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EAST AND CENTRAL AFRICA.



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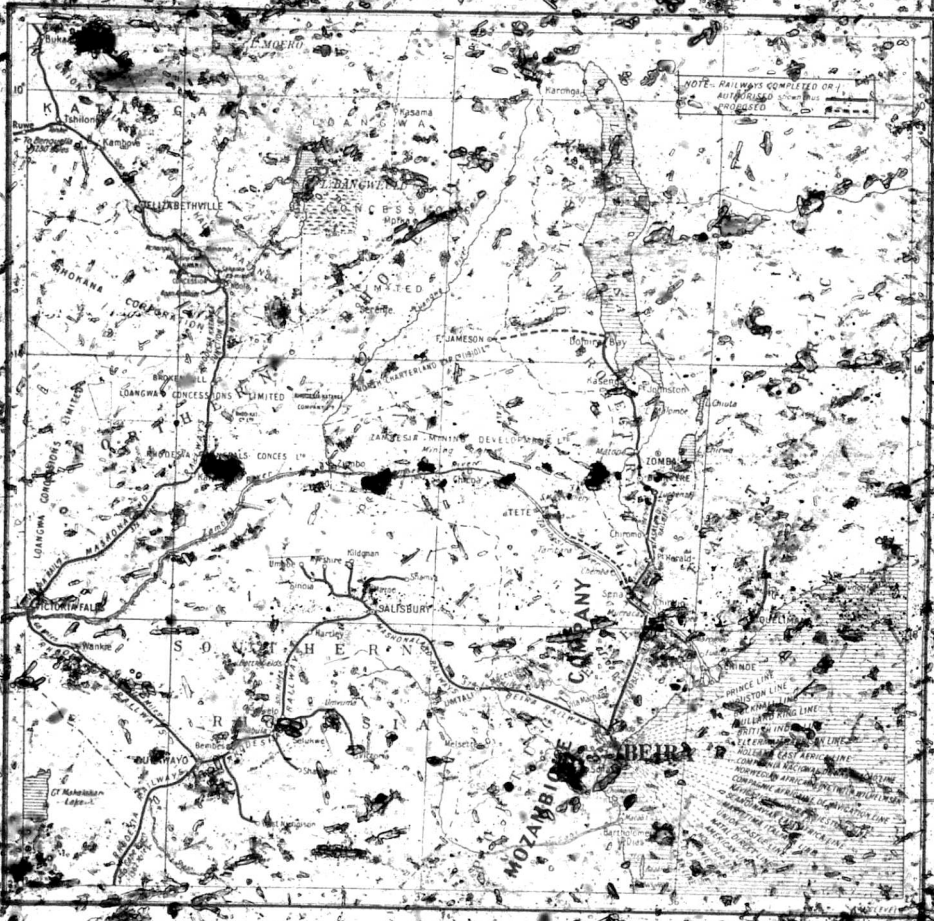
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MATTERS OF MOMENT.

What is the Secretary of State going to do about Dr. Harold Mann's report on the cultivation of tea in Tanganyika Territory? He cannot do anything and do nothing. He selected this expert, whose recommendations we review in this issue. In the Usambaras Dr. Mann thinks that large individual self-owned estates may prove necessary for development promising tea crops, but in the Iringa district he definitely advocates a scheme that seems to open up practical prospects of settlement for the small man on a wide scale, by the granting of quite small estates around a provided central factory, and at Ruvu we also consider the possibility of small peasant holdings like those which have prevailed in China from time immemorial. For the moment we concentrate on the second scheme, which is in mind," says Dr. Mann. "A condition of things similar to that which is actually developing in the Mufindi area, where a considerable number of planters, with comparatively small financial resources, are planting tea with the intention of depending on a central factory independently for the manufacture of their leaf. Here the work has been met by Dr. Weddige, who has arranged to build and equip the factory, but its range until motor roads are developed from the factory to each plantation cannot be much more than some 20 to 30 miles."

because many who had financial resources sufficient to plant, say, 500 acres of tea, would be unable to contribute the quota necessary for the factory. He has in mind men with not less than £2,000, preferably more, to pay for the cost of living as a pioneer for five years, and develop the small estate and pay the necessary outgoings of development. After five years there would begin to be a return from the sale of tea, and within two more years the estate would support the settler and his family with ease.

Reasons are given for supposing that a tea of rather more than medium quality, and only not a common tea, can be produced—CHANCE, but it is provided good seed only is CONSTRUCTIVE and it is absolutely essential STATESMANSHIP, that a good tea should be produced, because the transport charges must remain high, even when communications are improved. There are other matters to consider, such as labour, which on a tea estate must be regular all the year, and not seasonal; but these, rather than being obstacles, are merely interesting problems with great possibilities inherent in themselves, something to spur the statesman rather than a deterrent. The reason to lie in this Report the germ of great constructive work, the key to which Dr. Mann has handed his director to his chief. The Secretary of State is fortunate in that private enterprise has already done so much preliminary work. His chosen adviser now says that on these lines in the comparatively near future we should have tea industry in Tanganyika Territory with a planted area up to 50,000 acres, supporting a considerable number of planters, and forming a means of maintenance for a large, vigorous, and settled population. It is to be hoped that the Secretary of State and the Colonial Development Advisory Committee will take advantage of the presence in England this summer of the Governor and the Director of Agriculture to discuss means of giving practical effect to Dr. Mann's proposals.

The proceeds to enable that the type of organisation of tea cultivation proposed has been applied in this district is capable of wider extension, and he sees no reason why it should not become a model for similar development elsewhere. In fact, the fact of large financial interests multiplying here seems to me an alternative, but to offer a guarantee of some of that substantial assistance will be given on the establishment of a central factory and the facilities needed. He rules out, it is a negative feature

GOVERNMENT
CO-OPERATION
THE SOLUTION

The Committee appointed by the Governor of Kenya to consider methods of raising new revenue has reported to have recommended a landing tax of £1 on alloon passengers arriving by any method of transport. That seems to be a most unwise proceeding at a time when Kenya should do everything in her power to encourage tourists, for, as anyone who travelled much on the continent in the immediate post-War period will recollect, such taxes, however low, are a real barrier to tourists, and it is not likely that the other passengers of the afternoon and the night will be any more inclined to leave early the next day. Some passengers, and others who have gone ashore will, if charged with £1 landing charge, remain aboard, saving the ship and the other passengers a very considerable sum when multiplied by hundreds of passengers. If such a tax comes into operation in Kenya, the shipping companies may decide to put their passengers ashore in East Africa, and instead, for £1 a trivial sum, to become a very considerable one when multiplied by hundreds of passengers. It is, moreover, quite a considerable sum in the bazaars, hotels, and with the railways, if they decide upon a quick visit to the highlands. This, in turn, would expedite a decrease appears to be financially desirable. The further suggestion of a tax of three pence on each postal package entering the Colony appears to imply the experience of Northern Rhodesia, where the official public has for years protested against the maintenance of such an impost, which, however understandable in the days when extra head transport had to be arranged for the transport of postal packets, has since been discontinued. Just the opposite to the book and parcel and other mail rates are exact, though whether they are to be in Kenya remains obscure. The irritation of such a tax to the sufferer by the public, it might be wise to fix the charge at six pence and remove the projected landing tax.

* * *

That the evidence tendered to the Justice Commission now in East Africa must be carefully sifted is already apparent. For instance, the Chief Justice of Kenya reported to disagree with the view that there should be any alternative to the death penalty for murder, while Sir Morris Carter, an ex-Chief Justice of Malaya and Ceylon, holds that when a Native is tried for murder the Court should be empowered to impose a punishment other than death. Again, the administrative officers favoured an establishment of administrative courts with powers of revision and appeal, whereas the Chief Justice of Kenya states that the need for revision and continuation of appeals from administrative tribunals would disappear and judicial functions now carried out by the District Officers would be done by lawyers. The Chief Justice has the only comment of a retired District Officer of great experience to whom we saw, that opinion, and we fancy that his attitude would be shared by most men who have had in close contact with Africa. If we aim at forming the English law and English procedure upon Africa, then the views of the Chief Justice of Kenya are unquestionably right, but if we aim rather at a workable administration of real life, then we think that Sir Morris Carter and the District Officers who have given their views should win the day, and the law must have been taken from con-

sider his law right in all circumstances, even though it always has been, and still is, in a state of evolution to meet the evolution of the people of England. The District Officer does not admit this inflexibility as a sacred status of English Law in Africa, but he is every bit as keen as his legal friend to give the Native justice, and a definition of justice that is needed.

Those East African states are not to be restricted in outlook as to where what happens without their gates will add much of interest in lessons from Samuel Wilson's recommendations for decentralisation in the Malaya Federation, United States, and other advantage of Empire membership being the opportunity of learning from fellow members. It is a first chance this new Blue Book gives a fresh argument against closer Union in East Africa, more direct examination dispels that view, and points to a possible solution by the creation of a central controlling and directing government, with greatly increased powers delegated to Provincial Commissioners (as has just been advocated in Kenya by the Expenditure Advisory Committee). The Local Colonial Government would naturally involve a bridge in the early period, but they would then disappear as superfluous, and the Provincial Commissioners, probably reduced in numbers, might become Lieutenant Governors, a step tending towards economy and efficiency. The present inter-territorial boundaries were fixed in the early days with complete disregard to ethnographic, economic and geographic conditions, and regrouping in enlarged provinces would incidentally afford an excellent opportunity for such errors to be rectified. It might also be appreciably nearer the government for European settled areas, and we fancy that Lord Francis Scott will be particularly pleased to find the following strong endorsement from such an authoritative quarter of the view which he expressed so forcibly before the East African Group last Thursday. "As in the case of our bureaucracies, there has been a tendency for that at Kuala Lumpur to get more power into its hands year by year, and for the number of experts to grow and grow." That fact of the Permanent Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies may not cause the sympathy of his Parliamentary chief for the complaints and appeals of Kenya.

In these days of world-wide depression the Union-Castle Mail Steamship Co., Ltd., is sincerely to be complimented upon the greatly improved recovery of results laid before the shareholders at last week's annual meeting, and the East African territories in the development of which the Company has played an important part, will have much pleasure in its recovery from the earlier serious difficulties which Mr. Robertson F. C. had inherited on succeeding to the Chairmanship of the firm. It is good to recollect that passenger carrying to and from East Africa has been more successful than they have to be considering the present depressed state of that service, and that long years of effort have shown further improvement, and that dues, which are payable on a gold basis, were paid liberally by Mr. Callaghan, a very able and energetic manager, to which public attention is likely to be increasingly directed. We doubt if any company in the world has East African interests so completely and so competently with that of the Union-Castle Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.

EAST AFRICA'S BOOKSHELF

THE DAWA PEOPLE OF AFRICA

By PAUL SCHEBESTA's Book on the Pigmies.

Many of the gaps in the knowledge of Africa in that there has hitherto been no book dealing exclusively with the interesting aboriginal inhabitants of forests whom we class as pigmies. That gap is now filled by Mr. Paul Schebesta's Among Congo Pigmies (Dutton-Johnson, 1934), essentially a book for the general public rather than for the trained anthropologist.

The reader gets the impression all the way through that the author is holding things up as they are, as he describes his experiences among the pigmies as much as the pigmies themselves, and lets the reader find the secrets of the difficulties which he overcomes in winning the trust of the little people of the dark forest. Of course, at least, he says frankly, I have held these over my earlier books, so we are led to hold that we may in due course get a book of the scientific value that the present volume definitely lacks. This criticism, however, may be said to take a large part of the book for the general reader who is apt to be bored by the writings of the white-haired anthropologist. Even so, Mr. Schebesta might well have reduced the description of his own experiences to smaller limits, if they are really often irrelevant to the subject matter, though they may do their office of interest to future students as to times before, and lead to avoid when approaching these say.

A more serious criticism seems to fall on the translator who has neglected to do his work so well that the reader often gets the impression of a translation, but Mr. Schebesta calls the Bushi and the Tribes of the Congo, which is both inaccurate and unhelpful. A more serious criticism is that the book is a whole, the book has been badly translated, and it is not a book of the first class. The following:

For a long time, I have been of the opinion that a young man in the bush is a man who is not in such a position as to be able to do his work so well that the reader often gets the impression of a translation, but Mr. Schebesta calls the Bushi and the Tribes of the Congo, which is both inaccurate and unhelpful. A more serious criticism is that the book is a whole, the book has been badly translated, and it is not a book of the first class. The following:

The description of pigmy hunting is a lovely, modern version of David and Goliath. The good and the method of hunting, the knee point of one at the back, the was probably intended by the author, the hunter, and the hunter, it is shown that the concept is nearly your own, Mr. Paul Schebesta.

There is a number of small errors, and some of them are quite obvious. The author's description of the Bushi and the Tribes of the Congo, which they see sleep in the forest.

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The author's description of the Bushi and the Tribes of the Congo, which they see sleep in the forest.

describe the various diseases of pigmies, which will be found in contact with them.

It is a pity that the author has not written more in this style, for the book is a very good one. The author's description of the Bushi and the Tribes of the Congo, which they see sleep in the forest.

Whereas at the opposite end of the civilisation scale we suffer from an excess of it!

As to the possibility of helping the evolution by education in contact of any kind, the author holds that while they are only affected by external influences yet.

The first organisation to enable them to assemble in large numbers, and this is absolutely essential as a preliminary to any kind of mass instruction. In consequence they quickly become very listless and absent-minded sitting on a school bench would be the very acme of agony to these temperamental little folk.

Mr. Schebesta feels sure that the pigmies are definitely specimens of the 'dawa' type, and that it is absolutely absurd to regard them as degenerate types of a primitive race, driven from more advanced surroundings into their present crude environment, and shedding all traces of a former civilisation. The contrary, he avers, is the case.

An interesting book, a stimulating book, but in some ways a disappointing book, because it is not quite as good as it is. It is well produced and very well illustrated, but lacks an index.

F. H. M.

TEA PROSPECTS IN TANGANYIKA

Dr. H. H. Mabini's Encouraging Report.

Star HAYDON H. MANN'S Report on Tea Cultivation in Tanganyika Territory and its Development. (Crown Agents, 28/3/34) is exhaustive in its treatment, but economic in words, and therefore the sort of document that the present potential tea grower will appreciate. It would seem to be a thoroughly reliable guide to anyone engaged in, or contemplating, tea planting, and it is very moderately priced that it ought to have a wide circulation.

There is some, says the expert, selected by the Government of Tanganyika, for the development of tea on a purely commercial system. The first stage of tea planting in Tanganyika is to develop the tea plant in large areas to individual growers, able to develop them as completed states with their own tea gardens. The unit size would be from 500 up to 1000 acres, and the alternative method of development is a good many small units, each of 20 to 50 acres, which would be developed by the Government, and the small units to be developed by the grower. The question arises, when the planting has reached a stage of development which will require such a factory necessary.

The question arises, when the planting has reached a stage of development which will require such a factory necessary.

Dr. Mabini's report is a very good one. The author's description of the Bushi and the Tribes of the Congo, which they see sleep in the forest.

Some Statements Worth Noting

EAST AFRICA'S

WHO'S WHO

150. Colonel Oscar Ferris Watkins, C.B.E., D.S.O.

"During the past two years Lagos have trained about 20,000 white immigrants, including Sir Edward Symes, the first white bar in Nigeria."

"The Roger C. G. Report of the miscellaneous, malicious, and in every particular fantastic Colonel R. K. ... addressing the Constitution of Associations of ... during his ... been called upon after dinner to produce an ... Dr. W. G. Connell, at the annual dinner of the Tanganyika ... Society."

"Employment in the colony has fallen from its peak of 3,000 Europeans and 3,700 Natives to 1,608 Europeans and 7,688 Natives by September, 1932." From Report of the Unemployment Committee of the Rhodesia ...

"The ... Gumburg alone among recent ... of ... Dependencies believed that Africans ... the highest positions in society ... The ... and ..."

"A study of the living ... (which ... the ... of the environment which ... the study ... the ..."

"It seems as if the ... rate ... an ... of 4,000 ... 'class' ... has ... been ... in any tea district in Africa." ... his Report on Tea Cultivation in ...

"Recognition of the ... under ... conditions of ... practice has only become ... The ... Secretary ... in ... Rhodasia in his Second ..."

"Ker ... in a few years ... the ... of the ... British people will be able ... the ..."

"... of ... to ... the ... of the ..."

"... woman and child ... under ... and ... of the ..."

"... Mr. ... of the ..."

"... Mr. ... of the ..."

"... Mr. ... of the ..."

"... Mr. ... of the ..."



Caricature of East Africa

Africans know Colonel Watkins ... in the East Africa ... and as an official who fearlessly ... his ... when his conscience prompted. While an ... he ... through the ... with the ... Infantry ... to the South African ... and in ... transferred to British East Africa as an A.D.C. On the outbreak of the Great War he was first employed on intelligence duties, but was soon detailed to look after the interests of non-combatant ... with the Forces ... nearly ... during the Campaign. On demobilisation he ... for a year ... Native Commissioner, a post he filled on subsequent occasions. He ... of the ... of the ... of the ... as having adversely affected his ... he was ... of the ... and Masai ... for a time edited the ... was Chairman of the ... of the ... a member of the ... and the ... of the ... in Kenya ...

PERSONALIA.

Mr. and Mrs. T. B. Davis have arrived back in England.

The Bishop of Nyasaland will arrive in England in about three weeks.

Major Shephode Walker is now manager of Torr's Hotel, Nairobi.

Dr. T. E. Webb has assumed his duties as Specialist Leprosy Officer in Zanzibar.

The Rev. L. Dudley has arrived in Livingstonia to take charge of St. Andrew's Church.

Julia, Countess of Darvey, arrived back in London from Kenya at the beginning of the week.

Frederick Ernest Joyce was executed in Nairobi last week for the murder of Mrs. Parkiss in Kifale.

Lord Francis Scott expects to enter a nursing home in the middle of May to undergo an operation.

Mr. G. M. MacDonnell, the Limuru settler, died recently in Kenya. He first went to East Africa in 1905.

Lord Cranworth was last week re-elected President of the Eastern Counties Farmers' Co-operative Association.

Mr. H. N. Lee, O.B.E., has been invested by the Sultan of Zanzibar with the Order of the Brilliant Star (Third Class).

The Hon. Bronwen Scott-Edis, daughter of Lord and Lady Edward de Walden, was married yesterday to the Hon. James Lindsay.

Captain V. H. Puckens, Captain G. W. Repton, and Mr. H. T. Wells have been nominated members of the Nairobi District Council.

Mr. A. H. Baiki of the National Bank of India, who has been in Kenya for the past two years, has been transferred to Dar es Salaam.

Major G. Furness, now a member of the Mombasa Municipal Board, and Mr. A. Booth, has been appointed to the Trans-Nairobi District Council.

Major H. Noel Davies, O.B.E., Nairobi General Manager of the Taita-Taveta Railway, left England last week on his return to Dar es Salaam from leave.

Mr. L. Last has arrived back in Zanzibar after a long tour of study of co-operative organizations in Ireland, Belgium, Italy, Egypt, Ceylon and

The Rt. Rev. G. A. Matthews, Bishop of Central Tanganyika, recently visited Mwanza and inspected the site of the new church to be built in the town.

Mr. William McEneaney, the fourth and Central African merchant to be elected recently, has stated that the gross value of his 502 shares is the net personalty of £500,617.

His many East African friends will be glad to hear that Brigadier-General Claude Chautpitu de Ctespigny has recovered after a very severe operation.

Brigadier-General A. G. Arbutnot is this year's President of the Thompson's Falls District Association, of which Mr. Burf is Hon. Secretary and Treasurer.

Mr. P. Goodland, last year's President of the Mombasa Chamber of Commerce, and Mrs. Goodland, have arrived from Mombasa, having travelled via South Africa.

Sir Robert Williams, who took advantage of his visit to Lisbon to attend various meetings connected with the United Colonial Congress, has returned to London.

Mr. Francis Brett Young, who served as a Medical Officer during the East African Campaign, for part of the time with the Rhodesia Regiment, is on holiday in Capri.

Sir Theodore and Lady Chambers and Miss Rosabel Whiddborne have arrived home from East Africa and the Sudan. Sir Theodore is a director of the Uganda Company.

Carlo E. Dr. Ugoretto has assumed his duties as Vice Italian Consul in Nairobi, in succession to Giuseppe Telesio dei Duchini, London, who has returned to Italy.

Mr. P. Cairns, who served in Kenya from 1901 to 1924 and for the past nine years has been a Veterinary Superintendent in Zanzibar, is now home on leave pending retirement.

Master E. Rydon, the eleven-year-old son of the Hon. and Mrs. H. A. Rydon, arrived home by the air mail on Sunday, having made the journey from Nairobi unaccompanied.

Mr. A. H. Shaw, who has been elected President of the Kenya Building Association for 1908, is also Hon. Secretary, Hon. Treasurer, and Editor of the organ of the Association.

Mr. R. C. Foster, Senior, formerly Inspector of the Nairobi Municipal Council, is to represent Kenya at the annual congress of the Royal Sanitary Institute in Liverpool during

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RIFLES

Sir Charles Crew, who served in East Africa during the War, has relinquished the Chairmanship of the East African Memorial Society Association on account of ill health.

Mr. Alex. Hohn, the retiring Director of Agriculture of Kenya, was due to leave Mombasa last week to travel home via South Africa. He expects to reach London before the end of May.

Mr. T. J. O'Shea has asked the Government of Kenya to provide for representation in the Legislative Council of the Kikuyu mining community in the general election due next March.

Mr. F. W. McJannet, lately District Commissioner at Fort Rosebery, has arrived in England on leave pending retirement from Northern Rhodesia after twenty-eight years' service in that country.

Mr. J. Cushty, whose mother lives in Loughrea, Kenya, arrived back in London on Monday from Russia, where he was one of the Metropolitan Vickers engineers tried by the Soviet Government.

As a result of a visit to Kenya of Mr. Henry Brink, manager of the South African Mutual Life Assurance Company, an agreement for a Kenya-born boy has been made in the Nairobi office of the company.

Mr. G. A. Gontoumelios has been elected President of the Sudan Chamber of Commerce, with Mr. E. C. Reed as Vice-President, Mr. W. J. Wheeler as Hon. Treasurer, and Mr. Alfred Kfouri as Hon. Secretary.

Captain S. B. Jones, the Tanganyika District Officer, is expected to come on leave very shortly from Haaland. He was transferred to the Territory five years ago from Northern Rhodesia, where he had served for ten years.

The youngest of the young Kenya settlers, who had posed as Sir Ronald Tournour-Brewer, and who shot himself in Nairobi on the day following his marriage, was opening in Karohiba on Monday and adjourned for a week.

Uganda's Lieutenant G. D. Rhodes, C.B.E., D.S.O., has been re-elected President of the Football Association of Kenya Ltd. which Mr. H. J. Walker has been elected Vice-President. Messrs. Ross, Ellis, Niven, and Field have been elected to the Council.

BOVRIL

THE BEVERAGE

FOR EVERY AGE

Major-General Sir Thomas Womersley, Surgeon-General, C.M.S., D.S.O., M.V.O., who died in Durban last week, commanded a company in Lord Wolseley's expedition of 1884, and after the fall of Khartoum he commanded the 3rd Camel Corps.

Sir Everard Linton, who has left for East Africa, has on previous occasions made the journey from the Cape to Cairo in the course of his extensive travels throughout the world. He has been Solicitor to the Government of India for the past six years.

Mr. Abdul-Walid, M.P., C.S., whose private zoo in Nairobi is well known, has asked the Municipal Council whether it would be prepared to establish a Zoological Gardens in the City Park in which case he would be prepared to offer his animals for inclusion therein.

The engagement is announced between Dr. D. Ellis, formerly of the Sudan Medical Service, of High Wycombe, son of the late Rev. and Mrs. W. A. Ellis of Lampeter, and Miss Joyce Margaret Whittaker, elder daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Schofield Whittaker, of Southampton, Lancs.

Recent marriages in Kenya include Mr. Gilbert Steel, of Kumbu, to Miss Mary Beatrice Margaret Dening, daughter of Lieutenant Colonel and Mrs. Lewis Dening, and Mr. Angus Kerr, to Miss Margaret Kenan, eldest daughter of Mrs. Wallingford, of West Cliff House, Bournemouth.

Mr. Hector M. Watkins, son of Mr. and Mrs. S. Watkins, of Paruabay, Whangarei, North Auckland, and Miss Elizabeth Mary Gandy, daughter of Dr. and Mrs. Gandy, of Cape Hill, S.W., were recently married in Tanga. Mr. Watkins is the manager of the Magunga, Sisal Estate at Korogwe.

Have any readers knowledge of the present whereabouts of Mr. J. W. Allen, formerly with the 25th Lushers, or of Mr. J. H. Hensley? The first-named has a credit of £75 standing to his name with the Nairobi branch of the National Bank of India Ltd., while, on behalf of the latter the Bank has a debit balance of £225.

We regret to announce the death last week from pneumonia of Mrs. Craig Halkett, wife of Mr. F. H. Craig Halkett, both of whom have spent years in Kenya. Mrs. Craig Halkett was one of Major E. S. Grogan's principal secretaries, and had taken a keen and enthusiastic interest in the East African Group of the Overseas League.

The Rhodesian bowler D. Tomlinson, who hails from Salisbury, is described as the discoverer of this season in South Africa, and is considered likely to figure prominently in the Springbok 1933 team. He is a medium right-hander, and in the nine days' tournament at Cape Town took 25 wickets for 205 runs in 180 overs, with an average of 238.

Among the recent presentations of mammals from Tanganyika to the Natural History Museum, South Kensington, is a collection from Mr. W. G. Cabitt-Carrie. The game trophies have been given to the Museum by Lady Wolverton, Colonel P. L. F. Woodcock, Mrs. J. G. Southam, Major Payne-Gallway, Lord Howard de Walden, and Mr. J. Scott-Ellis.

this country to believe that the complaints which come from the Colony are not met fairly by ignoring such a considerable responsibility. It is to be hoped that the British and Dutch settlers in the various States of the Colony have distinguished careers in their own countries, and that the employees which they have brought to the East, and in which they are only too anxious to participate, by nobody who has observed the conditions in the Colony can fail to disapprove the duty of administering a country that has been so richly endowed with a high rate of recruitment. It is a far too late and too unkind to satisfy local opinion while at the same time to neglect the every obligation of good government.

Dr. J. H. Oldham's Comments.

Dr. J. H. Oldham writes:

The letter of Captain Guest and the address of Earl Francis Scott to the East African Group of the Overseas League raise issues of the highest importance. Those who know the settlers in Kenya must share in Captain Guest's estimate of their qualities and feel a genuine sympathy with them in their present difficulties. It has always seemed to me that the demand that they should be protected against having taxation imposed on them to meet expenditure in determining which they have had no voice is one which should receive the most sympathetic consideration. It is, however, only one aspect of one of the most complex political problems in the Empire.

The discussions in regard to Kenya in recent years have made it clear that a choice must be made between two principles of government. The one is that the ultimate power of decision should rest with an arbitrary authority which will hold the scales of justice even between the different communities. The other is that it should be in the hands of a local Legislative Council in which Native interests as well as others are adequately represented.

The Joint Committee of the two Houses of Parliament pronounced in favour of the first alternative, but it is hard to deny that the concept of His Majesty's subjects in the United Kingdom must remain unimpaired. The real issue is obscured if it is represented as a controversy between settler and Native interests. The question at stake is on what principle government in East Africa should be based in order best to serve on a long view the real interests of all communities, white as well as black.

In regard to proposed constitutional changes in Kenya, the question has always to be asked whether whatever the immediate purpose, they will in their actual working out deflect the course of official evolution in a direction contrary to the principle laid down by the Joint Committee. The issues that have been raised not only involve the white races in East Africa but affect the government of subject races in other parts of the Empire and it may be assumed that no decision will be taken contrary to the policy recommended by the Joint Committee without a consideration of its consequences as deliberate as that which led to the conclusions of the Committee.

The eighth anniversary number of *Our Empire*, the always interesting monthly magazine of the British Empire Service League, contains many articles of interest to those who served in the Army or Navy during the War. The headquarters of the League are at Empire House, King Street, W.1.

THE JUSTICE COMMISSION IN EAST AFRICA.

Extracts from Air-Mail Reports of Evidence.

The *Provincial Commissioner* thought that the death penalty should remain in such murder cases as were provided by the *Mosaic*, but disapproved with capital punishment in such half cases where the motive was really self-defence. He proposed that juries should be empowered to consider extenuating circumstances, suggested that the case of murder should be recognised by officers had to be made practice that of judges. The *Administrative Officer* recommended the formation of Provincial Courts with full powers of revision and appeal, and considered that the Court of Judge should be empowered to send the Attorney-General on his behalf to give evidence in the case to-day. To be able to situate in his own Province would mean more to a Native than a decision of the *Prva Council*.

The *Provincial Commissioner of the Rift Valley and the District Commissioner of Victoria* criticised the system of cross-examination, which consisted of being in a guard, militated against the interests of the accused.

The *Attorney-General and the C.A.S.* both favoured the appointment of a Public Defender, whose chief qualification, the *Attorney-General* thought, should be that he was a good colonial lawyer, knowledgeable of Native custom would be a lawyer.

The *Chief Justice of Kenya* held strong objection to main witnesses who had preceded him. He considered the revision system absolutely necessary, but although Administrative Officers do their work well, though this need for revision would disappear if the judicial work done by District Judges were done by lawyers. Sir Jacob Barth did not consider that the Native was in a difficult position in the Courts through ignorance of procedure, and did not think that a legal adviser would be of much use. He also disagreed with the view that there should be any interference with the death penalty for murder.

Sir H. Morrison, *Chief Justice of Uganda and Tanganyika*, advocated that when a Native was tried for murder the Court should have the power to impose an alternative punishment to the death sentence, and revealed that in case of a Native who had recommended that the ordinary discretion instead of the present arbitrary principle that the fine imposed must be ten times the value of the stolen property in addition to imprisonment.

We comment briefly on the issues at stake in a Matter of Moment in this issue.

DINOSAUR ON THE FILM.

Great ape living on an unexplored island, where there are also familiar jungle animals, are features of the new *Edgar Wallace* film "King Kong." Moving models of prehistoric beasts are shown in the film, in which there is much trick photography.

Insurgent Ethiopian tribesmen have given trouble on the Entebbe-French and British Somaliland borders. It is feared by Native Italian troops that they are making their retreat, threatening the coast region of Ergua Somaliland.

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LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

TRY YOUR SKILL AT REVIEWING

Invitation to "East Africa's" Readers.

To the Editors of "East Africa"

SIR—As a naturally, you quote the opinions of the leading British and African papers on the books "East Africa" publishes from time to time.

But why should your own readers not be invited to express their opinions of your books for the guidance of other prospective readers? If you were to ask for short criticisms, I am sure they would be readily forthcoming and that your policy of open-mindedness would not deter publication of an unusual or even adverse review, provided it were fair.

Yours faithfully,

South Africa

M. W. ROSE.

We always welcome candid criticism of the books we publish, and shall be glad to know, whether for publication or for our own guidance, exactly what purchasers of "Elephant," "Sunshine," "Rain in Uganda," and "Angling in East Africa" think of our recent volumes, think of them. If subsequent constructive notes on either of these books were received, we should be willing to consider publication of a selection from them. In view of the heavy pressure on our space, we suggest that each notice should be as brief as possible, and in no case extend to more than 200 words.—Ed. "E.A."

BLIND BUSHBUCK'S STRANGE SURVIVAL

In Bad Leopard Country.

To the Editor of "East Africa"

SIR,—I have been reading with interest the article appearing in "East Africa" on cases of blind buffalo and think that the following may be of interest.

While shooting one afternoon some years ago in the Kikuyu forest, I saw a bushbuck ram feeding on the edge of a glade. I managed to approach within a few yards before shooting him with a shot gun. On examination I found one eye had been lost completely by an injury that must have taken place a long time before, the other eye was in a diseased condition, the external part being inflamed, and the eye itself having a peculiar white appearance. This condition, if not completely blind, must have been practically so. However, as you have noted, it is a mystery, loads being numerous in that time in the Kikuyu forest.

Limuru.

Kenya Colony.

Yours faithfully,

W. THOMSON.

MARKETING KENYA NATIVE MAIZE

Fixation of Internal Price Proposed.

To the Editor of "East Africa"

SIR—It is to be presumed that Kenya's new Native Marketing Board will start its functioning in May, for the convening of the session of the Legislative Council.

As a beginning I hope that it will be decided to follow the example of many other countries by having a fixed internal price for the main product of the native, "Kenya Maize," in view of the fact that the African gets no return for his efforts, nor can he be expected to be enthusiastic about his own agricultural production. It has happened to all other producers of foreign and internal market goods, and it is only by their exertions that they have been able to

Yours faithfully,

Kenya Colony

Yours faithfully,

MERCHANT

MASAI HUT AS AN OFFICE

Native Predilection for Clerical Work.

To the Editor of "East Africa"

SIR—Some classrooms in a teachers' training school in Tanganyika Territory.

Geography lesson. A few Masai boys in front of the class attempt to explain to their fellow students from Bantu tribes the way in which their women build the low huts which rise hardly more than a yard above ground. After the women have cut suitable branches and put them in the ground lying them together at the top, they plaster the outside with a mud. During heavy rains the hut must be covered with skins to prevent the rain from burrowing holes in the thin wall.

"Will you tell us how the inside of a hut is arranged?" asks one of the listening students.

Well, in the right hand of the door is the woman's sleeping place—skins placed closely together and covered with skins. She keeps her calabashes at the head of her bed. Close to her feet, in the centre of the hut, are the three cooking stoves. Alongside them and at right angles to the woman's bed is her husband's, so that he has the benefit of the warm fire on cold nights. In the angle formed by the beds of the parents sleep the children. Now there's only left to explain the place just inside the door. This is used as

Before he can finish the sentence one of his listeners shouts: "Office!" Anyone who knows the predilection of natives for clerical work will enjoy this joke, as the boys themselves certainly did.

Maranga

Tanganyika Territory.

Yours faithfully,

OTTO F. RAUM

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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.

Herr Heinrich Peckert, the German consul, died recently in Nairobi.

Over 1,500 visitors attended the recent one-day Nakuru Agricultural Show.

The firm of Fawcett and Fairbairn, Ltd., of Iringa, has been wound up.

Kenya is spending £100,000 on the construction of a landing ground at Kakamega.

Uganda exported 40,255 bales of cotton during the first three months of this year.

Three non-precious metal claims have been granted in the Kigezi district of Uganda.

An excellent series of photographs of East African game is being published by *The Mountaineer's Club*.

Flights can now be had on Livingstone air trips within a radius of fifteen miles for 2s. per hour for six persons.

The Government of Kenya has asked the Secretary of State for permission to increase the capital of the Land Bank by £50,000.

An Ordinance providing for the imposition of a consumption tax of 5s. on Tanganyika has been passed by the Legislative Council.

Exclusive prospecting licenses in the Addis Ababa district of Uganda have been issued for a period of twelve months to Mr. L. D. Yarrow Fenzl and Mr. E. E. E. E.

The Executive of the Association of Chambers of Commerce of Eastern Africa is considering the transfer of the headquarters of the organisation to Mombasa.

Dabney & Company, Ltd., announce the payment of an interim dividend of 2 1/2% tax free on the ordinary shares, as against an interim dividend of 2% last year.

Illustration has produced a superbly illustrated account of the British Antarctic Expedition to Ruwenzori. We can see the true contentment of the production.

H.M.S. "Emerald," the flagship of the Fourth Cruiser Squadron, will visit Mombasa from May 10 to May 19, instead of from June 3 to 12, as previously arranged.

The Premier Commercial Bank of Africa, Ltd., has been fined £5 in Nairobi for failing to submit profit returns for 1932, and £5 for failing to file the balance sheet for the same year.

By reducing the suspended duty on sugar from 6s. to 3s. per ton, and imposing a consumption tax of 3s. per ton, the Tanganyika Government hopes to raise a further £10,000 in revenue this year.

The Mombasa Trading Company determined to remove the slump upon local traders in northern Rhodesia that they do not stock local produce, have just received the Mombasa African Commercial

Signs that the worst of the slump is over were shown by the fact that during the first two months of this year more visitors' big game shooting licences were issued in Kenya than during the whole of last year.

Speaking in behalf of the Kenya Government, Mr. Mouck Mason Moore, the Colonial Secretary, has said that the Government does not endorse the strikers posed by Mr. Roger Gibb on the members of the Inter-Colonial Railway Council.

The Union-Castle Mail Steamship Company announces that owing to the large applications for the new 5% Debenture stock from present Debenture holders, no allotment can be made in respect of applications from Preference shareholders.

Tanganyika exported 5,806 tons of sisal during March, of which 2,065 tons were purchased by Great Britain, 1,207 tons by Belgium, and 680 tons by Germany. During January Kenya exported 1,101 tons of sisal, of which Great Britain took 447 tons.

We learn from Nairobi by air mail that the latest quotations of local shares are: East African Power and Lighting, Ordinary, 28s.; Eldoret Mining Syndicate, new 5s. shares, 19s. 50 cts.; Kakamega Ventures, 18s. 50 cts.; Pakachusi (5s.), 4s. 50 cts.; Kenya Consolidated (5s.), 6s.

For three consecutive weeks in February the parcels of gold leaving Mbeya, Tanganyika Territory, by air mail were 200, 211, and 204 ounces, each beating the previous record of 186 oz. The total export for the month was 1,483 oz., as against the previous record of 1,011 oz.

We read that on a recent Sunday at the Naitite Beer Hall (*English Club*) in Livingstonia, Northern Rhodesia, a dance was in concert with no less than sixty musical items. It was organised in honour of the anniversary of Vera as Paramount chief of the Naitite. We wonder if there were any encores!

The Governor of Northern Rhodesia has nominated the following as members of a Committee to investigate the control of dogs in areas where rabies is endemic: Messrs. A. E. Moore and J. Brown, with the Director of Medical Services, the Acting Director of Animal Health, and the Secretary for Native Affairs (as Chairman).

How much rifle shooting has improved in Kenya during the past two years was emphasised at the annual meeting of the Kenya Rifle Association, by Captain V. S. Ward, who said that whereas in 1921 the best score in seven-shot teams had been 100, in 1932 it had risen to 105 points, the best score in a four-man team had increased from 77 to 80 points.

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EAST AFRICAN PRODUCE REPORTS.

BANK'S BETTER TRADE CABLE.

Castor Seed.—East Africa is steady at about 75. 6d per ton. (The comparative quotations in 1932 and 1931 were £12 and £14.)

Peas.—Quiet with Zanzibar spot quoted at 6d per lb. and April-May shipments at 5d. (The comparative spot quotations in 1932 and 1931 were 5d and 17d.)

Coffee.—On the reopening of the market after the holidays the business took place. Full quotations will appear in the next issue.

Copra.—Fairly steady. East African slightly better at £19 15s. 6d. per ton. (The comparative quotations in 1932 and 1931 were £14 10s.)

Cocoa.—East African continues in demand at from 75d to 70d. per lb., according to quality. (The comparative average quotations in 1932 and 1931 were 51d. and 60d.)

Cotton Seed.—Steady at about £4 5s. per ton, but little business done.

Groundnuts.—Firm and slightly better at £10 5s. per ton. (The comparative quotations in 1932 and 1931 were £10 15s. and £12.)

Hides and Skins.—Quiet, Mombasa heavy weights being quoted at 5s. per lb. (The comparative quotations in 1932 and 1931 were 5d. and 6d.)

Rubber.—Generally 30s. per cwt. better, but no East African is reported sold.

Wool.—Steady. East African No. 1 quoted at 15s. 6d. for April-June, £8 10s. for June-August, 6s. 10d. for October-December. Shipments have sold at No. 2 No. 2 for April-June at £14 7s. 6d. and No. 3 at £14 7s. 6d. (The comparative quotations for No. 1 for April-June in 1932 and 1931 were £14 7s. 6d. and £17 10s.)

The latest trade cables received by Barclays Bank (C) & Co. Ltd. refer to conditions in East Africa state as follows:

Kenya.—Weather conditions continue hot and dry, and in some areas the most severe drought since 1911. Many growers are producing considerably less than their budget figures for 1932 of £100,000 is the lowest recorded since 1920.

Uganda.—Weather conditions have improved, owing to the cessation of the proceeds of the cotton crop. The principal coffee prospects are excellent. Local and foreign Native crops have been planted, and their condition is good. Exports of gold during 1932 have exceeded 3,000,000, of which 2,000,000 were from the Tanganyika goldfields.

Nyasaland.—Trade improvement is looked for during the coming three months. The Imperial Tobacco Company opened on April 1 for the purchase of tobacco, which is reported to be short but of fair quality. Climatic conditions favour tea production, and the total output will show an all round increase over last year.

Northern Rhodesia.—Business in the copper belt remains at a steady level, but in other parts trading conditions are quiet. Crops generally poor, well, and fair yields are expected, though reports indicate extensive damage by locusts in certain districts.

NEWS OF OUR ADVERTISERS.

A special cruise has been arranged in connexion with the tenth jubilee of this country's Imperial Airways. The liner "Imperial" has been operating on the East African air route to Cairo on May 8, she will transfer the Mesopotamian to Malta, and her home by way of Rome, Lyons and Paris. Passengers reaching Cairo on May 2 by the ordinary service may if they wish stay in the Egyptian city until the Saturday morning and continue their journey to the Peninsula without extra charge for the additional two night stop in Cairo. The through fare from Cairo to London will be £12 10s.

TANGANYIKA CROP PROSPECTS.

THE March crop report from Tanganyika Territory gives the following particulars:

Northern and Tanga Provinces.—A considerably increased cotton crop is expected from April onwards. In the prospects are good. A short grain crop is expected from Tanga, and the maize yields in the Nsambara district are satisfactory. Grain crops in the Pangani district have suffered from lack of rain, which has also affected the food crops in the Handeni district.

Eastern Province.—Main crop plantings in the Dar es Salaam area are doing well, and the Rufiji rice crop is up to average. Shari rice and maize have failed in Bagamoyo owing to insufficient water, which also delayed the cotton plantings in the southern and eastern area of the Morogoro district.

Central and Western Provinces.—Prospects in the Dodoma and Kondoa districts are doubtful but are good in the Morogoro, Manyoni, Tabora, Kahama and Ujima districts.

Lake Province.—Though rains have been indifferent, a large groundnut crop is expected from Mwanza, where prospects are good, and a promising Good rains are reported from Bukoba, where there are prospects of a record coffee crop.

Tanga Province.—Good crops are reported, but they had more rain, returning normal yield in the Iringa district. In Kamwaja planting was influenced in a certain degree by appearance of locusts in November, but as the situation was not in January increased plantings were made of potatoes, cassava, rice and millets.

Uganda Province.—Excellent grain crops are reported from the Kilwa, Mikindani, Maseru and Songea.

RAINFALL IN EAST AFRICA.

H.M. Eastern African Dependencies, Trade and Information Offices in London has received the following details of rainfall in the territories during the week ended April 11: Berbera 1.2 inches; Kisumu 0.2; Nakuru 0.4; Mackeron 0.0; Nairobi 0.2; Kisumu 0.2; Nakuru 0.2; Mackeron 0.0; Nairobi 0.2.

ANOTHER BELATED OFFICIAL REPORT.

Although the Uganda Protectorate has only just received the Uganda Department of Agriculture report for 1932, it is interesting to note that the Government's estimate of the total crop for 1932 is considerably above the actual information, but at the same time it is interesting to note the purpose of that report.

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PASSENGERS FOR EAST AFRICA

The "Union Castle," which left London for East Africa on April 20, carries the following passengers for—

Mombasa

- Mrs. A. H. Bibb
- Master D. La Dibby
- Miss V. F. Dobby
- Dr. Mrs. J. J. Black
- Miss J. Black
- Mrs. F. Browning
- Miss E. Browning
- Miss M. C. Chillingworth
- Miss J. Chillingworth
- Miss H. Chillingworth
- Miss L. Chillingworth
- Miss M. Chillingworth
- Miss J. Chillingworth
- Mrs. K. Davies
- Mr. Barry
- Mr. S. Brown
- Mr. G. Brown
- Mr. F. R. H. Copen
- Mr. & Mrs. R. Hunter
- Mr. M. J. Banks
- Mr. D. McLaren
- Mr. L. D. Murchie
- Mr. L. A. White
- Mrs. W. J. Young

Marseilles to Mombasa

- Mr. P. D. Finn
- Sir F. J. A. Taylor

Goa to Mombasa

- Mr. & Mrs. J. Brown
- Mr. H. R. King

Tanzania

- Mr. & Mrs. R. C. Verrard
- Miss V. M. Verrard

Marseilles to Tanga

- Mr. D. S. Troup

Zanzibar

- Mr. & Mrs. G. D. Kirsopp
- Mrs. V. Kirsopp
- Mr. W. Raymond

Victoria Harbour

- Mrs. F. E. Cowley
- Miss E. Cowley
- Mrs. D. Davies
- Mr. & Mrs. B. E. Emstee
- Mr. C. J. Forbes
- Mr. & Mrs. Goodall
- Mr. T. H. W. Gould
- Mr. G. C. H. H. H. H.
- Mr. H. L. Smith
- Mr. & Mrs. H. H.
- Miss J. Vickers-Harris
- Master M. Vickers-Harris

Marseilles to Lake Tanganyika

- Major H. Noel Davies
- Mr. J. W. Wilson

Reva

- Miss R. J. Dixon
- Miss M. H. Dixon
- Mr. & Mrs. G. G. Simpson

Marseilles to Zanzibar

- Mr. F. H. Sibley

EAST AFRICAN STEAMSHIP MOVEMENTS

RAMBOLD INDIA

- "Madras" sails for Bombay, April 22
- "Madras" sails for Bombay, April 26
- "Madras" sails for Bombay, April 27
- "Kenya" sails for Bombay, April 27
- "Kenya" sails for Bombay, April 27
- "Kenya" sails for Bombay, April 27
- "Kenya" sails for Bombay, April 27
- "Kenya" sails for Bombay, April 27

CLYDE PATRICK STEAMSHIP

- "Hesperus" sails for London, April 27
- "Hesperus" sails for London, April 27
- "Hesperus" sails for London, April 27
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Four imports for Northern Rhodesia during 1932 amounted to £1,864,002, while exports totalled £2,678,134.

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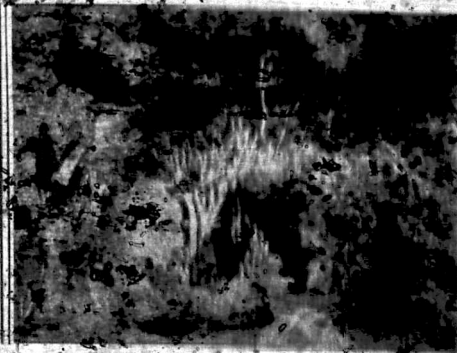
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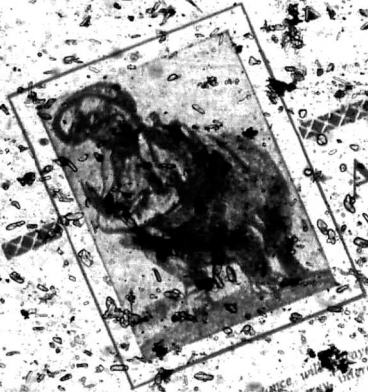
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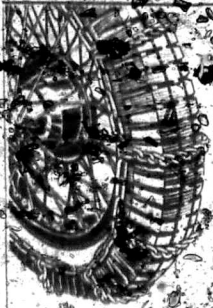
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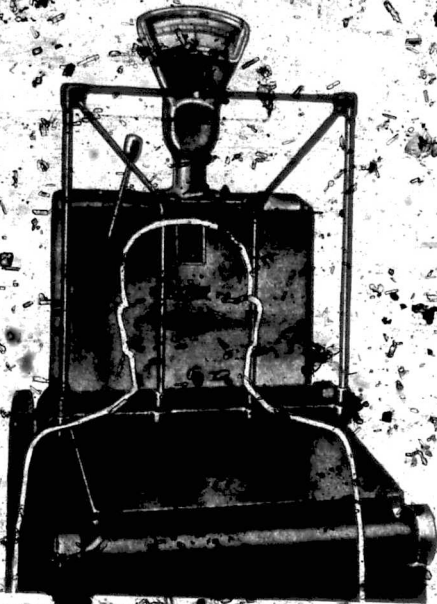
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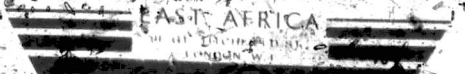
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of income tax—the principle of which was supported, though no attack upon the principle itself. Bill could be too severe; denounced more than one mining company flotation in Kenya, though men very well known in the public life of the country, were among the directors; exposed misstatements in certain bitter attacks upon the Joint East African Board; and charged East African sisal growers with ignoring their own best interests when they agreed to the removal of the 10% import duty on Manila fibre. There have been occasions, and will doubtless be more in the future, when we have supported a Government, which we believed to be right, against popular indignation, which we felt to be based on a misconception, and we have frequently supported, and not infrequently led, the unofficial public in its opposition to a Government proposal or action which seemed ill-considered and against the best interests of one or other of the territories. We do not claim omniscience or infallibility, and, as a safeguard to those we seek to serve, have always been willing to publish reasoned criticisms of our own editorial views. Whether our views have been generally right or wrong must be left to the judgment of our readers.

Those who are, very naturally, inclined to impatience about the progress of locust control should pause to think that two or three years ago little was known regarding the origin of locust invasions in Africa or the causes underlying such migrations, whereas now while no final solution of these problems has been reached, significant progress has been made to make it possible to concentrate research on certain particularly promising aspects of conquering what remains, as it were, in the days of Moses, one of the principal intermittent plagues of Africa. The achievements to date are, admittedly described in the Survey of the Committee of Locust Control of the Economic Advisory Council, compiled by Mr. B. P. Uvarov, Senior Assistant at the Imperial Institute of Entomology (H.M.S. Stationery Office, 1931), in clearly written documents illustrated by excellent diagrammatic maps. There is an introductory chapter dealing with the 1925-31 outbreak in Africa, followed by sections on the desert, tropical, montane and real locusts, ending with general conclusions and various appendices.

One of the most important results of the survey is the discovery of certain definite similarities in the distribution, breeding and migration of locusts. Once the breeding areas are known it will be a matter of small effort and expenditure to control the incipient swarms as they appear. If suitable tracheal poison be found, with particles sufficiently fine and light to float in the air forming a cloud, the problem of controlling flying locust swarms will be near its solution, so far as the desert is concerned. Since locusts do not cross natural boundaries, the international character of the problem is of primary importance, and this makes outbreak prevention an international task. The insight we have into the problem, however great efforts are made to prevent outbreak, once the invasion has started, is to be expected.

Their migration from the desert to the East African continent is divided into two main parts. The discovery

of the permanent breeding areas and the control of swarms arising there before they begin to migrate, and parallel research on broad lines, with intensive investigations of the actual conditions under which locusts migrate.

There is, however, one essential condition for the final success of the anti-locust investigations now being pursued in different countries—the permanent importance of ensuring their uninterrupted continuance over a period of years. It is essential to continue the work until we have discovered means for the prevention of future outbreaks, and it must be realised that research on the central problem, i.e., that of the permanent breeding places, can be more conveniently conducted during the years when locusts are not swarming than during an outbreak. To prevent locusts from swarming in future we must find out where, and under what conditions, they live during the intervals between outbreaks, and what changes in those conditions are responsible for the beginning of a swarming period. These questions cannot be investigated in a single season, and the only hope of arriving at conclusions sufficiently reliable to be of practical value lies in the organisation of research planned over a period of years. If the present danger seems to pass, Governments, however hard pressed financially, must resist the temptation to think they can cut out the anti-locust expenditure. Governments can not afford to do so, and must not be allowed to take that easy course.

The Admiralty has called for tenders for 200 tons of British East African seal of No. 1 quality to be delivered either at Chatham or Devonport, hockyard or into Admiralty London stores. That means that producers who do not carry stock in London, are automatically excluded, and some of them at least will regret this exclusion, and no doubt feel that the tender might have been called for in East Africa as well as in this country. Tenderers are asked to undertake that only British vessels shall be used for supplies under the contract, to indicate whether they are on the King's Roll, and, if not, to give the proportion of ex-service men in their employment. By order that the full intention of that provision shall be implemented, we suggest that such tenders should be required not merely in respect of the London House making the actual order, but of the ship in which the seal was produced, for a while at least, so as to be difficult for a manufacturer to employ a predominant ex-service staff to evade the issue by entrusting its sales to a firm of merchants who could pass the test. An intention requirement is that the seal shall not have been dried by natural means.

In the National Interest!

British Manufacturers and Exporters are greatly advantaged in the East African markets by the valuation of sterling and they will be serving the National Interest by increasing their efforts to develop trade with the territories. East Africa will be only too glad to assist them in any way possible.

MARKETING ESSENTIALS
POINTS FOR EAST AFRICAN PRODUCERS

By a London Dealer

AFRICA has a vast new enterprising section in the East Africa Dependencies, started last month with the production of essential oils and today oil which are proving very interesting to the London market are being produced on a commercial scale.

Those new to distilling are greatly fortunate in being able to obtain plenty of technical advice. The marketing side of the new industries however, has so far received very little attention and failure to appreciate the delicacies of the London market for new oils has led to unfortunate blunders.

The substitution of a new product for a standard one almost always involves changes in the habits of consumers. Moreover, it is difficult to closely follow the products as they appear to be similar. For instance, there is a large difference in the heavier aromatic hydrocarbon content of many new materials which therefore have to make many adjustments which, more often than not, are disadvantageous to the consumer. The manufacturer is favourable to a new product which still remains the vital question of marketing. Will the price be high or be prohibitive and also reasonably steady price known? The manufacturer should much to be introduced, not having to sell a standard customer that can not simply the product which we require and also to find out type, and what he needs to know as a result.

Other matters to consider are the manufacturer as the manufacturer of quality and suitability of packing. He like us dealers, knows the importance of perfect producers, and the attention to these vital points. As usual, delivery is the most important factor, and the quality of the product is of great importance in the use of the product.

Marketing of New Oils

New essential oils are naturally difficult to market, partly because they are easily adulterated, and partly because slight variations in composition or purity are very noticeable, and not to the senses of small and large ultimate consumers. A manufacturer has therefore to exercise the most careful attention in the selection of his product.

The question of essential oils is very dependent on local conditions of soil and climate. It is important to remember that any attempt is made in production on a small scale, and the quality of the product should be such that London and Paris, the main markets, should be satisfied. The results of which have been very good for the past few years, and the demand for these oils has increased in London.

There is no doubt that the quality of the oil is the most important factor in the selection of the oil. The quality of the oil is the most important factor in the selection of the oil. The quality of the oil is the most important factor in the selection of the oil.

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Packing and Selling

The quality of the packing is also an important factor. The quality of the packing is also an important factor. The quality of the packing is also an important factor. The quality of the packing is also an important factor.

When the distiller begins production on a commercial scale he will probably not be content to supply a few small quantities of valuable oils, but will be more inclined to use a stout gauge. It is not until they are well established before they begin to sell. On no account should the distiller begin to sell until he has a good reputation for his product. It is not until they are well established before they begin to sell.

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Contracts with Merchant Houses

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LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

WHAT IS A PAWPAW?

Now Settles the Point.

To the Editor of "East Africa."

Sir, The fruit of the tree *Carica papaya* a native of Central America but now commonly grown throughout the tropics is known as the pawpaw or the papaw. The name is variously spelt, I might say in lbs. "Natural History of Barbados" (1750) spells it papaw. Other spellings commonly met with are papaw, papaw and papaya. The last spelling follows the pronunciation generally followed in the vernaculars of India, Ceylon and East Africa.

The fruit of *Asimina triloba*, a small tree belonging to the same family as the custard apple, is also known by the name papaw in the southern part of the U.S.A. where it grows wild.

Yours faithfully,

Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew, Surrey.

H. C. S. GARDNER, Esq.

KENYA LANDING TAX UNWISE

Endorsement for "East Africa's" Criticism.

To the Editor of "East Africa."

Sir, Your condemnation of the Kenya proposal for a landing tax on every passenger receiving the Colony is timely. The Continental countries which succumbed to the idea after the War were desperate enough to avoid the crude mistake which Kenya seems anxious to commit. They modified the idea of a landing tax into a small charge upon baggage remaining more than a stipulated number of hours. This, the day or the night of the traveller in Kenya escaped.

Kenya will be well advised to act accordingly or, better still, drop the whole idea which stresses the other East African territories and particularly Tanganyika, adopt it also, now costs the Colony dear.

David Johnston

DEPOSITS UNDER A CROCO'S BACK SKIN

Can Someone Explain the Cause?

To the Editor of "East Africa."

Sir, In 1926 I found several extraordinary deposits in the lymphatic tissues under the back skin of a twelve-foot crocodile which I shot in the Mbuni Creek, Rufiji. At first appearance they were like pebbles, hard and grey. On cutting them out I found them of a hard wax-like substance grey in colour. Exposure to air caused the deposits to expand and become fibrous and brown.

Probably among your readers are men of medicine or science who could tell you what these curiosa are and for that reason I post them to you.

Another croc I shot this morning has in its stomach a large head, a small piece of tail, two date bones, three pebbles (one transparent, one black and sharp, conglomeration of barnacle shells), round, piece of mangrove bark, more pieces of mangrove bark, cartilage, "ring" from an invertebrate, scales and fish scales.

Its gullet was full of monkey fur, which tells the tale of a delta monkey "miss", probably when hand fishing for crabs and small fry or drinking in muddy, looking waters. I don't also have pebbles from its inside and found them at times.

M. Charles

Yours faithfully,

R. F. J.

OLD DAYS IN NORTHERN RHODESIA.

Memoranda at the Dinner Table.

To the Editor of "East Africa."

Sir, Comments on the article you featured in your issue of April 20 entitled "The Passing of the Old Guard in Northern Rhodesia." As you have presumably a large column following in N.E.A. to justify the use of such considerable space you may be interested in the following items of news about the Old Guard.

Lady Beaufort, the widow of our dear old Judge, Sir Leicester Beaufort, is now a great-grandmother. The grandmothers whom some of us knew as Cecily Beaufort, married Dr. Spillane, the P.M.O. for North-Eastern Rhodesia and the mother was born in Fort Jameson in 1805.

The article brought back many happy memories, and the nicknames reminded me of the following amusing story of four old North-Westerners, though the names are their real ones. Three men were seated at a hotel table. One said, "After you with the salt, Hart." "Right you are, Harvey," came the reply, and the third man said, "And me, too, Parling." Whereupon a man from the next table came up and said, "I think I ought to join you, my name is Deane."

I believe that they are all still out there, except Colonel Hart, who is in England. Uganda residents of twenty odd years ago may recollect him, for he put in a spell at Kampala and Police.

London, 21/5/33. Yours faithfully, C. W. A.

THE ELEPHANT AS A VOCALIST

How their Notes are Made.

To the Editor of "East Africa."

The note whose acquaintance with "My Lord the Elephant" is confined to zoos and circuses does not regard but animals as a vocalist with a varied repertoire and a wide range. He would probably say that an elephant "trumpets," and leave it at that. There is now being done to clarify vocal performances.

The "trumpet" of "Elephant" Commander D. E. Hunt vividly describes the noises which elephants make, the trumpeting of a herd which is so appalling and affects human senses to such an extent that the trumpeter can only stand still and hope the elephants will quieten down and let him think up something. A skillful sustained note kept up for minutes on end, the "raining Pookoo" Pookoo you get when you range from almost a whisper to a loud growl, a rumble, and the "raining" or "singing" of the "flop" of their ears, the "caw" of their tusks through low teeth. And the famous "stop each ear" which betrays the presence of a herd to the eager hunter.

Captain Guy DeLaman, a long game expert of the Natural History Museum, has now told a London audience how some of the noises are made so solemnly in the field and issue through the trunk, others are "nasal" sounds but also come through the trunk, a curious squeak made by the mouth is used when tramping, roaring is produced from the lungs and a "warred" herd emits a noise like muffled drums, though how this is done is not known.

Some of you should persuade a tame elephant to perform in public as a vocalist.

Yours faithfully,

AS. P. J.

WHEN COMPANIES ARE FLOATED IN KENYA.

Intention in Lieu of Prospectus.

To the Editor of "East Africa."

Sir, I have read with interest your comment of February 17 on the company law of Kenya and a letter from Mr. J. C. Guinness at Nairobi on the same subject. I had also seen your previous article on the subject.

The company law in Kenya is governed by the Companies Ordinance, 1905, which, in view of the strong criticisms, I assume you have studied, I always understood that this Ordinance is based almost entirely on the English Companies (Consolidation) Act, 1908. This Ordinance deals fully with the matter of prospectuses and I would refer you to Sections 67 to 106 of the Ordinance.

As in the case of the English Act, a public company which does not issue a prospectus on or with reference to its formation shall not allot any of its shares or debentures unless before the first allotment there has been filed with the Registrar of Companies a statement in lieu of prospectus signed by every director or proposed director in the form and containing the particulars specified in the Ordinance (vide S. 68 (a)).

Under Section 103 of the Ordinance a public company shall not commence any business until (amongst other requirements), in the case of a company which does not issue a prospectus inviting the public to subscribe for its shares, there has been filed with the Registrar of Companies a statement in lieu of prospectus. The form of such statement is prescribed and prescribed the legal requirements of a statement in lieu of prospectus.

As a colonial solicitor having qualified and practised in England, I have a great respect for English law and naturally prefer same to the introduction here of statutory legislation from Dominions or other Colonies, whose laws are not based directly on English laws. I would submit therefore that the Kenya Companies Ordinance, 1905, being based on the English Companies Act of 1908, should hardly be criticised in the terms published in your paper.

As a matter of fact the Kenya Government has approved a new Companies Bill for introduction into the Legislative Council with a view to amending the company law in the Colony in line with modern English law, and also to go forward in the direction of modification of commercial legislation in East Africa (amendment of Territory enacted a similar measure in 1907).

I have not yet compared this Bill with the 1905 Ordinance, but none of the changes mentioned in a footnote to the Bill appears to refer to the matter of a prospectus or statement in lieu of prospectus. I read "East Africa" with great interest and shall be obliged if you will be so kind as to publish this letter.

Yours faithfully,

D. GREY.

Kenya Colony.

It is noted and regretted that in England had for years considered that the statement in lieu of prospectus was a very unsatisfactory substitute for publication of the prospectus itself, as the former does not disclose the requirements. We have received a number of communications on this subject, some taking the line of Mr. Green, and others expressing dissatisfaction with certain recent issues in Kenya and suggesting as a consequence that a public company inviting capital from the public should be compelled to fully disclose a prospectus, but to do so is not the Kenya Government's intention. The text of its new Companies Bill, now on Committee, appears to well contain a provision for the public through the Registrar of Companies to file a statement in lieu of prospectus, and the Registrar of Companies to issue a certificate of incorporation only if the company is only now formed with such statement filed three years ago.

INEPTITUDE OF KENYA GOVERNMENT.

"Extravagant Services" must be Wiped Out.

To the Editor of "East Africa."

Sir.—The line taken by East Africa on the Income Tax Ordinance has been excellent. Every one here agrees with you that the Government has been very foolish to put up a "cess" Bill, and that the Government has handled the whole situation in a lamentable manner. Even moderate men like myself are surprised at their utter ineptitude and misunderstanding of public opinion.

Despite all the Finance and Economic Commissions Kenya will not for years be able to afford a three million pound Government, and the extravagant policy that has been built up in the past must be wiped out. We would all try willingly if we were satisfied that the Government machine was as economical as it could and may be, but I am one of those who believe that the budget must be balanced, not by more taxation, but by the lopping off of further expenditure.

Nairobi.

Yours faithfully,

Kenya Colony. BUSINESS MAN.

CROWN COLONY GOVERNMENT.

Lord Francis Scott's Attack.

To the Editor of "East Africa."

Sir.—Did not Lord Francis Scott exaggerate when he said that the antiquated system of Crown Colony Government seems chiefly directed towards avoiding criticism in the House of Commons for having done anything to help our own nation in the Colonies, and to apologise for the existence of our own countrymen in those Colonies?

The Colonial Secretaries of several years ago, J. H. Thomas, Mr. Amery and Sir Philip Currie, listed robustly defended the Colonies, and even Lord Passfield repeatedly spoke with pride of the work of our officials and could not withhold a few kind words about the settlers individually, though he never seemed to like them in the mass.

All Governments dislike criticism, and almost all officials are prone to ignore, or are of opinion in the House of Commons, that of anything is the main aim of the present Government had been to avoid further party criticism, the present commotion about the amendment to the Kenya Native Land Trust Bill and the Kakamega amendment could have been sidetracked.

But perhaps Lord Francis Scott would reply that these subjects were raised in the past. They were never a mere bureaucratic struggle, and probably the best of the European population of Kenya, including the officials if they were allowed to speak freely, would agree with him. Yours faithfully,

London, 11/5/08.

S. SEEVERS.

POINTS FROM LETTERS.

There is now being held in the Luna Hotel, Nairobi, a meeting of the Kenya Chamber of Commerce, which is to be held at the Luna Hotel, Nairobi, on the 11th inst.

The forthcoming Advertising and Marketing Conference, which is to be held at the Luna Hotel, Nairobi, on the 11th inst., will be held at the Luna Hotel, Nairobi, on the 11th inst.

The average tax-payer in Burundi paid in 1907 a sum of 1,000 francs, and in 1908 a sum of 1,200 francs. The average tax-payer in the Congo paid in 1907 a sum of 1,000 francs, and in 1908 a sum of 1,200 francs.

GOLD PROSPECTING IN KENYA.

Sir Albert Kitson's Report Accepted.

There will be great satisfaction in Kenya at the following statement issued at the beginning of this week by the Colonial Office:

It is intimated for public information that the recommendations made by Sir Albert Kitson in his report on the application of Tanganyika Concessions, Ltd. for an exclusive prospecting licence under the Mining Ordinance of 1904 in respect of an area of approximately 5,000 square miles in the Northern Province of Kenya Colony have been accepted by the Government of Kenya and by the Secretary of State for the Colonies.

Sir Albert Kitson's recommendations were, broadly, that the area in question, which is situated in the Kavirondo Reserve, should be divided into five smaller areas, of which areas Nos. 2 and 3, situated respectively in the Western Central and Southern Kavirondo districts, should be thrown open to general prospecting by individuals; and that the remaining three areas, which are situated in the North-Western, Central, and South-Western Kavirondo districts respectively, should be prospected by companies, syndicates, or individuals protected by the grant of exclusive prospecting licences. One of these areas, viz. one of area No. 3, or of the Tanganyika Concessions, Ltd., should have an option for the grant of an exclusive prospecting licence.

As soon as Tanganyika Concessions, Ltd., has exercised its option on the remainder of the areas will be divided into units, and applications will be invited for the grant of exclusive prospecting licences. Such licences as may be granted will be subject to the special fees indicated in the schedule to the Mining in Proclaimed Areas Bill, which was published in the Official Gazette of April 18, 1908, in connection with the Kenya Legislative Council.

Special staff arrangements are required to deal with areas 2 and 3. The latter area will be opened for general prospecting on June 1. It is not possible to indicate on what date area 2 can be opened. The provisions of the aforesaid Bill, if enacted, will apply also to areas 2 and 3. Area 2 includes the country westward and northward to the Victoria Nyanza, and the country northward and westward to the Victoria Nyanza, and the country northward and westward to the Victoria Nyanza, and the country northward and westward to the Victoria Nyanza.

Some notes on the geological and mineralogical features of this terrain made by Sir Albert Kitson are available for general information, and will be available shortly from the offices of the Crown Agents.

MINES OF THE LUPA GOLDFIELD.

Diamonds Buried in Beeswax.

Now eighteen small diamonds were recently discovered buried a few inches in the ground in a small half of beeswax was related by Mr. J. Gregson Williams, Commissioner of Mines in Tanganyika, in addressing the Legislative Council.

Probably, but that alluvial deposits in the Lupa goldfield were by no means exhausted, he said.

It is difficult to make an estimate of the life of an alluvial field such as the Lupa, because the deposits are not so well sorted, often very rich, but generally limited in amount. It can be said that an estimate is made that an alluvial field like the Lupa, in 10 years' life, but the working of rich deposits will, I hope, and expect, be carried out for a considerably longer period.

Conditions on the Lupa have changed during the past fifteen months, and there has been a great increase in the number of diggers. Some time ago diggers began to reach me in the increasing use of a system of payment for labour known as the "penny" system—a system whereby the diggers have paid a fixed monthly wage in cash, and in addition a bonus of 6s. each for every penny profit made by the employer.

There is some hope of remedying the "penny" system, but it is not yet clear. It is not yet clear whether the amount payable will be fixed at a certain amount, and the amount to be paid per penny profit. This comparison started with the result that the diggers are now saving as much as 2s. a penny profit and an 8s. a day they

divert the value of the gold between the employer and the digger. It is quite certain that honest mining is being carried on at a profit under these circumstances, and one result of that there has been a great increase in the diggings which had led to the present boom. It is not an unusual example of a peaceful diggings.

EAST AFRICA IN THE HOUSE.

Sir C. RAWSON asked whether the attention of the Secretary of State for the Colonies had been directed to the case of Mr. Julius Paumotu, who, formerly of Kamunani, subsequently went to Tanganyika, where he was a British subject, and had arrived on 11th May. Since then he had been trying to become a British subject, but had been refused on the ground that residing in a Mandate Territory was not yet recognized as a qualification for naturalisation.

Sir Philip Cunliffe-Lister inquired that residence in Tanganyika did not at present of itself constitute a qualification for naturalisation. H.M. Government were, however, considering the introduction of legislation which, if passed, would make it possible for residents in Tanganyika to become eligible for naturalisation as British subjects. It was not so far possible to say when such legislation was likely to be introduced, as consultation with the Dominion Governments was necessary.

ARMY CARS IN THE SUBAN.

Six Army cars are now on their way to the Sudan from Cairo in the course of a journey of about 1,000 miles through desert areas. The object is to test standard types of cars and car equipment used in the Army over difficult country and trying climatic conditions. The route will follow the Nile Valley to Assuit, into the district of Kharga and Selima Oases, and then into Dongola for petrol and provisions. The journey will then continue southwards to El-Fasher, return to Khartoum, and thence for Port Sudan, where the cars will proceed northward along the Red Sea coast. Major D. B. Parry, M.C., R.A., will act as the commander of the convoy, which will consist of four different types of lorry, a touring car, and a two-seater. Eight days' supply of water and petrol will be carried, and the party will be in continuous wireless communication with Cairo.

FORTHCOMING ENGAGEMENTS.

- May 8.—"Soil Erosion in Africa," by Mr. A. H. Clouston, and "Soil Erosion in America," by Mr. H. M. G. W. Hobley, Royal Geographical Society, 3 p.m.
- May 15.—Opening of new session of Nyaland Legislative Council.
- May 18.—Sir Stewart Syme, Governor of Tanganyika Territory, will address the Overseas League in London on "Tanganyika and the East African Question," at the Vernon House, Essex Place, Lambeth, S.E.1, at 4 p.m.
- May 21.—Sir Edward Gurney will address London Missionary Society luncheon on "The East African Enterprise in Kenya." Memorial Hall, Farringdon Street, E.C.4.
- June 15.—Colonial Section Dinner, Colonial Club, at 7 p.m.
- June 21.—East African Dinner, at 7 p.m.

COMING HOME.

- When Make a Note of these Dates.
- May 30.—Market Stakes.
- May 31.—West India.
- May 31.—Chelsea Flower Show.
- May 31.—The Derby.
- June 1.—Pines, Epsom.
- June 5.—Rough Cup.
- June 6.—Ascot.
- June 12.—Aldershot Tattoo.
- June 15.—Antwerp Golf Championship, Hoblake.
- June 21.—West India, at Epsom.
- June 24.—R.A.F. Display at Hendon.
- June 25.—Grand Prix, Longchamp.
- June 26.—Crested Gull, Southampton.
- June 28.—All England, Wimbledon.

Statements Worth Noting.

"EAST AFRICA"

WHO'S WHO
151. Mr. Harold Goodhind.

"The Congo is probably the shyest of African business men, but the impulse will allow a measure to be quite near."—Colonel Marcusswell Maxwell, *Speaker for Kamerounth.*

"The only way to prevent the impetuosity of the natives is to be prepared to 'commit' states of impetuosity."—Mr. C. Kennedy, *Chairman of the Convention of Associations of Kenya.*

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"There is nothing like a good opportunity to prevent Africa's being 'all done' by that Englishmen and women are said to."—Dr. Norman Leys, *writer of 'The Life of Kaituma and Naton'.*

"To have to pay a 10s. application fee for a half-yearly hotel licence with costs of 10s. seems absurd."—*The Hotelkeepers of Nyasaland in a letter of protest against a clause in the Nyasaland Intoxicating Liquors Ordinance.*

"I regard the red soil of the land occupied by the Kikuyu from an Kenyan point of view as the most fertile soil in the world."—The Hon. Sir George Wingfield, *giving evidence before the House of Commons.*

"The Kana River will produce sufficient rice to meet the needs of the whole of East Africa, and provide a market for the surplus."—The first step is to obtain experience on the control of the river."—Mr. G. Campbell, *the retiring President of the Mombasa Chamber of Commerce.*

"If America and France were all the gold standard, the world would still absorb any amount that the mines can produce. To desire gold is merely human nature. Gold will only become unsaleable when cows try to eat grass and fishes forget how to swim."—*The Mining and Industrial Magazine.*

"Spirit control is no valueless thing that the missionary can consign lightly to oblivion. The forces which operate in control of animist morality and which give something surprisingly like peace of mind to the heathen amidst the spiritualist forces."—Rev. J. G. Young, *writing to the International Society of Missions.*

"Optimists declare the Kakamega goldfields to be more fabulously wealthy than any discovered before. I will not go so far, but most certainly the greater prospect here than many part of the Transvaal over which I have had legends as almost every piece of stone carries and in some proportion."—*A writer in the Nairobi 'Herald'.*

"I am confident that the acceptance of our gold by the B.S.A. Company is not solely based on pounds, shillings and pence. They could have asked for a higher price, and I believe it is largely due to the broadness with which is held by them, and particularly by the chairman, and the desire on their part to meet the wishes of the people of this country that they should have their own minerals."—*The Premier of Rhodesia, speaking in the Legislative Assembly on the question of the State of the mineral rights.*



Mr. Harold Goodhind, who in 1922 was President of the Mombasa Chamber of Commerce, Deputy Chairman of the Mombasa Council, Board, and Chairman of its Finance Committee, and who has been a member of the Mombasa Harbour Advisory Board since its formation, was a trader in Germany throughout the war.

On his release he was sent by his firm, Messrs. Leslie & Anderson, a City house of old standing in the East Indies, to complete certain business in Mozambique and the African States of Madagascar, but as the then disorganised state of Madagascar prevented him from finding a connection he was so pressed with local prospects that he persuaded the London office to allow him to establish a branch in East Africa. He was in 1925 a single-handed venture. Beginning in 1925 the purchase of cloves and copra proved so satisfactory that in 1926 was soon opened in Mombasa, which took the headquarters were afterwards transferred. Now other branches have been opened in Kasabala, Inja, and Dar es Salaam, and last year apart from other produce Mr. Goodhind and his associates handled something like 10% of the cotton seed exports from Uganda. He has recently in the course of which he is directing the enterprise still brings his own account.

Mr. Goodhind is interested in various other things, and was for a long time a member of the Legislative Council of the Mombasa Harbour.

PERSONALIA

Mr. G. F. Sayers has arrived from Dar es Salaam.

Major-General Sir Thomas and Lady O'Donnell are visiting Kenya.

Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Cearn and their two daughters have arrived from Nairobi.

Mr. Bailey is expected to arrive back in London from South Africa on May 15.

Mr. and Mrs. Robson, of the Ntusi Mission near Mwanza, have arrived home on holiday.

Captain J. E. T. Phillips returned to England a few days ago from Stamboul and Budapest.

Mr. M. P. H. Gabbott has been married at Broken Hill to Miss N. Graham O'Dougherty, of Durban.

Mr. W. V. Harris, of the Tanganyika Department of Agriculture, is on his way back to Morogoro.

The Hon. Kennedy Harris, M.L.C., Northern Rhodesia, has been appointed a Justice of the Peace.

Mr. and Mrs. J. E. East have presented Misses Morist in the new European Church in Mombasa.

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Major T. Bunbury Eames, who died in the last week, served with the Matabele Mounted Police and took part in the Jameson Raid.

Captain E. G. Gardiner, formerly Commodore of the Union-Castle Line, arrived back in London last week by the "Manstephan Castle."

The present is the third occasion on which Mr. D. J. Jardine, C.M.G., O.B.E., has held as Governor of Tanganyika Territory.

Captain T. E. Laurence and Mr. [Name] have been appointed Justices of the Peace for the Kisumu-Londiana district of Kenya.

Lady Eleanor Cole, who has spent a few weeks in France since her return from Kenya, arrived in England at the beginning of this week.

Mr. P. Moon, manager of the Beira branch of the Holland Africa Line, has been transferred to Holland, and is being succeeded by Mr. Maas.

Mr. L. M. Robertson, manager of the East African branch of Barclays Bank (D.A.), who is now on leave, has been succeeded by Mr. J. S. Swan.

Mr. J. H. [Name], former manager of Tanganyika Petroleum, has died recently. The estate of the late gentleman, valued at £27,000, is being administered by Mr. J. H. [Name].

Mr. R. E. Madge, who is in charge of several Government schools in East Africa, is on leave pending settlement in the States.

Mr. H. [Name], President of the British South Africa Company, has now recovered from a long illness and set to work, and is back again in the city.

Mr. and Mrs. [Name] and Miss [Name] arrived in England on Monday from South Africa, after having travelled south from the States through East Africa.

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RIFLES

We regret to learn of the death in Nairobi of Mr. James Stuart Smith, son-in-law of Sir Joseph Byrre.

Lieutenant Colonel Sir George Stewart James, Governor of Panganyika Territory, who is at present at Mombasa, expects to reach London towards the end of next week.

Mr. H. L. Foster is now in charge of the Kilongwe district of Nyasaland. Mr. J. B. Moir, M.C., is taken over East Java, and Mr. H. S. Selous the Upper Shire district.

A letter addressed to Mr. Alex. Munro is being collected at H.M. Eastern African Dependencies Trade and Information Office, Grand Buildings, Trafalgar Square, W.C.

We regret to report the death of Major Sir Bartholomew R. the son of the Sir Bartholomew R. after whom is named the area near Mombasa, as a side in 1875 for released slaves, was named.

Mr. W. H. Ingrams, who served in Zululand for some years, and for the past six years has been Assistant Colonial Secretary in Mauritius, arrived home last week, accompanied by Mrs. Ingrams.

Sir Philip Gaultier, Secretary of State for the Colonies, arrived back in London on Sunday from Palestine, Cyprus, and Iraq. During his three weeks' absence Sir Philip has made a tour of 7,000 miles.

Mr. G. F. Gray, M.C., Deputy Director of Agriculture in Uganda, has arrived London before taking up his present appointment as Director at the East African Agricultural Research Station, Arua.

Mr. D. A. Flynn, District Officer in Zanzibar, Mr. R. A. J. Maguire, Assistant Secretary, and Mr. D. G. Grant, manager of the Moslem branch of the Standard Bank of South Africa, have reached London.

Mr. C. Kenneth Archer has been re-elected Chairman of the Convention of Associations in Kenya with Sir Robert Shaw, B.E., as Vice-Chairman and Captain the Hon. H. E. Schwartz, M.C., as Hon. Treasurer. The other members of the Executive are Mr. B. Bamber, Commander R. L. Goke, Major J. Riddell, Major H. de Vauloye, Mr. F. Pierce, and Captain H. Barclay.

Major A. W. Sneliffe, D.F.C., who has served in Kenya for the past fifteen years, and Mr. H. E. L. Brailsford, who was appointed to the Administration twenty years ago, are on leave from the Colony.

Squadron Leader Cayford and Flight Lieutenant Nicholls, who piloted the R.A.F. long distance motor plane on its recent flight to East Africa, have arrived back in England having flown home via East Africa.

The new Zambiana erected by the Infanta community of Bar e Salaam was recently opened by Mrs. F. T. S. Hawkins. It has been erected at a cost of £1,000, half of which was contributed by H. H. The Aga Khan.

Commander Stephen King Hall is to give a wireless talk at 2 p.m. on Thursday, May 17 on "Backward Faces of the World" in the course of which he will make reference to Kenya and the Mediterranean.

Among those on leave from Northern Rhodesia are Mr. L. W. G. Seales, Deputy Director of Surveys, Mr. C. H. Hazell, District Officer, and Dr. F. R. Kerby and Dr. P. B. Robinson, the latter being on sick leave.

Mr. C. M. Strickland, C.I.E., who recently reported on co-operative organisations in East Africa, is to address a meeting at Friends House, Euston Road on May 6, at 7.20 p.m., on "Co-operative Societies in India."

A marriage has been arranged, and will shortly take place, between Mr. Charles Eric Enge, of the Panganyika Police Force, youngest son of Mrs. and the late Mr. William Page, and Sybil, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Harry Price, of Waldronhyrst, Crowdon.

Mr. and Mrs. W. N. Wilcox and Mr. MacIverth, father of Mrs. Wilcox, were drowned while sailing in Lake Nawasha during the Easter holidays. Mr. Wilcox had been in business for about six years in Nairobi, where his wife took a keen interest in amateur theatricals.

Mr. G. D. H. Flower, only eldest son of Mr. S. P. Flowerdew and Mrs. Flowerdew of Fimber, Walsingham, and Miss Sheila Mary Bishop, only daughter of the late Dr. F. H. Bishop and Mrs. Bishop, of Bedford Park, are to be married in Hong-Kong in September.

The engagement is announced between Mr. Evelyn Rodwell, eldest son of Sir Cecil Hunter Rodwell, Governor of Southern Rhodesia, and Lady Rodwell, and Martha, daughter of the late Captain M. A. Girdlestone and Lady Astbury, of 5 Montagu Place, W.1.

Sir Ronald Storrs, Governor of Northern Rhodesia, has accepted the Presidency of the Northern Rhodesia Football Association. Mr. A. F. Devan is the new Chairman, with Mr. H. N. Watson as Hon. Secretary, and Mr. R. Clegg as Hon. Treasurer.

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EAST AFRICA IN THE PRESS

THE 'GNU'S UNPRINTABLE' REMINISCENCES.

TAKING AS HIS TEXT the animals that rim in herds frequently driven by the males from the herd," Mr. Pierre de la Riviere, writes in *The Fauna of South Africa*.

Not all animals take the expulsion as does the elephant. There is the blue wildebeest, with the fantastic atlas of gnu. He does not allow the unfortunate predicament to sour his life, but grows fat on it. Also he does not fly into a rage, but, like four or five other old wags, he sits down on the same spot and calmly and solemnly stands about, deep under trees, thereby often qualifying for conversion into vitamin. If you approach and one of them discovers your presence, he will calmly walk up to the others and bump them into wakefulness before he retreats on his haunches. They are in no hurry. He is quite as calm when attacking, but not at the expense of too much noise. I would call them gentlemanly had they not abused their standing under a tree poking roasts into one another and chuckling over their unprintable reminiscences.

MR. ROSEN-BUXTON ON MISSIONS.

MISSIONARIES IN EAST AFRICA is the title of an article written in *The Contemporary Review* by Mr. Charles Rosen-Buxton, the former Socialist Member, who recently paid a flying visit to Kenya and Uganda. He says:

The transition from a primitive to a complex civilization must produce a class of people who are awkward of deal with the main stream of their lives, looking on a future, as seen at one moment, glowing, then, as another, as a gloomy abyss between two entirely different spheres of thought. Everyone knows, too, that the more wide is the great success in his own tribes, too, is, the more reason, more likely to attach himself to a mission. There are not only practical advantages, but personal gratification arising from this situation. The question is, why are they not

The danger of the present day is that the progress of civilization is being retarded by the individualism of the West. It is the danger of pure individualism into which those who are being brought up to a completely communal and social life may lead to anarchy, both in thought and in life. It is so far as it tends in that direction, we must deliberately counteract it by education. In our own civilization we are already seeing the need of this, and our thoughtful futurists in Kenya are recognizing the need of this in the East.

At the same time, we must be different from the West. We must get the government and the law which has once become the prevailing tone. And Kenya is flourishing.

Remembering what we have seen in Kenya, as well as in the East, we must be different from the West. We must get the government and the law which has once become the prevailing tone. And Kenya is flourishing.

The greatest mistake of the present day is that the progress of civilization is being retarded by the individualism of the West. It is the danger of pure individualism into which those who are being brought up to a completely communal and social life may lead to anarchy, both in thought and in life. It is so far as it tends in that direction, we must deliberately counteract it by education. In our own civilization we are already seeing the need of this, and our thoughtful futurists in Kenya are recognizing the need of this in the East.

TACKLING A GREEN MAMBA

An unusual snake incident is thus related in *The Field* by Mr. E. D. A. Thornewill, of Mombasa, Kenya:

A short time ago I went into the stable to see if my horse had eaten up all his food, it having been shut since mid day. I found a snake, I walked over to the manger and looking down saw that the food had hardly been touched. My brother, who was looking over the door, suddenly called out. There's a snake by your feet. I jumped for the door, caught the horse, and dashed out.

My brother picked up a stick and followed by the headman went into the stable. The snake, a small green mamba, was at the top of a crack in the door in the corner under the manger, and getting it dead as I started to go down. My brother put the point of the stick in the hole and slowed the snake right down.

The headman, a Myrta, bent down and seized the tail of the snake with his bare hands and tried to hold it out. The snake had got itself fast in it so the headman, not knowing as he said, to break it, called for a piece of rainy string, which my brother, under the headman's direction, tied tightly round the snake's tail and body, and then to the door at the other end of the stable. The headman thereupon went round to the back of the stable and with stick and string pulled the snake out and floor. As soon as the snake was touched by the string it released its grip and was pulled out by the kunny string and snaked killed.

All my boys thought this was very brave on the part of the headman, and a feat they had never seen before.

PROGRESS OF YELLOW FEVER RESEARCH.

The following passage from *The Journal of Tropical Medicine and Hygiene* is of the greatest interest in view of the attention which we have called to the danger of the spread of yellow fever from West to East Africa, and the need for accelerated research until a successful method of vaccination is evolved.

Further elucidation of the virus infection by yellow fever has led to the development of a successful method of vaccination against this disease. The vaccine used consists of: (a) the virus in monkey brain tissue suspended in mineral serum in its normal state; and (b) immune human serum of separate function. Sawyer, Nicholson and Lee in 1932 inoculated sixteen persons at the Rockefeller Institute in 1931. The symptoms following inoculation were fever and disappeared in one or two days. There was no evidence of the site of the action of the virus suspension, sometimes headache and swelling of the lymphatic system, with headache or pain in back of the neck. Other symptoms included a mild fever and slight elevation of temperature between 100 and 101 degrees Fahrenheit, which subsided within 24 hours after inoculation. That immunity was induced was shown by the development of protective power in the serum of the vaccinated individuals. In a further trial it was shown that immunity lasted at least weeks to a month, and that it reached after an attack of yellow fever, and lasted for a period of six months. It was also shown that a mixture of fixed virus and immune serum retained its immunising power for eight months when stored in a frozen state and sealed in glass.

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EAST AFRICA'S INFORMATION BUREAU

East Africa's Information Bureau exists for the pleasure of subscribers and advertisers deriving the Editor's aid in 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 this purpose will be cordially welcomed.

The District Grand Lodge of East Africa met at Nakuru last week.

Forty-two aeroplanes passed through Malakal in the Sudan during the week.

Pineapples imported from Uganda by sea mail have recently been sold in Cairo.

Locusts are causing anxiety in the Likiep and Lower Shari districts of Nyasaland.

Over sixty members of the Khartoum commercial community visited Port Sudan recently.

The number of motor cars registered in the Sudan during 1932 totalled 2,302, against 1,838 in 1931.

Recent floods in the Upper Nile Province of the Sudan are reported to have been the worst since 1917.

The next session of the Court of Appeal for Eastern Africa will be held at Mombasa from May 22.

The Kenya Entertainment Tax, which brought in £47,550 last year, is expected to continue during the present year.

Trunk telephone charges between Mombasa and Moshir are now Shs. 7.50 cents for three minutes, to Mombasa the charge is Shs. 9.

The East African Governments have forbidden the importation of spirit, distilling and stilling machinery except under special licence.

Work has begun on the building of the new Nyabul Cottage Hospital, which is expected to be ready to receive patients in a couple of months.

The new automobile factory established by Danish capital in Nairobi in Kenya of cement from the local plant will shortly be producing.

Customs receipts for the Port of Beira during February amounted to £14,460, compared with £18,272 during the corresponding period of 1932.

The African and Eastern Trade Corporation announce that a dividend of 10% on 6% preference will be paid on 6/1/33.

Domestic exports from Kenya in January totalled £7,500, compared with £220,600 last year. Uganda's exports showed an increase from £50,000 to £2,780.

The first issue of the Victoria Guardian newspaper established by the Victoria Commercial and Industrial Company, Ltd., is expected to appear in Kampala this week.

Twenty-five farms in the Mbaraka district of Tanganyika, covering an average area of 500 acres, have been offered for sale for up to auction in the near future.

We are told that the North West Mining Syndicate's Piccadilly Greens Mine, the Raska Ltd. is having most interesting and shows like nothing else as yet profit to its principal shareholders. Mr. de la

The trading profit of the 12 British steamers, which maintain regular passenger services to East African ports, increased last year from £17,560 to £30,268, the net profit for the twelve months being

blind Natives are being taught to read at the Central Highlands Diocesan Mission at Komawa. Most of the letters they learned and Braille books have been obtained by Africanising of Bergell.

The next session of the Association of Chambers of Commerce of Eastern Africa will be held in Mombasa about the middle of July. The Association suggests that it should henceforth be financed by a contribution of 1% per annum per member of each individual chamber.

During 1932 Northern Rhodesia produced minerals valued at £2,563,480, compared with £1,270,971 in 1931. Since 1906 the Colony has produced altogether £10,712,923 worth of minerals, of which copper accounts for £8,835,401, lead £3,000,222, and zinc £1,153,852.

About 1,500 tons of East African sisal were destroyed in a disastrous fire which occurred last week in the Sunderland warehouse of British Rope, Ltd., who are large purchasers of East African sisal. The factory, which has an output of some 200 tons a week and which will cost per week, fortunately, £1,200,000, had a stock of sisal in the warehouse amounting to about £40,000.

The Sportsmen's Government has introduced a law regulating the manufacture of power alcohol in Mombasa. The new law, which comes into operation on 1st July, and power alcohol is to be introduced for use in all internal combustion engines. In the case of motor lorries the motor cycles the mixture is to be called "alcoholina," while for all other purposes it will be known as "gas alcohol."

EAST AFRICAN STOCK AND SHARE PRICES

On Monday we received by air mail from Nairobi the following prices of East African shares:

East African Power & Lighting	127
East African Telephone	127
East African Water & Sewerage (Nairobi)	127
East African Consolidated (S)	127
East African Consolidated (P)	127
East African Consolidated (S)	127
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EAST AFRICAN MARKET REPORTS.

EAST AFRICAN STEAMSHIP MOVEMENTS.

The demand has been irregular since the holiday, but good to fine quality generally attracted competition.

Table with columns for item names (e.g., A sizes, B sizes, Peaches, London cleaned) and prices (e.g., 52s od to 60s od).

London Stocks of East African coffee on May 1 totalled 20,800 bags, compared with 26,506 bags on the corresponding day of last year.

It is regretted to state that the main news received on Monday states that the Kenya districts of Kiambu are suffering severely from the prolonged drought.

OTHER MARKETS.

Cocoa, Natives Steady, with East African quoted at 10 75, 6d per ton. ... Rubber, East African improved slightly to 114s to 116s per ton, according to quality.

Tea, 402 packages of Kenya tea sold last week realised an average of 141s per lb. ... There have been three rises in price, and 121s 6d per ton was reached on Monday, the highest price reached since February, 1932.

EAST AFRICAN MAILS.

Mail for Kenya, Uganda, Tanganyika and Zanzibar closed in the G.P.O., London, at 6 p.m. on May 1 per 8s. ... Our mail is usually closed in the G.P.O., London, at 10 p.m. each Wednesday.

Reference to the Timb. Mines interest in Northern Rhodesia copper mining in Nykand Gebels and at last week's annual meeting of the company.

Think the Timb. Mines have had a very successful year as a company. It was not until the end of the year that they would have been able to say that they were in a position to make a final report on the progress of their operations.

Table with columns for ship names (e.g., Adina, Adana, Adana) and destinations (e.g., Pt. Said, Berbera).

Table with columns for ship names (e.g., Lam Simla, Chancellor) and destinations (e.g., Aden, Birkenhead).

Table with columns for ship names (e.g., Ambrose, Anvers) and destinations (e.g., Kismayu, Marseille).

Table with columns for ship names (e.g., Dundee, Dublin) and destinations (e.g., Aden, London).

Shareholders concerning the company's share capital of £100,000, and the creation of a new class of shares of £100,000.

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