Said to Beira.*  
 Mr. J. W. Whittall

*Marseilles to Zanzibar.*  
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*Dar es Salaam.*  
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 Rev. & Mrs. C. Cartwright  
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 Miss H. S. Giff  
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 Master Holloway  
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 Mr. T. M. Revington  
 Mrs. Whitlam Smith  
 Miss G. J. Whitlam Smith

**EAST AFRICAN STEAMSHIP MOVEMENTS.**

**BRITISH INDIA.**  
 "Malda" post. Berin homewds., Mar. 27  
 "Maifara" post. Socot outwds., Mar. 27  
 "Madura" arr. Beira outwds., Mar. 19  
 "Kenya" left Seychelles for Durban, Mar. 28  
 "Karanja" left Dar es Salaam for Bombay, Mar. 28  
 "Takliwa" arr. Durban, Mar. 20  
 "Tara" arr. Bombay, Mar. 25

**IRAN-ELDERMAN HARRISON.**  
 "City of Hereford" left Safaja for E. Africa, Mar. 26  
 "Clan Sinclair" left Birkenhead outwds., April 1

**HOLLAND AFRICA.**  
 "Klimonten" left Pix Sudan homewds., Mar. 10  
 "Meemserk" arr. Durban homewds., Mar. 20  
 "Springfontein" left Durban outwds., Mar. 10  
 "Nivork" left Aden outwds., Mar. 20

**MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.**  
 "Ambrose" arr. Et. Said outwds., Mar. 25  
 "Azay le Rideau" left Marseilles homewds., Mar. 25  
 "Eclaireur Granddier" left Marseilles homewds., Mar. 25

**UNION CASTLE.**  
 "Dunjuce Castle" left Eng. Palmas for Beira, Mar. 22  
 "Durham Castle" left Gibraltar homewds., Mar. 25  
 "Dunchester Castle" left Cape Town homewds., Mar. 23  
 "Guildford Castle" left Cape Town for Beira, Mar. 26  
 "Llandaf Castle" left Ascension for London, Mar. 22  
 "Llandaf Castle" left London for E. Africa, Mar. 23  
 "Llanabby Castle" left Dar es Salaam outwds., Mar. 27  
 "Llanabby Castle" left Beira for E. African ports, Mar. 24-25

**ALTERNATIVES TO INCOME TAX.**

The committee appointed by Sir Joseph Byrne to examine the alternative to income tax suggested by the Nairobi Chamber of Commerce consists of four Government officials, two European and two members, one representative of Native Indians, one Indian member of Legislative Council, one member of the Nairobi Chamber of Commerce, and the President of the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce. The Treasurer of the Colony will act as Chairman, and the Commissioner of Customs and Excise General will be one of the officials representing the Government.

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**RAINFALL IN EAST AFRICA.**

The Eastern African Dependencies' Trade and Information Office in London has received the following detailed information concerning rainfall in the territories during the week ended March 25: Kariakoo, 0.00 inch; Mercha, 0.07; Sultan Hamud, 0.50; Kitima, 0.05; Nairobi, 0.18; Nanyuki, 0.02; Nairobi, 0.02; Nairobi, 0.06; Songhor, 0.04 and Kasimba, 1.02 inches.

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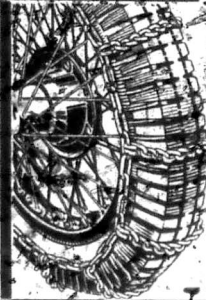
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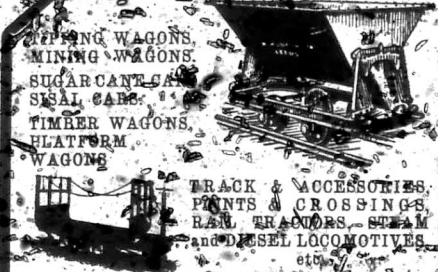
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## MATTERS OF MOMENT.

That this Convention, while realising that every effort must be made to balance the Colony's budget, insists, first, that Government expenditure must be still further reduced, to a figure consonant with the ability of the Colony to maintain, and secondly, that any further temporary taxation necessary must be in a form acceptable to the Colony, further, that the state of affairs caused by an uncontrolled financial policy demands an immediate change in the Constitution, whereby those on whom the burden of the Colony's economic stability rests are afforded control of its finances; and (2) that this Convention demands that effective control of the finance be vested in the unofficial Elected Members of Council as at present constituted. All this entails full responsible Government, the colonists are prepared and anxious to shoulder the responsibility. These were the two most important decisions adopted by the recent session of the Convention of Association of Kenya, over which Mr. C. Kenneth Archer presided with tact and ability, effectively leading to moderation in the phrasing of resolutions embodying the Convention's declared views, while permitting delegates full latitude to express their dissatisfaction with recent events, and to put forward their proposals, even when they were characterised by exuberance rather than by statesmanship. There was, of course, the usual difficulty of getting the many with the banner and the man with the hoe to agree on a solution satisfactory to both of them, but despite a good deal of trenchant speaking, this session may be said in the whole to have reflected the advice of the extremists, and secured that of the moderates—who, as a result of the ineffectiveness and vacillation of the authorities in recent months, are perhaps not unnaturally, less than our than our forefathers. We are told that Captain Selwicks, the Leader of the Elected Members, has never spoken so freely and frankly, and that the public showed marked interest in the debates.

For some time the conviction has been growing in the Colony, and has the support of the Elected Members, that a Statutory Committee of the Legislature should be constituted with a clear unofficial majority, but opinion is still greatly divided on the question of what is usually termed a constitutional advance. Mr. Grantham, a former Treasurer of the Colony, has been the most persistent advocate of responsible Government, and his detailed proposals received rather favourable handling at a recent meeting of the Nairobi Association, within which his campaign had previously appeared to have found receptive soil. Lord Francis Brett, on the other hand, has said repeatedly that he likes the late Lord Delamare, his predecessor as Leader of the Elected Members, is suspicious of an artificial majority of various sizes obtained by some finely balanced method of election and nomination, that he fears that the position in the time he is more dangerous than it is at present, and that he sees no present hope of obtaining a European elected majority. A third school of opinion, which seems to be favoured by the great majority of the businessmen in the Colony, and more than a few soldiers, considers that the time for an unofficial majority of any kind has still not arrived. There can be little question that the great majority of Europeans in the Colony have been irritated by what they regard as a denial of their inherent right to decide by what method revenue shall be raised from them, and that the persistent dull, dullness, and shilly-shallying of the authorities during this time of depression, when wise and strong leadership were so necessary, have done more than anything else to strengthen the demand for a greater unofficial voice in the conduct of the Colony's financial affairs. That is the demand made in the resolutions we quote, which show clearly that the Kenyan people accept responsible Government as a possible result, instead of putting it forward as an end in itself, desirable in itself.





is "Monte Cristo" just for its insight and perspective have a far more place on every African book shelf than the whole canon of Rhodes's World. It should also be in every English home, for it is time that Englishmen understood the man who so personified Englishness in the world who was born in the little greenness of a place called Bishop's Cleeve, and ended in the granite desolation of a land called Africa himself.

It only remains to add that the book is well produced, excellently documented and indexed.

**BIASED AND BALANCED BIOGRAPHY.**

Refer Davis's Story, *Monte Cristo*, and Rhodes, by W. Plomer; 5s. Duckworth's Great Lives, Cecil Rhodes, by J. G. Lockhart, 2s.

The first of these two brief biographies fails to live up to the standard set in this admirable volume. The biographer is entitled to his own view of Rhodes — an unfavourable one — but this one does not deserve better taste and temper than is shown in sentences like the following: "Rhodes's taste for alcohol was one of his more pleasant traits," "inspired by a vision of Britannia wearing seven league boots and carrying a pot of red paint," "Sashbury was reached and up went the flag again."

The author does not hesitate to give evidence to a creditable standard of truthfulness. The story seems to be accepted and is told as a well-known, unsupported by evidence, and when he comes on which many think the greatest thing Rhodes did, his recovery from the fluttering blow of the "fall," all he can do is "sneer once more." For the time being my chief work shall be the opening up of the North. There was scarcely any other course open to him."

**Not Judged according to His Generation.**

Mr. Plomer's real failure as a biographer, however, lies in judging Rhodes by the standards of 1933, instead of by those of the age in which he lived. Rhodes's defects and his qualities were largely those of his age, except that his stature magnified them. The biographer says "we must not sit in judgment" and "we are just as much children of our age as Rhodes was of another," but his inability to do this upon this point ruins his book. For instance, of the Rhodes scholars he writes sarcastically: "Placing almost the universal Nordic domination, or whatever else it was, that Rhodes intended them to acquire," and his sole reference to Rhodes's funeral is: "By his own rather simple and basic he was buried in Rhodesia in a hole in the ground."

So indeed with the spirit of the 1930's (as he sees it), the author can only picture Rhodes as he was, and he drags in the most irrelevant views to explain his attitude. "The Empire has ceased to exist." "As for Empire, I do not care are we to believe that any business man would ever prefer to sell six penny-worth of goods to Australia rather than six shilling-worth to the same country?" *Britannia Rules* (sic) *the waves* is still sung, etc., etc.

Mr. J. G. Lockhart, like Mr. Plomer, is ambitious, and in some ways is necessary, conventional — necessarily because of its levity — but it really shows balance, voicing appreciation of the "Great Life" he is portraying, while avoiding adulation. He too is pessimistic of the altered outlook, but he does not sneer. "Today the story has been a little dimmed; the self-confidence of the disciples a little shaken. We are less sure of our election, or of our destiny as the inheritors of the earth. Yet this faith,

our faith, has set its mark on many movements," and he proceeds to illustrate them.

Though brief, the book is a good fit. The following succinct description of Rhodes's Native policy could hardly be bettered: "Rhodes —"

"He emphasised the responsibility of the European in contact with primitive peoples, whose rights, if unprotected, must perish, whose character, unless safeguarded, would be undermined, and whose land, if not secured, would be lost to him. In Europe, a man must be able to stand on his own feet. The Native, as a child, to be treated as such, as a half-breed citizen, nor as though he were incapable of growth."

**Africa's Debt to Rhodes.**

We who have carried on since Rhodes know how much our policy was shaped by his ideal, and how much Africans owe to them. There is no doubt that Rhodes himself, as this biographer records,

"showed an extraordinary sense of trusteeship in the disposal of his fortune. We may justly attribute, at least in part, to him the example the wise and magnificent benefactions of France, like the Debs, and of the younger generation of South African millionaires. He showed some of the way to make their money, and all of them follow his example."

This little work, almost of course, supplants Basil Williams's *Life*, but not all enough and accurate enough for ordinary purposes, and should be on the shelf of every African (and other) who have not got that best of all Rhodes's biographies. Further, its brevity and its sense of values should make it indispensable in schools, particularly in the Rhodesias and South Africa. Its price, too, commends it, and it is admirably produced.

F. H. M.

**THE PASSING OF MR. ALEC THOMSON**

Eastern Africa's Loss in Belgian Air Disaster

LAST week's flying tragedy in Belgium took a serious toll of lives valuable to Africa, for those killed in the catastrophe which overcame the aviator "Coy" of Liverpool, a man of the Argyle class, formerly used on the African route, include

Mr. Alec Thomson, nephew of Sir Robert Williams and a prominent official of his companies, who was so well known in the Belgian Congo and elsewhere; Mr. C. F. Rowall, former director of the Union Minière and of Tanganyika Concessions, and Chairman of the African and European Investment Company, and Mr. Kreidler, of the Butwerp family of merchants and bankers, who visited Ruanda-Urundi not long ago.

Mr. Thomson and Mr. Rowall were returning from Brussels, where they had attended a board meeting of the Union Minière du Haut Katanga. An old friend writes:—

The tragic death of Alec Thomson, known throughout Central Africa as "A. A.," removes from the scene one who endeared himself to many in the Belgian Congo as Rhodes's "Coy" and to many elsewhere.

Going out to Northern Rhodesia for Tanganyika Concessions many years ago, he became manager of Kansanshi Mine. He visits every day, and is a popular and happy personality that Kansanshi became a popular and happy mining camp that it was. When he went to Elisabethville, where he spent many years, not only was he the head of the local office of Tanganyika Concessions, but as the personal representative of his uncle, Sir Robert Williams. How he was a kind of unworldly king, and his genial personality and generous hospitality, both at his home as at the Hotel Albert, will be long remembered by many visitors.

In some years of his work had kept him chiefly at the London end of the business, where he proved himself the valued assistant of his uncle, to whom, as to his widow, sincere sympathy and the sympathy will be tendered.

His death causes a gap which will not easily be filled, and it comes at a time when Africa cannot face such a man. In many parts of Africa there will be the feeling of a personal loss. Many is the story that will be told of him, but they will all be kindly and true, some a just tribute to the man he was.

**KENYA EXPENDITURE ADVISORY COMMITTEE.**

**Extracts from the Report.**

The following are given as further illustrations of the nature of the Report of the Expenditure Advisory Committee, which is ordered in 'Matters of Moment'. But there are only illustrations; it is impossible to summarise such a document which should be read in its entirety.

§ 121. We have noted the main conclusions: generous no. of the former hardships of life have been removed. And that the Civil Service still enjoys many privileges which may well be justified in an emergency.

§ 122. We have strongly criticised the proposals for a 'European' and 'local African' Civil Service. We recommended that both 'European' and 'local African' should do two years of service in Kenya before being eligible for promotion.

§ 123. We are alarmed at the rapid growth of the Civil Service. It should be reduced to the number of the Civil Service Commission. We favour the inauguration of a 'National Service' and that the Civil Service should be reduced to the number of the Civil Service Commission. We recommend that a general increase in the hours of an hour per day, except when the hours of attendance are seven hours per day. This is a serious matter.

**Reorganisation.**

§ 124. We recommend that the number of Provinces be reduced to four. We recommend that the Provincial Councils be abolished. We recommend that the Provincial Councils be abolished.

§ 125. We recommend that the Provincial Commissioners should exercise the powers of administration, control over all departmental officers within their Provinces, and all references to the headquarters of the departments should be referred to the Provincial Commissioners. We recommend that the Provincial Commissioners should be appointed to local matters and matters of Departmental policy.

§ 126. We recommend that the number of districts be reduced to the lowest possible number. We recommend that District Officers should be able to devote more of their time to the general management of their districts.

§ 127. We recommend the elimination of all but essential services and interests as an essential.

§ 128. A serious danger which we foresee as a possibility in carrying out our recommendations is that of building up provincial separatism. This must be prevented at all costs.

§ 129. We have been struck by the absence of any Province-wide or Kenya-wide development activities embracing all Departments. This is a serious deterrent to organised progress.

§ 130. It is in our view that an administrative officer who was interested in communications may do excellent work of a kind which is replaced by an officer who has no interest in making progress in agricultural development, who is replaced by another who has different views and money and time for progress.

§ 131. (Condensed) We therefore recommend a modest plan of general and co-ordinating development over a period of years.

§ 132. In these paragraphs there are immediate plans for the creation of a new central Department of the Secretary including the office of the Director of Lands, Survey, Mines. § 133. We recommend the abolition of the statistics section, the Native Registration section, and some others.

§ 134. It appears that whereas some Departments have complied with the instructions of Government and reduced the size of their annual reports, other notable the Agricultural and Native Affairs Departments have not. Both the size and the number printed copies of material are reduced.

§ 135. We consider the services of the Trade and Information Office in London to be of value to the Colony, and well worth the expense provided for the same.

§ 136. The important needs of the Colony are not met and an adequate liquid reserve is not held. These can only be satisfied by the most continuous scrutiny of all Departmental expenditure.

**LORD FRANCIS SCOTT IN LONDON.**

To Address E.A. Group of Over-Sea Delegates?

LORD FRANCIS SCOTT, former Governor of Kenya, returned to London a few days ago to confer with the Secretary of State for the Colonies on the problem of Kenya, and already had two long conversations with Sir Philip Cunliffe-Lister, and has established a firm basis for future discussions when he attended in one day the report of the Committee which is examining the various alternative means of raising revenue for Kenya's other leader, has arranged to address the East African Group of the Overseas League on Thursday, April 10, at 4.30 p.m. at the Kenya Farming House, Ditchingham, a subject which is certain to arouse widespread interest. All interested in East Africa, whether members of the Group or not, are cordially invited to attend, and are asked to notify the Hon. Secretary of the Group, Union House, Park Lane, St. James' Street, S.W.1, of their intention to be present so that the necessary catering may be arranged. It will be very glad to see you, and Lord Francis Scott will speak at 4.30 p.m.

**KENYA INCOME TAX BILL.**

**Government Proposals for Amendments.**

IN REPLYING to the Legislature on March 20 this Governor reviewed Colonial Problems, and at length discussed the deep interest taken in the subject, and the fact that there was standing in the public in the Chamber.

Sir Joseph Byrne announced that in consequence of the appeal of the elected members, he had received news instructions from Sir Philip Cunliffe-Lister, the Secretary of State for the Colonies, agreeing with their suggestion that the third reading of the Income Tax Bill should be postponed until after the Select Committee, together with the report of the committee, had been appointed to consider alternatives.

It is understood that while the elected members are gratified at Sir Philip Cunliffe-Lister's action, they regret that they were unable to accept membership of a Select Committee for the purpose of attempting to improve details of the Bill. They will therefore ask the Government to refer the Bill to a Select Committee of the House so that it may be debated publicly.

Sir Joseph Byrne appealed to the elected members to give what help they could by urging the Select Committee to propose considerable amendments to the original measure. *Times* telegram from Nairobi.

**FORTHCOMING ENGAGEMENTS.**

- April 6 - Joint meeting of African Board Meeting Executive Council, 11 a.m.
  - April 7 - Annual meeting of Uganda Society in Scotland, Luncheon 1 p.m. (Further particulars from Mr. R. A. Mackenzie, 11, Park Road, Edinburgh 10, Perthshire 1.)
  - April 11 - Easter Golf Tournament of Nairobi Golf Club.
  - April 10 - Lord Esmé's speech to address East African Group of Overseas Delegates at Kenya Farming House, Ditchingham, S.W.1, at 4 p.m.
- For the coming week to date.
- April 10 - City and Suburban, Epsom.
  - April 20 - 2,000 Guineas, Newmarket.
  - April 23 - 1,000 Guineas, Newmarket.
  - April 25 - Soccer Football Cup Final, Wembley.

The British Ambassador in Lisbon has officially informed the Portuguese Government that there is no foundation for statements published in foreign newspapers that Senhor Muisinho and Lord Ramsay Macdonald discussed the possibility of Portuguese Colonies passing into other hands.

## LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

## LORD DELAMERE AND KAKAMEGA GOLD.

An Incident of Twenty-Six Years Ago.

To the Editor of "East Africa."

SIR—The suggestion in *East Africa* that the late Lord Delamere knew all about the gold at Kakamega is quite junky.

About twenty-six years ago when I came into Nairobi for some sort of the first time I set eyes on the Old Stanley Hotel was a solidly Colangian man who had been drinking heavily, and while after helping himself to a very liberal whisky and soda (in those days they handed you the bottle and you helped yourself) told me he had just come down from the Kakamega country and showed me a small bag which contained some small nuggets of gold and some quartz. He said: "I have found a gold mine, and I am willing to let Lord Delamere for £25,000 but I am having trouble over the matter, and with the W.D." When I met him again he said he was sick of the whole thing. That same night he blew his brains out with a Martini carbine.

I think Lord Delamere knew more than most of us think about gold in Kakamega.

Yours faithfully,

Kenya Colony. JOHN BOYSS.

## WROTE HIS NAME ON AN ELEPHANT.

A Story of the Alan Black.

To the Editor of "East Africa."

SIR—The daily papers here in the last few days made it so clear that the Alan Black, the well-known Kenya white hunter, accompanied the Duke of Gloucester on his safari in the Sudan. I reported the fact in this ago.

Although he is not often seen in townships in Kenya, heaps of people have heard of Alan Black and of his extraordinary nerve when in difficulties with his game.—One East African, whom practically all your readers know by name, introduced me to him in Nairobi a few years ago, and afterwards told me that "Alan Black is, I believe, the only man in East Africa who has walked up to a live elephant and literally chalked his name on its side." I do not think my leg was being wrenched and truly pulled on that occasion, though I did hear some pretty tall stories in Kenya. But stories from real life that are quite as amusing can always be produced to confound the story.

Yours faithfully,

London, S.W. 10. NIANZI.

## THE FUNCTION OF COFFEE DEALERS.

Their Important Influence at London Auctions.

To the Editor of "East Africa."

SIR—Coffee dealers on wholesale and retail prices of East African coffees have mentioned the part played by the dealer, whose function, and even of whose existence, many East Africans coffee growers included are probably unaware.

It might therefore be well to state that the dealer is indispensable to the trade. For auctions could not continue unless there were such regular buyers of sound financial standing. The dealer must have plenty of capital behind them, since the coffee all comes on to the market in what was time of the year and planters do not expect to have to carry

their coffee to any definite period after its arrival in London. That is where the dealer comes in: he buys the parcels and splits them up for resale to other people, of course expecting to make a profit on the transaction, but occasionally having to get out at a loss.

It is probably not too much to say that fully nine-tenths of the coffee sold at the London auctions for consumption in the U.K. is bought by dealers.

Yours faithfully,

London, W. 1. J. M. COOPER.

## THAT NAIROBI PUBLICITY BROCHURE.

Joint Committee at last Accepts the Blame.

To the Editor of "East Africa."

SIR—The Kenya Trading Corporation are desirous of having it made clear to the advertisers in the publicity brochure, and to others, that they are not in any way responsible for the Nairobi Publicity Joint Committee's decision to print the brochure on imitation paper; this decision was taken on the advice of a prominent member of the journalistic profession, who has had considerable experience in the issue of publications of this kind, and the responsibility devolves entirely on the Committee and not in any way on the Kenya Trading Corporation.

The Committee are also asked to state that the Kenya Trading Corporation are not in any way connected with the publication of a further brochure. The proposal to issue another brochure has emanated from the Municipal Council and the Publicity Committee nor are the Kenya Trading Corporation are at present concerned with the publication thereof.

Advertisers may rely upon the brochure being distributed to the best advantage in order that the maximum amount of advertising value may be obtained.

Yours faithfully,

Nairobi, KENYA COLONY. JAMES MIDDLETON,

Chairman of the Committee.

Some months ago *East Africa* criticised severely the brochure issued by the Nairobi Joint Publicity Committee entitled "Kenya: The Land to Live In." It said that the general appearance was shoddy, the cover unattractive, the paper poor, some of the illustrations badly reproduced, and the type smaller and less clear than it should have been in such a booklet, and added that any third-rate seaside resort in Great Britain would have been too careful to risk its reputation on so poor a piece of printing as Nairobi was apparently content to accept. On the other hand, we noted that the pamphlet contained much useful information, was written in a friendly and easy style, and would have been a very valuable piece of propaganda for the Colony had it been reasonably well printed. Our criticisms were widely echoed in the Colony, and the production of the brochure was stopped for a time.

The Committee is responsible for the production has taken an apparently long time to solve the well-known problem which it entrusted the collection of advertising, but even now it does not put itself right with the business houses which booked advertising space on specific conditions from which the Committee decided to depart, without having the courtesy of intimating the agreement to those who were to give a business satisfactory service than that for which they had contracted. Advertisers paid for an actual paper production, but were given only imitation such a breach of contract which would satisfy them in a general way. We as advertisers have no intention of adopting this perfectly reasonable attitude, but we are sure that the Colony as a whole and the advertisers who give the bill for this pamphlet have every reason to be dissatisfied with it. We trust that the new booklet which the Municipal Council contemplates will be a distinct improvement.

Kenya without Pretence, by H. O. Weller, is the best recent work on the Colony. Copies are available from the publishers, "East Africa," at 5s. 4d. post free.

JUDGMENT OF A NATIVE SOLOMON

Penalty for Maltreating a Wife.

To the Editor of "East Africa."

SIR, — As an example of how Native customary law is opposed to the maltreatment of women by their husbands, the following case, dealt with by the young chief, Petro, Hosi, bin Marigale, of Marangui, may be of interest. The defendant is a handsome man of about thirty-five, who was confronted with a plain, in the shape of his wife, remarkable for her large, ugly, lower jaw, and accompanied by the mute but impressive witness of a toddling child. Her complaint was brought forward by her father. It appeared that her husband had neglected to feed her during confinement in the manner prescribed by Chaga tradition, and in addition, having tied her to the central post of the house, had lashed her with a kiboko. Defendant pleaded guilty after a long palaver, and was sentenced to a heavy fine of the value of a cow, the appropriateness of which penalty was established by reference to previous cases, which showed that the payment of a cow was demanded from injurers of the dignity of Chaga women.

The chief in summing up said: "You have fed your wife with maize, but she isn't a donkey—20 shillings! You have beaten your wife with a kiboko, but she isn't an ox—20 shillings! Sum total: 40 shillings!"

Marangui, Yours faithfully, TANGANYIKA Territory, Otto F. Hau

persuasive, and one finds that one has to steel one's heart against an innocence that does not really exist. Sympathy based on psychic grounds does not carry weight even with the friends of the accused, though they may do their best to get him off. If he has done the deed, and the law provides a certain atonement for that deed, their view is that he must pay the penalty. As an example of this, I recall the instance of an old woman whose son had run away from prison. She brought him back and said he must finish his sentence. She was not having any nonsense.

There are many other aspects of the problem, but the only one I will refer to further is the judicial aspect. It must not be overlooked that a charge can be reduced, also that the sentence provided by the law is the maximum. There is accordingly considerable latitude left to the judge, who may be presumed at times to take advantage of it.

Such as to the judges themselves. In our African Colonies they are usually recruited from among magistrates, most of whom have previously done administrative work. A large proportion of the judges have therefore had practical knowledge of Native mentality. In addition, they would have been through an anthropological course.

It is therefore hard to see that a general rule of the Native delinquent does not receive fair treatment.

Worthing, Yours faithfully, F. W. H. MICEBIN

THE AFRICAN AND CIVILISED LAW

Native Law assumes Knowledge of Right and Wrong.

To the Editor of "East Africa"

SIR, — Archdeacon Elliot's letter in your number of March 9 is of very great interest, and the points he raises merit the closest attention. I cannot however help thinking that the underlying idea of his mind is that there is little or no evil in the black man, that he scarcely knows right from wrong, and should therefore not be punished for his offences.

Only forms the impression that this view is not uncommonly held by strongly religious persons, and also by anthropologists. On the opposite side may possibly be ranged Europeans who have had long contact with the black race, and who have had to depend on their own personality in dealing with it, perhaps without the aid of those of courtly training also, other Africans.

I do not think the customary law of any African tribe ever regards the members of the tribe as irresponsible, or hold not any male member, unless he be a lunatic. Primitive law is based on the assumption of a knowledge of right and wrong, and to make the distinction clear, punishments are prescribed to enforce the latter. So before he comes into contact with European civilization, he was not in need of any contact with it, it would seem that the Native knows the difference between right and wrong.

There is an ethical basis in the law, the law has been developed on this Native basis, and if there be an ethical basis, he will learn to use his mind, it is not a slow process. If nothing else, the negro cannot be said not to be a talker. What one knows soon, all know, with there is a general average knowledge.

The Native's face may be childlike and plain, but it does not follow that his mind is quite simple. That not in any disparaging manner is open to

To the Editor of "East Africa"

SIR, — The appointment of a native clerk as an Assistant Secretary to the Government of Tanganyika, at a salary beginning at £300 and on an equality with the European, is a very Assistant Secretary, considering the present standard of civilization and education of the Africans of this Territory, is a gross misappreciation of a false value to the present generation.

If the Government wished to have the advice of an educated African on a Native point of view, African or native affairs, surely the object could have been attained just as easily by transferring the man to the Secretariat as a native clerk, without lowering the prestige of the European in the eyes of the Natives, and without any inequality with the class from which the present Assistant Secretaries are drawn.

As to the League of Nations and inexperienced times at Home, the gesture is a splendid one, but the majority of thinking people who have to remain in the country, at least for the good or ill-effects of all innovations, the appointment, at the present time, of a resolution, will be looked on as most inadvisable. If it were possible to explain to the native African in the street, the reasons for the appointment, and the justification might be granted, but as it is absolutely impracticable to do this, the appointment is most inadvisable.

From the point of view of civilization attained, African may have a certain amount of education in all affairs is reached, but the need of a civilization with which our African is not in any way acquainted, and with which civilization is like a foreigner, out of all proportion to the four years schooling. We are surprised to find that the Government is not to enter into this, and is responsible for the eventual failure of the system, the results are apparently gained.

The system of education of the officers, both



senior and junior, on promotion in the Colonial Service from one sphere to another, and thereby allowing them to escape the consequences, beneficial or otherwise, of their tenure of office, would appear to be a bad one, preventing any continuity of plan. I think it often leads to misunderstandings between the official who inaugurates and the non-official who has to bear the brunt of his departures in administration.

In existing circumstances Natives, both bush-dwellers and town people, are rapidly coming to regard themselves as equals of the white race—the difference in their attitudes even in the last few years being extremely noticeable. Civility—I do not mean servility—at one time almost universal, is rapidly giving way to a sturdy judging of even the most reasonable requests. Such an appointment as that of a British goods manager to a Native Clerk in question may mean a lot to the white man, but to the Natives it means a loss of an extremely limited number of Natives capable of assuming up the correct aspects of the case.

Personally I am extremely interested in the welfare of Africa and its inhabitants, but I greatly regret the indiscreet attempts of those ill-advised persons who both at home and abroad look upon Africa as a forcing house for their ingenious schemes, which eventually can but bring disaster on the heads of both races.

The explanation that a Native is necessary to advise on local problems, hardly justifies itself if comparison is made between a clerk living in Dar es Salaam and numerous well educated, sympathetic District Officers actually living among the tribes of the interior, from whom a consensus of opinion should be sufficient for the most unsophisticated Secretariat to judge.

Yours faithfully,  
Tanganika Territory "SERKALL"

## GAME RESERVES v. NATIONAL PARKS.

Inherent Native Laziness Encouraged.

To the Editor of "East Africa."

Sig—Cah another ten-year-old Tanganikan express his views on the letter headed "When National Parks are Established?"

It is not the policy of game preservation in Tanganika which militates against the Natives' opportunities for increased crop production, but the policy which has led the Native to believe that he has only to sit down and cry loud enough and all will be done for him. The inherent laziness of the Natives encouraged by the above policy deters him from taking any steps to help himself, such as the fencing of his crop against raiding baboon and pig, or combining to build a communal fence around a cultivated area, to say nothing about organised drives against baboon.

He has ingenuity and energy, as shown by the work put into a game fence built to lead game into pitfalls and snares. If the game fences now standing miles away from the bush had been built around crops, they would do twice round every farm where game do damage. Humane considerations might be permitted to a boundary fence, as they would certainly be varied ones, if it were built to trap game. I agree with "Ten Year Old" that the game preservation should be enforced entirely by non-Natives. An ideal scheme might be proposed for the reduction of their numbers.

If the present game Reserves were to be turned into National Parks, which would make them in place for all time, and the game rights to be destroyed, then it would be time to make a decision in favour of all game within National Parks as well, for funds would not allow of an impregnable barrier being erected round them, and so the game would from time to time come out never to return. To ensure the pasterity of game under such conditions as outlined by your correspondent "Ten Year Old," it would be necessary considerably to enlarge the size of the present Game Reserves, to be converted into National Parks, and to create an immense ring in which game might be shot on licence, and in which no Native would be permitted to live.

The game areas of Tanganika Territory are very sparsely populated by Natives. It would be interesting to know the actual areas cultivated and "at rest" compared with the enormous spaces of interminable bush. One to one thousand is a moderate estimate, possibly one to ten thousand, would be nearer the mark. There is ample space for both for hundreds of years to come. At the present time it is the Natives, not the game, who should be concentrated in National Parks and the rest of the country given over to game all. This sounds a sweeping statement, but if the Natives, instead of living in groups of three or four separated by miles and miles of bush, were brought together, their losses from game would be reduced in proportion to the number of Natives concentrated, and their protection greatly simplified. As their population increased, so would their boundaries be enlarged, but it would be many a long day before all these vastly separated communities even adjoined each other, though less approached the confines of the game reserves. This concentration would simplify administrative policy, agricultural, education, medical attention, and, in fact, all civilising influences.

Natives do not like being uprooted, but granted that Europeans are more civilised than Natives, it must be admitted that we know what is best for their ultimate good, and are at present in the position to enforce it. The benefits to the Natives of such a drastic policy would be almost immediately felt. They would kick at first, but if they knew we meant it, they would put up with it and smile, and in five years would feel the benefit. Those Natives who break away from their village and clear an acre or so the best way to avoid the laws and duties which any civilised man owes for himself and the community. Many do it in the hope of being treated eventually as headmen of a village. This would be very laudable if the big village was contested, but they never are.

The very idea of giving Natives a licence to shoot game is repugnant, for they would far more than they kill—to say nothing about the loss of the only recreation the young official and settler has to think of going out for a week or two only to discover that there was a Native hunting party already on the spot. What Native is going to act as guide when he can shoot himself?

And what about the balance of Nature? There would be a big antelope increase in lions turning man-eater. The antelope, but there would still remain the "vermin" of the pig and baboon, in ever-increasing numbers owing to the extermination of the lions.

What Native is going to waste a round of his ammunition to kill a baboon, or have seen the clerk to go to kill the pig? Baboons and compounders were eating his crop, and straightway go out and shoot at an elephant. And, last, who gets the greatest benefit of an increase in Natives' crops? The Indian trader, whose accounts, which are written in a language few accountants can read, are five years' time with such a score as "Ten Year Old" suggests, to come would be left, and then there would be no more revenue from licences, European or otherwise; no more sport for his sons and nephews who would mean no officials or others, and most important of all, no more seat for the Native. It is "Ten Year Old" who is right in the matter. Britain, the source of the game, is those who are in the National Parks, the better.

Yours faithfully,  
"TEN YEAR OLD"



Some Statements Worth Noting.

EAST AFRICA'S

WHO'S WHO

147. Mr. John Rutherford Parkin Penderwaite, C.B.E.

I have travelled across Africa six times and from north to south five times. — The Rev. Wm. Rhoads, speaking in Bugera.

If you can't eat without having a cocktail, you should see a doctor. — Dr. J. H. Scullera, address at the Nairobi Rotary Club.

It is not so much what we do, but what we are that counts. — Lady Eleanor Cole, addressing the East African Women's League in Nairobi.

There will shortly be several privately owned arcana in the Sudan. — The Secretary of the Economic Development Board of the Sudan.

As leader of an important political party I can not have any back-chairs. — Dr. G. M. Mugger, M.L.A., Leader of the Reform Party of Southern Rhodesia.

The one thing definite about flying is that it is safer than motoring. — Lady Young's wife, of the Governor of Nyasaland, proposing the formation of an Aero Club.

A little boy of about eight years of age has walked 140 miles to our school at Katoko. — Mr. J. Sandelhurst, writing to the "Church Missionary Outlook" from Tanganyika.

I, an East African resident of nearly twenty years' standing, have seen many excellent coffee plantations cultivated solely by Africans in Uganda. — Mr. F. J. Macken, in a letter to the "Scotsman".

We take the stand that all land in the Kenya Highlands outside townships is for European as opposed to a native occupation. — Lord Francis Scott, in evidence to the Morris Carter Land Commission.

I have stayed in Kenya the last month or two to save the Department of Agriculture as much as possible from the wreck of the Economy Advisory Committee. — Mr. Alexander Hohn, Director of Agriculture, speaking in Nakuru.

I think that non-members would feel considerably less pride in—or ordinary satisfaction in—the Chairman if he showed any tendency to yield to threats. — The Governor of Northern Rhodesia, speaking in the Legislative Council.

The view of sentimentalists that the African native is an interesting creature who must be shielded up almost like a zoological specimen to prevent his being contaminated by the wicked European is an impossible view. — Robert Hamilton, M.P., addressing the Messenian Liberal Club.

It is to be regretted that the Secretary of State imagines that he could not trust a body of responsible people appointed locally to give a fair deal to the Native and the white race in a matter so vitally interested. — Mr. J. G. Gurney, speaking at the Kenyan Anti-Trust Conference in Nairobi.

A Native officially told in Nairobi that when he was to a new market with distressed whites and consigned to him seven weeks for repatriation, during the last four months only information had had only one case, and he was not a British subject. — Mr. J. Gurney, in a speech at the "Cheshire" Club.

According to the cycle of fluctuation, the clove market should rise this year. During the four months from 1929 to 1931 there has been a rise, coinciding with irregular rains in those years, crop prospects depend on bright sunshine, which has been lacking during the past year. — Mr. Saleh Gafji, in the "Zanibar" News.



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Phileas the ideas P.C. who does his own job, stands on his own feet and expects others to do the same. — The Director of a Technical Department, once said of Mr. Penderwaite who, when he retired in 1922 after twenty three years' service in Uganda, was Provincial Commissioner of Buganda, a member of the Executive Council, President of both the Kampala Club and Kampala Sports Club, and in the forefront of the social and sporting life of the Protectorate. Essentially a fair sportsman, he was a player and behind his back he reached Uganda in 1909, opened the Kitgum district, served for years as the Eastern and Northern Provinces, being, but for the success of cotton in the region, and in 1915 raised a battalion of Acholi for the K. R. He was twice mentioned in dispatch during the campaign, organized the new labour department, with the K. R. and was Lakota Commission, and military extension from the Congo to India. — P.C. He began robusta coffee growing by Natives in Masaki, and three years later had a good crop to do with the starting of the cultivation of Bunyoro. — P.C. of Buganda in 1920, he re-established native control over the Native Government, which is forfeiting the confidence of the Natives, and he had his services recognized by the Government and the Natives, and technical assistance to the Natives, also for months in the districts. — He has settled now in Uganda.

## PERSONALIA

The Bishop of Uganda is expected to return shortly.

Mr. F. J. Cooper has left his post for the Lupa goldfields.

Mr. W. G. Keys of Ndola, has changed his name to William Reginald Hunt.

The Rev. G. A. Ellingworth is now with the Kenya Mission in Musoma, Tanganyika.

Mr. W. A. Mason expects to leave London about the middle of May to re-visit Africa.

Dr. I. T. Greery, father of Captain R. L. Greery of Kenya, died in Colchester last week.

Ex-King Ferdinand of Bulgaria has returned to Europe by air from his visit to Kenya.

Major Walter Kirkton, President of the Ruiru Rifle Club, recently opened the new local range.

The Hon. Lionel St. Aubyn, M.C., is due to arrive back in England today from Kenya.

Mr. H. W. Prier and Mr. R. H. Orr have been elected to the Livingstone Municipal Council.

Mr. and Mrs. Guy Roberts are outward bound for Mombasa by the S.S. "Bernardin de St. Pierre."

Mrs. M. O. J. Hooper, who has arrived from Tanganyika Territory, is staying in Dar es Salaam.

Mr. J. Pocsaner and Mr. C. D. Watt have been appointed members of the Arusha Water Board.

Lord and Lady Cranworth and the Hon. Judge Gordon have returned from Kenya and the Sudan.

Mr. H. Princess Alice, Comtesse of Athlone, has arrived home from South Africa on the East Coast.

Mr. C. E. M. Swymerton, Director of the Tanganyika Forest Research Department, has arrived home on leave.

Dr. P. D. Connolly, the newly Medical Officer, has broken his homeward journey by a visit to Malacca.

Mr. E. H. Henamy has opened business on his own account in Nairobi as a manufacturing representative.

Mr. A. E. Wells is now President of the Kaimosi Association, with Mr. P. J. H. Gordon as Vice-President.

Mr. E. A. G. Ogilvie, who recently returned through East Africa from an tour, has arrived in Khartoum.

Captain Carlton (Jack) Alan Eschscholtz of the Queen's Colonial School has arrived back from his post in East Africa.

Mr. T. E. Dorring, who has just paid a extended visit to East Africa, is expected to arrive back in Kenya very shortly.

The Rev. Rectorship of St. Mary's, recently held the fourth session of the diocesan synod at Athara, on the 2nd inst.

Sir Robert G. Grant, K.C., who is now Acting Principal Assistant in the Native Affairs Department in Kenya.

Mr. G. Beaufort Stooke, Clerk to the Kenya Legislative Council, has been appointed Assistant Registrar of Matrimonial.

Lady Evelyn Malcolm has returned to London from abroad and the Hon. Robin and Mrs. Gordon have returned from Estora.

Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Glover's party have now reached Khartoum in the course of their expedition from Senegal to Somalia.

The Rev. Canon W. Douglas, Bishop of Nyasa, is expected to arrive in this country not later than during the latter half of May.

Lady Robinson, who visited Kenya last May, and is now in Southern Rhodesia, is expected to return to this country almost immediately.

As Commander General the Hon. Robert White has sailed to London from Kenya and the Sudan, as he will also be Lord and Lady Forester.

The Governor of Northern Rhodesia, Ronald Storey, is likely to visit the Fort Jameson district at the end of April or early in May.

Mr. E. S. Dumbas, who has been elected President of the Nairobi Golf Club, for which Mr. A. Hornby has again taken over the Honorary Secretaryship.

Mr. J. S. Bisset is acting as Director of Geological Survey in Nyasaland, and Mr. H. C. Chapman has assumed the duties of Acting General.

Mr. Paul James, grandson of the Sudan Political Officer, and Miss Annette Margaret Kirkbeck Edmunds, who are married in Khartoum, has week.

Mr. H. A. Young has now in charge of the Mlanje district of Nyasa, having succeeded Mr. A. C. O. Hodson, who is acting as Assistant and Secretary.

Mr. R. B. Boshoff, who for the past twenty years has been a well-known sportsman on the east coast of Africa, has just left Port Elizabeth for Johannesburg.

Brigadier Robert J. Huddleston, C.B., F.R.G.S., F.R.C.S., who was promoted to Major General last week, is now on duty with distinction in the Sudan from 1909 to 1914, later at C.O.C. He joined the Army in 1902 and has thirty-five years' service.

Sir Philip Gidling, Master, presided over a dinner at the House of Commons on a night last week, which Mr. Ernest Balfour, formerly Colonial Minister of France, was the main attraction of the Parliamentary Association.

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Captain G. J. Alston, managing director of the Maitland Trading Company, Ltd., which has a branch office in Beirut, left England last week for Tripoli and Amal.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Miller, who for the past fourteen years have lived in the Fort Jameson district of North Eastern Rhodesia, have left for Blantyre, Nyasaland.

Mr. Walter Fox, who died last week, had business interests in Rhodesia, and was a director of certain oil and bark companies of Consolidated Goldfields, Ltd.

The marriage between the Hon. James Lindsay and the Hon. Bronwen, 30th Ethel's daughter, of Lord and Lady Howard de Walden, will take place in London on April 25.

Mr. T. A. Wood, Colonel W. G. Mackenzie, and Captain G. B. Anderson have been appointed to form the new Railway Standing Committee of the Anglo-Chamber of Commerce.

Mr. T. Reid, formerly of the Ceylon Civil Service, has been appointed to examine and report to the Secretary of State for the Colonies on the finances of the Seychelles Islands.

Mr. J. W. Lewis Jones, the Nairobi business man, is returning to Nairobi on April 21, accompanied by Mrs. Lloyd-Jones. They are staying in Ombaka for the remainder of their leave.

Mr. H. W. Gauld, District Traffic Superintendent on the Kenya and Uganda Railway, is shortly expected home on leave from Kampala. Mr. J. W. Terrington is to succeed him.

The estate of Colonel Sir Percy Girouard, K.C.M.G., D.S.O., a former Governor of Kenya, who died last September, has now been valued at £1,645, with net personalty £1,350.

Sir George Stewart Sumner, Governor of Tanganyika Territory, who has been on leave to return to Europe by Imperial Airways, will spend a few weeks in Menton before coming on to London.

Mr. Is. A. Macquisten, K.C., M.P., who has been visiting South Africa and the Rhodesias, is expected to arrive in this country shortly, having made the homeward journey via the Nile coast.

Mr. Macdonald, of the staff of the National Bank of India, has left England for long leave. His Hon. Secretary of the Uganda Landdonation Society has entertained to dinner before his departure.

Lieutenant-General Sir Richard Napshate, K.C., C.B., who commanded the Force during part of the East African Campaign, left estate valued at £2,335, with net personalty £1,385.

Mr. Maurice Ghiesbreght, formerly of the Colonial Office, is a member of the staff of the Hon. Secretary of the Uganda Landdonation Society. Mr. H. W. Jones, formerly of the Colonial Office, Mr. J. W. Jones, formerly of the Colonial Office, Mr. J. W. Jones, formerly of the Colonial Office, Mr. J. W. Jones, formerly of the Colonial Office.

East Africa is able to announce that the Secretary of State for the Colonies will leave London immediately for a hasty visit to Palestine, but that he expects to be back before the end of the month.

Sir Bernard Bourdoin has been elected President of the Entebbe Sports Club, with Mr. R. W. Mettam as Vice-President, Mr. A. J. Douse as Hon. Treasurer and Mr. L. A. Wise as Hon. Secretary.

A youth named Joseph Feder recently stowed away in the air-liner "City of Baghdad," and flew from Mbeya to Broken Hill. He was sent back to the Tanganyika town ship in the next mail plane.

While Mr. Eric Riee, Assistant Secretary of the Overseas League, was in the Sudan recently, he was entertained by Sir John Maffey, the Governor-General, who is a Vice-President of the League.

The appeal of Frederick Ernest Joyce, the Kitale settler, who was recently sentenced to death in Nairobi for the murder of Mrs. Isabel Eurliss, has been dismissed by the East African Court of Appeal.

Mr. H. H. Roffin, who has several times visited East Africa as representative of the British-American Tobacco Company, Ltd., and who has many friends in the Territories, left England last week for Tenerife.

Wing Commander A. I. Harris, O.B.E., A.F.C., who was senior officer on last year's R.A.F. flight from Cairo to East Africa, has been appointed to command No. 210 (Flying Boat) Squadron at Embake.

Sir Theodore Morison, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E., C.B.E., who served in East Africa during the Campaign, and was for some time Senior Political Officer, has been appointed Director of the British Institute in Paris.

The following gentlemen with East African connections have been appointed Sheriffs by H.M. the King for 1933: Major H. L. M. Frison, Vice-Chairman of Barclays Bank (D.C. & O.), and Captain L. N. Sifton, of Reading.

Mr. John Cishuy, B.Sc., A.M.I.C.E., one of the engineers in Russia of the Metropolitan Vickers Company, who is now awaiting trial on charges of espionage and sabotage, is a son of Mrs. J. M. Cishuy, of Mombwa, Tanganyika.

During his recent safari in Central Tanganyika with the Officers Foliombe, Commander D. F. Blum, author of "Elephant," was repeatedly winning from fifteen to forty birds of elephant, of which a large number of close-up photographs were taken.

Mr. Jan H. Holmeyr, the South African statesman, who has for a long time past taken a keen interest in East African development, and who visited Kenya a few years ago, has been appointed Minister of the Interior and Education in the new South African Cabinet.

Mr. R. W. Baker, P.O., the Kenya District Officer, was married in Warrington last week to Miss Nan Russell, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. W. Russell of Northwich, Grappenhall, Warrington. The bridegroom is the son of the late Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Baker, of Allington Rectory, Lincolnshire.

PERSONALIA (continued).

The marriage arranged between Mr. R. R. C. Peal, only son of Mrs. C. V. A. Peal, of Cleave Copse, Umberleigh, North Devon, and Agnes Mary, second daughter of the late Commander Barry, R.N., and Mrs. Barry, of Nyeri, will take place in Kenya on April 8.

A marriage has been arranged, and will shortly take place, between Mr. A. L. Neame, of the Tanganyika Police Force, son of the late Mr. and Mrs. Harry Bayden Neame, and Olive Christobel Ridley, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Hill of Hillhurst, Orpington, Kent.

Captain P. R. Wareton, M.B.E., and Mr. J. Norman, Technical Adviser on Aviation to the Beit Railway Trust, recently made their return trip by air from Livingstone to Mongu, and were able to spend five and a half hours at the latter place on business. Before the advent of the aeroplane such a trip would have taken five weeks.

Recent marriages of East African officials include the following: Mr. G. L. Powell, District Officer in Uganda, to Miss Angela Theres George, of Clapham, in Menton; Mr. C. R. T. Curran, of the Nyasaland P.W. Dept. to Miss Marjory Murray, of Abbots Moss Hall, Gresham; and Dr. Richard Gregory, of Nairobi, to Miss Lillian Lawton, in Mombasa.

The Kenia Golfing Society has presented to the Kenya Golf Union a shield, mounted on Kenya wood, for the inscription of the names of all Presidents of the Union. Formal presentation of the shield was made in mail week by Captain T. H. Carlton Levick, C.B.E., Hon. Scribe of the Society, when he and Captain W. J. Todd were entertained to dinner in Nairobi by the Kenya Golf Union.

Mr. W. S. Bastard, the Nanyuki pioneer, whose death was recently reported, was a farmer in South Africa in the early 'eighties, having gone to the Cape after serving for thirteen years in the Navy. He was among those who went up to Mashonaland with the pioneers, and he saw service during the Matabele Rebellion. Three years before the Great War broke out he visited East Africa, and the relations of Kenya appealed to him so much that he decided to make his home in the Colony. After living for a couple of years near Naivasha, he moved to Nanyuki, where he had lived ever since. He was a most active man for his age, took a keen interest in public affairs for many years, and when, at seventy years of age made a one trip by car from Nanyuki to Johannesburg.

We regret to hear that Mr. W. S. Bromhead is confined to his bed, and has consequently been unable to attend to the correspondence received from his correspondents. In answer to the two letters which he addressed to East Africa some weeks ago, we hope, however, to answer all his correspondents in our early date.

The appointment of Mr. P. R. Smith, Deputy Postmaster-General of Tanganyika Territory, to act as Mr. P. H. Gidd, the Postmaster-General, during his absence in Europe on leave, is evidence of a personal union between Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika, an accomplished fact, and that the latter Territory has an important share in its administration. Mr. Smith recently returned to East Africa from his tour by air.

Among those who arrived home last week by the "Durham Castle" were Mrs. A. M. Campbell, agent in Mombasa for the Union-Castle Line; Mrs. P. Decker, wife of the Kenya Provincial Commissioner; Mr. E. L. Emley, the Kenya District Commissioner; and Mrs. Emley; Dr. D. B. Grantham, of the Tanganyika Zoological Survey Department; and Mrs. Grantham; Mr. H. McEwen, of the Kampala Office of Messrs. Smith, MacKenzie & Company; Mr. D. M. MacKenzie, of Messrs. Hunter and Oswald, the Nairobi auctioneers; and Miss E. Ficton-Turberville, C.B.E., the former Socialist M.P.

Outward passengers of yesterday's air mail included Messrs. G. Brindisi, of Kampala; Mr. Stewart, London to Kimberley; Mrs. David, Paris to Juba; Mr. Rhodes, and Mr. Heaton, London to Johannesburg; Major-General Sir T. G. and Lady D. Hannell, Oshartown to Nairobi; Flying Officer Nasmith, Shaw, London to Salisbury. Inward passengers on Saturday included Mr. MacMurrer from Dodoma; Mrs. Gifford and Mr. Howe, from Nairobi; Mrs. Grieve, Mrs. Turner, and Mrs. Stanning, from Kisumu; Mr. Maxwell, from Salisbury; and Mr. Morgans from Juba to Paris.

Mrs. R. B. Tyrer has for the ninth successive year been elected President of the East African Women's League. The following Vice-Presidents have also been elected: Lady Frances, Mrs. Helenor, etc. (Widows) Lady Delam, Mrs. J. McMillan, Lady Violet Conduit, Mrs. J. Mrs. Vivian Ward, Mrs. H. E. Welby, Mrs. J. Stephens, Mrs. Gordon Anderson, Mrs. J. H. Carnelly, the Hon. Mrs. Grant, Mrs. Kenneth Archer, Mrs. Dorothy, Mrs. H. Cunningham, Mrs. C. B. Anderson, Mrs. R. G. England, Mrs. Buckley, Mrs. A. Joyce, and Mrs. Ernest Walker. Mrs. Tyrer has been re-elected Hon. Secretary and Treasurer.

HE WILL BE WHAT YOU WANT HIM TO BE ON

# COW & GATE Milk Food

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

COUPON FOR MOTHERS

Messrs. Mortiboys Nicholas & Co. Ltd., 5, Old St., N. 1, London, E.C. 1. Kindly send a free copy of the Cow & Gate Baby Book (163 pages, published at 1/-).

EAST AFRICA IN THE HOUSE.

Secretary of State Changes His Mind.

Mr. C. Brown asked whether, in view of the appointment of a Committee in Kenya to investigate alternatives to income tax, the Secretary of State still adhered to his decision to insist on the application of income tax. Sir Philip Cunliffe-Lister replied that the Government of Kenya had decided, with his approval, that the Income Tax Bill should not be carried into law until he (Sir Philip) had had the opportunity of considering it as amended in committee. The proposals for increased taxation which were at present being scrutinised by a special committee. As he was not yet in possession of the necessary materials, he could not anticipate his decision.

Mr. Holdsworth was promised that inquiries would be made as to how many visits had been paid to Barotseland in Northern Rhodesia by successive chief administrators. The Secretary of State said that during the past fifteen years he had received no reports from the Governor of Northern Rhodesia upon the representations made to him to the effect that the issue of Northern Rhodesian Government should be put before the British Parliament. The whole amount of the loan authorised by Northern Rhodesia legislation in 1931 had been issued, and there was no intention of making any further issue, and there was no...

Mr. T. Williams was told that Sir Philip Cunliffe-Lister had held up to the end of January last year 3,287 claims, but, however, included those which have lapsed or have been abandoned. Nothing has been done...

Experiments in Aerodrome Control.

Mr. P. MacDermott was told by Sir Philip Cunliffe-Lister that experiments had been conducted in this country into the possibilities of aerodrome control by means of subjecting the flying airframe to a loud continuous noise emanating from an aeroplane. The results of the experimental programme is included in an account of the present programme being carried out in the Fifth Report of the Committee on Aerodrome Control, on the subject of aerodrome control by means of a radio system of the Colonial Development Fund, and with the cooperation of the Government of Kenya. It was too early to predict the progress of the experiments would be such as to permit of practical measures in East Africa being adopted.

Sir Philip Cunliffe-Lister told Mr. Atterton that the Government had been made to improve aerodromes in Kenya and Northern Rhodesia to meet the requirements of the flying airframe, those in the former Territory of Northern Rhodesia by the generosity of the British Government. The assistance of the Colonial Development Fund in the construction of aerodromes was also being provided in Kenya. The Prime Minister was also told that the Government had been made to improve aerodromes in Kenya and Northern Rhodesia to meet the requirements of the flying airframe, those in the former Territory of Northern Rhodesia by the generosity of the British Government. The assistance of the Colonial Development Fund in the construction of aerodromes was also being provided in Kenya.

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Mr. Atterton asked the Secretary of State for Northern Rhodesia in view of the British Government will be the League of Nations. Mr. Eden replied that the Government was now under examination. Although the problem had not been discussed by the great Powers...

Major Atterton, Sir Kingsley Wood, Postmaster-General, said that, as from April 1st, the present rate will be reduced by a half pound per acre. Henceforth the rate will be 3s. 3d. a half pound to the Sudan, 3s. to East Africa, and 3s. 6d. to the Rhodesias and South Africa.

MOZAMBIQUE OFF THE GOLD STANDARD.

East Africa recently made the exclusive announcement that the directors of the Mozambique Company had asked the permission of the Portuguese Government to abandon the gold standard in the territories of Lourenço Marques, Inhambane, and Sofala. The permission has now been given, and the company has consequently adopted the Portuguese standard at the rate of 100 to the £. The move will be warmly welcomed in the Rhodesias and East Africa, and the trade with Beira will be greatly facilitated.

UNION-CASTLE LINE'S PROGRESS.

The Union-Castle Mail Steamship Company is to be congratulated on the greatly improved results which it is able to announce in a very difficult trading period. During 1932 there was an increased profit on voyages from £210,638 to £336,945, an increase in investment income from £67,799 to £81,952, and a slightly higher net profit at £400,045. Having regard to the final call on the company's holding in White Star Line, Ltd., paid during the year £110,000 has been placed to reserve fund for depreciation of investments. The payments of dividends on certain Preference Shares will absorb £75,262, leaving a balance of £100,733 to be carried forward.

N.B.L. ANNUAL REPORT.

The net profits of the National Bank of India, Ltd., for 1932 totalled £729,007, inclusive of £78,800 brought forward from the previous year, and the total net earnings for the year show a decrease of only £19,822 compared with 1931. Expenses have been reduced from £612,141 to £573,039. The dividend is again to be at the rate of 20% per annum, less tax, which requires £400,000, and after transferring a further £50,000 to pension fund and increasing the allocation to contingencies account from £20,000 to £30,000, the balance carried forward will be £249,007.

A SHOCK FOR THE BOX-BODY.

Kenya will soon have the opportunity of studying the latest example of luxury car-craft, for a Rolls-Royce four-door saloon, built to the special requirements of its owner, will shortly be shipped to the Colony. The roof is insulated with 1 1/2 in. felt as protection against the sun, this is further lined with rubber floors making the car so completely sound-proof that even the purr of the engine is never exactly deafening with a Rolls-Royce is quite inaudible. The interior fittings are in stainless steel and ivory, and in the twilight of an eye the car can be changed into a luxurious sleeper. The last word in car production is also fitted with a table and five cupboards. Some trusty box-bodies draw respectably from the side of the road and salute this magnificent machine by?

MAIZE MADE GOOD, COMPETITION RESULT.

Results of the Maize Seed Competition organised by the Royal Agricultural and Horticultural Society of Kenya are as follows:

1. Joro Section - G. B. Farms, with 17.60 bags per acre; 2. Mr. Hugh C. Hart, 16.90 bags; 3. G. B. Farms, Ltd., 15.60; 15.60 bags. In the Trans-Nzobia Section the result was: 1. Noyam Farm, 17.00 bags per acre; Noyam Estate, Changanaki, 16.00 bags; 2. Major H. P. Hill, 16.00 bags per acre.

RIGBY & COMPANY LTD. HIS MAJESTY KING GEORGE V. SHOT GUNS & SPORTING RIFLES OF QUALITY, WORKMANSHIP, RELIABILITY & ACCURACY. DOUBLE BARREL RIFLES 470, 350 & 275 BORES. MAGAZINE RIFLES 416, 330 MAGNUM & 275 H.V. HAMMERLESS RECTOR GUNS IN 275 BORES. SEND FOR FREE ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUES. 13, BARKVILLE ST. LONDON W.1. RIFLES

ATTRactions OF CITRUS-GROWING.

PROPOSAL EAST AFRICANS TO EXAMINE

TWO ENCOURAGING NORTH AFRICAN EXAMPLES.

ALTHOUGH most settlers in East Africa have a few citrus trees, or quite a number, very few acres for the supply of their own needs, cultivation of this fruit on a commercial scale has not, as yet, not been achieved except in Northern Rhodesia, where there are two outstanding examples to support the confidence made in a most interesting and suggestive report prepared by the East-Central Africa Company and published as a special supplement by *The Nyasa and Times*.

The larger of the two estates to which we refer is that of Mr. J. H. Stephenson at Chitweve. On this estate, which has been run by Mr. Stephenson and his brother for many years, there is now quite a small community, and the output is both considerable and of excellent quality. The other, that of Mr. Morris at Chomwe, near Ndaba, is smaller in extent but perhaps better as an example for the ordinary man.

Mr. Morris started his plantation single-handed, and as far as we know, still runs it single-handed, having limited his acreage to what he could himself control, and concentrated on quality and scientific cultivation. He started with only the local market at the Bulawayo-Mikubana Mine, but later established his produce in Elisabethville, and even secured the Rhodesia Railway contract at Bulawayo, against the competition of growers on the spot. This striking example proves that the figures given in the East-Central Africa Company's memoranda are not fanciful, it is also interesting as confirmation to other data Mr. Morris makes his own cases from wood from his estate.

Citrus Growing Intensive Specialisation.

Citrus growing is an intensive specialisation, not a mass production crop. Maize requires energy, citrus requires brains," says the writer. It might be added that it likewise requires unemitting application.

The problem of finding payable new crops is exercising the minds of the different departments of Agriculture and of many individual planters, who should give the closest attention to this report, which, though primarily intended for Natal, is applicable in many respects to other parts of East Africa. The fullest possible details are given regarding the specialities in the industry, soil preparation, viticulture, distribution, harvesting, packing, and the various factors of capital expenditure and production costs.

Generally speaking, a sub-tropical climate is ideal, the main essential being that there are no severe frosts and not too great extremes of temperature. The site selected must be sheltered from high winds and if natural shelter is lacking belts of trees must be planted to the windward. The possibilities of irrigation must be studied, as a plentiful supply of water in the dry season is essential. The trees will grow well in a great variety of soils, including light sand, loamy sand, sandy loam, clay and sometimes clay loam. The best is the sandy loam with gravelly sandy loam a good second. A shallow topsoil overlying rocks with an impervious clay subsoil must be avoided. Though the trees require plenty of water they must have good drainage.

From the report we quote the following table of expenditure and production costs:

The capital cost in Natal is much less than in other countries because the cost of Native labour is only one sixth of what it is in South Africa. We will estimate the capital cost of irrigation works and

pumping plant on the most extensive basis, i.e., by carrying on a series of small pumping units operating from deep wells.

Capital Expenditure Required for 100 Acres of Citrus.

Plant, Irrigate and Bring to Bearing Stage in 1934. Year of Four Years' Cultivation.

COST OF LAND	£ 300 0 0
IRRIGATION WORKS	500 0 0
Cost of 5 deep wells at £100 each	500 0 0
Cost of 5 (6 H.P.) Diesel engines and pumps (inc. installation) at £200	1,000 0 0
Cost of 5 sections of main irrigation furrows at £100	500 0 0
PREPARATION OF LAND	150 0 0
Cleaning and stumping at £10 per acre	150 0 0
Partial deep ploughing at 4s. per acre	20 0 0
Hand clearings at 3s.	15 0 0
Harrows at 6d.	2 10 0
Cross harrows at 6d.	2 10 0
Grading at 20s.	100 0 0
Planting out, pegging and making holes	50 0 0
Manure 5s. per acre	50 0 0
Labour cost of 70 trees at 3s. 6d.	252 0 0
× 100	1,272 0 0
Planting and watering until established	50 0 0
CULTIVATION FOR 4 YEARS	60 0 0
Deep ploughing in grass, per annum	60 0 0
3s. × 4 × 100	1,200 0 0
Cost of seed for 4000 trees at 5s.	200 0 0
Harrows in 4000 trees at 6d. × 4 × 100	100 0 0
1 deep ploughing in of 4000 trees at 3s. × 4 × 100	600 0 0
Hand clearings around trees at 1s. × 4 × 100	600 0 0
IRRIGATION FOR 4 YEARS (younger trees)	60 0 0
Side ploughings per annum for irrigation furrows at 2s. 8s. × 4 × 100	1,120 0 0
Irrigation applications per annum (labour cost) at 4s. × 4 × 100	640 0 0
8 light harrows at 1s. after each irrigation at 4s. × 8 × 4 × 100	1,280 0 0
Cost of pump and water 30,000 gallons per application at 1d. — 3s. 6d. × 4 × 4 × 100	5,760 0 0
Repairs, loss and depreciation of pumps, engines, etc., 4 years	100 0 0
SPRINKLING AND FUMIGATING at 10s. × 100	1,000 0 0
PRUNING at 2s. × 4 × 100	800 0 0
HONEY FOR BEES	100 0 0
PACKING HOUSE	375 0 0
CONVEYANCES	250 0 0
	26 0 0
TOTAL	£ 6,000 0 0

MINIMUM COST £600 PER ACRE

We do not allow for European supervision, as it is assumed that each planter will supervise his own grove, and in the case of large independent plantations there would be enough saved in irrigation works, etc., to cover the cost of European supervision.

There are many items which can be materially reduced under more favourable conditions, e.g., irrigation works, cost of bees, pumping of water, etc. In large plantations the cost per acre for irrigation works would

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not be nearly so high as £20 per acre, the figure we have allowed. In large schemes, for instance, the trees could be raised for much less than £12 4s. per acre. Moreover, in irrigation irrigation there would be no charge for pumping.

**Cost of Production.**

AVERAGE YIELD—150 cases per annum. Per acre.

**CULTIVATION.**

- 1. Ploughing in of grass (shallow) £ 2 0 0
- 1. Harrowing in of leguminous crop seed 1 0 0
- 1. Ploughing in of leguminous crop (shallow) 1 0 0
- 3. Hand cleanings around trees at 1s. 10 0

**IRRIGATION.**

- 4. Hedge ploughings forming irrigation furrows at 1s. 8 0
- 4. Water applications (cost of leading) at 1s. 4 0
- Cost of pumping 70,000 gallons x 4 = 280,000 at 1d. 2 8 0
- 4. Light harrowings for mulching at 1d. 2s. 6d. 10 0

**FERTILISING.** In addition to ploughing in of legumes

- SPREADING AND FUMIGATION**
- BREKING**
- PICKING:** Costs at 1d. per c/s x 150 0 0
- TRANSPORT TO PACKING HOUSE AT 1d. x 150 0 0**
- HOUSE CHARGES**
- Grading at 1d. per c/s x 150 2 0 0
- Waxers and
- Labels at 5d. 0 5 0
- Packing at 1d. 0 2 0
- Boxwood at 1s. 2d. 0 15 0
- Strapping at 1d. 0 12 0
- Nails at 1d. 0 10 0
- Boxmaking at 1d. 0 6 3

**TRANSPORT BY RAILWAY AT 1d. per c/s x 150 0 0**

**WAGGON CHARGES.** With cold storage estimated at average rates, 1s. 6d. c/s 1 2 0

**BEIRA CHARGES** Storage 7 days free (cold storage) 0 0 0

Handling at 10d. per 2,000 lb. 8d. net 0 2 0

2,240 x 150 = 336,000

Inspection 2s. per cubic metre—17 c/s 25 x 150 = 3,750

Customs entries 1d. each. Estimated 5 0 0

Stamps, 1s. 6d. per 100 0 2 0

Post tax, 7d. per 100 0 16 0

Pierage, 4s. 6d. per 200 lb.—5s. per 2,240 lb. x 150/30 1 0 0

Agency, 1d. per c/s est. 1 150 1 0 0

**OCEAN FREIGHT.** 70s. per 10 c/s less 10% 26 1 0

3s. 7d. per c/s x 150 0 26 1 0

**INSURANCE.** Journey and voyage 8s. 7d. per 100 value 0 0 0

**OVERSEA CHARGES.**

Consolidated charges, wharfage, dock dues, etc., 8d. x 150 5 0 0

Railage, 1d. per c/s x 150 1 15 0

Selling commission, 5% 5 12 0

**DEPRECIATION.** On buildings, ranges, pumps, implements, etc. 5 18 0

Total 10 19 0

It will be noted that we have allowed 2d. to be deducted of £8 1s. per acre. This expense can be reduced to about half by using your own gum wood for boxes. It is quite suitable, and the gum will not be less than £4 10s. per acre.

If the price of oranges in England is taken as an average of 15s. per case, the gross revenue per acre will be £12 10s., so that a net profit of £10 per acre will be made on a capital expenditure of £20, which is equal to 50% profit. If the price of oranges rises to 17s. 6d. per case (and they often fetch more than this), the net profit would be £11 5s. per acre, and the net profit 48 1/3% or 51%. It must be carefully noted that we have not calculated on the basis of a high yield, as the Kat River district of South Africa they obtain an average of 300 cases per acre.

A good case thus seems to have been made for the suggestion that citrus growing is an investment that will pay, provided it be tackled on scientific lines. In which the local Departments of Agriculture must give assistance.

in an advisory capacity, so that the element of risk may be eliminated as far as possible. Indeed, the engagement of experts might well be considered, for wise expenditure is going to be one of the factors in the revival of East Africa.

**KENYA'S CONVENTION OF ASSOCIATIONS.**

**Anxiety about White Settlement.**

ELSEWHERE we give the text of the two most important resolutions adopted by the Convention of Associations of Kenya at the recent Session.

Council B. Abbay, having secured permission to move a motion of urgency, declared early in the session that he had been shown an official letter of 1932 in the Land Office which stated that "the Secretary of State has decided that there will be no white settlers in Kenya for the advancement of the African, that white settlement should cease, and that even the concession of experimental plots should be discouraged, and after a long discussion it was unanimously resolved, on the proposition of Major F. de V. Joyce, seconded by Sir Robert Shaw, that in view of Colonel Abbay's assertion, "the Convention should ask for a definite and immediate statement from Government as to its policy towards white settlement."

It was later officially declared that the allegations were without foundation, and that the statement on which a wrong construction had been placed was no more than the published dispatch of the Secretary of State on the Report of the Joint Committee on the Union in East Africa. "The Convention, however, will still request Government to define its attitude to white settlement."

A resolution moved by Major C. Steel and Major Riddell, both of Naong, which was tantamount to a vote of censure upon the Leader of the House, Members and the Chairman of a Convention for not having worked out the details of a selection of unofficial representatives for submission to H.M. Government, found little support, but provided an opportunity for tributes to be paid to Lord Francis Scott, who was described as "quite the most hard working man in the colony." The motion was withdrawn.



CHILDREN need so much nourishment during their active growing years. They need most the ordinary food supplies. They need energy in sports, in play, and in every activity. Energy is derived from nourishment. They are growing, physically and mentally, and nourishment is essential for healthy development and sound growth.

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BETTER EMPIRE BROADCAST PROGRAMMES.

Wireless enthusiasts in East Africa will henceforth be able to receive broadcast programmes from the Empire Broadcasting Station at Daventry for four and a half hours continuously each day beginning at 6 p.m. G.M.T.

Many listeners in East Africa have written to express their appreciation of the Empire Broadcasting programmes which are transmitted each day. A Nyasaland listener who described himself as "not a home-sick youth" but "hard-core with thirty-one years of Nyasaland behind me" wrote that "Music can be had any time but a voice from home is another matter." Another resident in this camp in Inyanga wrote that on the occasion of a talk on shrubs he asked a visitor "Are you interested in shrubs or shall I turn elsewhere?" The reply was: "I am not interested in shrubs, but a voice speaking English from London is quite good enough for me, thanks."

ANOTHER FILM TRAVESTY.

We have the authority of one of the largest Hollywood film-producing companies for the statement that Swahili is now the universal language of Africa. It occurs in a new picture entitled "Nagasaki," a ridiculous travesty of African life. Though the plot is supposed to be laid in the Sahara, the natives speak Swahili and address their white doctors as "Mzungu," the star actress, who is shown living in "the white house" outside the village, has a permanent wave and wears a daring dress more in keeping with an ultra-smart set in Europe or America than the wilds of Africa. The scene showing the "white house" has to be seen to be believed, for—remembering that it is supposed to be "in the blue"—the most recently signed wrought-iron gates are opened by an English valet arrayed in white shirt and slacks! The film does not purport to be scientific but many people who see it will nevertheless retain the impression that one of its characters has "limited discovery" a cure for "sleeping sickness." Mr. Swynnerton ought to see this picture. We should like to hear his comments.

SMART WORK ON THE AIR SERVICE.

Owing to bad weather the north-bound air mail did not leave Entebbe on a recent occasion until 10 a.m. on Tuesday, forty-eight hours after its scheduled time. By flying through to Khartoum and reaching there at 3 a.m. on Wednesday and, after a brief halt, flying on to Cairo the lost time was made up and the mail left the city on its scheduled time. This fact, however, does not complete an excellent example of the enterprise of the staff of Imperial Airways to see that the air mails are delivered to time. According to the *Sudan Herald*, the machine which did the excellent flight from Entebbe to Khartoum, arriving at the latter capital at 11 a.m., was sent back southwards four hours later, reaching Entebbe at 4 p.m. The pilot of the machine was Captain A. G. G. Ardron of the Royal Air Force, the late Sir John Cockburn.

GRIFFITHS ON KENYA'S POSITION.

It is marvellous that Kenya has only been shaken and not overthrown, said Colonel C. G. Griffiths to the Kenya Association recently, referring to the financial emergency, the enormous loss of capital and the "locust infestation" and the "plagues" that have befallen the country. He urged that the Colony should strive for self-government and said that a number of farmers could be doubled in two months if a really genuine effort were made.

The final Round which between Salisbury and Nyasaland for the "Road of the Sun" will be played in Nyasaland on April 5. The two teams match will be won by Salisbury.

EAST AFRICA AT THE FAIR.

East Africans' comments regarding the wisdom of charging trade fairs for admission to the British Industries Fair are echoed in a report issued by H.M. Eastern African Dependencies' Trade and Information Office in London on the results of their participation in the Empire Industries Board section of the fair. We read:

The decision to charge for admission to pavilions from all classes of visitors undoubtedly restricted the attendance for the fair with the approval of a very large proportion of the exhibitors, who were able to give more attention to their exhibits and to their business.

This is only one view of the position, and it may be that it is not in the Empire perspective. The fact is that the great success of such a Fair is to be found in the attendances which daily gather during its course. The foreign buyer of raw material for that matter, who is affected when he enters a great fair and immediately finds himself in the midst of a hive of industry, at once signs up by immediate action and makes his inquiries and places his orders forthwith. Alternatively, if he chafes and finds the attendance but sparse, he naturally feels there is a lack of interest somewhere, and perhaps even delays making inquiries or placing any orders. The manufacturer must also like to see the big crowd, for although the majority may not be buyers in the sense of the trade, they are certainly prospective buyers in the sense of consumers, and they are keen to see the manufacturers' displays for future reference.

NEW SUDAN GOLD MINING COMPANY.

Sudan Gold Mines Ltd. has been registered as a public company with a nominal capital of £20,000 in 25 shares. The object is to acquire the mine known as Gabait Gold Mine near Port Sudan, and to adopt an agreement with Aunur, Ltd. Directors are: Edward Hooper, of 8 Leiston Avenue, Barrage, on the Hill, Mombasa; B. K. Ridsdale, Downham Terrace, near Bilerica; and C. C. Shankland, of Belfastrock, George's Hill, Wexbridge.

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**EAST AFRICA IN THE PRESS.**

**TWO LETTERS FROM KAKAMEGA.**

A LETTER, written by Lieutenant Colonel G. Easton, who has been farming in Kenya for the past seven years, has been published by *The Morning Post*. He says:

"I see that old fools in England are trying to cheer our people with sensational tales of the poor Native. I have possessed of this land. Actually, one might as well have dug a hole six feet wide and ten feet deep somewhere in the middle of a wood.

"One of the land where the koka is found has a patch of cultivation near it. The Native sells his milk, eggs, fowls, and oxen and sheep about four times their usual price without having to go some 80 or 100 miles to find a market, and has employment at highly wages than he could get on a farm. They were never better off. But for the coming of gold they would be all but starving, as their lives were then by locusts, and the European farmers were then driven to work on the farms."

Lieutenant Colonel A. F. Bacon, A.D.C. (Retired), who has been in Kakamega for the past three months, writes in a letter to *The Times*: "My opinion only is of the land is under cultivation. Before the discovery assumes that the small amount of surface disturbance caused by gold-mining will necessitate the moving of the Natives out of the area, it is necessary to have a survey showing the amount of cultivable land there. I am confident that if this were done it would be found that there will never be any necessity to move the Natives out of the area."

Gold-mining has been of immense benefit to the natives. He is now an increasing market for his produce at his door, when previously there was no market. His timber, which was worthless, is now selling at high prices. Previously large numbers of Natives used to walk hundreds of miles to obtain employment, how they have employment at hand and need not leave their homes. A certain number of the European prospectors have been lucky and have benefited by the gold, but all the Natives in the area have benefited."

**THE TEETH OF THE HIPPO.**

That hippo teeth are greatly sought after by dentists for the manufacture of false teeth is stated in *The Empire Review* by Mr. R. C. F. Young, M.A., C.B.E. He also says:

"The male hippopotamus measured about fourteen feet from the snout to the tip of his stumpy tail, and is immensely heavy animal, coming next in point of weight to the elephant, and exceeding that of either the black or the so-called white rhinoceros."

He has the distinction of possessing the largest mouth of any mammal in the world, the remainder of his consisting of two enormous incisors above and below. The two lower curved into an almost perfect semicircle and placed together will frequently span the waist of a full-grown man. Between the lower incisors are two large, straight tusks averaging sometimes fully eighteen inches or more in length."

These, together with the two immense curved teeth, are known as the means whereby fragments of iron are collected, but viewed when the animal is in the vast wading pinkish mud in which the hippo, as the best equipment presents an appearance of more interesting and impressive."

**WITCH DOCTOR'S MEDICINE ANALYSED**

Written in the *Central African Journal* on witchcraft, R. W. says:

"I was once the possessor of a witch doctor's medicine in various forms or bowls or other receptacles. The medicine for medicinal or allied purposes. Samples were given to prominent chemists for analysis and analysis. The received them with a large amount of scepticism, doubtless, because I had died with an air of satisfaction and disappointment that the ingredients of the medicine were all identical, though their purposes as a cure for consumption and as a means to keep fields safe from thieves. The ingredients were wood ash, and the bulk of such medicines."

**CRITICISM OF THE LEGAL COMMISSION.**

*The New Statesman and Nation* says in its current issue:

"East Africa is to be pillaged with still another Commission. The Legal Adviser to the Colonial Office, who has been appointed Chairman, has already sailed and will meet his colleagues on the Commission when he arrives. These consist of the Attorney-General for Kenya, the British Judge, Uganda, the Secretary for Native Affairs in Tanganyika, and Mr. McLehann Wilson, once a politician, now a settler at Kyambui. The Registrar of the High Court of Uganda is the Secretary."

"It is only right, of course, that the law should be strongly represented on a Commission whose purpose it is to inquire into the law and its administration in our East African territories. What is surprising is that all consideration of Native law is expressly excluded from the terms of reference, and that no one familiar with Native law and the sanctions which give it validity has been appointed to the Committee. There are few officials who have not experienced occasions of serious conflict between our laws and those of the tribes whom they administer, or who have not found that the strict application of our law may result in a grave abuse of justice."

"It is not only what seems criminal to us, seems harsh to a Native, while Natives punish crimes which are in our eyes harmless or impossible. In a recent case, the opinion defended the punishment of a man who confessed and avowed himself the author of inflicting a severe drought upon the district. He was eventually dealt with by the humane man's act of interfering with the municipal water supply. The Commission to inquire into the administration of law in such circumstances would have an interesting and important task. This is surely a rational problem from the terms of reference the existence of the problem it has to investigate."

**THE SPEECH OF THE GORILLA.**

Written in the *Daily Mail* of the language of gorillas, Commander Alfredo Gatti, the well-known Italian explorer, says:

"Experiments have taught me that if the gorilla has no real language, they certainly employ a series of well-defined sounds, each one of which has a significance of its own. One such sound which the excited Kintambo, a large male gorilla, would give as approaching to us every time he suspected our presence nearby, and which served as an order to his family to retreat. Another grunt, but one much lower in pitch, he regularly uttered when he wanted to command his family to move to another pasture."

"A third sound he made by beating himself rapidly under the chin, that was evidently an assembly signal. There was also the throaty, spine-chilling howl that I heard Kintambo make when he ran excitedly into his herd, completely hidden in the vegetation. This expense I learned that when a gorilla makes this sound he is in a fighting but a playful mood."

"The most peculiar of the gorilla which I have come most with its almost human intonation of bewilderment and awe is the cry that the old mate of the herd invariably uttered every morning as the sun appeared above the horizon."

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**KENYA SETTLER STRUCK BY LIGHTNING**

A furious lightning phenomenon is related in the *Nairobi Kenya Weekly News* by Mrs. Gordon L. Knapman, the Lesos settler. It says:

"One afternoon I was malling poles on a maize crib, and some Natives were reaping and carting the maize into the *shamba* about three hundred yards away. Suddenly there was a flash of forked lightning, which stretched as far as the crib on which I was working. I felt a slight shock, but it passed off quickly.

"Seeing that something had happened on the *shamba*, I rushed there, and found that three working oxen had been killed by the lightning, one ox had been stunned, and one Native driver was unconscious. He had apparently been attempting to the strap of the ox at the moment the lightning struck him. In addition, a pole of the wagon was split to strips at one end, and an iron casting and hoop belonging to the wagon had been hurled off. The one ox gradually recovered, was on its feet a little later, but could not move until the next day; the Native driver also could not move, and had to be carried to his hut.

"We had no rain at all on the farm at the time there were no trees near by, but there were masses of maize stalks stacked in thos. The lightning came from the west, where it appeared to be raining, and it was accompanied by a terrific peal of thunder. I was perhaps fortunate to have just left off holding the nail at the moment of the flash. What is the reason of such a curious happening?"

**WIT FROM THE BELGIAN CONGO**

SOMEWHAT thrilled, if also somewhat sceptic (not septic, Mr. Printer), we read in *L'Essor du Congo* of the epoch-making discovery of two Katanga bacteriologists who had isolated the microbe of sex-appeal. Not often do we descend to the use of bromides, but on an occasion so historic we could not help muttering "Ex Africa semper aliquid novi." Before beginning to speculate on the offers for consignments of this microbe which would be tabled from Hollywood, The next article, entitled "A New Industry for Katanga," dealt with the fish of Lake Mweru, which, on account of the heavy alluvial deposits of tin in the lake, were stated to be so covered with the metal that when dried they tin themselves. Our esteemed contemporary "Special Fantastic Supplement" is an amusing effort, and, appropriately enough, was read by me on April 5. Which was as it should be!

**SUNSHINE AND RAIN IN UGANDA**

"Sunshine and Rain in Uganda" gives a bright, alluring picture of daily life in East Africa, envisaged by one of the pioneer women without whom the Colonial Empire would perish. Lady Coryndon, herself one of the pioneers, pays an enduring tribute to Mrs. Davis' high courage, sincerity, cheerful heart and saving sense of humour, which the reader will readily endorse. *The South Africa*.

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

During reconstruction the Victoria Falls Emergency Corporation is closed temporarily.

Tanganyika Affairs is the name of a new bi-monthly newspaper started in Dar es Salaam.

Mr. G. C. T. Harcourt is now running the Kakamega Garage. Mr. E. V. Jilvate having retired from the concern.

Income tax is announced to be introduced in Tanganyika that income tax will not be introduced into the Territory before January 1 next.

A cash-on-delivery service for parcels addressed from this country to Tanganyika Territory came into operation on April 1.

The Anglo-French Exploration Company has despatched an engineer to Kakamega to report on mineral discoveries there.

On the return journey from Nyasaland, the Bush of A.P. machines is now scheduled to call at Tabora on the night of June 12, instead of June 7.

The East African Women's League urges that the operations of the Registration of Domestic Servants Ordinance should be extended to all settled areas in Kenya.

Lomah (Rhodesia) Gold Mines, Ltd. which is to offer a further 360,000 ss. shares to its shareholders owns some 280 acres in the Gaborone district of Southern Rhodesia.

The Agence Coloniale de Publicité et de Tourisme has been formed in Brussels, with offices at 13 Boulevard Adolphe Max, to organise tours through the Belgian Congo.

Minerals exported from Tanganyika during January included: Gold, 2,843 ounces (£13,562); diamonds, 123 carats (£180); salt, 433 tons (£2050); tin, 306 raps (£360).

The value of European settlement in Kenya in terms of money is estimated at £20,000,375 in a memorandum submitted by the Elected Members Organisation to the Morris, Carter Land Commission.

Messrs. W. W. J. Bush, Ltd., the London chemical manufacturers—who are represented in East Africa by Mr. Frank Strange, of Dar es Salaam—suffered considerable loss last week by a serious explosion in their Mitcham factory.

British Overseas Stores, Ltd., which has interests in Portuguese East Africa, announce that the interim dividend on Preference shares due on April 1 will not be paid, although the dividend on these shares had been paid regularly.

It is officially announced that the Legislative Government will not introduce its Income Tax Bill until the Kenya Bill has been disposed of in order that the former Government may benefit by the criticisms of the Kenya Legislature.

An Order in Council has been gazetted fixing new boundaries for the Ilu-Tonga Native Reserves in Northern Rhodesia, and adding further land to be known as the Ilu-Tonga service. Those areas set aside for the use of Natives.

Planes from Rhodesia flying out of 1925 machines began from Egypt last week. The aircraft are due to reach Broken Hill on April 10; Kingston, April 14; Bulawayo, April 21; Salisbury, April 20; Port Jameson, May 15; and Nyasaland on May 22.

Imports into Tanganyika Territory during the period January-November, 1931, totalled £1,935,519, as against £1,846,375 during 1931. Great Britain contributed 60% of the total imports. Domestic exports of 1931 for the same period amounted to £1,155,124, as against £1,478,777.

The directors of the Union-Castle Mail Steamship Company recommend payment of two years' dividend (12% tax) on the 1929 Preference shares up to December 31, 1931, and six months' dividend thereon on the remaining Preference Capital of £1,000,000 up to June 30, 1931.

The Mozambique Government's estimates for 1931-1932 provide for a revenue of £2,050,000 giving a surplus of £170,000 after expenditure, as compared with estimates for the year of £3,200,000. Estimated expenditure compared with that for 1930-1931 show a reduction of £120,000.

The establishment of a coffee grading centre at Buloba has led to an increase in the price paid to the Native grower crop. Previously buyers at the coast had experienced difficulty in purchasing a clean Arabica coffee, but now that a Government trader is at work the difficulty is gradually being removed.

The air-liners of Imperial Airways have now flown for 40,000 miles and carried nearly 250,000 passengers and 600,000 lbs of mails and freight since the inception of the company in 1924. Whereas in 1924-1925 these machines were flying only about 800,000 miles a year they now cover some 2,000,000 miles annually.

A merchant established in New York wishes to obtain the representation, on consignment or on a commission basis, of Kenya and Bukoba coffees. He is prepared to cover the whole of the United States. Interested parties should communicate with the Department of Overseas Trade at 35 Old Queen Street, London, S.W. quoting reference No. 283.

A report issued by H.M. Eastern African Dependencies Trade and Information Office in London regarding the recent British Industries Fair states that the official East African stand sold a blend containing 50% Kenya and 50% Kikuyu coffee, but that the visitors interested in coffee asked for Kenya and refused to recognise "East African coffee" as Kenya.

Advertisement for Kenyan products, including a list of agents and contact information for the East African Power & Lighting Co. Ltd.

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EAST AFRICAN PRODUCE REPORTS.

Good to fine qualities continued in demand at last week's auctions at all prices. There was fair demand at today's prices for other qualities.

Table listing various coffee grades such as 'Kenya', 'Bugishu', 'Kilimanjaro', and 'Usambara' with their respective prices in pounds and shillings.

Table listing 'Belgian Congo' coffee grades with prices.

East African coffees on March 27 totalled 10,000 tons, compared with 12,000 tons on the corresponding date last year.

OTHER PRODUCE:

Cocoa Seed - Dull, with East African rather lower at £9 12s. 6d. per ton. The comparative quotations for 1932 and 1931 were £12 and £10.5s. respectively.
Copra - Steady, with a slight spot at 61d. and 62d.
Mta - Quiet, with East African quoted much lower at 211 per ton, fair sundried.
Cotton - Fair business has been doing in East Africa, from 1931 to 61d. per ton, according to quality.
Cattle - Namibia, £4 10s. per ton.
Mta - Generally lower with No. 2 which has been fairly landed quiet at 10s. 6d. and ex ship at 12s. 6d. per 40 lb. net.
Mta - Steady, with East African being quoted at about £2 10s.
Mta - East African No. 1 for April-June offered at £14 17s. 6d., and in August, £15 per ton.

RAINFALL IN EAST AFRICA

East African General Meteorological Office in London has received the following detailed report on rainfall in the territories during the week ended March 21: Eljama, 2.28 in; Fort Hall, 2.78; Kerio, 0.35; Jamba, 1.27; Kapete, 1.02; Mbarakken, 0.70; Mumuu, 0.77; Koru, 0.02; Murchison, 1.70; Mumuu, 0.90; Nairobi, 0.93; Nyirwashu, 0.93; Nyeri, 0.70; Nyeri, 1.74; Kapumu, 0.28; Sabana, 0.24; Thika, 1.38; Tanga, 0.40; Kilindi, 2.72; Broken Hills, 0.77 in.

KENYA'S DEFENCE FORCE AIR UNIT

Kenya Defence Force Orders recently announced sanctioned the formation of a Kenya Defence Force Air Unit, consisting of a squadron of four flights and a headquarters flight. Mr S. Wynne Eaton has been appointed Squadron Leader, and Mr J. C. Green, Flight Lieutenant Adjutant, while the following are appointed Flight Lieutenant to command the flights: Mr. V. G. Wheeler, Flight Nairoba; Mr. M. C. P. Foster, Flight Nairoba; Sir Piers Maitland, Flight Nairoba; and Major Mansfield, Flight Nairoba. The following have been appointed Pilot Officers: Messrs. D. S. E. Vines, Flight Nairoba; R. R. Fiddall, Green, Flight Nairoba; A. H. G. Junker, Flight Nairoba; A. P. S. M. Hamman, Flight Nairoba; Mr. S. Norman, Flight Nairoba; R. User, Flight Nairoba; A. Appleby, and J. Carberry. The first seven of these officers are posted to Nairobi and the remainder to Meru.

REFINING NORTHERN RHODESIAN COPPER

The success of the new copper refinery in this country was made at the annual meeting last week of British Insulated Cables, Ltd., whose chairman, Sir Alexander Roger, said that as soon as Ross Antelope Copper Mines began production it was found that their 'best' copper was of remarkable purity. The company purchased several hundred tons and thoroughly tested a method of treatment and the resultant purified copper satisfied them in being brought to a condition in which it would be in every way suitable for use for electrical purposes. They accordingly formed British Copper Refiners, Ltd., built the first large-scale copper refinery in Great Britain and started production in January. Since then over 250,000 lbs. have been made of purified wire manufactured from the copper and no single case did the material fail to comply with tests with British engineering standard requirements.

NO DIVIDEND FOR D.O.G.

The Deutsch Ostafricanische Gesellschaft (German East African Company) has announced in Berlin that no dividend will be paid in respect of 1932. A few months ago the company acquired the Ostafrikanische Eisenbahn Gesellschaft and the Nassa Syndikat, the share capital being £1,000,000 (Rm. 4,500,000) to Rm. 10,000,000 (£5,000,000) at par. In 1931 Rm. 800,000 were written off the value of the investments and debts recoverable Rm. 830,000 off the value of investments, and Rm. 1,310,000 reserved for losses due to the depreciation of sterling from Rm. 50,000 were taken from reserve making the deficit Rm. 78,217 which was covered by undivided profit.

TIME TO BUY PROPERTY

When the Shabari estate of the late Lieutenant Colonel E. Walker was put up for auction in Nairobi recently by Captain Ernest Hutchinson, bids up to £3,750 were offered, but as that did not reach the reserve figure the property was withdrawn. The estate covers 26 acres, of which 20 acres are being offered, the further 50 to 70 acres suitable for office. Mr. J. L. G. H. Hamilton, acting for the estate, offers 10 to 15 acres. The firm covers nearly 20 acres, of which 381 acres are planted with rubber.



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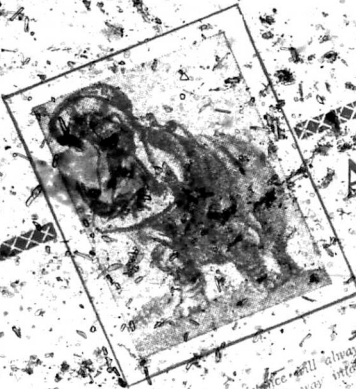
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