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A WEEKLY JOURNAL

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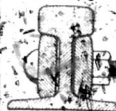
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## MATTERS OF MOMENT.

The full reports which we received by air-mail on Monday of the debates at the recon-session of the Convention of Associations of Settlers and Natives in the Colony for constitutional changes, reveal wide differences of opinion amongst the men to whom the Colony is accustomed to look for guidance. For instance, Lord Francis Scott, Leader of the Elected Members of the Kenya Legislature, and Captain H. E. Schwartz, the Deputy Leader, appear to hold distinctly different views. A rather surprising fact is that the Colony, which showed such disapproval of Lord Moyne's recommendation in favour of the establishment of a Native Betterment Fund, has now been urged to take upon that development its case for the control of the finances of the country by the Elected Members—surely a piece of curious inconsistency. Lord Francis Scott and Captain H. E. Ward, representing the Elected Members' Organisation, and Mr. C. Kenneth Archer, Sir Robert Shaw, and Mr. W. Mackenzie Wilson, representing the Executive of the Convention, presented a report regarding the various forms of unofficial majorities which had been proposed, and were unanimously of the opinion that any scheme for an elected European majority is impracticable. The question, that any "balanced" Legislature would be dangerous and would afford the settler community little or no effective control over their affairs, financial or otherwise; and that from the settler standpoint there could be no satisfactory compromise between an official majority and an elected European majority.

**DANGERS OF A BALANCED LEGISLATURE.**

They refused to undertake the responsibility of recommending any scheme of an artificially balanced Legislature as the basis of a proposal for constitutional advance, though they did suggest that the least dangerous composition of a changed Legislative Council would be with

officials, eleven Elected European Members, one Arab Elected Member, one Arab Nominated Member, five Indian Elected Members, and three European Members elected to represent Native interests. It is true that these proposals were subject by the Convention to a good deal of criticism, but it is nevertheless significant that in such prominent settler affairs, four of whom have sat in the Legislative Council, should have taken so definite a stand at a time when the propaganda in favour of an arranged unofficial majority was being whipped up in various quarters. The result of the debate, as we reported last week, was a unanimous resolution that: "This Convention demands that effective control of finance be vested in the Elected Members of Council as at present constituted. If this entails Responsible Government, the Colonists are prepared and anxious to shoulder the responsibility."

Proposals that the Crown should itself undertake the development of the Kenya goldfields have been ruled out by all clear-thinking people. The Crown owns the minerals, and is entitled to a very large share of the minerals won, but it is not its function to develop the fields. In the Rhodesias the Chartered Company, on giving up its role as governor, retained the mineral rights, and the Southern Rhodesian Government has since Africa recorded recently, now ready to buy out those rights within a territory for £2,000,000. Will the Imperial Government take the hint on behalf of Northern Rhodesia? We have always held that the Imperial Government, when it took over that territory and the responsibility of administering it, showed a great lack of vision in leaving to the Chartered Company the whole of the mineral rights and railway monopoly, and had of the land rights for forty years. We do not now wish to see that the company should be given a more liberal treatment, but that the land and the railway rights, and





KENYA INCOME TAX BILL

Further notes from the Governor's speech

The Daily Telegraph Summary published last week of the Governor's speech to the Legislative Council of Kenya can be read in the following extracts from the Daily Telegraph of which we have received an air-mail.

Sir Joseph Byrne intimated that the deficit for 1932 was now estimated at only £20,000, the lowest since 1925, and that the Kenya and Uganda trade had a considerable favourable balance of 250,000, the highest since the preceding year.

His aim was to find the best course to adopt in the permanent interests of Kenya, adding: "I use the word permanent for I can imagine nothing more lasting than a programme of this kind. The elements in the case of taxation tolerated only because of the hope that the position will change itself within the next couple of years."

As a temporary palliative will suffice, a well tried and scientific form of direct taxation based on property tax must be linked to our existing system. Our Customs receipts are increasing, being derived from duties on articles which can be dispensed with in many cases. This means that the old system of relief of indirect taxation by the Customs duties is rapidly breaking down and that the basic principle of taxation—that it should be imposed fairly on all sections of the community—no longer applies. Our existing practice of relying almost entirely on indirect taxation is rapidly breaking down, chiefly owing to the excellent progress in producing locally our necessities of life."

In another passage His Excellency made the following direct appeal to the Elected Members: "There is, I am sorry to say, a sharp difference of opinion as to the way these deficits should be met, and in our efforts to find out which is the better way I do most earnestly hope that our debates may be free from all bitterness. Each one of us has a well-being of Kenya at heart."

The Governor said that certain of the recommendations made by the Expenditure Advisory Committee were accepted, but others were further considered and in some cases reference to the Secretary of State. Those approved included the reduction in the number of Government officers of various grades, extension of the age of normal retirement and reductions in pension constant to 1/20th for public servants. Government did not accept the view that in exceptional times the payment of living allowances should be considered, that in the present emergency no special payment should be except in special cases, but confined to officers serving as Heads of Departments.

There were one or two bright spots in the Governor's survey, such as that it is safe to assume that an increased output of oranges, notably of main crop, cotton, the potato, maize, groundnuts, and oil, will be realized, while the quantity of wool to be exported is likely to be maintained at last year's output. The outlook as regards forests is distinctly promising. The tonnage is less than at any period during the last few years, and the timber appears to be an increasing quantity. With regard to the mineral parts, the Government's expenditure on prospecting in 1932, but for this year, has been £20,000, and for the full year only a small part of the £50,000 which will be required.

The Government's financial conditions are applicable to this emergency, and the Legislative Council has been notified with the recommendation that in the absence of any such change in general taxation and indirect taxation, the Government should consider the possibility of increasing the rates of excise and that a scheme of excise on the export of low grade products, in view of the present conditions, the Railway Administration will undertake the responsibility and arrange it fairly in the interests of all concerned.

An important announcement was to the effect that the Governor would submit a request for additional roads to be opened up in the Land Bank, for he said, "a re-opening of its facilities would be of great benefit, especially to those who require assistance to effect a change to a more profitable mode of life."

At the close of his speech the Governor said that he would propose the following resolution: "In the opinion of this Honourable Council the time has now come when the control of the finances of the Colony should be placed in the hands of the Executive for the people as far as possible."

At the close of the bill of the day, the Governor said that he would propose the following resolution: "In the opinion of this Honourable Council the time has now come when the control of the finances of the Colony should be placed in the hands of the Executive for the people as far as possible."

The news from the Colonial Office is that the Secretary of State has received a copy of the bill of the day, and that he has decided to refer it to the Governor of Kenya.

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Suez Canal Dues and Ocean Freight.

Mr. Geoffrey Peto, Member for Vice-Chairman, gave notice that he would raise the question of Suez Canal dues at the next meeting of the Council, and Colonel Charles Campbell reported correspondence with the Canal Company of Commerce which dated from the 10th of February. The Chairman reported that the Suez Canal dues were proper, and that a reduction on freight on the coast in the steamship lines would benefit an equal reduction in our own freight, it would be to market supplies of fibre which are being condemned in the story.

The Chairman reported correspondence with the Colonial Office concerning Customs Agreement, and submitted certain suggestions. Mr. Peto, Sir Sydney Hogg and Sir Hugh Leggo were appointed a sub-committee to draft a memorandum for the Colonial Office in favour of the maintenance of the Customs agreements between Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika Territory.

SIR EDWARD GRIGG IN BROADCAST DEBATE

Sir Edw. Grigg's Belittling of Great Work

The course of a wireless debate in London last week with Mr. Kingsley Martin, editor of the New Statesman, Sir Edward Grigg said that the civilized world would not be able to raise the standards of life and Africa contribute the millions of potentialities to the wealth of mankind. If we failed in our task of enlightening and in Africa, chaos must supervene, breeding economic distress, and the menacing consequences to the civilized Powers. To ensure the welfare of the African people, while winning the wealth of Africa for the use and service of the civilized world, would need all the practical genius we possessed, and all the experience which we had gathered elsewhere.

Mr. Martin alleged that during your thirty-five years of rule in Kenya the whole immigrant population had paid only £750,000 in direct taxation, while the natives had paid £20,000. He said that the object of this taxing the natives was to force them to work for the white man, for unless they carried taxes on their own estates they could not pay their tax money. Considering how Native lands had been seized and parcelled out among white settlers, how the Natives had been educated to fit them for working the land which had been taken from them, how could it be said that such steps had been carried out in the interests of the subject peoples? A tax on the land in which gold had been found, he said, constituted an injustice to the Natives and to the country, because it paid us a tax to do so.

Sir Edward Grigg replied that Mr. Martin's examples and quotations had given no true picture of the facts, the Empire had its weak spots, and was like all human things, imperfect. He said that Sir Edward's repudiation of anything his race did of the spiritual government overseas. Nothing revolts me more than criticisms of our efforts in the vein of that sickening belittling of great work, which reduces all effort and all achievement to dirty dust.



DEATH OF SIR HORACE BYATT

First Governor of Tanganyika Territory.

It is a regret to announce the death of Colonel Sir Horace Archer Byatt, G.C.M.G., 10th Baronet, British Governor of Tanganyika Territory, to which he was sent from Malta in 1910 to establish a civil administration over the conquered areas of what was then German East Africa.

With Lushoto as his first headquarters and with an initial staff of only three men, he gradually built up an organisation and taking over new districts from the military. In March, 1918, his jurisdiction as Administrator was extended to include the whole of the Territory north of the Central Railway, except that occupied by the Belgians, and much land to the south of the line, and in September, 1920, he was appointed to the newly-constituted office of Governor and Commander-in-Chief.

His task was a difficult one. Whereas the Germans had ruled with a rod of iron, the British military authorities had been astounded by laxity in the control of the Native population during the interregnum, with the consequence that the young Civil Administration was from the outset faced with the task of re-establishing order and discipline amongst tribesmen who had not unnaturally turned this new type of liberty into licence. It must be admitted that the Service which he could recruit in those troubled times was a very scratch crew, many of whom had to be discharged as their deficiencies were revealed. Moreover, his own health was far from good. For these and other reasons his Governorship was not very successful, and was probably not a very happy period for him.

Relations with the Unfriendly Communists.

Whether intentionally or not he gave the impressions of being friendly to white settlers, and of resenting unqualified co-operation, advice or criticism in the public affairs of the country. There was a general feeling that he did not welcome the white settlers who purchased or enemy estates at the auctions which were held, that his policy was to foster Native production, and that he intended to discourage mining and agricultural enterprise except the growing of sisal and coffee. Bitter feelings were caused by his decision to encourage Native coffee growth on Kilimanjaro without consulting the local European planters, and his inability to support the large Indian trading community culminated in a *hartal* by which trade was practically at a standstill for two months.

But even his critics conceded that Sir Horace Byatt had great ability, unusual determination, and the capacity to adhere to his convictions. However, he spent most of his time in Dar es Salaam interspersed with voyages up and down the coast, but taking only few and short sojourns up-country. It was felt that his knowledge of the struggles and predicaments of white settlers was insufficient for him to judge their cases. His aloofness was a further fault.

In his private capacity he had many admirers. He had been a sportsman, who took of all, and was an keen naturalist, who made many valuable presentations to the London Zoo. His recreation was the game shooting. One of his great services which must not be forgotten, was his determination to preserve the Aman Institute—a game. When it was the butt of almost unanimous objection it was he who built the new Government House

Dar es Salaam, the old German building having been reserved for shell fire during the War. Another instance of his good qualities which occasioned much public criticism was his initiative by Government in the purchase of a large number of coastal par-

Service in Nyasaland.

Major Goodall once told of him: "Having left Oxford in 1898, he was appointed to Nyasaland in the following year as an assistant Surgeon and Major, but after a short time, in that Protectorate he had to be invalided because of backwater fever. The story goes that the Colonial Office had to discharge him as unfit for further service in Africa; that he worked up in Zomba one day, seated himself on the veranda of Government House, and was there discovered by the Governor, when he returned from a late morning walk. The chief expression of surprise at seeing a man who had been invalided out of the Service brought the reply: 'Well, here I am and here I stay.' What staff job did you come to send me? 'Tough' that it was, quite impossible for Whitehall's decision to be wavered, the young man is allowed to have returned that he proposed to sit on the doorstep of the present House until he got a job."

At any rate, he re-entered the Nyasaland Service, he spent six years there before being transferred to British Somaliland, where he eventually became a Major, to the Commissioner and afterwards Commissioner, in a series of posts, with difficulty. While the Abd Allah was ravaging the interior he was compelled to the policy of the Home Government to stay still in Berbera. It was a thankless duty, one which he discharged in a way which earned the thanks of His Majesty and the British House of Commons. He had him, the coast

Sir Horace was suddenly transferred in 1924 to the Governorship of Tanganyika Territory to that of Trinidad. He retired five years later and settled down at Meaden Hall, Buntingford, Hertfordshire, which county he became a J.P. He was made a G.C.M.G. in 1928, six years later, and a K.C.M.G. in 1930. In 1924 he married Miss Margaret Campbell of Argyll, who survives him with two sons.

FORTHCOMING ENGAGEMENTS.

- April 17—Easton Golf Tournament of National Golf Club.
- April 20—Lord Francis Stoll to address East African Club at the Sea League on "Africa Facing Her Future." Vernon House, Park Place, S.W.1, at 8.15.
- May 8—Sail Prose in Africa, by Mr. A. J. L. Chapman and G. A. Hobley. A Problem in Human Geography, by G. A. Hobley. Royal Geographical Society, 1, Bedford Square, W.1.

- April 20—Golf Course, 1st Round, 1st Hole.
- April 26—2,000 Guinea, Newmarket.
- April 28—2,000 Guinea, Newmarket.
- April 29—2,000 Guinea, Newmarket.
- May 1—Heraldship, 1st Round, 1st Hole.
- May 1—Heraldship, 2nd Round, 1st Hole.
- May 1—Heraldship, 3rd Round, 1st Hole.
- May 1—Heraldship, 4th Round, 1st Hole.
- May 1—Heraldship, 5th Round, 1st Hole.
- May 1—Heraldship, 6th Round, 1st Hole.
- May 1—Heraldship, 7th Round, 1st Hole.
- May 1—Heraldship, 8th Round, 1st Hole.
- May 1—Heraldship, 9th Round, 1st Hole.
- May 1—Heraldship, 10th Round, 1st Hole.
- May 1—Heraldship, 11th Round, 1st Hole.
- May 1—Heraldship, 12th Round, 1st Hole.
- May 1—Heraldship, 13th Round, 1st Hole.
- May 1—Heraldship, 14th Round, 1st Hole.
- May 1—Heraldship, 15th Round, 1st Hole.
- May 1—Heraldship, 16th Round, 1st Hole.
- May 1—Heraldship, 17th Round, 1st Hole.
- May 1—Heraldship, 18th Round, 1st Hole.
- May 1—Heraldship, 19th Round, 1st Hole.
- May 1—Heraldship, 20th Round, 1st Hole.

The annual meeting of the East African Agricultural Board will be held on Thursday, June 15th, at Winchester House, 11, Grosvenor

LETTER TO THE EDITOR

SUGGESTIONS FOR LORD FRANCIS SCOTT

Address to E.A. Group, Over-Sea League, To the Editor of East Africa

Sir - The subject on which you announce that Lord Francis Scott is to address the East African Group of the Over-Sea League in London on April 29, namely Kenya Facing Her Difficulties, is a most interesting one and I am sure that a judicious survey of the position and especially an account of the solutions which the settlers themselves propose, would afford very valuable propaganda for the Colony. Those who cannot attend in person will look to East Africa for a full report.

Many of your readers must hope, as I do, that Lord Francis Scott will throw some light on the maze situation for in Kenya to-day diametrically opposite views are expressed with equal force. Many people, including sound business men whose judgement in respect, claim that cereal crops are bound to fail with the withdrawal of the country produce railway rates on the old preferential basis; others retort that the Government simply cannot allow maize to fail as a main European crop, since its collapse would spell ruin to the white settlement on which the whole structure of the Civil Service has been built and on which it must be maintained. The Kenya Government has unfortunately given no sound guidance on this vital matter, having spoken with confusing voices through the mouths of senior officials of the different Departments.

What do the "Dotted-Combs" think of the problem, and how would they tackle it?

Also, have they an agreed policy on Reserves Government, which, I, etc. is again a matter which in the limelight.

Yours faithfully, ALEX. BRIDGEMAN

CHANGES NEEDED IN AFRICAN LAW

Suggestions of Mr. Clifton Roberts

To the Editor of East Africa

Sir - In your issue of March 10 you referred to the failure of those responsible for the recent appointment of the Commission to examine the law and its administration in East Africa to include in their report of reference any mention into Native codes. Primitive law is based on the principle of maintaining the equilibrium of society and founded on religious sanctions and the dominant idea of its importance is the family and clan. To introduce into Africa a legal system based on conceptions of law and justice which have grown up with European culture and which have no roots in common with African interests seems to those who have studied African affairs to be an unfortunate course.

The mentality of the native is a very different thing from that of the European. Although I have not had the opportunity of a large number of personal interviews, I am quite sure that we must take advantage of their advice or assistance in solving Native problems. A fundamental principle of justice is that despite treatment of commissions followed by declarations as to the primary importance of Native interests, we have hitherto failed to solve a single Native problem based on a study of the Native point of view immediately and the effect generally is a modern civilisation of primitive people. I. Criminal Smuts recently pointed out that the

that in Africa the techniques of European law by the native people has become "a dominant issue of the twentieth century," and that by the contact of cultures in Africa we are facing the most perplexing racial situation which has ever been found in the world. Eminent writers on Africa of some thirty years ago referred frequently to our lack of understanding of Native mentality and drew attention to the necessity of European law to be modified to suit the throats of bettered Natives. In East Africa to-day we have the opportunity to solve a policy whereby the errors of administration in the past can be rectified, and the knowledge already gained by our anthropologists and psychologists more widely utilised.

If we accept the fact that the principles underlying primitive law cannot be directly transferred, we must ask ourselves the question who is the end to which a legal system should aim when we are dealing with an African community? The problem can be faced only if we accept certain fundamental truths. The law must be considered under various heads or groups, those living under tribal organisations, those decentralised urban workers who are becoming Europeanised in their habits of life and thought, and the large intermediate class in transition, with its roots in the Native territories but its occupation for part of the year in the industrial centres.

It is important to consider whether one and the same legal system can and should apply to these three classes. It might well be that the different classes of Africans, representing as they do stages in the development of the ultimate Europeanisation of all, are at different stages of a legal system, each stage being adapted to its own particular needs and demands such a way as to lead to and dovetail into the next.

What is to be needed is an elastic system which can be modified so as to suit each stage of African development. Any policy which is to be successful must be based on the following, amongst other principles:

- (1) The laws must be framed so as to secure the protection and progress of all sections of the community.
  - (2) Criminal codes must be framed with due regard to the social consciousness of the community to which they apply.
  - (3) Penal systems should predominate in constructive tendencies over repressive.
- The aim of penal and legislative codes should be fully understood by the community to which they are made to apply.

Yours faithfully,

CLIFTON ROBERTS

EQUAL TREATMENT OF THE RACES

To the Editor of East Africa

Sir - I should like to know Mr. Jesse's ideas to whom should go the cost of the extremely expensive machinery of civil processes which he suggests in the letter published in your issue of March 30, and which I have never seen but should be glad to contribute to the cause if I could.

Yours faithfully,

LESLIE JESSE

RHODES AND HIS GENERATION

Criticism of our Review and the Reply To the Editor of East Africa

SIR.—Your contributor, F. H. M., makes the extraordinary assertion that Rhodes is "no more to be judged by the new ideas of our post-War world than is Julius Caesar." Surely the ideas which Rhodes's ideals and his actions are in glaring contrast are by no means "new." It should be sufficient to refer your readers to three articles in The Speaker, dated 17, 18, 19 (1900), appearing during Rhodes's lifetime and therefore not to be dismissed as an attack on the dead. Perhaps I may be excused for quoting from a letter of my own which appeared in the same journal for August 15, 1900, merely to show that the views in question have no particular claim to novelty.

What Mr. Rhodes has accomplished is to undo the work of Livingstone. Fifty years ago that great explorer convinced the people of what is now Chartered Africa was a Power to whose frontiersmen he safely trusted, who freed the slave, did justice to all and oppressed none. We shall probably never know all the individual occurrences which have induced him to change that opinion, but the bare mention of the two notable wars is quite enough. Mr. Stead, in the current Review of Reviews, admits that his heroic ethical development has been arrested, yet almost in the same breath he contends for his greatness.

W. T. Stead was a good friend to me in my time, and a good man in his way, but I do not attempt to solve the problem of his mentality.

Yours faithfully, W. L. GARDNER, Garden City.

(Our reviewer writes: "I do not see that Dr. Alice Werner's criticism affects my contention, which was that Mr. Plomer had judged Rhodes by national standards (of his reading of them) which were for the national standards of Rhodes's day, even if they were those of the Speaker." This led to a misreading of the man whose biography I was writing.

I cannot for a moment admit that Rhodes "undid the work of Livingstone." Had it been true the friendship and admiration of men like Gordon and Bech could not have been his. Rhodes himself came to be uneasy about the means he sometimes employed, but he never doubted the end (would that our statesmen to-day had such faith), and that end, so far as it has yet been achieved, is crowning the work of Livingstone, not undoing it. If Livingstone could not do what he richly called "this beautiful land," where his heart lies, he would rejoice at what has so far been done, and that partial accomplishment is due primarily to the inspiration of Rhodes. Carried into the land he never saw, by Scott and Gordon and Coryndon, who passed on the torch to those who follow, and further south one can only say that the Maribou understood Rhodes and understandingly gave and loved him. If Mr. Plomer and Dr. Werner understood they would also forgive, and would realize the tremendous debt that Southern Africa owes to the greatest man she has known.

USE OF SNAKES TO KILL GAME.

Mamba can Kill Seven Animals in Succession.

To the Editor of East Africa

SIR.—In response to Mr. H. H. Briggs's query in your issue of February 23 as to what animal can store sufficient venom to kill five animals in succession, might I direct his attention to the issue of East Africa of June 11, 1935, which contains the following story from The Standard of South Africa. It reads as follows:—

"During poisoning operations, a black snake suddenly lunged from the brush, and, springing on its back, bit and struck more of the quail workers forward, biting every alternate bird. In an hour or so the snake had bit the right-hand one of the hindmost and the left-hand one of the second hindmost, and then the right-hand one of the third hindmost and so on. After biting the fourth it attempted to get away, but the Native

challenger managed to kill it. A mamba was found to possess about 100 fangs. Two of the first quail which it struck the day being badly wounded. The other two also became swollen, but recovered, and on the following Saturday were regarded as being out of danger."

This incident was reported from the Barberton district of the Transvaal.

The following is taken from The South Wales Daily News of January 29, 1913, and refers to the Galesma district of Southern Rhodesia:—

"Mr. Knapp, of the Yellow Blue Mine, Mrs. Ward, of the Coalfield Company, Mr. Johnston, a contractor, and others, accompanied by eight dogs and a few Natives, went pig hunting. Suddenly the dogs pointed something, and Mr. Knapp's little pet terrier seized a huge black mamba. Before the party could fully grasp the situation the pointer was bitten and had dropped dead. Another pointer, severely similarly the next moment the terrier became the next victim. By this time the excitement was intense, and the dogmen and the remaining five dogs had some of the mamba's. A greyhound was next bitten and died, and then its owner fired and blew part of the mamba away. Immediately another member of the party got in a few successful revolver shots, but before all five dogs had been bitten and seven had died, including a great Dane, was at 100. The eighth dog, which was killed, later came up at the St. Aldwyn Mine, and was taken to a farm to get to its owner's residence. It then developed a strange attitude and endeavoured to bite the boy who was touched at its demeanour and let it go. It has not been seen since."

It will be seen that both the foregoing accounts are quoted from newspapers in the first case, and I cannot thank you for their accuracy in any way.

In the original story of the Katirondo employing a mamba to kill buffalo there seems to be a flaw. If you hold down a mamba with a stick the reptile becomes so flexible as being detained that it bites freely at the stick (down which the venom trickles) and plunges its fangs into its own body at the point of restraint. More than once I have seen them so bite that the venom fairly dribbles from their fangs. It seems probable therefore that if snake anchored to a stake in the manner described by your correspondent would have exhausted its venom on the stick long before the arrival of the buffalo herd.

Yours faithfully, A. LEVERIDGE, Cambridge, Massachusetts, U.S.A.

ECONOMY IN TANGANYIKA

Suggested Means of Saving Money

To the Editor of East Africa

SIR.—With regard to economy in Tanganyika Territory's finances, would it be indiscreet to ask why members of the medical profession in this country after starting at a comparatively high salary, are allowed to charge exorbitant attendance as witness at Court, for all post mortems, for examination of contract labourers, etc. all performed in the ordinary course of their duties, and in addition, it is alleged to receive an allowance in lieu where there is no private practice. The fees received must represent a considerable drain on the Government's exchequer.

Why, if a doctor must have a first class fare to attend a patient, is a first class ticket allowed to travel second order to his home, towards his wife's passage? Surely accommodation which a first class official of his own free will, considers adequate, should be good enough for a doctor on first appointment.

Why, if it is necessary to retrench numbers of men who have gained years of service and experience to the Territory, with little or no recompense, is it necessary to appoint a Native to a (superfluous) post of a salary which many of the above mentioned Europeans would have been only too willing to accept?

Yours faithfully, TANGANYIKA TERRITORY, DAVOSIA.







EAST AFRICA.

James Crawford Mayne, B.C.M., C.B.E., formerly Governor of Northern Rhodesia, left personal estate in Great Britain valued at £312.

Lord Cranworth will tender his resignation as Chairman to the Associated Producers of East Africa at a meeting to be held at noon on Thursday, April 27.

The Rev. A. C. Harvey, who was formerly with the U.M. Church in Nyasaland, is leaving England at the end of April for Wrenning in Southern Rhodesia.

The engagements contracted between Mr. D. E. Patrick Flynn of the Dar es Salaam branch of the Orange Free State, and Miss Peggy O'Grady of the same branch.

Mr. W. E. Hughes, director of Messrs. Johnston & Packer, Ltd., left England last week on a world tour, during the latter part of which he is to visit East Africa.

Camel C. C. Griggs, general manager of the Kenya Farmers' Association, recently flew to Southern Rhodesia and South Africa to investigate mineral control in those countries.

The engagement of Miss Vera Reid, who is to marry Mr. J. B. Humphreys on Easter Eve, was the daughter of Harry Seydell of Zanzibar and Oman who eloped with a German.

Mr. Alex. H. Jones, Director of Agriculture in Kenya, was to have been entertained to dinner in Nairobi last night by the Royal Agricultural and Horticultural Society of the Colony.

Mr. W. Taylor is expected on this side to arrange for the purchase of machinery for his company, Tanganyika Breweries, Ltd., which he proposes to establish a brewery in Dar es Salaam.

Captain J. L. Giffard, the Kenyan sufferer, presented a cup to the Kenya Pyrethrum Growers' Association for competition among pyrethrum growers at the Nakuru Agricultural Show.

Mr. J. B. Thompson of the Dar es Salaam Electric Supply Company, Ltd., and formerly of Mess. Rations, Ltd., was recently married in the Tanganyika capital to Miss Isabelle Wein.

Mr. W. J. Adams, an uncle of the chief officer of the S.S. Maduka, died in Mombasa recently. He was on a health cruise to the East Coast and was taken seriously ill on board.

Mr. J. R. Johnson and Mr. N. J. MacIntyre, Assistant District Officers in Tanganyika, have been transferred to Kahama and Ngudu respectively, and Mr. H. F. ... Staff member of ...

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The Rev. W. S. ... until recently a chaplain of the Kenya Highlands, is temporarily residing in Leworthy, Sussex, and is in the parish, where he will be glad to hear from any old Kenya friends.

Mr. Jeffrey Walsh, C.B.E., Commissioner of Customs for Kenya and Uganda, has been appointed to the Kenya and Uganda Railway Advisory Council to act and vote in the place of the Colonial Secretary.

In order that Professor Kirby of the Witwatersrand University, Johannesburg, might inspect native tribal dances in Tanganyika, over twenty different tribes recently gave an exhibition of their dances in Dar es Salaam.

Prince Herbert of Prussia, grandson of the ex-Kaiser, and Prince Friedrich Franz of Mecklenburg, both of whom were recently big game-shooters in Tanganyika, passed London last week on their way home to Germany.

Congratulations to Mr. R. Leslie, M.P., on his appointment to the Tanganyika Railway Advisory Council, and Mr. T. H. Robinson, resigned, Mess. Leslie and her two children are on their way back to Dar es Salaam.

Mr. E. B. Bennett, the chief cinematographer of the Houston Mount Everest Expedition, which last week flew over the world's highest mountain, was cinematographed by Mr. Alex. Cobham during his last visit to East Africa.

Mr. Brockhoff, American Vice-Consul in Nairobi, and Miss Ethel Anne Barty were recently married in the Kenya capital. They afterwards left for Cape Town, the bridegroom has been appointed Vice-Consul.

Mr. J. M. Mageraki, C.B.E., Postmaster-General for Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika Territory, left London for Dublin a few days after his arrival in this country last week. He hopes to be back in London during June.

The District Townships Committee is now composed of Mr. L. R. Wainwright, Mr. H. R. Gine, Commander W. E. Coke, D.S.O., R.N., Commander R. W. E. Halpert, R.N., Mr. R. ... and Mr. D. W. ...

Last week we reported the arrival of Mr. H. McLeish, of the Kampala office of Messrs. Smith, Muckenzie & Co., Ltd. It is, however, Mr. McLeish, of the Tanganyika office, not his partner, who has reached England.

Mr. L. R. Kroumenc, of the Tanganyika Police Force and Miss ... of the ...

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We regret to learn of the death in this country of Mrs. Bland, wife of Mr. Bland, formerly Assistant Director of Public Works in Zanzibar. Mrs. Bland was a popular hostess in Zanzibar, where she lived for nearly twenty years.

Colonel J. D. Driscoll has been elected President of the Kenya Branch of the British Legion, with Colonel D. McLeod, Lord Francis Scott, Brigadier-General G. D. Rhoads, General J. D. Lowell and Colonel R. Wilkinson as Vice-Presidents.

Mr. T. G. Banks, the Uganda Game Warden, is now on duty in the West Nile district, in which he did a great deal of shooting recently. He is also in the hectic of the season of which Mr. John Boyce gives so arresting an account in the book "The Company of Adventurers."

Sir John Syme, an Allen, Chairman of the Joint East Africa Board, left England at the end of last week for Italy as Chairman of the British Empire Delegation to the Rome Conference of the Inter-Parliamentary Commercial Council, which is to be held there from April 18 to 24.

Mr. A. A. Thomson wishes to express his grateful thanks for the many kind messages of condolence she has received on the tragic death of her husband, and Sir Robert and Lady Williams to thank those who have offered their condolences on the death of their nephew, Mr. A. Thomson.

Sir Bernard Eckstein, B.A., who has arrived home from Kenya, visited the Kakamega goldfields during his brief stay in the Colony. He had previously visited the Sudan on an tour of inspection of the properties of Sudan Salt, Ltd., of which he is Chairman, and Sudan Plantations Syndicate, Ltd., of which he is a Director.

Mr. J. H. Sedman, O.B.E., Director of Public Works in Zanzibar, who is shortly expected home on leave pending retirement, has served in East Africa for the past twenty-eight years, for the last eight in his present post in Zanzibar. During that time he has greatly enjoyed the work programme of the Islands.

Lord Winterbotham, who has considerable interests in Northern Rhodesia, reached the fifth birthday a few days ago. He is one of the most enthusiastic hunting members of the House of Commons, has been twice Under-Secretary of State for India, and is the author of an interesting book, "Pre-war," the first volume of a trilogy.

Edward passengers with this week's mail in an East Africa passenger only, Blanche Cole, Dr. Wilmoit, and Mr. Jeffery from Nairobi; Mr. Mardon, Mr. Cymmer, Mr. H. Benson, and Mr. P. Dalton from Kisumu; Mr. J. Blane and Mr. J. Blane from Kampala; Mr. Paris, C. G. Williams, and Mr. G. Taylor, to Nairobi; Mr. S. Kenible, to Kisumu; Mr. Turner and Mr. Tait, to Dodoma; Mrs. Glover, to Salisbury; and Mr. Tait, from Uganda to Nairobi.

Mr. A. R. Brink, manager of the Dar es Salaam branch of the National Bank of India, has been appointed an official Member of the Tanganyika Legislative Council. He has lived in East Africa for the past 15 years, part of which has been spent in Mombasa and Tanga.

Mr. B. Fyfe, who is prospecting in the Kakamega district, was recently attacked by a crocodile while bathing, and owes his escape from death to the bravery of Mr. John Adams, son of Major J. B. F. Adams, of Eldoret, who rushed to his assistance, tried to subdue the reptile's jaws, and succeeded in tearing away the beast's teeth.

For the first time appointments have been made to Kenya's audit and finance desks. They relate to officials of the unified Posts and Telegraphs Department, namely, Mr. T. G. Gitzberak, Chief Audit Officer, Mr. E. J. Smith, Senior Deputy Postmaster-General, Mr. W. G. M. MacDonald, Deputy Postmaster-General, Mr. F. E. Balmer, Chief Accountant, and Mr. H. E. Durham, Deputy Chief Accountant.

A forecasted heavy rain in East Africa last week, Sir Philip Culliffe-Lister left England on Saturday on a short visit to Palestine and Iraq. He flew by Imperial Airways to Cairo, whence he will leave for Palestine by B.A.P. machine. He is expected to be elected in this country by the end of the month. The Elected Members of the Kenya Legislative Council have invited him to extend his journey to Kenya, and his personal touch with the Colony would doubtless ease a difficult situation.

## An English Car for Kenya Colony



VAUXHALL VXX 36.3 H.P.

Special from Vauxhall Kenya Box Body Special VXX for Kenya, Uganda, and East Africa. Complete car or engine only. Vauxhall Motor Corporation, London, England.

A PRICE NAIROBI £267

The Motor Mart & Exchange Ltd. Nairobi, Nakuru, Eldoret, and Dar es Salaam.



UGANDA AND THE SOUTHERN SUDAN.

Mr. A. J. Rusks's interesting Address.

Mr. A. J. Rusks, who has recently spent two months in the southern Sudan, and about the same period in northern Uganda, said in the course of his recent address to the Overseas League...

One of the first questions asked by the audience was the alleged unhealthiness of Central Africa in the Valley. In the last few months working conditions attracted attention to the health of the natives. Among four men were three cases of malaria and one case of the milder form of the disease. The natives return to normal health and their activity was commensurate with the climate. It is not unusual for them to be put down to their beds a very active life and then to get up fairly well a few days later. It is not unusual for them to be put down to their beds a very active life and then to get up fairly well a few days later. It is not unusual for them to be put down to their beds a very active life and then to get up fairly well a few days later.

The health of the natives is due mostly to the fact that their diet is very unadorned with the necessary elements of satisfactory health. In very many cases, particularly in the West Coast, they are engaged in a hard, simple, solitary manual work which is little mental or physical occupation and which does not require the use of the body. It is very easy to keep warm or to have protection against the sun. In the case of the natives, it is not so. In the case of the natives, it is not so. In the case of the natives, it is not so.

Mr. Rusks said that the natives are not so healthy as they are supposed to be. He said that the natives are not so healthy as they are supposed to be. He said that the natives are not so healthy as they are supposed to be. He said that the natives are not so healthy as they are supposed to be.

Native as Labourer

Before joining the survey committee I was engaged for two years on the construction of the railway from the Sudan and Uganda steamer service. The natives of their neighbouring tribes were the source of labour which some of the natives were employed about eight hundred being the maximum number of the natives being supplied. The natives were employed about eight hundred being the maximum number of the natives being supplied.

The natives are not so healthy as they are supposed to be. He said that the natives are not so healthy as they are supposed to be. He said that the natives are not so healthy as they are supposed to be. He said that the natives are not so healthy as they are supposed to be.

Working with these men is intensely interesting since they come to work with a confidence and unshakable character. They are surprised and admiring at the technical character of their work and even at the unshakable character of their work and even at the unshakable character of their work.

Coming into Uganda from the Sudan one is struck by the improved living conditions of the natives in the southern Sudan. Living is precarious and it is frequently necessary for the Government to arrange for the supply of food. The natives of the southern Sudan are not so healthy as they are supposed to be. He said that the natives are not so healthy as they are supposed to be.

My opinion of the cause of the difference between Uganda as an unproductive country and the Sudan as an unproductive country is not dissimilar to that of the Arab. He said that the natives are not so healthy as they are supposed to be. He said that the natives are not so healthy as they are supposed to be. He said that the natives are not so healthy as they are supposed to be.

LORD HORNBY GOES TO SPEAK

Lord Hornby is to visit the Sudan and Uganda. He will be accompanied by a large party. He will be accompanied by a large party. He will be accompanied by a large party. He will be accompanied by a large party.

POWER INDUSTRY!

The East African Power Corporation is planning to build a large power station. The East African Power Corporation is planning to build a large power station. The East African Power Corporation is planning to build a large power station.











KENYA INCOME TAX BILL

Government Amendments Proposed

AFTER four days' debate, the Income Tax Bill passed its second reading on April 6 against the solid vote of the European elected members. A missionary representing the Natives, two Indian elected members, and the Arab elected members supported the Government. Although one of the Indian members had previously announced that the Indian commercial community were strongly opposed to the principle and that he intended voting against the Bill.

The Bill is at present being considered by a Select Committee composed of four official members, two Indians, the missionary, and the Arab member. The committees of the two latter members are not affected by the Bill.

The European elected members have announced with regret that in spite of the appeal of the Secretary of State, they are unable to take part in the discussion in the Select Committee or in the debate of the Committee of the whole House next week, as they consider the principle of the Bill to be destructive of the Colony's welfare and are afraid that participation in the Committee stage would subject them to the charge later that they had been associated with an obnoxious Bill.

The Attorney-General, who was in charge of the Bill for the Government, based his case on two contentions: (1) The financial needs of the Colony's budget and the depleted balances; and (2) the necessity of raising revenue lost through the despatch of Customs returns, which was mainly due to the development of local industries under a protective policy. He also emphasised the fact that income tax was working smoothly in other Dependencies where racial complications were greater than in Kenya.

He announced that it was the Government's intention to propose reductions of the scale of the original Bill for the purpose of lightening the burden on the smaller salaried European class. At the same time the Government intended to double the present house rate poll tax, allowing a rebate where income tax was paid.

The Select Committee on Income Tax has reported and recommended a slightly lower rate on salaries up to £350. The Committee points out that unless Tanganyika simultaneously introduces similar taxation there will be an escape payment of tax on their East African trade by diverting traffic to Tanganyika ports or offering more attractive rates to those ports. A proposed amendment to the Bill makes aircable companies and cable and wireless companies liable to taxation on the same basis as shipping companies. The Times telegram.

EX-KING'S RETURN VISIT TO KENYA

Three Thousand Miles in Seventeen Days

THE KING FERDINAND of Roumania, who has just completed a second visit to East Africa, travelled over 3,000 miles by road during the seventeen days he spent in Kenya and Uganda. Arriving at Khartoum from Egypt, he was met by Captain Peter Gwynn, of Gethin and Halett's East African Tours, Ltd., who drove him to Nairobi and on to the company's Nanyanga Camp, where he was fortunate enough to view at first hand a range of such elephant feeding of the trees of a swamp. The ex-king is a keen collector of birds and butterflies, discovered his collection with Dr. Van Someren in Nairobi, and on his departure made souvenir presentations to Captain Gethin and his partner, Captain Davidson, who had personally driven their distinguished guests throughout the trip. The convey consisted of two cars and a lorry which between them covered 10,000 miles without a breakdown of any sort.

The King also visited the Victoria Nile, which has recently been fenced East African part, and the Victoria Nile drainage.

THE NATIVE AS AN ECONOMIC ASSET

Sir Cecil Rodwell's Weighty Words

ADDRESSING the annual conference in Salisbury of the Associated Chambers of Commerce of Southern Rhodesia, the Governor, Sir Cecil Rodwell, said:

"To discourage the Natives from maize growing would, believe me, be a very serious error. What matters in the end is the total wealth of the country, and if that wealth is capable of being greatly increased by the production of maize at the level of cost at which the Native is able to produce it, Native production ought to be encouraged. The loss to the European producer who has to sell his maize at a price below the level at which he can no longer produce it, may be a loss, but he has to be weighed against the benefits to the country of the added opportunities of livelihood which would result from Southern Rhodesia becoming, as I believe it may, one of the great maize exporting countries of the world.

The main theme of my address is the Native population as consumers. I have in mind the standard of living which has been attained by the African Negro in the West Indies. The landed cost of imports into Jamaica (present consumption per head) is over £2,100 per annum, whereas in this country the figure is about £1,200. Supposing only 25% of our Native population increased their purchasing power from £1,100 to £3,100, this would mean an increase in the value of Native trade of at least £200,000 per annum.

Surely the non-commercial grounds alone, apart from any moral obligation, it should be our policy to encourage the Native in the attainment of higher standards. The educational influence in this direction, I believe, will be village settlements.

The rate of higher civilisation will be spread until at last not 25% but 50% and eventually 70% of the Native population are living under conditions which will mean not only greater happiness and greater self-respect for themselves, but an enormous increase in the trade and the wealth of the country. If the Native population of the Colony has a great commercial asset, and it is impossible to deny, it contemplates the development of that asset to the independent view of the economic future of Southern Rhodesia."

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## EAST AFRICA'S INFORMATION BUREAU

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

A swimming bath has been built in Kisumu.

A racing club is being formed at Naro Moru, near Mnyuki.

Bukoba (Tanganyika) Tinfields, Ltd. has been wound up.

Tanganyika produced over 30,000 ounces of gold during 1937.

Duggie Toys, Ltd. of Nakuru has been wound up voluntarily.

A nine-hole golf course has been constructed by the hotel at Nanyuki.

Conditions on the railway in Northern Rhodesia are said to be improving.

Since the beginning of 1937 Brazil has destroyed 14,153,000 bags of coffee.

A rice mill is to be erected at Mahoro, in the Rufiji district of Tanganyika.

Great Britain imported 25,000 cwt. of hinder twice from Belgium during February.

A tax of 1 cent per lb. will be payable on all cotton ginned in Kenya during 1938.

An Imperial Airways liner recently made the first west landing on Entebbe aerodrome.

Pipe tobacco grown by Mr. C. L. Boyce, a Soy (Kenya) settler, is now being marketed locally.

Urundi is undergoing an invasion of prospectors owing to recent gold discoveries by the Kivu Company.

A railway line connecting Tete with the new lower Zambezi bridge is being surveyed by the Portuguese authorities.

A French National Economic Conference may be held in Paris in May to consider economic co-operation between France and her Colonies.

East India Co. of India, Ltd. has passed into the hands of Khedestan Corporation, Ltd. and the African and European Investment Company, Ltd.

Impressive motor races were held at Nimule, which have now been moved at 352,602 street of Shs. 305.70 when the journey is made to Kisumu.

During February the Kenya Farmers' Association, which now conducts an egg marketing scheme, received 1,780,000 eggs from poultry farmers in the Colony.

Seven days' notice must be given to the District Commissioner of Fort Johnson, Nyasaland, by workmen wishing to use the aerodrome near the township.

Tanganyika exported 2,800 tons of steel during March, of which Great Britain took 2,065 tons, Belgium 1,000 tons, Germany 680 tons, and Holland 21 tons.

During February Tanganyika exported the following minerals: Gold, 3,400 ounces (AT 6,040); salt, 200 long tons (£1,160); urea, 3,436 lb. (£301); and zinc, 100 long tons (£325).

When we recently intended to report that the property of Usambira Plantations, Ltd., had been sold in Tanganyika, a typographical error gave the name as Usambira Plantations, Ltd.

A Northern Rhodesia Relief Association has been formed, with headquarters at Broken Hill, to co-ordinate relief and welfare work for Europeans who are unemployed or in other difficulties.

Work has begun on the construction of the new European school in Arusha. It is being built by the Public Works Department, and is now ready for occupation towards the end of the year.

So far, the last day of which the Union-Castle Mail Steamship Company will receive applications for the £2,000,000 of new 5% Debenture stock, which is being issued to provide for the redemption of the existing 6% stock.

At the beginning of May H.M.S. "Hawkins" of the East Indies Squadron, will begin a three-months' cruise to East African ports, and on May 9 H.M.S. "Emerald" will leave Colombo for East Africa en route for England.

Nakuru is to be congratulated on the success of its recent one-day agricultural show. Sir Joseph and Lady Byng attended the function, at which various sections were devoted to horses, home industries, dogs, poultry and horticultural exhibits.

Five years ago there were not fifty privately-owned aeroplanes in Great Britain. Today there are over six hundred. It would be a rash man who would forecast the number five years hence. Is East Africa keeping a record of its own splendid progress in this direction?

Nairobi business plots near the new Law Courts, in Victoria Street, and near the Municipal Market are to be put up for sale in May, when it is also likely that certain residential plots on the Ngong Road for which no bid was obtained last November, will also be offered.

The current Uganda cotton crop is now estimated at 20,000 bales, and the average price likely to be paid to the Native Growers for their seed cotton is estimated at about Shs. 8.50 cents per 100 lb., which will total some £1,800,000 compared with about £1,397,000 last year.

### NEWS OF OUR ADVERTISERS

The car illustrated in this week's advertisement of Motor Start and Exchange, Ltd., was built for the Maharajah of Sirguga, who used it on his recent safari in East Africa. His Highness was so pleased with the type of body that he has ordered a replica of the car to be sent to him for use in India. The company certainly merits congratulation on the excellent appearance of the body work, the precision of its Nairobi body building department.

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## MATTERS OF MOMENT.

It may be consoling to the settlers of one of our East African Dependencies, taunted as they have been in the past with the suggestion that they are afflicted by the altitude virus, which, however, has in former aspects mental equilibrium, and develops an abnormal tendency to "deep mud."

### TALE OF TWO COLONIES.

It is not that they be too prone to such aspersions, the malaria, or one which may also affect those who live at high altitudes, but the recent record of a remarkable and instructive contrast between the two colonies. In the one, a colony which is faced with a famine, a high rate of a death rate, and an undeniable need for reinforcement, the white settlers are, in any case, unanimous in the need for further help. In the other, where the Government majority has the power to bring the matter of handing or spinning their opinions. None care to refresh the budget, but in the other two countries will and, but how the present and the situation has been approached in the past history in both of them.

In the one, the matter of reinforcement came from those in office, and was unusually honest in its assessment of facts, and was a square and generous in its offer of help with the Government majority.

### READY TO CONSIDER PROPOSALS.

The Government majority was not at all rigorous in their demand for a use of the Government's funds, and their opinion, acquired by the Government majority. The Government spokesman in the matter of a select committee to consider the Government proposals, and the Government's proposals, which, to the Government, are rather reminiscent of the central Government, with settlers' meetings and a few things added for the Government. The Government Governor can all of the proposals as they stand, and he promptly expressed his appreciation of the fact shown to the Government, and gave them their

Committee like a good doctor, he will not agree to another opinion being called in, and the more readily because that opinion represents those who will foot a large proportion of the bill.

Turn to the other Colony. There the unofficial members have pressed for two years for reduced expenditure, pleading for change on the grounds of a metaphor that the country's coat of arms is a lion, and the lion's tail is the cloth, and it is reduced to a mere tail in shirt sleeves.

### STORY IN METAPHOR.

The Government majority, claiming an omniscience which has been sadly proved, was satisfied with the Government's anti-famine, and it is a pity that a special Expenditure Advisory Committee, which has done a great deal of hard work and produced some valuable interim memoranda in time to affect the next year's budget. The Government majority, in a storm of protest. As regards economies one example stands, although on the horizon the proposed abolition of all acting officers was accepted in principle, but temporary expenditure provided that it did not touch those acting as heads of Departments. From those who entered the settlers with thinking only of their pockets such examples of concern for the higher ranks of the Government majority. All aims and ends, and finally without delay, followed one another rapidly until at last the settler representatives were driven to accept the Government's proposals. From the Council, a Select Committee was set up, and it is a pity that others in the Government majority were refused them as unapplicable. In the one case, the Government majority may be able to get on their feet, and the responsibility is, of course, on the Government majority. The Governor will have the benefit, and it is a pity that the settler, concerned in the committee, and the other he will be deprived of the advantage. Moreover, if he is in the mind to force his views on a minority, the second Governor will have the further obstacle to surmount that the public will resent not having been given the opportunity of that consultation to which it considers itself entitled.









**CARRYING FOWLS ON SAFARI**

Prevention of poultry to animals.

To the Editor of "East Africa"

Sir, I should like to comment on Mr. J. A. Verge's letter as to the carrying of fowls on safari. My experience when insisting on water being given to gasping and exhausted fowls in market places or on safari bears this out. I have never known a fowl die as a result of watering, but I always insist on shade being provided somehow.

May I point out that the "Chickens Defence League" he foresees exists already under the name of the Tanganyika Society for Prevention of Cruelty to Animals? Much useful work has already been done by its two trained Native inspectors and by members of the African Association of Dar es Salaam who support an junior branch of the Society. Special attention has been given by European members of a Committee to the abuses attendant on the transport of poultry by rail in overcrowded crates, and with neither food nor water, and definite improvements have been made.

The Society is only a few years old, and has as yet only touched the fringe of the work to be done. Great stress is laid on educative work in all the schools, talks on kindness are now given regularly, and a territorial prize essay scheme arranged annually.

Some members go to expatiate on other branches of C.A.A. work, but the Secretary of the U.S. C.A.A. has said, "I am sure, I am sure, be glad to give anyone interested further details as to show the problems peculiar to such work among backward peoples." He is right.

May I close with a plea for increased support, both moral and financial? Let me beseech those who say the little they could do would make no difference to remember that very little helps, and ask them to remember that with even the tiniest *mitoko* when cause is just, *explaining the reason*. At best you may make a convert; at worst you will probably push up your Swahili! On the financial side, any donation is used in actual prevention work, and, thanks to a keen committee and enthusiastic honorary workers' expense are kept at a minimum.

Yours faithfully,

Eastbourne

F. W.

**WHAT IS PAWPAW?**

Not the same as a Papaya.

To the Editor of "East Africa"

Sir, - The newspapers report that a consignment of "Pawpaws" has arrived in England from South Africa preserved in a patent gas which enables exporters to pick the fruit ripe from the trees and ship it home in perfect condition. The report states that the fruit is perishable and is a well-known breakfast table delicacy in Africa.

Surely the reference here is to the papaya, and not the pawpaw - two entirely distinct fruits, the one originating in Central and the other in Central America. I have noticed that residents of South Africa, when talking of papayas, often call them pawpaws, and that the same confusion of names exists in East Africa. I have never seen or eaten a pawpaw, but I gather from descriptions of it that it is a kind of jack fruit, belonging to the same family as the custard apple, the soap nut and the chonopaya. Papaya I have known in East Africa and in East Africa. They are a most delicious and refreshing fruit, best eaten with a squeeze of fresh lime juice and sugar. The flesh is pink in colour and yields papaya.

Tanganyika I credit

**BLACK WATTLE IN KENYA COLONY**

Mr. John Boyes on its introduction.

To the Editor of "East Africa"

Sir, - The controversy in your columns regarding the introduction of flout into Kenya is a matter of the remarkable fact that the old pioneer settlers get so little credit for having done anything in this Colony. Some months ago, for instance, I received a pamphlet issued by a Government Department on black wattle and in the opening chapter it was stated that the Government had planted the first black wattle in the Colony. The date given was about five years after I had introduced the first black wattle into the Colony.

I had been in the Kikuyu country only a few months when I realised that the Kikuyus had depleted the whole interior of their woodlands. The only trees remaining were their secret groves which they did not cut down, and their women used to go miles to get their wood. When I met the late Colonel Smith from Natal, I got him to get me some black wattle seed from that area and I planted it in my headquarters at Mombasa. It took and had to be brought from the Mount Malindi camp to Mombasa. That was in 1909, and in less than a year I had a big forest of black wattle growing. I never saw trees grow so fast, but it is only of late years that the natives have reaped any great benefit from them.

As I went through the Kikuyu country that year I noticed that the locusts had eaten all their crops and had, of course, not touched the black wattle, and I saw hundreds of carts carrying the wattle bark to the railway. It was told that it was the only income they had that year, and they were selling the bark to the many Indian traders who are taking the Kikuyu country, paying their poll tax from the proceeds. I felt happy to think that I had done a good deed, as the boys always say. The day I introduced black wattle into Kenya Colony.

Nairobi

Kenya Colony

John Boyes

**BIOLOGY FOR WOULD-BE ADMINISTRATORS.**

New Prospectus Proposal for Tanganyika.

To the Editor of "East Africa"

Sir, - In your issue of March, Mr. Julian Huxley reported as still being the necessity for biological training in mission schools. Perhaps some day we shall read that he has sacrificed the prospects of a brilliant career and is devoting his life to giving biological instruction in the boys' *madoto* for some remote back school.

It is that as a matter of fact I invite his attention to the still more important necessity of a little biological background for the young men who would direct the policies of East Africa. It is your correspondent, "Ten Years in Tanganyika," who suggests for some extermination outside the proposed National Parks that brings home to us this dire need. East Africa 1933, p. 5011.

In brief, having exterminated the game in his ten-year plan, he tells us that Tanganyika will embark on a period of prosperity due to increased areas for cultivation, bigger and better native families, larger populations, larger output, more consumption and more use of the hard-earned Administrators' larger revenue from taxation. He wonders your correspondent modestly assumes anonymity with such a philosophy.

He would appear never to have read of world-wide extermination such as "More than eight

million bags of the best Burghian coffee crop, are reported to have been destroyed" (*East Africa*, March 2). Largely due to improved methods of production and mechanical developments. Apparently he has never studied the close connection between rapid growth of populations and war. This cheerful proposal to arm 500,000 Natives, and license them at two shillings per head to destroy game is an interesting reversal of earlier policy in the Mandated Territory. It would seem that he has not heard that there are twenty-five million unemployed in the world to-day.

Here in the United States it might be said that the original game herds are more or less exterminated, certainly the land is available for cotton and corn production, the labour and machinery are available. Perhaps "Ten Years in Tanganyika" will explain why it is so much of the land, for air and machinery is idle? Consider South Africa, large areas are freed of game, but does she enjoy that prospect which is held out as awaiting Tanganyika?

Will your economist tell us on what the proposal to feed the lions and leopards so suddenly dispossess of their normal food supplies? Perhaps he fancies that the darvudra can be swept away as readily as the game? While the harassed game is being driven hither and thither, how does the correspondent propose to prevent the dispersal of sets to fly-blee, cattle-raising areas?

With sincere apologies, Mr. Editor, for taking up your time with such trifles.

Cambridge, Mass., U.S.A. Yours faithfully,  
J. H. DRIEBERG.

STRANGE CASE OF NATIVE "VISION"

Details of a Murder Foretold.

To the Editor of *East Africa*.

SIR.—One Tuesday morning in August, 1931, the *chebsageyo*—i.e., one who sees in waking visions glimpses of the future or things at a distance, or, as the Natives think, communicates with the spirits of the dead, came to me much worried, saying—

"I fear some serious trouble is about to occur. Somebody perhaps will be killed, but I do not know who it is. I saw three people fighting, but it was dark (it is the "vision"), so that I could not see who they were. One was a red man, with his hair dressed in the old fashion in a short pistol or club. He was threatening another with a spear. Another person was holding a knife and the third person I could see even less clearly. They were fighting near the olive tree which is near the butcher's hut."

The *chebsageyo* was quite unusually worried about it, and evidently felt that some serious trouble was about to occur. Fights are very rare amongst these people, and took little notice. Consequently, when the police came to my house next day I was astonished when they said that they had come to look for a murderer; but I did not at once connect this with the vision.

The slayer, who had taken refuge with his relations on my farm, gave himself up, for he was not running away from the police, as they thought, but, according to custom, from the clan against whom he had offended.

It transpired that his wife had been continually unfaithful, and he, driven to distraction, had attempted to kill her with a spear, but she had a knife with which she cut his hand before bolting out of the hut. At his blind rage he had turned the spear upon the only other occupant of the hut, his wife's younger sister, and killed her.

This murder occurred on the settlement in the man's hut about two miles from where the *chebsageyo* lives. The hut was dark, except for the fire-light. This was the step-son of the *chebsageyo*'s wife, and who lived close by her. He was a man in the old-style club.

We see then that this "vision" was correct in many points: the fight, the number of persons, the man with the knife, the clubbed hair, the darkness, further, there was this special circumstance that the slayer was the step-son of the visionary's *chebsageyo*'s special situation, companion and life-long friend.

The vision was incorrect as to the place of occurrence. This is accounted for by the fact that the *chebsageyo* had been working for several days in a field near the butcher's hut, and hence this scene was confused with the murder.

Anyone who has read E. W. Dume's "An Experiment with Time" will at once appreciate these as two points, for he shows how past and future become mixed in just this way, and how circumstances such as this friendship may attract the observation of one who is dreaming, or observing unconsciously in space-time.

It would strongly recommend anyone who is interested in this class of phenomenon to read Mr. Dume's book. It gives a rational explanation of them, at the same time linking up both with relativity theory and with "spirit" or "mind."

Kenya Colony. Yours faithfully,  
IAN Q. ORCHARDSON.

THE AFRICAN AND CIVILISED LAW

Mr. J. H. Driberg's Comment.

To the Editor of *East Africa*.

SIR.—In your issue of April 6 Mr. F. W. H. Migeod remarked, quite correctly, that the Natives' own laws assume a knowledge of right and wrong. Naturally, as they are educated in their own laws, but he goes on to add that "if there be an ethic basis to the new laws he comes up against the native understands it." But at all necessarily, since there is no universally accepted ethic.

That seems to be the whole point at issue. The Natives does not see why our laws are right, when they conflict with his own ethical tradition, however right and ethical they may appear to be to us (which is not always).

Yours faithfully,  
J. H. DRIBERG.

POINTS FROM LETTERS.

"The suitability of income tax to Kenya is a matter of opinion, but that the Elected Members of the Legislative Council should deliberately have the fair and honest constituents to the mercy of two Indians and one Arab, deciding to abstain from participation in consideration of the Bill seems to be almost inconceivable." (*From a Kenyan of note now in England*).

"I must give *East Africa* full marks for giving the very best of help in promoting sane discussion of East African problems, and for exposing those who are mere self-interests, and give little to the community unless it also happens to push their own special line of production." (*From a very well known East African*).

"In a long journey, which I have just made through Australia and New Zealand, I have seen *East Africa* in Sydney, Melbourne, Perth, and Wellington, and I have met several *East African* friends in other places who have been able to give me the current issues." (*Major H. Walker, London, E.C.*).

MARKETING OF NATIVE PRODUCTS

Strickland on co-operation.

Mr. Strickland, who, at the invitation of the Council, discussed Zanzibar and Tanganyika Territory in 1931, advised the establishment of co-operative societies to advise the Executive Council of the Joint East African Board at its last meeting that he considered it futile to invite the African or the Asiatic to improve his methods of production until he had been provided with a use for the money obtained thereby. The first step was to induce him to change his attitude and his attitude towards health, housing, and the amenities of existence. In India, Malaya, and Palestine especially, the accepted approach to the problem was to teach the Native the benefits of better food and better housing.

It was suggested that the hands of a specialised officer, a Registrar of Co-operative Societies, who should not be an agricultural officer, but a man knowing the people and their languages, and entrusted with the primary duty of organising Native Societies for credit and training in raising litigation, and improving living conditions, and the inducing better production and better marketing, in which, of course, he would have the aid of technical agricultural officers. Such officers were to be found in many countries of Asia.

African compared with Asiatic.

Mr. Strickland said he considered some of the tribes he had seen in East Africa, as just as capable of benefit as backward Indian populations among which considerable success had been achieved, in some African lands he instance the Chagga of Kilimanjaro, the level of intelligence seemed to him distinctly better than among backward Indians. Uganda was a country which appeared to hold out great promise of achievement, but unfortunately its Government had not yet seen its way to adopt a co-operative policy.

Sir Humphrey Legger, recognising that this was an enormous and important subject, said that the view was held by many of us, even with the experience and responsibility which had been first shown to be essential, to persuade the Natives with money from the sale of their produce, so that a start could be made with better housing. It is thought that had been given, in 1908 in the form of Government management of cotton growing and many people who had native farms, thoroughly at heart were convinced that nothing could be achieved, except by Government pressure, by outside.

The matter was considered of such importance that it was decided to convene a special meeting of the Council six or eight weeks hence for its discussion.

EAST AFRICA IN THE HOUSE

No Italian Claim for Frontier Modification

Captain P. MacDonald was told by the Postmaster-General that in view of the Admiralty report on the results of trials of the Sure, three amendments to adopt its use partially approved, and it could be obtained at a satisfactory price, he proposed to follow the same line, having regard to cost and suitability in the conditions in which the rope would be used.

Sir J. Simon told Captain Curran that one proposal had been made during the last year by the Government for the re-creation of the frontier between Kenya and Italian Somaliland.

Replying to Mr. Herbert Williams, Mrs. Walter Runciman said that she has in 1932 Great Britain received 1000 of the total exports from the Crown Colonies and Protectorates, in 1932 the total exports had increased to 2612. Of the total exports from the Crown Colonies and Protectorates Great Britain had received 1000 in 1932.

Asked how the Government proposed to balance the budget, Mr. MacDermott said that the Government proposed to balance the budget by the sale of the Northern Rhodesia.

EAST AFRICAN SERVICE APPOINTMENTS.

New Kenya-Uganda-Tanganyika officials.

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

Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika, Inspector of Mines, Mr. R. H. G. ...

Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika, Assistant Secretary, James ...

Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika, Chief Accountant, Kenya Posts and Telegraphs, to be Chief Accountant, Kenya Uganda Tanganyika Postal and Telegraph Services.

Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika, Deputy Chief Accountant, Kenya Posts and Telegraphs, to be Deputy Chief Accountant, Kenya Uganda Tanganyika Postal and Telegraph Services.

Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika, Postmaster General, Kenya Uganda Tanganyika, to be Senior Deputy Postmaster General, Kenya Uganda Tanganyika.

Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika, Deputy Postmaster General, Kenya Uganda Tanganyika, to be Deputy Postmaster General, Kenya Uganda Tanganyika.

Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika, Assistant Treasurer, Kenya, to be Deputy Treasurer, Kenya.

Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika, Assistant Inspector of Police, to be Inspector of Police, Tanganyika Territory.

Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika, Assistant Collector of Customs, to be Port Officer and Assistant Collector of Customs, Tanganyika Territory.

Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika, Assistant District Officer, to be Agricultural Assistant, Tanganyika Territory.

Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika, Assistant Telegraph Engineer, to be Telegraph Engineer, Posts and Telegraphs, Department, Kenya.

Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika, Medical Officer, to be Medical Officer, Nigeria.

MINING IN KENYA COLONY

Power for Expul Unpopulables.

The Government is seeking exceptional powers providing for the expulsion from certain areas of the Colony of persons whose presence therein is deemed undesirable.

An official statement says that, in view of the probable increase of mining activities, it is considered desirable in the interests both of the miners and of the Natives concerned that the Administration be equipped with the necessary power to deal summarily and expeditiously with any person or persons whose presence and activities constitute undesirable incidents. At the same time it is considered advisable that as far as possible such arbitrary powers should not be exercised without the consent of the representative members of the unofficial community interested in the development of the mining areas.

The Bill introduced into the Legislature confers on Provincial Commissioners powers of expulsion, and provides for the creation of an Advisory Board of unofficial residents, by whose advice the Provincial Commissioners will be guided. Appeal against expulsion lies direct to the Governor.

The Bill has been favourably considered by the Kenya Miners' Association and is likely to be supported by all sections of the settlers with the interest of Kenya's reputation and the avoidance of trouble with the Africans. The telegram from Nairobi.

SOUTHERN RHODESIAN MINERALS.

Debate on the Purchase Proposal.

An animated debate is expected in the Legislative Assembly on the proposed purchase of mineral rights from the Chartered Company. Some wish to test the company's claims in the Courts, while the British Party, although it has no direct view on whether to purchase, is likely to vote for peace, but considering the practical difficulties, the Labour Party, favouring purchase, has a Committee to investigate the



### Some Statements Worth Noting.

"EAST AFRICA'S"

## WHO'S WHO

149 - Mr. William McHardy, O.B.E.

"I refuse to see will assume that I have any claim to be an educational expert." - *Dr. Norman Leys, interviewed in "West Africa."*

"Democracy is hopeless without a certain amount of autocracy at the top." - *Dr. G. M. Hughes, B.L.A., Leader of the Reform Party of Southern Rhodesia.*

"There has been in the past a far too rigid adherence to the precepts of an alien code unsuited to primitive conditions." - *The Nyasaland Times, discussing witchcraft.*

"What the Government most lacks is energy and imagination, the essential attributes of greatness." - *Sir Charles Gurney, writing in "The Contemporary Review."*

"I should not be surprised to see Nairobi dwarfed in time by another and bigger town in the gold-fields." - *Mr. C. Pieter-Libbis, interviewed by the "East African Standard."*

"Goats are the greatest menace to Kenya. As long as the Native looks upon them as currency, there will be no progress." - *Lord Francis Scott, in evidence to the Morris Garter Loan Commission.*

"The Special (Shooting) Licences of Northern Rhodesia gives you better value than for most parts of Africa nowadays." - *Major H.C. Maudon, in his introduction to Mr. Hughes' "Eighteen Years on Lake Bangweulu."*

"Kakamega surely boasts the cheapest hotel ever erected. It cost under £7,000 to build, and consists of one large grass veranda which serves as a dining room, and six smaller verandas for bed-rooms." - *Sir Deves Broughton, Bt. writing to the "Chester Chronicle."*

"One African I know has just arranged the export of ninety bags of his own coffee, when another was prepared to spend nearly £500 on coffee and cotton machinery." - *Mr. F. J. Mucken, in a letter to the "Gatsman."*

"As regards malaria, it has been shown that Native children are five times as infectious as adults." - *Dr. J. H. Sequeira, President of the East African Branch of the British Medical Association, addressing the Nairobi Rotary Club.*

"An economically sound method of making farmyard manure can be found, it would certainly lead to increased yields and reduced fertiliser bills." - *The Secretary for Agriculture in Northern Rhodesia, in his Second Annual Bulletin.*

"One of the noblest pieces of work in Africa is Miss Mabel Shaw's school at Mbereshi, Northern Rhodesia. It is the Mecca of all who are keen to see how Native education should be carried out." - *Mr. H. S. Keigwin, speaking in Streatham.*

"The mistake of the European lies in not distinguishing between mental intelligence and acquired knowledge. To despise the African for not knowing what which he has never had the opportunity to learn is surely rather stupid." - *Sir Theodore Mommsen, writing in the "Journal" of the African Society.*

"To take a man, family and boy by rail from Nairobi to Mombasa entails a cost of £27 0s. and if it takes days and heads for three persons it adds the total cost of the journey to the boy would work out at £41 8s. A party of the same size living in London could find three weeks in Switzerland at about the same figure." - *Mr. H. Harris, M.P., in a letter to the "Mombasa Times."*



"GODS" "East Africa."

Since his appointment in 1927 as representative of the Kenya and Uganda Railways and Harbours in H.M. Eastern African Dependencies' Office in London, Mr. McHardy has done a great deal to encourage holiday travel in East Africa. Tourists have repeatedly testified to the trouble he takes to provide itineraries and detailed information, and many people have certainly visited East Africa solely as a result of his efforts and good-natured readiness to act as philosopher and friend. Few East African officials are more popular than he.

Leaving Aberdeen University in 1907, he came to London to the Exchequer and Audit Office, but soon left for East Africa as an Assistant Auditor, becoming in that capacity in Kenya, Uganda and Zanzibar until he became Assistant Traffic Manager of the Uganda Railways in 1914. Joining the East African Mails as a private on the outbreak of the War, he was later transferred to the Railway Transport Service as R.T.O. and D.A.D.R.T. with the rank of captain, being three times mentioned in dispatches and awarded the O.B.E.

He became Chief Traffic Manager in 1917, he acted as Assistant General Traffic Manager, and after the appointment of Sir Christian Fellows as General Manager of the system, Mr. McHardy as Administrative Superintendent, was closely associated with the reorganisation and reforms introduced in 1923-4. In 1925 he was a member of the important Mombasa Port Commission.

## PERSONALIA.

Mr. G. C. Ishmael wishes to arrive in this country about midsummer.

Mr. R. M. Sanders has arrived in England from Tanganyika.

Sir Hubert Young has consented to become President of the Natal and Agricultural Society.

Mrs. and Mrs. R. H. Jocelyn Swain have returned to 75 Wimpole Street from a cruise round Africa.

Dr. Surtain Leys has just returned from a visit to the Achimota College in the Gold-Coast Colony.

Mr. W. Bernard Cox and Mr. Archibald S. Souls have both been elected Fellows of the Royal Empire Society.

Mr. J. G. Hunt has joined the boards of the Mashonaland Railway Company and Rhodesia Railways Ltd.

Sir Joseph Byrd has presented a cup to the Kenya Rifle Association for the best average shooting during the year.

Commander R. H. Bevan has been appointed to the command of the sloop "Porpoise" at present serving in the Red Sea.

Lady Richard de Walden is giving a dance at Seaford House on May 20 for her daughter, the Hon. Elizabeth Scott-Elliott.

The Hon. Chad Norris, M.L.C., Commissioner for Unemployment in Northern Rhodesia, has been appointed a Justice of the Peace.

Lieutenant Colonel A. D. Spindell, who died in Hong Kong last week, served in the Boer War Campaign of 1899 under Lord Napier of Magdala.

We regret to learn of the death at the residence at Pembroke House, Gilgil, of Mrs. Julia Carter, widow of Mr. C. Agnew Turner.

Monsieur Albert Sarraut, Minister for the French Colonies, is to be entertained by the African Society at a dinner on May 23. Earl Buxton will preside.

Mrs. Nigel Norman, to whom a son was born in London last week, is the wife of the aviation consultant to the Bell Trust, who has been visiting the Rhodesias.

Mr. S. Norman is set to fly his machine to East Africa with Mrs. Mercedes as a passenger. She was the first Belgian woman to fly from France to Egypt.

Captain G. J. Simeon has been appointed to command H.M.S. "Golconda," which was to be commissioned in June to relieve H.M.S. "Herald" in the East Indies Squadron.

Mr. F. W. Boville, who is well known to many East Africans, has written a book entitled "Caravans of the Old Sahara," which will be published shortly by the International Institute of African Languages and Cultures.

We regret to learn of the death of Colonel F. A. Selous, D.S. (Senior) and Officer in Charge of the F. M. Malcolm's Company, who will have considerable interests in East Africa.

Mr. Richard C. Recker and Mrs. Kathleen D. Ponton will start a cycling tour of East Africa and the Middle East in the near future.

Colonel Heenan and Monsieur Jagers (Governors of the Katanga and Ruanda Urundi Provinces of the Belgian Congo) have been appointed Commanders of the Order of the Crown of Italy.

Lady Denham, wife of Sir Edward Denham, formerly Colonial Secretary of Kenya, and now Governor of British Guiana, is appealing for funds to establish a home for leprous children in British Guiana.

Captain J. G. Smith, who commanded H.M.S. "Govern" in East African waters during the operations against the German cruiser "Koenigsberg" and who has since changed his surname to Ross, is now living in London.

Captain M. S. Moore, V.C., who has been Game Warden in charge of the Serengeti Plains during his recent tour in Tanganyika Territory, is shortly expected home to leave. He has been relieved by Mr. J. Minnie.

Mr. J. Foran, representative of the Liverpool Chamber of Commerce on the Executive Council of the Joint East African Board, has resigned, and has been succeeded by Mr. Higgins, with Mr. Leslie Orme as alternate.

Captain C. P. Coates, who was for some months in charge of the East African service, is in charge of the new air service inaugurated last week on the air route between Cairo, Khartoum, Addis Ababa, and Plymouth.

The Rev. Wynn Jones and Miss Ruth Taylor, both missionaries in Tanganyika, have been married at Hobart, Tasmania. The bridegroom, being the Rev. Mr. Kenneth Jones, made a special journey from Sydney to Hobart at the wedding.

Father P. Bernhard, who was arrived in Paris recently on retirement, has spent thirty-two years in Kenya, where he has been father-in-charge of St. Austin's Mission near Nairobi. Was not this Mission the pioneer of coffee planting in the Colony?

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Assistant Treasurer in Tanganyika has been selected to the Provincial Administration, and has been transferred to the Provincial Assistant, East C. Middleton has been transferred from Kilimongo, in the Moshi district, to Musoni.

Mr. J. W. Winton, M.A., who has since been elected Member for Northern Rhodesia, has been re-elected director of the Royal Geographical Society. He relinquished his seat on the board of directors in 1922, when appointed Under-Secretary for India.

His many friends in Kenya will be interested to learn that Lieutenant-Commandant and Captain M. Leath, is now in London, and intends shortly to take his ground engineer's examination, at the same time qualifying for his licence to fly auto-gyro machines.

The Council of the Royal Geographical Society has awarded the Murchison Grant to Mr. Noel Humphreys for his expeditions in the Ruwenzori Mountains, and the Guthrie Beels Grant to Dr. L. S. B. Leakey for his studies on climatic changes in East Africa.

Congratulations to the Kitale Farmers' Association on persuading Captain L. W. Elgar to accept the Presidency. He is known in one of the most enterprising and energetic cities in the district, and under his leadership the scheme to fill a useful purpose.

Mr. A. C. Aythya, who, with Mr. Roy Lichett, followed the first Imperial Airways air mail from England to Cape Town, and by a biplane, is now returning from Durban to the Cape. He has already motored through the Sabana, and is taking for Lake Chad and the Nile.

The *Sudan Herald* recalls that Flight Engineer W. R. Brown and Wireless Operator E. G. Stubbs, both of whom lost their lives in the recent air disaster, had previously served for some time on the Cape-Kisumu section of the East African air service.

The engagement is announced between Mr. A. C. Mullins of Kenya, of the late Mr. Major C. H. Mullins, V.O., and Miss Mullins, and Bogner Kemish, of the late Mr. C. H. Youngest daughter of Mrs. C. H. Mullins, of Tambora Road, and of the late Mr. C. H. Mullins.

The engagement is announced between Mr. N. Ashwin, only son of Colonel S. W. E. Ashwin, D.S.O., A.I.C., and of Mrs. Ashwin, of Cranford, Bookham, Berkshire, and Lois, elder daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Rex Hewtus, of Hewtus, Tanganyika Territory.

Mr. Heinrich Müller, the former Governor of German East Africa, last week opened a Colonial Art Exhibition in Berlin. African jungle scenes are reproduced in the exhibition, which has been organised to increase interest among Germans in their former Colonies.

Lieutenant Colonel David Cree, M.C., who has been promoted Colonel, served for some time with the topographic branch of the Survey Department in East Africa, and was on duty during the East African Campaign, and was a member of the Nyasaland Boundary Commission.

Mr. Reginald Brett, second son of the late Very Rev. R. B. Brett, Dean of Ballast, and Mrs. Brett, and Elizabeth, the daughter of the late C. A. and Mrs. Sturges Jones, of Gabboldisham Rectory, Norfolk, are to be married in Lusaka, Northern Rhodesia, early in June.

There is general satisfaction in Kenya at the promotion of Captain C. Fitchard Brown to Assistant-Commissioner of Police. He has nine years' service behind him, and is regarded as one of the best officers who enjoys the confidence and respect of the whole Force.

Captain H. R. Wicks is now commanding the 2nd Battalion King's African Rifles, of which Captain G. R. Womwen, M.C., is second-in-command in Tanganyika, and Captain G. M. Marandini, M.C., is commanding the 3rd Battalion King's African Rifles in Kenya.

Mr. Robert L. Ripley, the author of the well-known series of cartoons entitled "Believe it or not, I'm visiting East Africa," has drawings which depict well-known incidents and accidents occurring in different parts of the world appear in nearly three hundred American newspapers.

Mr. H. E. Wells, Provincial Commissioner, has been elected President of the new Nakuru Branch of the A. G. S. Society, with Mr. E. J. S. Cowling as Vice-President and Messrs. B. Garland, O. V., Hodge and W. Jess as a Committee. Captain A. E. Selfe is the Honorary Secretary.

The engagement is announced between Mr. W. F. Ballock, eldest son of the late Lieutenant Colonel W. F. Ballock, Royal Artillery, and Mrs. Ballock, of London, Wellington, Somerset, and Margery Stella, daughter of Major Harry Payne, O.B.E., M.C., and Mrs. Payne of Pond Farm, Sherborne, Dorset.

Brigadier General J. H. Anson, who assisted in the preliminary survey of the Uganda Railway in 1901, served in Uganda in 1898, and has published books on his experiences in Central Africa, has succeeded the late Mr. J. H. Morris as President of the East African Club of the Royal Geographical Society.

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PERSONAL (continued)

Mr. W. D. E. Alebes, Ilte Tanganyika District Officer, has been transferred to the Secretary as Secretary for Labour, in succession to Mr. J. Waterfall, who has proceeded on leave pending retirement.

Captain F. Vivian Ward has been re-elected President of the Kenya Rifle Association, with Major F. C. Straton as Vice-President, Major C. Browne and Mr. R. O. Saps as Members of the Executive Council, to which Captain C. B. Thomas and Captain W. N. Dickens have been elected.

Mr. C. R. Nicholson has been elected President of the Tanganyika Club, with Mr. A. Payne as golf captain, Mr. A. L. ... as manager of tennis, and Mr. M. ... as F. Bocking to supervise other games. Captain J. F. M. Kenny-Diller and Mr. W. R. Dunter are Hon. Secretary and Treasurer respectively.

We hear that the Game Preservation Department of Tanganyika Territory has re-appointed Mr. J. E. ... as an extra temporary keeper in the Rufiji district for the purpose of protecting the local Native population against elephant and other raiding gangs, and in order to show them how to destroy tsetse and pigs.

Lady Manning, who was a guest of Sir Bernard Bourillon at Entebbe during mail week, is the widow of the late Sir William Manning, who served in Central Africa from 1883 to 1910, was Governor of Nyasaland and Inspector-General of the King's African Rifles where he became Governor of Jamaica and Ceylon.

Mr. C. E. Arncliffe, Lieutenant-Commander W. F. Carter, and Major E. Chater Jack have been returned unopposed for the Trans-Nzoia District Council. Mr. R. ... and Mr. ... have been elected to the Uasin Gishu District Council in Kenya.

East Africa is about to state that Mr. Eric ... is to become secretary of the new office Board of ... He was also one time on the office staff of the ... other, Captain Basil ... at that time, Chief Ford agent of the ... who some years ago was the lucky holder of a half share in the winning ticket of the Calcutta ...

Mr. Alan Cooper and a companion found Mr. ... has arrived home after being in ... baby ... from Nairobi. ... followed the route through the Belgian Congo and across the Sahara to Tangier, motor from Gibraltar to the north coast of France, and crossed to Dover, whence Mr. Cooper drove to his home in Beaconsfield, Buckinghamshire.

Mr. Geoffrey Reto, C.B.E., M.P., Vice-Chairman of the Joint East and West Africa Chamber of Commerce set up by the Department of Overseas Trade, is considering the trading practices which Gift Coupons recently introduced into the House of Commons sought to measure, and to report whether, in their opinion, any of these practices are detrimental to the public interest.

A man known locally as Sir Ronald Lupton's Brewer was found shot in a Nairobi hotel on Good Friday. It had only the previous day been married by special licence to Miss ... Smith, who, being a Roman Catholic, had expressed a wish to be married in church at the civil ceremony. It has since been discovered that the dead man had no claim to a title.

Outward passenger to the ... air mail included Mr. Marquies from Johannesburg to London, Mr. ... from Belgium, Princess ... from ... Lausanne, and Captain ... from Entebbe to Paris, and Mr. ... from ... to Paris. Outward passengers yesterday included Mr. ... from ... to Johannesburg; and Mr. and Mrs. ... from Cairo to Addis.

We are glad to announce the death at Kasama, Northern Rhodesia, of Mr. E. B. Browning, a well-known resident of the Mazabuka district, who was in temporary employment with the Government at the time of his death. He served in the ... as an Equipment Officer in the R.A.F. in Egypt and Palestine, despite serious physical disabilities, and has worked in Central Africa in the employ of the Northern Rhodesia Fibre Company.

Admiral Gago Coutinho, who recently delivered a wireless talk from Lisbon to the Portuguese Colonies, returned from Angola to Zambezia over twenty years ago. He prefaced his address, by modestly saying: "Naturally, most of you do not know me, about me; I did not lead any Colonial campaign, never took the title of any bank or Colonial company, never acted as a Governor anywhere overseas, was seldom to be seen in towns or villages, and my life was spent mainly in the bush, because I was only a geographer."

Now settlers' bodies ... of which a high percentage of attendance ... as the Njoro Settlers' Association, which during the past year had an average attendance of fifty-five at its seven meetings, one of a total membership of fifty-eight. Mr. E. H. Wright has been re-elected President for 1933, with Colonel G. ... as Vice-President, and the following members of the Committee: The Hon. Mrs. ... Messrs. Hubert Buxton, Hugh ... and H. W. Featherstonehaugh. Mr. J. ... is the Hon. Secretary and Treasurer.

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# BARBAROUS EAST AFRICAN CUSTOMS.

## The Lost Art of Dining.

It is no doubt to Messrs. Wainwright & Sons Ltd. that we owe our knowledge of the barbarous customs of the East African hotel proprietor, who is a native.

An obstacle to the sale of cyder is the prevalent barbarous system among all classes of East Africans of taking all their alcoholic refreshment between sundown and dinner, which is put off to a very late hour, and during which no drinks are partaken. This is only another phase of the universal absence of taste and discrimination in the race, as to my thinking it is to be denounced, not only as reducing dinner from its old place as the supreme social function, but as being the most filthy bad for digestion and the cause of so much morning sickness. I write in sorrow as one who always resisted the club habit, and to whom dinner was the social event in all my private life, served punctually at eight, and luscious over an old-fashioned style to the good and walnuts, coffee, liqueurs and cigar.

I am convinced that a return to those habits would effect a marked improvement of health, vigour, and intelligence; that instead of drinking whisky followed by short drinks between sundown and nine or later, and going to bed directly after dinner (which is the most usual custom among East Africans to-day), a return should be made to stiffer as the only aperitif, and early dinner accompanied by wines, cyder, etc., followed by a social interlude to retirement at a reasonable hour, say eleven.

## Well-Regulated Living.

Dining is a lost art; no one has a palate to-day through incessant smoking of abominable cigarettes, through drinking disgusting mixed drinks for their kick, (thereby ruining the tone), and by excessive snoring and sleep. (I have never retired before eleven and always risen at five thirty since I left school, and never indulge in a siesta during the day.) Six hours sleep is ample for any healthy, industrious, intelligent adult person, as I feel so every morning, adding that, as the hymn says, brief life is but a portion. We spend only one life, and there is a terrible happiness coming to us by this in sleep and slumber.

Although I have been strict teetotal since I embarked upon this venture of converting a derelict hotel into a thoroughly modernised and civilised hostelry, resolved to remain so until I have achieved what I aim at and can divert a few stray coins from the business, I have taken my ration of every sort of liquor. Indeed, I contend that I have con-

tributed so much to the country, through import duties upon liquors that I should be exempt from any further taxation. But I can boast that I have never lost a minute from work or pleasure, a penny for doctors or drugs, either in Africa, India, or in the infantile ranks on the Western Front. I can honestly say that I feel no better and no worse after eighteen months' T.T. for seven years.

Finally, I am always happy to help "Old British!"

## IN PRAISE OF BOMBAY DUCK.

SIR ASTIN HARRIS, Deputy Chairman of Lloyd's Bank, has contributed the following humorous verse to the current issue of the *East African*.

The Duck which gives Bombay its fame,  
Is *Casaria*, only in its name.  
It has no feathers, you can track it,  
This most extraordinary Duck.  
No trace of plumage does it back,  
It has no weak it cannot quack.  
It is a Frenchman might be called,  
It is a mallard but imagineable.  
But do not let these shortcomings worry  
The very much esteemed with current  
The greatest drawback, I think,  
A most unappetising sink.

## WHY "NATIVE" WITH A CAPITAL?

As the President of the *Dar es Salaam Standard* comments on East Africa's use of the capital N in the word "Native" "just as the American negroes like their word spelt with a capital initial letter. This seems to confuse the issue because every man is a native of some land."

We use the capital N for "Native" as we use the capital E for "European." And we employ the word "Native" rather than "African" because the latter seems to us more likely to lead to confusion. It is a better alternative. Perhaps some of our readers will object to this.

Mr. Conway has told the Convention of Associations of East Africa recently that the Elected Members decided to vote out of the Council Chamber when the Government determined to force the Native Lands Trust Bill through. There was, he said, a big battle of cameras inside and the Government was terrified and Sir Edward Gigg, the then Governor, actually denounced the proceedings and communication with the secretary of the Council in order to obviate so dire a happening.

## FINANCE FOR GOLD PROSPECTING.

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MINE ECONOMISE IN NATIVE LABOUR.

Mining has been so much in the public eye and public mind, and the interest in it is now so widespread throughout East and Central Africa, that the following particulars taken from an article by the *London correspondent to the Rhodesia Mining Journal* must be of concern to a far larger area than the territory concerning which the article is written. It will be an eye-opener to many of our readers to know that these modern devices and the employment of only about one Native where formerly fifty were required.

Anyone who has been associated with mining during the past decade cannot fail to be greatly impressed by the extent to which labour-saving devices have gradually come into the fore until, with both construction and production of the collieries, it is as though with one more step the human element will be entirely eliminated. Starting with the construction of roads to the mines, hand labour was entirely required to assist the groups of tractors pulled out and removed the huge trees once the roots had been dug around and loosened. Road graders drawn by tractors shaped the road and formed the camber and sides, while small shovels dug out the gravel and loaded it into waiting lorries which tipped the loads as required. A certain amount of hand-work was necessary in distributing it, but it formed a very small proportion of the total work.

In mining the ordinary pneumatic drills do all the drilling work, hand labour here being entirely eliminated; pneumatic picks do all the work usually accomplished by hand. Native labour is necessary certainly to hold and direct the work of these implements, but the proportion is not so great as compared with the old methods. The broken rock is removed by methods driven by compressed air or electricity, mostly by the latter, a Native controlling the scanner. The rocks are cranked straight into the box or chute, the doors of which open or close by compressed air. It runs from the direct-drive trucks drawn by an electric locomotive and is automatically tipped into the main ore pass, which has doors worked by compressed air, whence it is tipped direct into the skips for hoisting to surface by an electric winding hoist which knows its job so well that if the skip is accidentally pulled a foot higher than necessary, an electric trip forces on the brakes stopping the machine instantly. An overwind is, therefore, almost impossible.

The rock is tipped into bins, whence it is carried to the primary crushers, as desired by an electrically-controlled belt, is crushed, and then falls on to another endless belt for conveyance to the screening plant or secondary crushers, whence it is again automatically carried to the ball mills. When reduced to so fine a pulp that 60% will pass through a mesh with 10,000 openings to the square inch, it is pumped to the concentrate and thence to the filter plant. Having had most of the moisture taken from it, it falls on to other conveyor belts and is stripped to the smelters. In the process it is being broken up, and, when it is poured while still white hot into molds which form another conveyor, and passing under jets of water which cool it off somewhat, it reaches the waiting railway trucks, and here for the first time in its hectic career it is handled. The ingots are prized out by hand and loaded by hand.

As it travels through to the various processes, powerful electro-magnets remove any iron or steel that may have got into the ore, while electric hoists give warning if too much of it is travelling at once. Having set the weighing mechanism, say, 1000 tons at a particular moment, this is the end of the heavy-duty mechanical part of all this.

So highly efficient is the modern division, one man, sitting in a central office, will be able to control the whole plant.

The immense influence which such mechanization must have upon the native supplies is considered editorially under the heading of "Moment."

Of the presenters, Mr. Bennett, who owns a farm in Northern Rhodesia, says:

"This young man, who is very severe, will be bound to become not only a benefactor of the Jews, but also of other people. He has inherited the gifts of his father, which is saying a great deal. If he will stick to his new task, he will one day surprise not only himself but the world."

ADVENTURE WITH A SNAKE CHARMER.

An adventure with a snake charmer in Tororo, Uganda, is the subject of a correspondent of the *Manchester Guardian*.

When I told my boy I had seen the snake disappear into the ceiling above me, he received the news with the utmost scorn, scolded his face, and with an expression of deep contempt, and then informed me that he would summon a snake charmer. A real *nganga*, who, for a shilling or so, would remove the intruder from my presence.

The witch, who appeared, clothed in a bright red tunic and carrying a tin in a canvas bag. We were outside the building, the *mganga* received several unattractive squirts in the neck, a number of times, ascribed to some complicated magical figures on the ground, and then suggested that I should buy a snake from the bungalow, and then I should give him a highly instrument, the product of some canvas bag.

After some minutes he went to the entrance of the bungalow and again played his time, something happened there was a slight rustling in the brush close to the house, and suddenly something appeared. The *mganga* uttered loud, and faster, and sweeter, as he danced. The man, for I do not think he is a Namba and a particularly big one, came slowly out into the open, head well raised, and swayed from side to side, eyes wide and getting close, and glowering the now-frenzied piping *mganga*.

When it came within a couple of feet of him he stopped his head, his head, and before he could collect himself the death of the snake was over. The *mganga* wiped the perspiration from his brow and sighing heavily, got to his feet and bowed. "Was the *Imana* satisfied?" and if so, the fee was five shillings. I told him I was satisfied, and handed over the money.

Some weeks later I received enlightenment from a friend who had also suffered from Namba in the roof. The wonderful and clever *nganga* had died; had put one of his own teeth into the snake's mouth, and then charmed it out.



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