

EAST AFRICA

THE ONLY NEWSPAPER IN EUROPE DEVOTED
EXCLUSIVELY TO THE INTERESTS OF
THOSE LIVING, TRADING, HOLDING
PROPERTY OR OTHERWISE INTERESTED IN
EAST AND CENTRAL AFRICA
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MATTERS OF MOMENT

The Labour Party issued an official pamphlet defining its policy for the Colonies and elsewhere in this issue we give extracts from this remarkable document. With some of the general statements we are in agreement for instance with its advocacy of the recognition by the British people of the serious responsibility of the welfare of these many millions of people, and the realisation that in raising their standard of living we are not only carrying out principles of justice and equity, but are doing something which will substantially promote the security and welfare of the British people themselves. Of the pamphlet's definition of African Colonies their Mandates are not enquired, but what were applied to the Colonies of all nations, it might prove a benefit to Africa, and therefore worth a mention. That to the Labour idea that Great Britain alone should shoulder her extensive colonies with hundreds while securing the obligations to many other nations, we offer the following comments. What kind of empires of the future will have those aspirations such as to ... to ... to ... they ... an ... is appalling. The official document issued by Labour which may ... have the power to ... the policy ... outlines ... the ... of ... and have ... they are in earnest ... their ... carries up in the seeds of disaster to Africa. If those ... would ... complete ... to the trusteeship to which the ... getting ... no doubt, pay lip service.

African ... is the last thing at which we aim. The idea is utterly unsuited for African races, but the whole tenor of the document implies the speedy accomplishment of that aim. Of course it is opposed to the views of ... able ... Mr. Alfred Sharpe ... that ... Mr Stewart Sykes, ... the ... long one and will ... never dream of ... but of leading to gradual devolution ... self-government. ... based on ... would ... into a western ... which ... over here ... the inevitable ... which would need ... The ... catastrophic ... which ... also ... were ... The Labour ... though ... and ... once they had ... would ... are prepared to ...

The first ... based on ... without dis ... the Native ... We state without ... the ... competition ... that all ... about ... who have intimate knowledge of the

The ... has ... it ... advocated ... to ... that ... State ... old Pan ... Africa ... always ... improve ... their ... principles ...

This short pamphlet in the Native is to have a... The... except his labour... "capitalist"... a... be... and... of the... practically self-sufficient... with... to go to the... the... most serious... in... have... be... money and... for this nebulous... the... and... predated... home is to be... to find the... all... and... population... Good Societies... r... could... East... to the Nile... the Atlantic... powers with

THE BLIND SPOT

It is not... known as... the... **THE BLIND SPOT**... on this... perhaps it is... however, it is... precisely Jos... noted that when... taken away... No less than... had them... Joseph Chamberlain... To... of the Rhodes... Mr... of the... Marketing... Mr. ... the most able... which... and more... ability... which... by... Street...

THREAT OF DISASTROUS RETREAT

The work... will be... in the... such... the... of the... the...

and... could dream of... few days... Empire... has... of the Board... to abolish... world trade... have pro... that... Office... that...

LONG AGREE TO NEW TARIFFS IN BRITISH COLONIES

The... scientific... The... as trustee... of one of the greatest an... of the world... the... administered rather than... as a quarter of... the... that... the... should... something... it... that... when... the... of... and... deeply sensible... at a time when... is needed... Two of our... United States and Germany... rapidly developing... and Japanese... one... which... and... to act promptly and... in... The... and the discharge of... should be...

CRITICISMS OF POLICY IN THE BELGIAN CONGO

We have... British news... in Belgium... the Belgian Congo... the Duke of Brabant... development... and against the... with... it should be noted... Belgium colonial... the... would be... of... have been...

the... King... but who... to have... the... the... the... from... and per... to be... CAPTAIN... BATTAL... EVEN... made... who... been... fairy... a... these any... instance... and very... obvious... series... have... political... should be... elected... and... local... advice... the... absence... and one...

ELECTED AND GOVERNMENT

they... largely... the... words... the... the... during... the...

renomination as Governor-General of the Colony, of General Pilkens, a man in whom Mr. Albert is believed to repose special confidence, but whose return to a post which he was thought to have definitely resigned is expected to be the signal of resignation of the five present Provincial Governors, one of whom, Colonel Heenan, the able and popular Governor of the Katanga, has already asked to be allowed to retire. The situation, faced with serious financial and economic troubles, appears now to be torn also by political and personal problems which are causing criticisms to be levelled at the Minister for the Colonies.

In this case we report an attack upon Sir Joseph James the Governor of Kenya, by Captain H. Schwartz, being leader of the European elected members of the Legislative Council of the Colony. When we were not allowed to attend the Governor from the charge of incapacity, we are convinced that many East Africans will share our view that it is unfortunate for such a charge to be made while His Excellency is in England on leave. The criticism has reference to the past, not to any urgent present development, and could equally well have been made at any time within the past twelve or eighteen months, more over, it would have been fairer and more dignified for Captain Schwartz to launch it in the Legislature in the presence of Sir Joseph James so that he might have any reply he deemed fit. We believe the substance of the suggestion that Sir Joseph died very largely from a broken heart, and that his opinion was to be stated in Council, and the obvious intimation that the chief cause was a series of disagreements with the Governor, it should have been made many months ago, and not in the absence of the head of the Government. It is politically understandable that Captain Schwartz should be anxious to find a subject on which the elected members might present a united front, and their split over the alternative taxation proposals, and if his denunciation had been opposed to the local Government's refusal to listen to unofficial advice, it would have been perfectly legitimate. The personal onslaught on the Governor in his absence is, however, an entirely different matter, and one which we regard as deplorable.

ELECTED MEMBERS AND GOVERNMENT.

I do not believe there is one shred of truth or foundation for the charge that the Government of Kenya has refused co-operation with the elected members. The only point is that Government has not used their co-operation to exactly the way the co-operatives would like. But if they decide the number of Committees appointed lately by Government, and consider that on practically every one there is equal representation of the unofficial element, they will feel that Government is anxious for co-operation. Mr. Wade V. Wade, the Acting Colonial Secretary, used those words in the Kenya Legislative Council a few days ago when Colonel Pilkens had introduced a resolution requesting that the present method of increased taxation would never have arisen had Government during the past few and shall years accepted the advice and warning of the European elected members and elected members of committees instead of delaying the introduction of such until the financial

situation in the Colony made such action inevitable. Mr. Wade suggested that the elected members were making an tremendous claim to omniscience and infallibility. I hoped that the sense of modesty which I am sure would prevent them from subscribing to Colonel Kirkwood's claim that their advice "has invariably been right, and soundly answered" and the revision of the terms of employment in the Civil Service had just been sanctioned by the Colonial Office, emphasised what economies had been effected by the Government, recalled the Government's position on such actions had been justified, four of the official speeches were declared that Government wanted to take unofficial members into its confidence. We sincerely trust that this is the case and that the desire will be implemented in a number less far less than has often been the case in the past.

It is not our belief that all the time has been on the low side. One of the primary duties of a Minister is to carefully avoid the conclusion that THE CLAIM TO there have been serious blunders on INFALLIBILITY, both sides, and that the unofficial motion was more business than conviction when it claimed infallibility. Those who advanced it. The motion admitted a proposal to give European elected members an opportunity of criticising the motion in their ranks, so blatantly advertised by the previous day's proceedings, did not produce the flood of impassioned oratory which had been anticipated in political circles. It does not appear to have done much, or anything, to strengthen the confidence of the Colony's present elected members' organisation. In fact, our correspondence from widely separated districts, and even the columns of local newspapers, which have strenuously supported the elected members in their general programme, combine to indicate a rapidly growing Kopa that a number of constituencies will be represented by new members as a result of the general election due next May.

How greatly Kenya lurches from one harvest in Uganda is strikingly demonstrated by the statement of General Rhodes, General Manager of the Kenya and Uganda Railways, and Harbours, that this year's record cotton crop in Uganda has brought additional revenue to the Government of about £150,000. The abolition of duty on raw cotton competition between the coast and the highlands, which the Kenya Government was so anxious to suppress, is estimated to have increased the earnings of the Railways by £1,000,000, and for the half year ended July 30th, 1952, a total improvement of no less than £3,000,000 above the half-year estimate, and £2,400,000 above the actual figures for the corresponding period of 1951. We have often referred to the ability with which the Kenya Administration has conducted economic affairs, and especially to the creditable ratios which still permit a return of 10 per cent. It is now certain that this year will show a surplus, and a profit which will be made in the month of the least account, and which will be a record at the end of 1952. General Rhodes' statement was the most cheerful made in the past few years, and it is for a long time, and it is a very good sign. It is made by the Government, and not by the press, and it is a very good sign of the depression which has been experienced in the past few years.

FINE RECOVERY OF THE K.U.R.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

BENEATH THE WHITE MAN'S EYE

Continued by Native Staff

To the Editor of East Africa

POLITICAL PROPOSALS OF CLERICS

To the Editor of East Africa

Some of the proposals are indirectly concerned with the marketing of rubber made by the people of Canterbury that part of Northern Australia should be handed over to Japan for her use and that the dignitaries of our Church should keep to their own speciality and not interfere in matters with which they have no concern. A clergyman has no right to air his views, but these ministers place themselves in a position to have a real sense of their responsibility. If they do not accept his feverish and a non-decided matter, it would have been a matter of little moment, signed by the head of the most ancient cathedral, and the one from which the Primate of the whole English Church takes his title, it is liable to be given a more attention than it merits deserves.

Apparently the Dea has forgotten that Australia is a self-governing Dominion, and that it is a matter for her, and no one else, to discuss any possible disposition in her territories. It is an aim to propose to dismember Australia has no unnatural quarrel with any one, but indignation which the Dea has to explain is only what he expected, but the effort to do so is an ill-considered interference.

In the case of a very different with the Crown Colonies. We in Kenya are becoming seriously alarmed at the way in which even Archbishops air their opinions as to how we should be governed, before long we shall probably have a suggestion to hand back Tanganyika to Germany, and to give other nations the right to Colonies as a result.

Yours faithfully,
WILLIAM JESS

A good story is going on in the East African States. A white prospector who has been in the district for some time has been discovered by a piece of his own property. He claims that there is no one else employed during his absence, and that every one else employed is native labour expects greatly reduced output when European supervision is withdrawn. I thought you might be interested in this little story.

Tanganyika Territory "MACHO MARHA"
I had heard that a digger in Malupa was plotting his means of maintaining his output, though it is not new, as our correspondent seems to think. In pre-war days we heard the story told of Tanganyika, or German East Africa as it then was, of a rubber planter. In his day according to then current practice was defeated by the sophistication of some coastal labourer whom he was employing.

For a long time he found the output was all maintained in his absence. Then suddenly it fell off badly. Determined to discover the reason, he one day took out his gun and placed it upon a tree stump. He then went to the place to keep the big tree stump. Then he rode in the path on his bicycle, but once round he bent over the spot he had placed the gun. From which he could overlook the spot he had placed the gun. For a few minutes the men continued at their task, evidently thinking that he might come back and catch them resting. Then they slacked off, and as they came back they saw the number crept to the tree stump, he had placed the gun behind—and dropped his fez over the white man's face. Thus did they circumvent the digger and escape his detection.—Ed. "E.A.S."

ERROR OF A REVIEWER

Corrected by a Reader

To the Editor of East Africa

I should like to distinguish for my water should be the point on that your note of Mr. Hendry's article. The "Home of Mankind" is marred by a strikingly unfortunate blunder.

The author says your review does not appear to have appreciated the true significance of Africa of the expulsion of the same Moors from Spain, an event which set in motion that great migration which was felt throughout the continent. This he misapprehends. The Moors themselves were forced to leave the continent. In actual fact the migration of the Moors from Spain was of little moment, calculated as our reviewer had in mind, for the great ethnic movements caused some centuries earlier by the invasions of Asia by the ancestors of the Spanish Moors, and I offer him my apologies for pointing this out.

Yours faithfully,
The Authors Club
London, S.W.2

MARKETING NYASALAND TOBACCO

The Importance of Organization

To the Editor of East Africa

SIR, You have dealt so briefly with the all-important subject of cooperation that I hesitate to make it the subject of this letter from Nyasaland, where we are perturbed about the marketing of tobacco. That problem, and it has always been more difficult than the one which is still controlled by the smokers, who are in an extraordinarily strong position. Tobacco, being as unlike the selling of other commodities as that there is no open market. It is carried away at a casual, even a secretive, manner, and all attempts to alter this state of affairs meet with opposition.

Feeling that the interests of the producers are not accorded the full consideration to which they are entitled, the Nyasaland Tobacco Association now puts forward a Co-operative scheme to remedy this. To be successful it must be all-embracing, and provided by the majority of the planters, and coercion by the State or the recalcitrant minority may be necessary. European tobacco planters do not suffer in Nyasaland—and it would be a pity for them to do so if the marketing of tobacco did not in operation must come.

Yours faithfully,
Nyasaland

POINTS FROM LETTERS

In the East African States, the white prospector who has been in the district for some time has been discovered by a piece of his own property. He claims that there is no one else employed during his absence, and that every one else employed is native labour expects greatly reduced output when European supervision is withdrawn. I thought you might be interested in this little story.

Yours faithfully,
The Authors Club
London, S.W.2

LEWIS BUCKNELL

THE DAYS OF THE OLD GUARD

Colonel Lewis Carey in Madagascar.

Days when cattle were driven over a border and sold... did not... bare lists with the Residant Magistrate... those days were good days... cash money, and if you wanted to buy... which was... a bank was established... was honoured... were sold for... and they were £12... a dozen... turned a... into the... breakfast and made...

If you were tired of such days, and of... Africa and elsewhere in the world... in anyone can wish in this world of ours... published to... all of it...

Read how... was... two... and he... it... stands... which was the... a... more convinced... know to day... furiously to think...

KROOK

NATIVE AGRICULTURE IN AFRICA

A. H. H. H. H.

There is a... Africa... a book with a West African... African Agricultural... Press... Mackie... well as West African... can be heavily... administrative officers, agriculturists and missionaries...

communal... the following... which stresses a... emphasis... further... they have... first... to be... that... authors... the... of all new ideas... not... it is written... of all... so it... to... that...

national... and South... Mixed... and... on... by two... which...

AN INTRODUCTION TO GEOLOGY

A Subject of Importance to East Africa

Geology. To some the word... conjure... of school-day expeditions... in museums... importance of geology in many... in biology, mineralogy, agr... and in ordinary everyday life... to be... for this... Mr... has... book... which he... Geology without Jargon... in fact... that at first a fear arose that it would... another chapter... but reading further... but useful... with which geology is faced... want to read more... in which... of memory... for obscurities of language... and for possible... well-meaning... reminder... of which... a Greek... Egyptian copy of a... in old Babylonia... the... the... of the... where no... of... requirements of... present day science...

With illustrations, the author... some of the... geologists ponder... it is thought that at one time... were perhaps joined to Europe and... were formed... study of igneous rocks... the nature of the earth's interior are tested... and... sufficient... to be... the... of the... of island... mountain chains...

Having shown... philosophic side of the subject, he... ready for further study... Aspects of... to land-owners and... The Study of Rocks... for more serious students... are likely to wait one or the other...

M. M.

It Might Have Been

Paul Trent's latest novel, 'It Might Have Been'... deals with an American Negro... of Africa... disfigured American... and... the... of Nations... Mr... better story...

KROOK

Angling in East Africa is a far more comprehensive and... The authors... information about... We have no doubt that this book...

Sagacious Statements Worth Noting.

"Qu'on ne laisse jamais son pas de place à un gouverneur qui réussit." — *Maurice de Hulest, 1928, in "L'Esprit Moderne."*

"There is still much to be contested and much to be native about our handling of the dependent possessions." — *Samuel M. Adjuik, in "The"*

Some of the things that seem head, Africa, are bright for a long time, but they are faded in between 1900 and 1910." — *Councillor Samuel Adjuik, address in Nairobi, 1928.*

"I have considerable experience (in big game photography) and would like to tell whether an all-Indian expedition is a possibility of success." — *John R. Hough, writing in "The Standard," 1932.*

"I have heard it said that the Colonies are looked on as existing for the benefit of the Civil Service, rather than the Civil Service looked on as the servants of the Colonies." — *Handwritten note in a letter to "The Times."*

"In view of the complete failure of the World Monetary and Finance Conference and the continued decline in world trade, it seems more than ever necessary for the British Empire to concentrate to a greater degree on the utilisation of its own resources." — *The Chamber of Commerce Journal.*

"The Territory is weathering the economic storm so well that it is possible to predict, with a fair optimism, that a period of steadily increasing prosperity will be the result of the gradual exploitation of its vast potential resources." — *The Commissioner of Customs of Tanganyika Territory, in his Annual Report for 1932.*

"The ultimate word in regard to the Natives may remain with the British Government for some considerable time to come. One reason is that, unfortunately, we live too near to the problem. We cannot see the wood for the trees." — *Mr. J. S. Evans, of Salisbury, Northern Rhodesia, writing to "The Rhodesian Herald."*

"The two most closely connected with the long and arduous and often dangerous negotiations involved in the abolition of slavery in East Africa were Sir John Kirk and Sir Lloyd Matthews, whose names should not be forgotten in this commemoration of the centenary of William W. Moore." — *Mr. R. N. Lane, of Bath, writing to "The Times."*

"An important impetus would be given to tourist traffic in East Africa if the shipping lines would introduce second class pleasure cruises in East Africa. This consideration is preferred to combine with the existing companies in respect of excursion lines. Hotel accommodation will have to keep in line with public requirements in such a tourist traffic is to be developed and retained." — *The General Manager of the Tanganyika Railway, in his Annual Report for 1932.*

"Schemes for higher education which result in an ever growing annual expenditure which public bodies are very reluctant to contribute to, and which are very difficult to carry out, are as good as dead when the real business proposition that the scheme is designed to meet is not personally carried out and carried out with the same determination to carry it out as the public body which is to contribute to it." — *Mr. J. S. Evans, in his Annual Report for 1932.*

"EAST AFRICA'S"

WHO'S WHO

167 Mr. Arthur Hornby, F.S.A.A.



Copyright East Africa

Mr. Arthur Hornby, the well known Nairobi accountant, joined the staff of the Northern Rhodesian Treasury in 1912, and in 1915 was transferred to the Northern Rhodesian Club at Livingstone, and after remaining in the Northern Rhodesian Club on the outbreak of War, transferred in 1918 to the 2nd Rhodesian Regiment and was awarded the "Distinguished Service Cross." Later he received a commission in the 2nd KAR.

After the war situation in 1919 he began practice in the Kenya capital as an accountant, and in the following year joined Mr. F. S. Evans in partnership. He has become Messrs. Evans, Hornby & Company's partner. He has held the post of Messrs. Hill, Griffiths & Company's Nairobi branch manager and director of the Empire Bank of East Africa, Nairobi, and a director of numerous other financial and industrial undertakings. He is also a member of the Kenya Club, District Council, and the Kenya Club, and is a member of the M. of Judges, the Kenya Club, and the Z. of Faith, the Kenya Club. He obtained Mulden's Golf Club membership and in 1925 was elected Club Secretary of which he had previously been Honorary Secretary for several years. He has also been Honorary Secretary for several years of the Kenya Club, and has been a member of the Kenya Club since its formation in 1925.

EAST AFRICA

PERSONALIA

Major W. St. J. Orde Browne, of the 1st Battalion, Royal Irish Rifles, is on leave from his post in the East African Protectorate.

Lord S. B. M. is on leave from his post in the East African Protectorate.

Mr. H. J. M. is on leave from his post in the East African Protectorate.

Mr. M. M. is on leave from his post in the East African Protectorate.

Mr. P. T. is on leave from his post in the East African Protectorate.

Mr. J. K. is on leave from his post in the East African Protectorate.

Mr. J. K. is on leave from his post in the East African Protectorate.

Mr. H. M. is on leave from his post in the East African Protectorate.

Mr. D. M. is on leave from his post in the East African Protectorate.

Sir G. M. is on leave from his post in the East African Protectorate.

Mr. A. C. is on leave from his post in the East African Protectorate.

Major T. A. T. is on leave from his post in the East African Protectorate.

Dr. G. S. P. is on leave from his post in the East African Protectorate.

Mr. G. M. is on leave from his post in the East African Protectorate.

Lord C. is on leave from his post in the East African Protectorate.

Mr. G. V. G. is on leave from his post in the East African Protectorate.

A letter for Lieutenant Colonel is on leave from his post in the East African Protectorate.

When Mr. T. is on leave from his post in the East African Protectorate.

Sir Herbert Stanley, Sir J. H. Newton, Colonel and Mrs. Harting, and others, known in East Africa, arrived from South Africa on Monday.

Mr. Otto Stup, formerly Keeper of the Herbarium and Botany in Kew Gardens, who had been on leave from his post in the East African Protectorate.

Mr. H. C. is on leave from his post in the East African Protectorate.

Miss Beatrice Todd, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Todd, and Mr. J. C. are on leave from their post in the East African Protectorate.

Mr. W. C. is on leave from his post in the East African Protectorate.

The Kenya Society for the Study of Race and Culture held its first meeting in Nairobi during the week.

His Majesty's African friends will be interested to hear that Sir Harold Kittermaster has arrived from Batavia, Honduras, of which he is now Governor and is staying near Maudhead.

Captain P. C. Fairweather, who for many years served with the Tanganyika Game Department and was later reappointed, has now been reappointed and is engaged on work on the Mahenge district.

Mr. J. W. is on leave from his post in the East African Protectorate.

Mr. J. W. is on leave from his post in the East African Protectorate.

Commander A. is on leave from his post in the East African Protectorate.

Mr. J. W. is on leave from his post in the East African Protectorate.

Mr. J. W. is on leave from his post in the East African Protectorate.

Mr. J. W. is on leave from his post in the East African Protectorate.

Mr. J. W. is on leave from his post in the East African Protectorate.

RIGBY & COMPANY LTD. BY APPOINTMENT TO HIS MAJESTY KING GEORGE V. SHOT GUNS & SPORTING RIFLES OF QUALITY WORKMANSHIP, RELIABILITY & ACCURACY. DOUBLE BARREL RIFLES IN 270, 350 & 275 BORES. MAGAZINE RIFLES, 270 & 275 BORES. HAMMERLESS EJECTOR GUNS IN ALL BORES. SEND FOR FREE ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUES. 22, BARKVILLE STREET, LONDON, W.1.

Mr. J. has been on leave from his post in the East African Protectorate.

Major J. is on leave from his post in the East African Protectorate.

Mr. J. is on leave from his post in the East African Protectorate.

Mr. J. is on leave from his post in the East African Protectorate.

Major J. is on leave from his post in the East African Protectorate.

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Major J. is on leave from his post in the East African Protectorate.

Major J. is on leave from his post in the East African Protectorate.

Sir J. is on leave from his post in the East African Protectorate.

Mr. J. is on leave from his post in the East African Protectorate.

Recent would be General J.

EAST AFRICA

Mr. L. As Field has, during his last tour, has been Provincial Commissioner for the Province of Kenya, and Mrs. Field Jones are expected to reach this country on leave about the middle of next month.

By sea, Mr. L. M. H. Jones, Director of Public Works, Mr. J. M. Jones, and Mr. J. M. Jones, and Mr. J. M. Jones, are expected to reach this country in the middle of next month.

Major J. Knight has, in the Mazahaka golf championships with a score of 107 at 30 holes, Mr. Knight the runner-up, being only four strokes behind. Miss Smell's husband, the latter, was a member of the Royal Golf Club, and Mrs. Hewitt second.

Mr. A. Vincent, managing director of the Royal Mail and Exchange, Ltd., of Nairobi, Nairobi, who left for Kenya, left London yesterday for Kenya. He had spent only a few days in England since his return from America.

Professor C. P. V. S. D. C. is, Professor of Geography in the University of London, who is responsible for the planning of Northern Rhodesia, new capital at Lusaka, had an interesting article in the London Evening Standard, entitled 'What is the Future of Northern Rhodesia?'

Major F. M. Stevenson, Chief of the Nairobi Fire Department, was found shot dead in his office on Monday with a revolver beside him. He served with distinction in the War, was a keen Rugby footballer and cricketer, and in 1908 won the third prize in the Calcutta Sports Club.

The retirement of Councilor James Riddell, Mayor of Nairobi on four occasions, and for the last two years in succession, is widely regretted in Kenya. He had given faithful service to the public work of the city since 1910, always with the most serious and efficient manner, and he had served as Mayor of Nairobi in 1910, 1912, and 1914.

Mr. Richard C. ... Secretary to the ... has been appointed for the next period of three years as the Northern Rhodesia member of the Railways and Railway Commission, and ... have recently returned to ... a visit to the northern territory.

Lieutenant G. Cox, an officer of the Royal Air Force, met with a motor accident outside Nairobi while recently visiting the Kenya capital. He was ... his companion, Miss Lou Mayne, daughter of Mrs. G. M. Maxton, Member of Tanganyika, had to be removed to hospital in a critical condition.

Recently we reported that Mr. T. A. Wood would be a director of the British Equatorial and General Insurance Company which it was proposed to establish in Kenya. We are asked to state that Mr. Wood is not a resident in Kenya.

We regret to announce the death of Mr. ... Captain C. H. H. ... and ... of the ... Launching and Shipping Company, who ... his motor vehicle on a road ... known locally as ... was a Captain in the ... Force. He leaves a widow and ... children.

Mr. R. W. ... announced that ... of the ... Administration, ... Mr. J. M. ... and ... of the ... Service, and ... of the ... Service.

Mr. R. W. ... has indicated his intention to ... the ... of the ... of the ... for the ... for the ... of the ... of the ... of the ...

Reports in the London Daily ... Mr. ... of the ... of the ... of the ... of the ... of the ... of the ... of the ...

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

ENGAGEMENT
Mr. ... and Miss ... are announced to be married on ... at the ... of the ... of the ...

KENYA BUNGALOW TO LET
TO LET in Kenya, a ... bungalow ... of the ... of the ... of the ... of the ...

KENYA ESTATE FOR SALE
A ... estate ... of the ... of the ... of the ... of the ...

EAST AFRICA

CARRYING ON BRAVELY UNDER CUTS

How the Sudan has weathered the storm.

The history of the recent and subsequent recreation of the Sudan is almost one of the most creditable achievements of our time. In 1914 to 1918 the Sudan stood on its feet during the most notable years of all. The inspiring Annual Report Cmd. 4387, in a few brief pages, tells us the tale that it unfolded of really drastic economies less enforced than they would be, of the maintenance of public work and no loss of efficiency. Further they have risen to the squeezing. It is in the high command of the Native peasants the nation has been "Carry on."

As the Report runs in 24 paragraphs, 16 in the appendix, we can obviously call attention to only a few highlights.

The accounts for 1932 have been issued at about £E. 1,175,000, compared with a budget estimate of £E. 1,300,000. If the estimate an overall total of £E. 1,245,000 had been issued, the deficit would have been only 10 per cent and an economy of £E. 1,000,000 in the budget of Provinces and Departments would be nearly to the point.

The profits for 1932 are definitely brighter. The budget has been balanced at £E. 3,722,000 including an overall cut in expenditure of £E. 1,300,000. A position of equilibrium may have been reached. The real reduction since 1930 will be £E. 2,000,000.

Such a reduction has unfortunately had to be achieved by reductions in personnel. The total number of posts has been reduced from 1,000 in 1930 to 770 in 1932. The number of foreigners holding posts has been reduced by over 35 per cent. The Natives of the Sudan by only 2 per cent. The heavy losses in the Sudan which the Sudan, in common with other countries, has suffered through its failure to pay has been met by drastic reductions in expenditure so far as the Sudan can control its expenditure. The ultimate cause of our financial difficulties in the Sudan, as well as the revenue side of the account, our confidence. Much of this is interest and sinking fund on external loans. The expenditure on the Sudan is being reduced from £E. 1,300,000 in 1930 to £E. 1,175,000 in 1932. During the same period the total fund charged has increased by £E. 700,000 and will be still higher.

Development of Native Administration

The burden has fallen most heavily on the shoulders of the lower and labouring classes. The native population of the Sudan has suffered from a number of calamities. There has been a general dearth and a consequent unnumbered natural deaths, and a general economic outlook and a high degree of poverty in the Sudan. These national conditions have not been shaken by the world economy at a time of unnumbered depression. It is a common fact that a people who have so successfully and unobtainably shouldered the additional burden.

So much for the introduction of Native administration. The Governmental writes referred in my report for 1931 in this regard is to which the Native Administration had been referred to the economic depression, and to their position the reduction of the present expenditure. During the past year the cost has been over one seventh. And it is a matter of congratulation that not only has the expenditure been reduced up to the point but it has been very largely made up. The number of staff which have been carried out during the year has been reduced by 25 per cent. The number of staff which have been carried out during the year has been reduced by 25 per cent.

Of the Sudan Defense Force we are told that during the past year has been reduced to about 10,000 during the year. The number of the troops is estimated for the year to be about 10,000. The number of the troops is estimated for the year to be about 10,000. The number of the troops is estimated for the year to be about 10,000.

But the Sudan is not only a country of the work in the Sudan. The Sudan is not only a country of the work in the Sudan. The Sudan is not only a country of the work in the Sudan. The Sudan is not only a country of the work in the Sudan.

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Settling by Blood Money

Some of the things that have been settled by blood money in the Sudan. Some of the things that have been settled by blood money in the Sudan. Some of the things that have been settled by blood money in the Sudan.

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TUSKS

Once upon a time an Elephant Hunter, deciding to quit while he was still in one piece, retired to England. For a long while he had been for a suitable market for his tusks. Then he heard of Silver Fox Farming, and though he had not heard it quite so strenuous, he decided to try it. He had a good, strong, arched, pointed, Captain's Cutaway. When a former East African will gladly tell you about this lucrative new profession, if you will drop him a line to the Sphynx Silver Fox Farm, London.

HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR EGYPT & THE SUKUT

Appointment of Sir Miles Lumsden

SIR MILES WEDDERBURN, C.B., M.V.O., Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary in Pekin, has been appointed His Majesty's High Commissioner for Egypt and the Sudan in succession to Sir Miles Lumsden, and is expected to take up his duties in London immediately on his return. The appointment is regarded in diplomatic circles as an indication of the high regard in which Sir Miles' services have been held in the past. He has been British Minister in Cairo since 1914 and has there gained a high reputation for his ability and firmness in dealing with difficult situations. While in the Sudan he has successively held the posts of British Representative and of the Central European Department.

Buses for Nairobi

The proposal for the establishment of a bus service in Nairobi between the Overseas and the City Company, and the Nairobi Municipal Council, is expected to be approved. The bus service will be operated by a company of British manufacturers, and the Council has a right to purchase the service at the expiration of seven years. The terms of the agreement are limited to 12/1500.

London Member of Commerce

A fine new building is to be erected at the corner of Queen Street, opposite the front of the Cannon Street section. The section of the building in Cannon Street is ready for occupation and the new section in Queen Street will be completed in 1931. The building will be of Empire design.

Eastland Celebrations

In a discussion as to the most suitable design for the medals which are to be struck at the Protectorate of Eastland in celebration of the fortieth anniversary of the discovery of Eastland, it is suggested that the head of a buffalo should be used on the reverse side. Objections are raised on the grounds that the animal is not native to the Eastland, and that most Rhodesians had never seen a buffalo—or a lion.

Elephant Traffic Control

Acting, we presume, on the advice of Captain Pittman, the Government of Northern Rhodesia expects Messrs. Hall and Ransley to reduce the number of elephants of certain areas as a measure of protection to Native gardens. Now it is reported that they have had 2300 which must be made the elephants think that the usual old days of the elephant are over and over. The biggest tusker was a 60-pounder.

Borrowing Animal Interests with Algora

A notice is to be published in the *Official Gazette for Uganda* regarding the temporary closing of the Uganda Bank for the purpose of the clearing done by the Government of some animal and vegetable. Investigation is being made as to the best and cheapest method of clearing the animals from the bank. With the help of the Government in the meantime any pilot who is found to be carrying on his own risk. There is a certain amount of interest with Algora.

Commercial Growth

It is reported that in the past few years there has been a rapid increase in the number of commercial firms in East Africa. The Government is expected to employ the possibilities of affording credit facilities to the firms. Mr. J. H. Storey, of the East African Chamber of Commerce, is expected to be the Chairman of the committee which is to be set up to investigate the possibilities of affording credit facilities to the firms. Mr. J. H. Storey and Mr. J. H. Storey, of the East African Chamber of Commerce, is expected to be the Chairman of the committee which is to be set up to investigate the possibilities of affording credit facilities to the firms.

Wood Furnace Run at Nkana

The experimental furnace at Nkana had a run of 15 days, the amount of material treated being 100 tons, which is believed to be a record. The design of the furnace and the material used in making it is for a operation throughout the year.

Locusts Like Leeks!

Mr. Fowler, of Ngosa Farm, Ndola, Northern Rhodesia, writes to the editor of *Forcasts* (variety not stated) that he had, on his farm, records the interesting fact that the locusts attacked everything, including the potato crop, citrus fruit and leeks. Surely these last two items are most unusual fodder for locusts.

Hotel Rumour

A correspondent writes that a Karamoja hotel displays the following sign: "By arrangement with the banks, we do not cash cheques and therefore do not sell flour." He adds that in the early days the proprietor of an up-country hotel admonished his guests to "eat less flour and more leeks." We don't mind the leeks, but the flour is a different matter.

European Education in Nyasaland

The Director of Education in Nyasaland announces that there are no facilities for the secondary education of European children in the Protectorate; a sum of money will be voted annually to the Government from which the Director will award bursaries, being added in this matter to a committee, consisting of the Government, the Director of Education, and the Director of the Legislative Council, an unofficial member of the Committee on European Education, and the Director of Education; boys will be sent to the Prince of Wales School and girls to the Girls' School, Salisbury. The total cost of education, transport, and maintenance during the short holidays works out at about £1000 and the amount of each bursary will be about £200 per annum. As the white population of Nyasaland is small, it is not justifiable to maintain a separate European school at this time to be a satisfactory solution.

NOTICE

TANGANYIKA TERRITORY

The Land Ordinance (Cap. 26 of the Laws)

Sale of Rights of Occupancy in respect of Public Land in the District of Mbulu.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Rights of Occupancy in respect of the under-mentioned parcels of land situated in the Mbulu area of the Mbulu District, Northern Province, will be sold by public auction at the District Office, Mbulu, on Wednesday, the 25th October, 1933.

Farms Nos. 2 to 17 Inclusive as indicated on Survey Department Plan No. B

The Farms lie at an altitude of 4,800 ft to 6,000 ft, and are regarded as suitable for growing coffee, had.

Full particulars of the farms and conditions of sale may be obtained on application to the District Office, Mbulu, or the District Office, Tanga. Plans of the farms are available at the District Office, Mbulu, and at the District Office, Tanga. Plans of the farms are available at the District Office, Mbulu, and at the District Office, Tanga.

THE ARMS OF THE LEANES SCHOOLS

EAST AFRICA

Many people still regard the Leanes School in Africa as a school for the 'leaves' only, who are sent to the school for the purpose of learning to read and write. This is a very old and narrow view of the school's work. The school is now a center of educational and social life for the whole district. It has a large number of students, and a staff of highly trained teachers. The school is also a center of community activities, and is a source of inspiration and leadership for the people of the district. The school has a long and distinguished history, and is a source of pride for the people of the district. The school is a center of educational and social life for the whole district. It has a large number of students, and a staff of highly trained teachers. The school is also a center of community activities, and is a source of inspiration and leadership for the people of the district. The school has a long and distinguished history, and is a source of pride for the people of the district.

various team sports grounds. The grounds are well maintained, and are a source of pride for the school. The grounds are also a source of recreation for the students, and are a source of inspiration and leadership for the people of the district. The grounds have a long and distinguished history, and are a source of pride for the people of the district.

the school's work. The school is now a center of educational and social life for the whole district. It has a large number of students, and a staff of highly trained teachers. The school is also a center of community activities, and is a source of inspiration and leadership for the people of the district. The school has a long and distinguished history, and is a source of pride for the people of the district.

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Agricultural Survey in Nyasaland

The Secretary of State for the Colonies has announced that a comprehensive agricultural survey of the Nyasaland Territory is being undertaken. The survey is being conducted by a team of experts, and is expected to provide valuable information on the agricultural resources of the territory.

When the Morning Cup

The Morning Cup is a competition for the Maasai of the Kenya Territory. The cup is awarded to the Maasai who capture the most lions in a given year. The competition is a source of pride for the Maasai, and is a source of inspiration and leadership for the people of the district. The cup has a long and distinguished history, and is a source of pride for the people of the district.

No Deposits in the Muya Mountains

The Government has announced that no deposits are to be made in the Muya Mountains. The mountains are a source of pride for the people of the district, and are a source of inspiration and leadership for the people of the district. The mountains have a long and distinguished history, and are a source of pride for the people of the district.

Development of the East African

The development of the East African is a source of pride for the people of the district, and is a source of inspiration and leadership for the people of the district. The development has a long and distinguished history, and is a source of pride for the people of the district.

College, Nairobi

The College in Nairobi is a source of pride for the people of the district, and is a source of inspiration and leadership for the people of the district. The college has a long and distinguished history, and is a source of pride for the people of the district.

Distillation of Gases in Kenya

The distillation of gases in Kenya is a source of pride for the people of the district, and is a source of inspiration and leadership for the people of the district. The distillation has a long and distinguished history, and is a source of pride for the people of the district.

An English Car for Kenya



AUXILIARY V8 2630
 The Auxiliary V8 2630 is a powerful engine fitted with special features for Kenya. It is the ideal engine for the Kenya market, and is a source of pride for the people of the district. The engine has a long and distinguished history, and is a source of pride for the people of the district.

PRICE NOW ONLY \$267

THE EAST AFRICAN HONEY BIRD.

Is an interestingly written for the Glasgow Evening News of the honey birds of East Africa. Mr W. M. Kaye says:

When on hunting one day two little birds swooped down from a camel thorn tree and began circling round me. I was within a couple of inches of my face. One of the birds settled on a tree fifty yards away, continued their chatter, and waited for me to reach them. I went to another tree, and so on.

Presently I spotted a single bee flying about between two rocks. A little later two others, their legs tucked under their bodies, entered the space, one was the first to alight on the rock. I returned to the tree and told two boys to follow me to the place where I had seen the bee.

We soon found the smaller of the rocks away from the birds in front of the other. As we went up the side of the rock, the birds were continually circling round us. In any case, I took an immediate course to the left, and refused to alight on the rock, as I was afraid.

When the bird alighted, it sailed into the swarm. The swarmed right and left, taking a few of the rock, and so beating the insects back over their wings. When we saw the birds fly, I saw later that they were down on the ground, and that the birds were flying round the grub and young beetles in the ground. I placed the grub and young beetles in a tin of water, and placed the grub and young beetles in a tin of water.

At first, I saw the birds were eating the clear honey from the comb. I saw the birds were eating the clear honey from the comb. I saw the birds were eating the clear honey from the comb. I saw the birds were eating the clear honey from the comb.

CAMPAIGN AGAINST ABOLITION OF E.M.B.

The Friends of the Empire Marketing Board have issued a pamphlet on the subject of the E.M.B. The Friends of the Empire Marketing Board have issued a pamphlet on the subject of the E.M.B.

Foreign competitors are being asked to register the market. The Friends of the Empire Marketing Board have issued a pamphlet on the subject of the E.M.B.

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Danger in Cheap Enamelled Ware

The East African Medical Journal contains the following warning: "The extensive use of enamelled ware in East Africa prompts us to emphasize the warning which is first in the 'Health' in London. It is a warning that the use of cheap enamelled ware is dangerous."

MINING MACHINERY FOR EAST AFRICA

Due to the fact that there is no local supply of mining machinery, the Government has been forced to import it from the United Kingdom. The Mining Machinery for East Africa is a book which is a must for every mining engineer.

The Mining Machinery for East Africa is a book which is a must for every mining engineer. It contains a list of the various types of mining machinery which are available in the United Kingdom. It also contains a list of the various types of mining machinery which are available in the United Kingdom.

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Speedier Sudan Mails

It is now possible to send letters from London to Khartoum in a matter of days. The new service is a great improvement on the old one. It is now possible to send letters from London to Khartoum in a matter of days.

Takeup SILVER FOX FARMING

You are assured a better return from Fox farming than from any other business. The profit is high and the work is interesting. It is a most profitable and interesting hobby or whole or part-time occupation.

Only high class stock of a proportionately the top third of the present population of the world, and stock actually bred on the farm, sold at a special request.

We have special arrangements for those who wish to build up stock before retiring, and every possible assistance is given before and after purchase.

SIDLAW FUR FARM

EAST AFRICA'S INFORMATION BUREAU

East Africa's Information Bureau exists for the service of subscribers and critics...

Barclays Bank (D.C.) & Co. are to build a new branch office in Dar.

Anti-Slavery Agents and Valuer... has been opened in Nairobi.

A European church is being built in Bukoba, the site of the old German bomb.

The Mozambique Government has allocated £100,000 towards the cost of the destruction.

Over 247,000 bales of cotton were exported from Uganda during the first half of this year.

The Aztec Hotel, now in the hands of the British, is to be built on the main road at Kisumu.

The export of leopard skins from Kenya is forbidden without the permission of the Game and Native Protection Commission.

Native Protection Commission purchases in the Northern Province of Kenya to the end of June exceeded £100,000.

The Kenya Chamber of Commerce has decided to abolish the entrance fee of £5 and to reduce the annual subscription to £5.

Samples of cooked dried meat, salt, and cured fish were given away to Natives visiting the Mwanza Agricultural Show.

The annual report for 1932 of the Central Office of Statistics for Northern Rhodesia is about to be published. Copies may be obtained from Livingstone at 8d. per post free.

Uganda's trade imports for May were valued at £30,565 and domestic exports at £12,375, compared with £129,228 and £102,404 respectively for the same month in 1932.

During May exports of Kenya produce were valued at £175,200 and of Uganda's at £108,016, as against £62,016 and £69,823 respectively for the corresponding month in 1932.

The total amount of capital declared by persons entering Northern Rhodesia during the last six months of this year was £4,200,000, an increase of £135,000 on the corresponding period of last year.

Trading and processing licences were issued in Tanganyika Territory to 52 persons of various nationalities (416 European, 20 Asian, and 6 African), while 11 were issued to Germans, 33 to Greeks, and 10 to other nationalities.

The Native Personal Tax (Poll Tax) in Northern Rhodesia has now been raised to £2 a head, payable in two half-yearly instalments.

The original estimate, which provided a poll tax of £1 10s was for £2 only. The present rate, although annual, is collected in two instalments.

A manufacturer of goods in Nairobi wishes to obtain a representation on a commission basis in East Africa of his own factories (machines).

Commission should be made in the Department of Commerce, Uganda House, Old Town Street, S.W.1, quoting reference.

Maize crops in Northern Rhodesia having suffered considerably from locusts are not expected to exceed 1,500,000 bags, and prices show a tendency to fall.

The Sudan Light and... domestic conditions... The Sudan Light... domestic conditions... The Sudan Light... domestic conditions...

There are large deposits of... Tanganyika suitable forests... Tanganyika suitable forests... Tanganyika suitable forests...

The export of... Uganda... Uganda... Uganda... Uganda... Uganda...

The export of... Uganda... Uganda... Uganda... Uganda... Uganda...

The export of... Uganda... Uganda... Uganda... Uganda... Uganda...

The export of... Uganda... Uganda... Uganda... Uganda... Uganda...

The export of... Uganda... Uganda... Uganda... Uganda... Uganda...

EAST AFRICAN STOCK AND SHARE PRICES

We have received the following prices by all mail from...

Table with columns for stock names and prices. Includes items like Eldoret Mining Syndicate, Doroboro Ventures, Kenya Consolidated Goldfields, etc.

STOCK AND SHARE BROKER CHARLES GAITHERI COMPANY FINANCIAL AGENTS

Vertical text on the right edge of the page, including words like 'The Sudan Light', 'Tanganyika suitable', and 'The export of'.

EAST AFRICAN MARKET REPORTS

Quilts—The market is quiet. Little business is being done. A few pieces of 100% cotton are available at 10/6 per lb. (1938). Small supplies of 75% cotton are available at 9/6 per lb. (1938). Standard 50's cotton is quoted at 10/6 per lb. (1938). Standard 40's cotton is quoted at 9/6 per lb. (1938). Standard 30's cotton is quoted at 8/6 per lb. (1938). Standard 20's cotton is quoted at 7/6 per lb. (1938). Standard 15's cotton is quoted at 6/6 per lb. (1938). Standard 10's cotton is quoted at 5/6 per lb. (1938). Standard 5's cotton is quoted at 4/6 per lb. (1938).

Coffee—Beans: 100% Arabica, 12/6 per lb. (1938). 85% Arabica, 11/6 per lb. (1938). 75% Arabica, 10/6 per lb. (1938). 65% Arabica, 9/6 per lb. (1938). 55% Arabica, 8/6 per lb. (1938). 45% Arabica, 7/6 per lb. (1938). 35% Arabica, 6/6 per lb. (1938). 25% Arabica, 5/6 per lb. (1938). 15% Arabica, 4/6 per lb. (1938). 10% Arabica, 3/6 per lb. (1938). 5% Arabica, 2/6 per lb. (1938). Robusta, 4/6 per lb. (1938).

Tea—Black: 100% Broken, 12/6 per lb. (1938). 85% Broken, 11/6 per lb. (1938). 75% Broken, 10/6 per lb. (1938). 65% Broken, 9/6 per lb. (1938). 55% Broken, 8/6 per lb. (1938). 45% Broken, 7/6 per lb. (1938). 35% Broken, 6/6 per lb. (1938). 25% Broken, 5/6 per lb. (1938). 15% Broken, 4/6 per lb. (1938). 10% Broken, 3/6 per lb. (1938). 5% Broken, 2/6 per lb. (1938). Green: 100% Broken, 12/6 per lb. (1938). 85% Broken, 11/6 per lb. (1938). 75% Broken, 10/6 per lb. (1938). 65% Broken, 9/6 per lb. (1938). 55% Broken, 8/6 per lb. (1938). 45% Broken, 7/6 per lb. (1938). 35% Broken, 6/6 per lb. (1938). 25% Broken, 5/6 per lb. (1938). 15% Broken, 4/6 per lb. (1938). 10% Broken, 3/6 per lb. (1938). 5% Broken, 2/6 per lb. (1938).

Sisal—Large: 100% (1938). 85% (1938). 75% (1938). 65% (1938). 55% (1938). 45% (1938). 35% (1938). 25% (1938). 15% (1938). 10% (1938). 5% (1938).

Yams—Large: 100% (1938). 85% (1938). 75% (1938). 65% (1938). 55% (1938). 45% (1938). 35% (1938). 25% (1938). 15% (1938). 10% (1938). 5% (1938).

Groundnuts—Steins (1938). 12/6 per lb. (1938). 11/6 per lb. (1938). 10/6 per lb. (1938). 9/6 per lb. (1938). 8/6 per lb. (1938). 7/6 per lb. (1938). 6/6 per lb. (1938). 5/6 per lb. (1938). 4/6 per lb. (1938). 3/6 per lb. (1938). 2/6 per lb. (1938). 1/6 per lb. (1938).

Stones—Large (1938). 12/6 per lb. (1938). 11/6 per lb. (1938). 10/6 per lb. (1938). 9/6 per lb. (1938). 8/6 per lb. (1938). 7/6 per lb. (1938). 6/6 per lb. (1938). 5/6 per lb. (1938). 4/6 per lb. (1938). 3/6 per lb. (1938). 2/6 per lb. (1938). 1/6 per lb. (1938).

Small—Large (1938). 12/6 per lb. (1938). 11/6 per lb. (1938). 10/6 per lb. (1938). 9/6 per lb. (1938). 8/6 per lb. (1938). 7/6 per lb. (1938). 6/6 per lb. (1938). 5/6 per lb. (1938). 4/6 per lb. (1938). 3/6 per lb. (1938). 2/6 per lb. (1938). 1/6 per lb. (1938).

Grain—Wheat (1938). 12/6 per lb. (1938). 11/6 per lb. (1938). 10/6 per lb. (1938). 9/6 per lb. (1938). 8/6 per lb. (1938). 7/6 per lb. (1938). 6/6 per lb. (1938). 5/6 per lb. (1938). 4/6 per lb. (1938). 3/6 per lb. (1938). 2/6 per lb. (1938). 1/6 per lb. (1938).

Maize—Large (1938). 12/6 per lb. (1938). 11/6 per lb. (1938). 10/6 per lb. (1938). 9/6 per lb. (1938). 8/6 per lb. (1938). 7/6 per lb. (1938). 6/6 per lb. (1938). 5/6 per lb. (1938). 4/6 per lb. (1938). 3/6 per lb. (1938). 2/6 per lb. (1938). 1/6 per lb. (1938).

Beans—Large (1938). 12/6 per lb. (1938). 11/6 per lb. (1938). 10/6 per lb. (1938). 9/6 per lb. (1938). 8/6 per lb. (1938). 7/6 per lb. (1938). 6/6 per lb. (1938). 5/6 per lb. (1938). 4/6 per lb. (1938). 3/6 per lb. (1938). 2/6 per lb. (1938). 1/6 per lb. (1938).

Peas—Large (1938). 12/6 per lb. (1938). 11/6 per lb. (1938). 10/6 per lb. (1938). 9/6 per lb. (1938). 8/6 per lb. (1938). 7/6 per lb. (1938). 6/6 per lb. (1938). 5/6 per lb. (1938). 4/6 per lb. (1938). 3/6 per lb. (1938). 2/6 per lb. (1938). 1/6 per lb. (1938).

Chickens—Large (1938). 12/6 per lb. (1938). 11/6 per lb. (1938). 10/6 per lb. (1938). 9/6 per lb. (1938). 8/6 per lb. (1938). 7/6 per lb. (1938). 6/6 per lb. (1938). 5/6 per lb. (1938). 4/6 per lb. (1938). 3/6 per lb. (1938). 2/6 per lb. (1938). 1/6 per lb. (1938).

Eggs—Large (1938). 12/6 per lb. (1938). 11/6 per lb. (1938). 10/6 per lb. (1938). 9/6 per lb. (1938). 8/6 per lb. (1938). 7/6 per lb. (1938). 6/6 per lb. (1938). 5/6 per lb. (1938). 4/6 per lb. (1938). 3/6 per lb. (1938). 2/6 per lb. (1938). 1/6 per lb. (1938).

Butter—Large (1938). 12/6 per lb. (1938). 11/6 per lb. (1938). 10/6 per lb. (1938). 9/6 per lb. (1938). 8/6 per lb. (1938). 7/6 per lb. (1938). 6/6 per lb. (1938). 5/6 per lb. (1938). 4/6 per lb. (1938). 3/6 per lb. (1938). 2/6 per lb. (1938). 1/6 per lb. (1938).

Cheese—Large (1938). 12/6 per lb. (1938). 11/6 per lb. (1938). 10/6 per lb. (1938). 9/6 per lb. (1938). 8/6 per lb. (1938). 7/6 per lb. (1938). 6/6 per lb. (1938). 5/6 per lb. (1938). 4/6 per lb. (1938). 3/6 per lb. (1938). 2/6 per lb. (1938). 1/6 per lb. (1938).

GUIDANCE FOR THE AGRICULTURIST

The second number of the *Journal of Experimental Agriculture* (Oxford University Press, 6d or 8s.) contains the main level of the first and last Eastern Empire of actual East African interest.

Mr. B. A. Keen of the Rothamsted Experimental Station, covers a valuable contribution on experimental methods for the study of soil cultivation. Mr. F. Hardy, of the Imperial College, London, writes an article on the properties of arid soils, with reference to the soil of East Africa, and Mr. C. K. Hartley and Mrs. G. Wood, of the Rothamsted Laboratory, Zaria, Nigeria, write on the effects of the application of farmyard manure to cereals. It is true that this has special reference to the maize with those conducted in the Department of Agriculture for Northern Rhodesia which we reviewed recently. Among other features we would specially call attention to contributions on the methods of preserving fresh fodder, and on the inheritance of wool characters in sheep.

If the present standard is maintained, this journal will have to be classed among those indispensable to African settlers.

LATEST NYASALAND CROP REPORT

The latest crop reports from Nyasaland gives the following information:

Maize—In many areas there will be a large surplus over the usual requirements. The crop in the highlands will be sold up by June 30 at firm prices of 12/6 per lb. Crown land in the Northern Province may total 1,800,000 lb.

Wheat—Good crops have fallen in Malanje and Zumbo, and the outlook is very well promising well advanced.

Beans—Crops are excellent in the Chikwanda and Lower white districts. Great gains have been improved the prospects.

RAINFALL IN EAST AFRICA

Kenya—A number of gauging stations are in operation. O.M.S. have reported the following figures for the week ending August 22, 1938:

Elfdama, 0.3; Embu, 1.2; Kitale, 0.2; Kapanga, 0.7; Kericho, 0.6; Kiambu, 0.5; Kiunga, 0.4; Kijungu, 0.2; Kakumu, 0.2; Lamu, 0.2; Lushoto, 0.1; Malindi, 0.1; Mombasa, 0.1; Nairobi, 0.1; Nyeri, 0.1; Othmanya, 0.1; Port Elizabeth, 0.1; Rongai, 0.1; Taita, 0.1; Tessa, 0.1; Ukere, 0.1; Vumbi, 0.1; Wajir, 0.1; Zomba, 0.1.

Coffee News in Brief

Reports from the unimproved commodities indicate that the new coffee crop will be thin, the main crop being good in certain districts, some states in which appear to have escaped the worst effects of the drought. The crop is very good in some districts, as far as the crop is concerned. In Malanje a small part of the crop was sold up in Malanje, and the rest sold up to the local market for the crop.

The Brazilian Government plan of introducing some form of taxes on coffee will undoubtedly overruled a worse party in figures was stated by Mr. Arthur Whitworth at the annual meeting of the Brazilian Warrant Agency and Finance Company. He hoped that with the further restriction imposed on new planting the tax of new coffee production would not be more than a check in the export market of the product.

The new coffee crop is being reported to have been in a state of some severity. This is a protest that the crop is not as good as it was by weight or by value, matters to be clear and dry free from all

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EAST AFRICA

August 1923

PASSENGERS FOR EAST AFRICA

The following passengers are booked for the ship "Africa" which will depart from London on the 10th of August 1923. The ship is expected to arrive in Mombasa on the 12th of August. The following passengers are booked for the ship "Africa" which will depart from London on the 10th of August 1923. The ship is expected to arrive in Mombasa on the 12th of August.

EAST AFRICAN MAILS

Mails for Kenya, Uganda, Tanganyika and Zanzibar close at the G. P. O., London, at 6.00 p.m. on August 24 for Malindi, Mombasa, and Pemba. Mails for Malindi, Mombasa, and Pemba close at the G. P. O., London, at 6.00 p.m. on August 24 for Malindi, Mombasa, and Pemba. Mails for Malindi, Mombasa, and Pemba close at the G. P. O., London, at 6.00 p.m. on August 24 for Malindi, Mombasa, and Pemba.

WEST AFRICAN SHIPMENTS

Shipment of goods for West Africa is expected to be completed by the end of August. The following goods are expected to be shipped: Cotton, sugar, and other commodities. The ship is expected to depart from London on the 15th of August.

FORGOTTEN ENGAGEMENTS

The period of the year has passed and it is time to look back at the year that has just passed. There have been many engagements and promises that have not been fulfilled. It is time to make amends and to start afresh.

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Vol. 9, No. 467.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 31, 1933

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MATTERS OF MOMENT.

In this issue we are able to reveal exclusively the recommendations for the standardisation of African tribal and place names made to the Secretary of State for the Colonies by the International Institute of African Languages and Cultures, which it had been discussed and brought to our notice by *East Africa*, whose suggestions were strongly supported by a number of leading African authorities. We need the need for an authoritative lead, and are glad that this has now been given by the two important scientific organisations, one of which the best European opinion and the other one of the best African opinions, which can be said to be little doubt that the general principles now advocated will commend themselves to the United African Government, and we hope that a common agreement has been reached, the accepted form of standardisation. It is promptly implemented in all Government publications, which will support the Government would be to come to settle the present confusion, for the Press would certainly adapt itself to official usage. The extra-mural and inconsistent in such matters, everyday matters should have been allowed to persist for many years, but as the subject has referred to the International Institute of African Languages and Cultures as a direct result of this journal's initiative.

Brailsford a feature article, complete with portrait of Lord Bessfield. He writes: "The main aim is to give the natives confidence and power. How does one confer power? By the vote of course. They must be taught and organised. I am realistic enough, and that I should like to see them organised as a class under their own chiefs. It is, however, not blind to the consequences, for one must not be too sure of a sudden rebellion. It would be more than a rebellion; it would be inevitably, a general secession of East Africa from European hands, and the spread to the territories of South African methods and ideas. It is not, of course, to be taken as a mere pipe-dream, but I think that this would help the natives and be a benefit that the peaceful Native agriculturists would welcome the coming under their own terms of the Masai, Angoni, Yao or Waha."

LABOUR POLICY EXPUNDED

People some of those responsible for the statement of Socialism's colonial policy are experts of the theses of the Communist Commission. It is a pity that the Commission's report is not more widely known. The International African Institute, of which Mr. A. Sack will be recognised as the African Institute, and the words "The African Institute" are not yet organised, but it is not yet clear how to see the formation of such an organization. The African Institute, as well as any other, to keep one's eyes open for enlightenment for enlightenment and for enlightenment, only to find that that the Press has so far done by means of the pamphlet, which seems to be the first of a number of pamphlets, including Mr. Brailsford, who has just appeared on August 26. In the case of the African Institute, the *East Africa* putting the

STANDARDISATION OF AFRICAN NAMES

Recommendations to East African Governments

East Africa, it will be remembered, has long advocated the standardisation of African tribal and place names.

In pursuing this course for some years, the Government of Kenya, we noted as early as 1921 the interest of States for the Colonies, who have since the interest, and impressed his intention to look the case of an Executive Council of the International Institute of African Languages and

Dr. Philip L. Foster has now informed that he has received from that body the following recommendations:

1. All African names should be written in their original form and in their original script.

2. In the case of names which have no original script, they should be written in the Latin alphabet, and to the Latin alphabet should be given the form which is most widely used in the country to which the name belongs. In the case of names which are not widely used, they should be written in the original script, and in the Latin alphabet, the form which is most widely used in the country to which the name belongs.

3. In the case of names which are not widely used, they should be written in the original script, and in the Latin alphabet, the form which is most widely used in the country to which the name belongs.

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PLATINUM FOUND IN KENYA

For First Time in East Africa

The discovery of platinum in Kenya is a landmark event in the mining history of East Africa. The metal was first identified in the region of the Great Rift Valley, near the town of Eldoret. The discovery was made by a local geologist, who reported the find to the Government geologists.

When samples of platinum from the Eldoret region were analysed in London, they were found to contain platinum in a form similar to that found in the U.S.A. The discovery is of great importance, as it indicates the presence of a rich source of platinum in East Africa.

CRICKET FOR KENYA KONGONIS

Results of Colonial Squads

The first tour of the Kenya cricket team to the East African Colonies was a success. The team, led by Messrs. J. D. McArthur and J. H. G. Taylor, played a series of matches in the region. The Kenyan team scored two centuries and 100 runs in each match, while the local teams were outplayed. The Kenyan team's batting was particularly strong, with several players scoring over 50 runs.

The Kenyan team's bowling was also impressive, with several players taking over 100 wickets. The team's overall record was excellent, as they won all their matches. The tour was a great success for the Kenya cricket team, and it demonstrated their ability to compete with the best teams in the region.

The Kenyan team's batting was particularly strong, with several players scoring over 50 runs. The team's bowling was also impressive, with several players taking over 100 wickets. The team's overall record was excellent, as they won all their matches. The tour was a great success for the Kenya cricket team, and it demonstrated their ability to compete with the best teams in the region.

Mr. J. W. Water's 172 not out

Mr. J. W. Water's performance in the recent match was a highlight. He scored 172 runs, which was a record for the Kenya team. His batting was particularly strong, as he played a long innings and scored runs at a steady pace. His performance was a great credit to the Kenya cricket team.

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FORTHCOMING ENGAGEMENTS

The Kenya cricket team will be playing a series of matches in the coming months. The team is expected to play matches in the region of the Great Rift Valley, near the town of Eldoret. The matches will be a great opportunity for the Kenya cricket team to demonstrate their skills and to compete with the best teams in the region.

UNUSUAL NATIVE NICKNAMES

An Answer to Mr. G. G. ...

There are a great many of them to be discovered and enjoyed in the Native nomenclature. For instance, I have known a young boy called "Mogani" because he was born on the day of the "Mogani" festival, which is held every year on the 15th of the month. He was called "Mogani" because he was born on the day of the "Mogani" festival, which is held every year on the 15th of the month. He was called "Mogani" because he was born on the day of the "Mogani" festival, which is held every year on the 15th of the month.

Another example is a young man called "Mogani" because he was born on the day of the "Mogani" festival, which is held every year on the 15th of the month. He was called "Mogani" because he was born on the day of the "Mogani" festival, which is held every year on the 15th of the month.

There are many more examples of unusual native nicknames, and it is worth looking into them. They are often very interesting and can give us a lot of information about the culture and customs of the people.

The system has the following advantages: (1) It is a simple and easy system to understand and use. (2) It is a system that is based on the needs of the people. (3) It is a system that is flexible and can be adapted to different circumstances. (4) It is a system that is based on the principles of justice and fairness.

The system has the following disadvantages: (1) It is a system that is based on the needs of the people, and it may not be suitable for all situations. (2) It is a system that is flexible and can be adapted to different circumstances, but it may not be suitable for all situations. (3) It is a system that is based on the principles of justice and fairness, but it may not be suitable for all situations.

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SNAKE FAT FOR SNAKE BITES

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It is a well-known fact that snake bites are a common occurrence in many parts of the world. The fat of a snake is a valuable antidote for snake bites. It is a simple and easy method of treatment that can be used in many situations. The fat of a snake is a valuable antidote for snake bites. It is a simple and easy method of treatment that can be used in many situations.

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AMALGAMATION OF THE RHODESIAS

An Informative Meeting in Lusaka.

The meeting was held in Lusaka and was attended by a large number of people. The meeting was held in Lusaka and was attended by a large number of people. The meeting was held in Lusaka and was attended by a large number of people. The meeting was held in Lusaka and was attended by a large number of people.

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LABOUR SHORTAGE - A POSSIBLE SOLUTION

A Report by a Visitor in Nyasaland.

The suggestion here made is a simple and easy method of solving the labour shortage problem. It is a simple and easy method of solving the labour shortage problem. It is a simple and easy method of solving the labour shortage problem. It is a simple and easy method of solving the labour shortage problem.

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... good that he is making himself popular by travelling about the country.

Mr. Moore admitted that he had come to the country for his own good and that although the Natives were 90% of the population, he wanted the country to be white, with a white development policy. Mr. Paynter here pointed out that there was practically no difference between the native policy of the Govt. Government and that, if any, that of Southern Rhodesia was, the more in favour of the Natives. Mr. Moore was then asked what the public debts of Southern Rhodesia amounted to, and pleaded ignorance, so he was enlightened to the fact that it was £84 millions as against the Northern debt of £22 millions. He admitted that the politicians in the South were by no means unanimously in favour of amalgamation, but said it was up to Northern Rhodesia to persuade them.

Mr. Cholmeley then proposed that the interests of the Natives and non-Natives be elected members should pass for amalgamation. This was seconded by Mr. Baxter, who has always looked towards the future. Mr. Shaw opposed in an excellent, if somewhat overloaded, speech which Mr. Moore said bored him, and then the Rev. J. R. Shaw took been exception to Mr. Moore's abuse of missionaries and asked him how many missions he had visited in the past eighteen months. Mr. Moore said "None" and he did not mean to. Mr. Shaw has said that in the 10 years he had never heard a single word of political propaganda by missionaries, as alleged, and he asked why the amalgamationists were sheltering behind the Natives instead of being honest and leaving them out of the picture. Mr. F. C. Lloyd supported Mr. Shaw and finally after denouncing Mr. Cholmeley called the motion to read "the interests of the Europeans and for the ultimate good of the Natives." Mr. Moore agreed that he said he would have preferred the original motion, that was in the same words as that just carried on the copper bell. It was then six voted for the amended motion and thirty seven against, at least a hundred not voting.

That, Sir, is a fair account of an inconclusive meeting just staged in Lusaka, but I would add that the campaign were started in Northern Rhodesia demanding greater representation and a say in the spending of money, it would be a marvellous one; and with a like demand from Kenya and elsewhere, it might influence the Home authorities, which this kind of thing cannot be expected to do.

Yours faithfully,
W. Rhodesia. "ONE OF THE OLD GUARD."

"PARAMOUNTCY" IN TANGANYIKA.

Safari Conditions in the Territory Today.

To the Editor of "East Africa."

The good old horse safari has been drenched in death, but his carcass still lies in the African sun. A carcase so long in making its presence felt and in coming to light, either he inhaled it or the immediate cause was drenched. Thirteen years ago it was a pleasure to go on safari. The average party was a choice of that

respect "Jambo, Kwana," or "Jambo, Kwana," as the case might be. On arriving in camp the entire vantage would turn out to be in the arrangements, "fowls/eggs, water, and food" as the porters would be produced immediately and the camp would settle down in a babel of talk and laughter.

What are safari conditions like to-day? Every one days of weary waiting while various habits (to defaulters are asked by they would like to work. The eventual collection of a scratch crew who agree to carry loads as far as the next village but no further. A grim depressing march without song or laughter. An occasional surly greeting "Jambo" "Kwana" as very seldom added these days). Arrived in camp, the headmen will often not appear in front for Chickens, eggs, etc., must be ordered and having been produced, must be used for at exorbitant prices. A verbal fight resulting the supply of porters for the next day's safari follows. A rigid departure next morning, with the depressing thought that the process is to be repeated.

It must be admitted that these conditions apply chiefly to the coastal and inland areas of the interior. Areas not yet reached by the effluvia of the cotton borse are still much as they used to be. In all parts the old men and women, being uneducated, still retain their traditional ideas and customs.

Those Administration officers whose work is done outside their offices are fully aware of the existing state of affairs, and in private deplore it. Unfortunately, however, they are powerless to provide a remedy. There are too many wants to cater into the shoes of any one of them, and all to cater to the police laid down by the overlords. That the policy should be British is a proposition incapable of assimilation. It would appear to emanate more from those worthy denizens of Bolive's, than from Port, Banda, or elsewhere, who is on the campus of a well known Government in its aid-control and desistings. A well-known West African makes of ivory key like the white and black keys to the keys of a piano. You can play a tune of notes on either the black keys only or on the white keys only, but in order to produce a well-balanced harmony you must use both an equal number as rendered by the Government and the Government of Tanganyika. I believe that of this principle, as it appears, is probable, a requirement to be sung for this country, whether those who have made it their home have the opportunity of it.

Yours faithfully,
Tanganyika Territory.

... conditions of which our countrymen call for a road to us to derive from many of the... was the fear, which has been... quite a number of... there is the... of the impact of white... impact... itself felt in laws and... which... the treatment of... its valuable personal... of... D.O. from... a few... the... influence of... besides... it will be... the... and... and... of... Paramonty... idea... not yet... the

Some Statements Worth Noting

The prospects for the country are bright.

The depression has not been very profound.

Civilisation has removed the amusements and has left the natives with nothing to do.

The depression has not been very profound, but it is a sign of things to come.

Civilisation has removed the amusements and has left the natives with nothing to do.

British Colonies are still considered the property of the British Government.

The old watchword, 'Follow the leader', still holds good.

Thanks to our leaders, Kenya has become a better place.

The failure of the Government has been a disaster for the farming community.

Often it is said that his last words were 'So much to do, so little done'.

Missions do 60% of the financial work and spend 75% of the money.

The political chiefs of the Colonies are the ones who are most interested in the political side of every question.

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WHO'S WHO

169. Mr. Eric Stanley Welch



Copyright 'East Africa'

Mr. Eric Stanley Welch is the only man to have held a post in the Kenya Colony and the African Territories. He was awarded the Order of the British Empire in 1921. He was the first to be appointed as the first Governor of Kenya in 1921. He was the first to be appointed as the first Governor of Kenya in 1921. He was the first to be appointed as the first Governor of Kenya in 1921.

Mr. G. E. Ashwell White, of the ...
immigration has returned to ... from ...

Lord Moyne, ...
off the coast of ...
the crew ...

Mr. R. ...
Department ...
philosophy ...

Mr. W. ...
Royal ...
power ...

Mr. G. ...
pending ...
objects ...

Mr. ...
interesting ...
Coast ...

Mr. ...
Department ...
and ...

Mr. ...
Secretary ...
Windsor ...

Mr. ...
Director ...
Africa ...

Mr. ...
Director ...
Africa ...

Mr. ...
superintendent ...
shortly ...

Mr. ...
Livingstone ...
captain ...

Mr. ...
photographer ...
Miss ...

Mr. ...
to ...
European ...

Mr. ...
Dr. ...
winnings ...

Mr. ...
Director ...
Africa ...

Mr. ...
Director ...
Africa ...

Mr. ...
Director ...
Africa ...

Mr. ...
Director ...
Africa ...

Mr. ...
Director ...
Africa ...

Mr. ...
Director ...
Africa ...

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Corn Flour**

for a variety of
Summer sweets

K.A.R. OFFICER, KILLED BY BUFFALO

Private W. F. Kiddle, of the King's African Rifles, attached to the K... in... Kiddle, of... received... buffalo was... charged... buffalo was... Kiddle, and the beast... his office... summoned by Native... from Nairobi by air.

GERMANY'S AFRICAN COLOURED COMRADE

Respect our coloured comrades from Africa... President... their wife... German... services rendered... protection, adding... tolerated... public... abused... proceedings... against the... This sudden... who... those... German... curious.

THIS WEEK'S AIR MAIL PASSENGERS

The air mail which left London on Wednesday carried the following passengers: Mr. Stiller, London to Juba; Mr. and Miss Davis, and Mr. Long, London to Nairobi; Mr. Tomlin, London to Juba; Mr. Thear and Miss Sutherland, London to Salisbury; Sir Pierre and Lady von Ryneveld, London to Johannesburg; Mr. Anquet, Paris to Juba; Mr. Gutter, Brindisi to Juba; Mr. de Campy, Khartoum to Juba; and Commander Galpin, Juba to Hildanayo. The inward air mail brought the following passengers: Mr. Foude, Mrs. and Miss Rodway, and Mrs. Delar, from Nairobi, and Mr. Campbell, from Khartoum.

East Africa is able to state that the Taita oil field... Concessions, Ltd., has no knowledge... discovered in their concession... reported by cables from the Cape.

NEW GOVERNOR OF MOZAMBIQUE TERRITORY

Admiral Luis Antonio de Magalhães Correia, the new Governor of the Mozambique Company territory in East Africa, left Lisbon last week to take up his appointment. He has had a distinguished career in the Portuguese Navy, and commanded the flagship "Patriota" off the coast of Cuba and being afterwards Governor of the Macao Colony there; he commanded the fleet which visited the International Exhibition at Seville in 1928, and later accepted the office of Minister of Marine in the Dictatorship Government. After leaving the Cabinet he was appointed Chief of the General Staff of the Marine Department, assuming that position to take up his present office.

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ANIMAL TALES IN EAST AFRICA

Mr. Arthur ... The ... of ...

MOTOR OPPORTUNITIES IN EAST AFRICA

The ... of ... The ... of ...

AGRICULTURE ORGANISATION IN TANZANIA

The ... of ... The ... of ...

The ... of ... The ... of ...

Food and Food Production

The ... of ... The ... of ...

The Best Answer to Inflation

The ... of ... The ... of ...

Keeping Grain from the Walls

The ... of ... The ... of ...

NOTICE

TANGANYIKA TERRITORY

The Land Ordinance (cap. 41) of the Territory

Sale of Rights of Occupancy in respect of Public Land in the District of Mbeya

Notice is hereby given that the ... of ...

Vertical text on the right edge of the page, partially obscured by noise.

EAST AFRICA IN THE PRESS

EAST AFRICAN PLAINS AND HILLS. MARY KENNEDY has in her various news items mostly at the beginning of Africa, by the way, had the air, stating that, except for longer scarp by aeroplanes...

When it is a country that is almost entirely un- known until now, it is not surprising that the English will set to work to put it on a footing of modernization, and in the number of English to be sent to the hills, the way is set for the coming of new while the country is still young. It is not surprising that there is a remembrance when the English is entirely un- known, and that in the same way, and which will not be so true. With the development of the land and the years should be a vast field of English, and in the hills, which is a fine...

A FILM OF CECH RHODES

The film of Cech Rhodes, which was made in 1911, is a very interesting one, and it is a pity that it is not more widely known.

The film of Cech Rhodes, which was made in 1911, is a very interesting one, and it is a pity that it is not more widely known. The film shows the life of Cech Rhodes in the hills, and it is a very interesting one. The film is a very interesting one, and it is a pity that it is not more widely known.

ON A NATIONIST ON KENYA'S NATIVE

INTERVIEWED BY THE KENYA... ADJUTANT... ten years is reported as saying that the Natives are a very contented people. He summed up their economic position as follows:

Many of the male Natives secure employment and gain a regular wage which enables them to pay their toll (as it is called) to the Government for the payment of that tax the Natives are entitled to the services of various Government departments. He also says that the Natives are a very contented people. He summed up their economic position as follows:

RADIO OPPORTUNITIES IN AFRICA

Since we have had our first broadcast in Africa, the following has appeared in the Daily Times:

It is not to be denied that in the early stages of the radio in Africa, the following has appeared in the Daily Times. It is not to be denied that in the early stages of the radio in Africa, the following has appeared in the Daily Times.

Whether the broadcasting service is to be a public service or a commercial service is a question of equal importance. The service to be provided for the people of the continent should be a public service. It is not to be denied that in the early stages of the radio in Africa, the following has appeared in the Daily Times.

East African authorities in Kenya have reported that the Sierra Leone company intends to send one of their radio stations to East Africa later in the year.

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EAST AFRICA

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Ndolotrada's report better business

The local garage has been opened in Kampala.

The issue of whether to give licences for...

The... and Advisory Committee on Education...

The... proposed to give four exclusive licences for...

The... only reported on the... with local...

The... Albany College and a... company, Ltd.

The... been work on the... Register of...

The... report on Kenya is specially reported...

The... results, which are and fall to...

The... school at Fushoto has...

The... obtained, at the... the present school...

The... from Kenya and Zaire during...

The... four months of the year were £100,000 over...

The... appliances have been ordered by the...

The... Government for... Kampala, which in...

The... over Mining Syndicate has been formed...

The... to develop mining claims in the... area of...

The... It is understood that... objects have been...

The... It is expected that the... export figures for...

The... of cotton export tax for... will...

The... reported that the... land which the... Territory...

The... territory will be... to... in 1890...

The... The partnership law... of... Mr. Shah...

The... from... we hear that the... of the...

The... It appears that the... partnership...

The... of the... provide work for...

The... will accommodate forty passengers...

The... of the... groundnuts...

The... of... and... will be...

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MARKET REPORTS

The undermentioned market reports are based on the information received from the various sources mentioned in the text. The prices are given in shillings and pence per cwt. unless otherwise stated.

COFFEE—The market for Arabica coffee is generally quiet. The price of the best quality coffee is about 12s. 6d. per cwt. The market for Robusta coffee is also quiet. The price of the best quality coffee is about 10s. 6d. per cwt.

TEA—The market for tea is generally quiet. The price of the best quality tea is about 12s. 6d. per cwt. The market for lower quality tea is also quiet. The price of the best quality tea is about 10s. 6d. per cwt.

PEPPER—The market for pepper is generally quiet. The price of the best quality pepper is about 12s. 6d. per cwt. The market for lower quality pepper is also quiet. The price of the best quality pepper is about 10s. 6d. per cwt.

SPICES—The market for spices is generally quiet. The price of the best quality spices is about 12s. 6d. per cwt. The market for lower quality spices is also quiet. The price of the best quality spices is about 10s. 6d. per cwt.

EAST AFRICAN MARKS

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BEIRA MARKS—The market for Beira marks is generally quiet. The price of the best quality marks is about 12s. 6d. per cwt. The market for lower quality marks is also quiet. The price of the best quality marks is about 10s. 6d. per cwt.

MOZAMBIQUE MARKS—The market for Mozambique marks is generally quiet. The price of the best quality marks is about 12s. 6d. per cwt. The market for lower quality marks is also quiet. The price of the best quality marks is about 10s. 6d. per cwt.

MAZAMBEQUE MARKS—The market for Mazambique marks is generally quiet. The price of the best quality marks is about 12s. 6d. per cwt. The market for lower quality marks is also quiet. The price of the best quality marks is about 10s. 6d. per cwt.

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WHEAT—The market for wheat is generally quiet. The price of the best quality wheat is about 12s. 6d. per cwt. The market for lower quality wheat is also quiet. The price of the best quality wheat is about 10s. 6d. per cwt.

BARLEY—The market for barley is generally quiet. The price of the best quality barley is about 12s. 6d. per cwt. The market for lower quality barley is also quiet. The price of the best quality barley is about 10s. 6d. per cwt.

RYE—The market for rye is generally quiet. The price of the best quality rye is about 12s. 6d. per cwt. The market for lower quality rye is also quiet. The price of the best quality rye is about 10s. 6d. per cwt.

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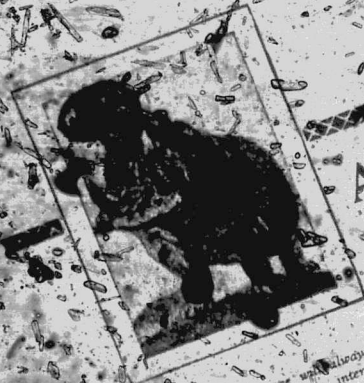
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A WEEKLY JOURNAL

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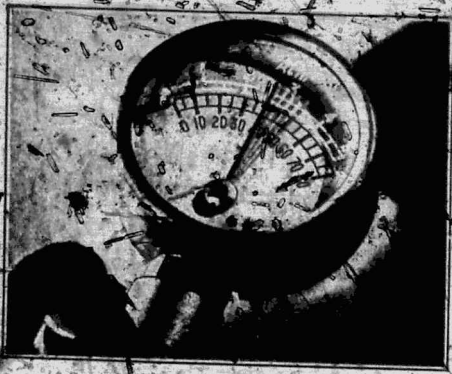
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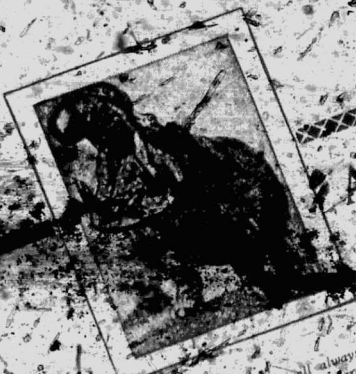
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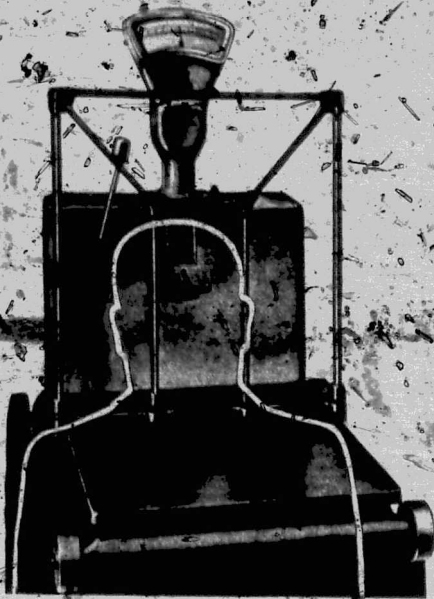


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A WEEKLY JOURNAL

Vol. 9, No. 408

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 7, 1933

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MATTERS OF MOMENT

A measure of economy which might easily be adopted in all the British East and Central African Dependencies and, with, in the aggregate, would achieve a **NEW MEANS OF ECONOMY**, considerable annual saving, if the suspension of the annual salary increments now paid to officials. In the higher ranks it is generally £50 or £50 per annum, but in the case of the great majority of officers in the various Departments it is £25, and it would probably not be wide of the mark to say that the worth of the official in all the territories, and on an average incremental basis of £75 yearly. Thus scores of thousands of pounds could be saved throughout East Africa simply by the suspension of this annual increase in emoluments. Moreover, such a measure would be justified to believe from the statistics we have made, not to be exceeded by many officers who quite modestly, but at a substantial amount, that these appointments should go automatically at a time when many of these great officers are retired, and the financial position of the Government and they receive a large number of reductions in services they would not be able to finance. Furthermore, the realisation that all officials have suffered greatly, when their salaries are in receipt of salaries or allowances of their own citizens, agricultural or commercial, and that many have been operating at a heavy loss, and many others have lost capital, and now, in more than when income. We cannot recall the last time when the suggestion has been made that the annual increase should be temporarily suspended, but we cannot see the idea to the consideration of the Colonial Office, the East African Governments, the officials in the different Dependencies, and the elected or nominated representatives of the "unborn public," all of whom in the long run are equally concerned in the

The interesting suggestion of the suspension of the Empire Marketing Board is to be considered at the end of September, the men who have been chiefly concerned with the publicity side of its work should be brought together with some of the Press Officers in other Departments, in order to consider a publicity organisation. There is a good deal to be said in favour of a most government department, which have in recent years some been compelled to call for a number of val which have been the result of Press Officers, and in some cases, a suitable publicity organisation, and by the atmosphere in which they have almost forgotten that their position is to be a liaison between commerce and the State, and even the enterprises are not to be cramped by the usual of most of them, and everything as highly confidential, and that a bald communique is all that should be given when a statement of something is manifestly desirable. There are, of course, exceptions, but they are so few that there is a strong case for some improvement of the existing system.

Could any Department of State have a more wonderful story to tell than the Colonial Office? A business concern will come out of it, and its publicity would amount to a highly paid advertisement, but the Colonial Office is a different matter. It is a different matter, and its story is a different one. It is a story of a different kind, and it is a story that is worth telling.

commentary regarding political developments and to news of political appointments and promotions. There is your imaginative use of the data from the Outer Empire, which flows into that Office day by day, which would make an immensely valuable service. The House of Commons would be educated in the affairs of the Colonial Empire, while its individual units would be assisted in the marketing of their products and in attracting the attention of British manufacturers and investors to matters only two of the most obvious results. A fundamental change of attitude alone produces such desirable and long overdue results and we are not a creature that the best way to achieve that transformation is not in the creation of new central publicity sections of Government.

At present the Press Office in the average Department is doing a single-headed battle with the need of change on the one hand and the need of continuity on the other. The time being, understands the difficulty of publicity, his work runs smoothly, and may even be encouraged, but a political reshuffling or the retirement of a Permanent Under-Secretary may change the whole position overnight. That, of course, is a ridiculous state of affairs, and the tremendous drag on the wheels of progress, which can be removed only in one of two ways: (a) by a general realisation on the part of the Government Departments that the public has a right to regular knowledge of their work, and that the Press can be a most useful ally in this continuous distribution of information; or (b) by the transfer of the responsibility for the distribution of such material from unsupported individual officers to a co-ordinated, competent, and central unit commanded by a man of sufficient courage and personality to fight the battle of principle with the Departmental heads, while leaving his subordinate officers—who in some cases at any rate would remain in the men at present handling the work—to deal with the day-to-day routine.

The news has just reached us that Hotya, head chief of the Congo tribe, has been sentenced to ten months imprisonment with hard labour for conspiracy to obstruct the course of justice, and that two of his adherents were sentenced to eight months' imprisonment with hard labour for aiding and abetting him. Their conviction occurred some months ago, but we believe that this is the first conviction of their trial and punishment. It was in the district of these Natives' authorities that in October last Mr. Basil Napier disappeared mysteriously, his dead body being afterwards found in the bush. Inquiries made by the Criminal Investigation Department produced some astonishing evidence, but it appears to have been recorded by the local Provincial Administration with the strangest complicity. Also Napier, the father of the unfortunate man, has never been satisfied with the verdict of suicide returned by the London coroner's court, in which he was given no opportunity of appearing, and when, after the conviction of the Chief Hotya, the Department

that he has ordered an inquiry on the spot by a Justice of the Peace Court of Tanganyika. Some remarks of Justice will, we know, be laid before him and he must then a full report of the proceedings will be made available to the public. We do not desire to prejudge the issue, but we betray no secret when we say that it has some most disturbing features.

By a curious coincidence—for such we presume it to be—the leading articles of the two Zanzibar newspapers were, on one recent "EAST AFRICA" day devoted to criticisms of East AND ZANZIBAR, a paper which one declares to have shown "evident recent signs of being a party paper," while the other is of opinion that our nine years' campaign has been accompanied by changes of colour and of climate, gradual, but planned to a point indismissing from opportunism. The first opportunism, he translates this second charge as "obnoxious to our independence to the first it would be most interesting to be told to what party we are supposed to be subservient. Presumably *The Zanzibar Voice* intends to imply that this journal is run in the interests of the Kenya settler party. It is the fact that we strongly support the kind of white settlement that is not, and never has been, true that our policy is directed to any settler or plantation; on the contrary, we have had the best advice we can render to white settlers to always to examine the proposals of our leaders from the standpoint of their effect upon East Africa as a whole, and to support only such policies as appear to be in the general interests of the territories. To be pro-settler does not to us imply an anti-Native or anti-mission bias, just as to favour a sound policy of Native progress does not mean to warm appreciation of the importance of increasing white settlement.

The casting of our contentment results from our recent suggestion that there should be introduced a system of the ultimate discharge of Indian claims on a part of the INDIANS v. By Indians or else African or owns as AFRICANS. A statistical fact that the process of evolution has been satisfactory on account of Native contact with the white man, your view, in an civilization, though white man's duty, of the excellent work done by many Indians in military, medical, police, agricultural, commercial, and clerical capacities. It would be folly to attempt to deny or minimise their services, or to suggest that for long time to come there is any practical possibility of the substitution of Indian traders, carpenters, masons and clerks by Africans. Nevertheless, it is but common sense to regard such an eventual substitution as the result of which we must work—and the result of which is already clearly marked in some areas. *East Africa* is neither unaware of the position of Indian in East Africa's economic and political structure, nor of the debt which the main land territories owe to the man, the relatively frequent references to which in our columns are caused by the deliberate editorial plan, by the death of news from that pleasant

INQUIRY INTO FANGANYIKA DEATH CASE.

The news has just reached us that Hotya, head chief of the Congo tribe, has been sentenced to ten months imprisonment with hard labour for conspiracy to obstruct the course of justice, and that two of his adherents were sentenced to eight months' imprisonment with hard labour for aiding and abetting him. Their conviction occurred some months ago, but we believe that this is the first conviction of their trial and punishment. It was in the district of these Natives' authorities that in October last Mr. Basil Napier disappeared mysteriously, his dead body being afterwards found in the bush. Inquiries made by the Criminal Investigation Department produced some astonishing evidence, but it appears to have been recorded by the local Provincial Administration with the strangest complicity. Also Napier, the father of the unfortunate man, has never been satisfied with the verdict of suicide returned by the London coroner's court, in which he was given no opportunity of appearing, and when, after the conviction of the Chief Hotya, the Department

The Director of the Agricultural Research Institute of Kenya is presenting his report for the year ending 31st March 1954.

It is the first report to be going and has stood on its own feet. There will be critics who will say that a man now it has not actually accomplished much, but such criticisms are hollow. The report is well written and to expect obvious results at short notice is to show an entire lack of understanding of its nature. Yet the value of the report becomes increasingly apparent to those who understand it, and we are glad to say it is being highly appreciated as many recent examples testify. The local Associations of Kenya and Tanganyika are to devote considerable sums of money to research, as we recently revealed, the Kenya Coffee Board has decided to engage a biochemist, Sir Bernard Bourdillon, to do a new view about tea growing in Kenya, as does Dr. Harold Mann in Nyasaland and Tanganyika; while as a result of Professor R. S. Tripp's investigations, Mr. A. J. Farley is carrying out research in Zanzibar on cloves and coconuts.

Extravagant expenditure must not be allowed to raise its head again in East Africa, but on the other hand, money must be made available for long-range research, not be stinted. The fruitfulness of the land, the yield per acre, in quality as well as quantity, in a word, in all aspects of agriculture must be East Africa's goal; and, while good work will be done elsewhere, the really long-range study must still be chiefly concentrated at Amani. It must not be overlooked that the revitalising of Amani owes much to the Empire Marketing Board's financial and moral support. If the E.M.B. ceases to exist, a misfortune that we still hope may be averted, that support must be continued from some other Imperial source, for of this patient work, entailing years of experiment before results are achieved, such encouragement is of great importance. Well-judged appreciation is the best antidote for despair.

It has been suggested that *East Africa* was allocated to southern Northern Rhodesian Government men by the so-called 'white' settlers of the Ethics of its Civil Services. The choice was unfortunately, and was singularly ill-timed at the birth, that we have the principle implied is fundamentally sound. Our opponents batted first, and their thimble, if not very impressive as a display of batting, knocked up a certain score. We claim no great superiority, but we believe we are batting on a much heavier wicket. To change the metaphor, we cannot quote the obvious platitude that the clock cannot be set back (or the gun made to stand still), still more effective is the fact that we have failed to note a simple protest against 'Africanisation' on mines or on settlers' estates. In the former, Native labour is largely used on subsidiary work, such as building and maintenance of the latter, such as practicing to excavate. African labour uses

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FIGHT BETWEEN PYTHON AND CROCODILE

SIR FREDERICK JACKSON'S INTERESTING ACCOUNT

Other Episodes with Snakes

By the kindness of Sir Frederick Jackson, I am able to publish the following interesting account drawn from the diary of the late Sir Frederick Jackson.

There are six species of python found in Kenya and Uganda, but neither of them occurs in an altitude of 7,000 ft.

The common python is capable of adapting itself to almost every variety of country, from the dense bush covered on the slopes of the coast to the stunted savanna vegetation of the uplands, but, as with all other animals, its scarcity or plenty is governed by a suitable food supply. If I were asked by anyone desirous of obtaining a python, I should reply: "Go to a place where dikiks, rock rabbits and guinea fowls abound, and fish about on hillsides and in rocky places."

The largest skin I ever saw was 27 ft. long, without head and with part of the tail missing; after I saw it I wrote to the owner to ask for further particulars in regard to it. In width it was a good span from my foot to heel, and 6 in. in girth. It came from the Province of the Kavirondo, and was given to me in Uganda; it was killed in Mabera Forest.

The largest killed by me at Mt. Kenia, Ilbaruk was only 15 ft. 5 in. in length, and was killed exactly in the middle of the hill, and almost completely hidden by grass and low ferns, and on receiving a charge of shot in the head its contortions were truly awful; it writhed and flung itself about, and several times reared up a good 6 ft. or 7 ft. in length. It looked most formidable, but its violent and uncontrollable muscular actions soon ceased.

When Sir Geoffrey Archer was in charge of the Baricho District some years ago he had the good fortune to come across a 10 ft. python that had just uncoiled itself from a calf water-buck; and another that was still tied up in a tight coil round a pariah dog.

Which was the Aggressor?

The most interesting encounter of which I ever heard was between a python and an 8 ft. crocodile; this also occurred at Lake Karungo. It took place on a sandbank at the head of a small stream below the Government station, and was witnessed by several Sudan women, one of whom hurried back to inform my friend, the late Mr. Arthur Collier, who was at the time the officer in charge, and subsequently gave me particulars. He was, however, just too late to witness the struggle, but on reaching the spot found the crocodile lying on its back and quite dead. He said ploughed up into deep ruts, and splashed all round with water. From the evidence of the women and his own examination, he came to the conclusion that the encounter had taken place in the water or close to the edge of it, but he could express no opinion as to which was the aggressor. He thought that the great weight of the python's tail on the far bank of the stream, as it retreated into the bush, suggested it as the

whether it attacked the crocodile in the water, took advantage of it while lying, perhaps asleep, on land. Personally I am inclined to think that it is, of course, just possible that the python was the aggressor, but I think it is more probable that the crocodile was the aggressor, and that the python attacked, not realising in the first place that it was taking on in the yards of constriction muscles that it was beyond.

Against this it would appear probable that a good grip on the neck given by an 8 ft. crocodile would put one of our python the mightiest of pythons at least to the extent of discouraging it from continuing to strike to a finish. It is probable that the python was the aggressor, and that it seriously intended to swallow the crocodile. It is certain that the python has a digestive power of the ostrich must, in fact, take a back seat.

Python's Swallowing Capacities

In the course of the digestive and swallowing capacities of a python I once helped the late W. G. Drogg, an Entebbe, to open up and extract a full-grown female snapper from the girth of a python. Unfortunately the snakes were handy, but the snakes would certainly have weighed 25 lb. and the python not more than 15 lb., and whereas the nasal bones and fore part of the snapper's head had already been digested, and the hump of the neck slipped to the touch, that of the snapper's legs was still quite firm. I should doubt if a python, even of 20 ft., or more, could swallow a larger fish than that of a bushbuck, or impala, weighing between 30 and 40 lb.

Again, I remember a python of about 10 ft. lying in the scrub on the side of a footpath seized a fox terrier a short way in front of its own pen. I think the late Captain Thornycroft of the 4th K. O. was, however, mistaken to be so off-balance as to think any python damage was done. In this instance the python probably failed to obtain a grip on the dog's head, or whenever I have seen one of similar length take a rabbit or duck in the zoo, its actions were so quick, and it was so tied up in a knot, that the invisible victim so tightly, that I was unable to see what actually had happened. The keeper, the renowned Tyrrell, told me they generally got for the head.

Still again, in Entebbe, I received early one morning a note and a basket containing two snakes, one with part of the other down its throat. The note informed me that they had just been killed and sent in the blacksmith's shop. At first I thought it was intended as a "leg-pull," but later satisfied myself that it was not so. The most interesting point was that, on measuring them, the swallower proved to be 30 inches long and the victim 24 inches. Both were non-poisonous. In any time I must have created many scores of snakes while staking my name, but only once did I have to give up a snake. At the moment I was trying to get a snake within range of my buck horns, when my eye caught the glint of a snake's breast and shiny, bare, a yard or so off this proved to be the outer coil of a small 5 ft. python that had quite recently cast its skin, and was suffused with a gaudy metallic bloom. Recognising it as a snake, I stepped back, and therefore harmless, endeavours were made to clear it out of the way by pokes and jabs with the staff, but it refused to move. Even when it did so, under repeated blows of the staff, sticking its head within my reach, it was so persistent in its head-on lunge, but showing no fear, and took such quantities of my bush staffs. There I stood, and as the sun had just returned and disappeared.

Python as Meal for One Man

In our camp on the Kilim River, about 100 miles from Ilbaruk, I killed a 10 ft. python, and later told a Sudan man to try to sell a friend to help him skin it for me, so that he could then have the body to eat. He thought he had added that he required no assistance.

IN MEMORY OF DR. DONALD FRASER

Gordon Mung'ara's Tribute.

It is a privilege to have been invited to contribute to the memorial volume for Dr. Donald Fraser. I have known him for many years, and I have had the opportunity to work with him in the field of African history and culture. He was a man of great intellect and a deep understanding of the African continent. His work was a blend of scholarship and practical application, and he was always willing to share his knowledge with others. He was a true friend and a great mentor, and his passing is a great loss to the African community.

Dr. Fraser's work was a blend of scholarship and practical application, and he was always willing to share his knowledge with others. He was a true friend and a great mentor, and his passing is a great loss to the African community. He was a man of great intellect and a deep understanding of the African continent. His work was a blend of scholarship and practical application, and he was always willing to share his knowledge with others.

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London, 11th July 1968. Yours faithfully, Gordon Mung'ara.

From a Fellow Pioneer in Nyakatia

It is a privilege to have been invited to contribute to the memorial volume for Dr. Donald Fraser. I have known him for many years, and I have had the opportunity to work with him in the field of African history and culture. He was a man of great intellect and a deep understanding of the African continent. His work was a blend of scholarship and practical application, and he was always willing to share his knowledge with others.

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A pioneer in the field of African history and culture, Dr. Fraser was a man of great intellect and a deep understanding of the African continent. His work was a blend of scholarship and practical application, and he was always willing to share his knowledge with others.

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London, 11th July 1968. Yours faithfully, Gordon Mung'ara.

Why was he called 'Chinkapoke'?

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STANDARDISATION OF AFRICAN NAMES.

Some valuable suggestions for the standardisation of African names.

I am very glad to read in your issue of the 1st July 1968, the standardisation of African Names. I have long been a supporter of the International Institute of African Languages and Cultures, and I am glad to see that they have decided that tribal names should be used in their original form only. This is a very important step towards the standardisation of African names, and it is a step that should be followed by all those who are concerned with the standardisation of African names.

There is a large number of people who are concerned with the standardisation of African names, and it is a step that should be followed by all those who are concerned with the standardisation of African names. I am very glad to read in your issue of the 1st July 1968, the standardisation of African Names. I have long been a supporter of the International Institute of African Languages and Cultures, and I am glad to see that they have decided that tribal names should be used in their original form only.

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I shall watch with very great interest the progress of the standardisation of African names, and I am very glad to read in your issue of the 1st July 1968, the standardisation of African Names. I have long been a supporter of the International Institute of African Languages and Cultures, and I am glad to see that they have decided that tribal names should be used in their original form only.

NATIVE JUSTICE AND INDIRECT RULE

Interesting Comments from Northern Rhodesia.

To the Editor of "East Africa".

SIR, May I add a few brief remarks to your correspondence on the above subject? I find very few writers and administrators, with Lord Lloyd as a thought-leader, prone to see the anomaly contained in the simultaneous development of a European idea of democracy and the survival of a Native tribal rule. Throughout British Africa it seems to remain that the Native be encouraged to develop along European economic and political lines, but is deemed to be better off to be supervised in his judicial progress within the narrow limits of a primitive method of indirect rule. The mines in Northern Rhodesia, for instance, are seen to be a source of wealth and power, and elsewhere may learn liberal work or scientific mining, then by associating with other skilled Natives his economic and political status is raised far above that of the raw Native in the bush areas. But our skilled and educated Native becomes involved in some peculiarly Native legal affair, he must submit himself to a Native court, to which his only qualification for membership is justice in the fact - some once or twice a year, for instance, I wonder that an educated Native feels that this is a degradation.

We have in the present system of indirect rule the extreme spectacle of a would-be agricultural people, who are economically compelled to become detribalised to a great extent, being judicially ruled by a hereditary "magisterial" class; and moreover, that once it exists by reason of a tribal system, is naturally unsympathetic to the more progressive Natives who have laboured in order to join the ranks of the skilled and educated.

Indirect rule by Native "magisterial" justices administered by natives specially trained to adapt old customs to the needs of a rising progressive generation of Africans, must prove a failure. The rule must not be through old stagnant-minded chiefs, although they may remain as figure-heads, but the actual judicial courts must eventually be run by a competitive selected Native Civil Service Natives before whom the educated progressive African may stand knowing that he is being judged by one who judges by the right of ability, not by a right obtained in way of a tribal title and clogging heritage.

Yours faithfully,
Northern Rhodesia. RICHESNERA

ECONOMIES IN THE SUDAN.

To the Editor of "East Africa".

THE paragraph you gave in your issue of August 14 on the economic failure in which the Sudan Government has tackled its financial difficulties is most illuminating. The diagnosis for effecting reductions in expenditure by approximately 20% is set, for example, which should be an inspiration and an incentive to all British Governments in East and Central Africa, which however a much less may have economies to give still a long way to go to improve the Sudan's performance.

It is amusing that in Department after Department the amount of work in the Sudan should be

BETTER EAST AFRICAN OUTLOOK

An incentive to British Manufacturers.

It is a pity that the great majority of those who can access your journal of having allowed a policy of direct subsidism. True, you have a fairly bold suggestion of delegating printing to publishers as you have called this to be. But if all the good suggestions and constant prints in your columns are to be abandoned, the outlook of the East African states generally in your issue of August 14th for instance contains a good deal of such evidence which you took in a matter of fact a manner that you did not take in a matter of fact a manner upon it. Now are the items grouped together to establish the effect they were distributed throughout the paper.

May I bring to your attention the outstanding evidence of that one country, Kenya.

You quoted the Government General's report as stating that prospects for 1953 are distinctly brighter in the country than from Kenya, you had the important announcement of the discovery of oil in the north of the country, the statement of the Resident in Nairobi that the Government showed signs of lifting and reviewed the annual report of the Kenyan Agricultural Department, which gives encouraging evidence of reorganisation in clove and coffee, sugar and mangoing. Tanganyika's domestic exports for the first half of the year were shown to be 10% over the corresponding figures of 1952; the exports from Kenya and Uganda were 20% more in the first four months of this year than in a similar period of last year, and the main line shipments from Kenya of 14,400 tons in the latter increases by 10% to 15,800 tons. From Northern Rhodesia came the good news of the beginning of the big new copper refinery at Nakama, an instance how a Natives and professing to building up new native industries in packets of tea, sugar, coffee, tobacco and tobacco.

Are there not all encouraging indications that the worst of the slump is past? British manufacturers' and traders' representatives in the East African states and in the East of the opportunities awaiting motor and wireless firms should be high on the list of incentives to them. In Kenya and Uganda.

POINTS FROM LETTERS.

It is a pity that the great majority of those who can access your journal of having allowed a policy of direct subsidism. True, you have a fairly bold suggestion of delegating printing to publishers as you have called this to be. But if all the good suggestions and constant prints in your columns are to be abandoned, the outlook of the East African states generally in your issue of August 14th for instance contains a good deal of such evidence which you took in a matter of fact a manner that you did not take in a matter of fact a manner upon it. Now are the items grouped together to establish the effect they were distributed throughout the paper.

Some Statements Worth Nothing

It may be pardoned in the... tax on... in the Legislative Council...

To mention the growing Japanese competition... is one of the biggest issues...

Money is not everything, independence and freedom of spirit... are the most important...

The Tanganyika Railways... are the cheapest maintained of any British owned African railways...

A mountain gorilla recently shot near Lake Kivu... weighed over 34 stone...

I hope every effort will be made by the Agricultural community to free itself from the heavy burden of debt...

The road for development... of improved animal husbandry methods... carrying small high producing...

The Labour Officer, M... an interesting example of the personal interest in the health of employees...

We have got to deal with realities... what might have been, or what ought to have been... whether mistakes have been made...

The system adopted by the Tanganyika Government... based on the principle known as Indirect Rule... the principle of adapting...

Statements Worth Nothing

The name of the Kenya... is a... from the... Commission by the Tanganyika Government...

EAST AFRICA

WHO'S WHO

169. Mr. Keith Ravenscourt Tucker, C.B.E.



Copyright "East Africa"

A Colonial... popular with officials and... by financial... to effect numerous... and... plans for improved... both ability and... that Mr. Keith... and is always... others any...

After serving for... years with the... for the... transferred to the... and in 1913 went to the... where he was given a commission in... On the outbreak of... short the... Campaign... to Nyasaland in 1916... a... sent to... to the... military... Made Deputy Treasurer... Nyasaland in 1921... was promoted Treasurer three years later... and his... acknowledged by the C.B.E. in 1922...

PERSONALIA

Mr. P. P. Ellis, the Chief Rabbi in Nairobi, has died in the Kenya capital.

Senior Souza Bragança, who had lived in Mozambique for forty years, has passed away.

Mr. J. H. Milton and Mr. Albert Hepburn have been elected to the Nakuru District Council.

Mr. H. E. H. Butterfield has been posted to Munga on his return to Tanganyika from leave.

Dr. the Hon. S. H. Malik has been appointed member of the Tanganyika Advisory Committee.

Mr. J. A. Backer, Director of Public Works in Northern Rhodesia, is on leave from Livingstone.

Mgr. Arthur Hinsley, Apostolic Delegate in Africa, recently consecrated the new Bishop of Tabora.

We regret to learn of the death, as the result of an accident in his coffee factory, of Mr. A. De Witt of Thika.

The Hon. H. C. De M. Mackenzie Kennedy has resumed duty as Chief Secretary of Northern Rhodesia.

His Majesty's Trade Commissioner in Johannesburg, Mr. J. W. Bridgen, is due to leave this month.

Mr. J. A. Cable, formerly of Kenya, has returned to London from Jersey, where he has spent the last few months.

Mr. C. A. Thorold has been appointed Acting Senior Mycologist in the Kenya Department of Agriculture.

Mr. van de Venster, of the Tanganyika Plantations Company near Mwanza, died recently from black-water fever.

Mr. Harry Warner, the well-known Livingstone solicitor, is making a good recovery from his recent serious illness.

Mr. N. A. Cottrell, Assistant Director of Native Affairs in Northern Rhodesia, is shortly expected home on leave.

We regret to learn by air mail of the death, in Eldoret Hospital, of Mr. P. W. E. Omt, of the Blue Posts Hotel in Thika.

Mr. J. H. Hayes has been appointed District Magistrate and District Registrar, to the High Court of Uganda.

Colonel Peter de la Cour, formerly of South Kenya, has been ordered to retire from the C.M.S.

Mr. N. C. Kemp, of Tanganyika, and Miss Cicely Mary Fullmer, have been married in Chilton Keynes.

Mr. and Mrs. F. J. Cooper have returned to Lushoto from the Lupa catchfields to which Mr. Cooper may shortly return.

Baron Plessier, until recently German Consul in Nairobi, has been appointed First Secretary to the German Embassy in London.

Mr. W. W. Clark, M.M., of the Customs Department in Tangika, has been elected Captain of the Tanga Gymkhana Cricket Club.

Mr. E. L. Gladwell and Mr. James Mackay have been elected President and Vice-President respectively of the Kenya Airy Club.

Mr. Geoffrey Laws, the female singer, and a brother of Mr. J. B. Laws of Arusha, leave England to-day to rejoin his family.

Mr. C. H. Cogle, Inspector of Mines in Kenya, who has done such good work in Kakamega, is returning to this country on leave.

Mr. William Kenneth Horne, Judge of the Supreme Court of the Gambia, has been appointed a Judge of the Supreme Court of Kenya.

Mr. J. A. Brown has been elected Acting Mayor of Blantyre, in place of Mr. J. Marshall, who has left Nyasaland for England on a holiday.

The Rev. Mr. J. S. East, of the Anglican Mission, Maswa, Tanganyika, is born in Herefordshire, but will shortly be returning to Africa.

Widespread regret has been felt in Kenya by the passing of Mrs. J. A. Miller, who for many years past has been a well-known social worker in the Colony.

A picture postcard posted at Nairobi, 1938, in 1908 to Mr. A. W. Isaacs, 80, Portland Park, Worcester, has just been delivered at the latter address.

Mr. and Mrs. H. W. D. Fridd, of Mr. and Mrs. Franks, Worthington are, among the former East Africans who arrived on Monday by the "Garnatvior Castle."

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E. D. Ehemsson, Superintendent of Police in Kenya, where he had served since 1914, and Mrs. Theumsson and family have settled in Nairobi on retirement.

Mr. H. Mank Mason Moore, Acting Governor of Kenya, and Mrs. Moore, recently visited Lamu, having travelled from Nairobi via Island and the Northern Province.

Mr. Francis Blair Young, who served as a Medical Officer during the East-African Campaign, has written a collection of short stories entitled "The Call of the Birds" which have had considerable success, and a number of which are placed in Africa.

Captain Athol D. Collins, son of Alderman/Sir George Collins, who is tobacco planting in Southern Rhodesia, was awarded four first prizes at the Tobacco Show at Umtali.

Mr. Alan J. Henry, of the Wellcome Tropical Research Laboratories, Kampala, and Miss Marjorie, daughter of Wellbourne, Australia, were recently married at Chester.

The Rev. James Collett, of the staff of the Prince of Wales's School, Kabete, and Miss Mary Beaton, daughter of Captain and Mrs. Duncan Beaton, of Nairobi, have been married in Nairobi.

Staff Sergeant-Major K. Gray, who died recently in Bulawayo, was working with the Nyasaland forces under General Norton, being attached to the mechanical transport unit.

Much regret is felt in Northern Rhodesia at the death in Bulawayo of Mr. E. Kollenberg, one of the earliest settlers in the Lusaka district. He was greatly respected in business and in private life.

We regret to announce the death at Fort Jameson of Mr. T. Clarke, who had been in the district for nineteen years. She was the widow of Mr. T. Clarke, who went to Fort Jameson some thirty years ago.

Captain H. A. Birch-Reynardson, former Secretary to the Governor-General of South Africa, is returning to England by road via Central and East Africa with Mrs. Reynolds and their two children.

A large congregation assembled at the Blantyre Mission Church when the Rev. John Niven recently preached his farewell sermon. He and Mrs. Niven will long be affectionately remembered in the district.

The engagement is announced between the youngest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Lamberton, Mutarua, and Mr. Norman, of Mombasa, elder son of Mr. and Mrs. Lamberton of South Africa.

Mr. John Wallace, East African manager of the Texas (South Africa) Company, with headquarters in Nairobi, has left for South Africa to assume control of the company's affairs over the whole of South and East Africa.

Alphonse Classe, Apostle's Vicar of Ruanda-Urundi, recently met with a serious accident in the Nyasaland Valley when the car in which he was travelling overturned in a ravine. The driver, Father Verté, escaped unhurt.

General Rossiter, of the Royal A.F.C., after being lost in the bush near a game reserve for thirty hours, was found by an aeroplane piloted by Mr. A. N. Francombe, with Captain Jones and Mr. Morgan as observers.

Captain W. A. Evans, one of the most prominent members of the Aero Club of Kenya, and honorary pilot of its motor plane, has left Nairobi for Safes Salaam to take up his duties as secretary to the Tanjanyika Reconnissance.

Mr. Malcolm Ferguson, of Bulawayo, has been elected a Member of the Institution of Mining and Metallurgy. Mr. A. J. G. Jones, of Safes Salaam, and Mrs. W. J. G. Jones, of Nairobi, have applied for admission as Associates.

About 150 people attended the wedding at the Emmanuel Church in Lusaka, of Mr. W. A. Brasted and Mrs. Wilma Morton. After a reception at Mrs. Norton's house, Rosedean, the happy couple returned their honeymoon overseas.

Their many friends will learn with deep regret of the loss sustained by Mr. and Mrs. Glanville of Kitale in the death of their second son, Clive. This is the second bereavement they have suffered, their first son having died a few years ago.

A syndicate, as a result of the Sudan Plantations Syndicate, as a speculative venture, shortly from Wadi Medini, where he has resided for many years. He is a keen racing enthusiast, and has done much to improve the stock of horses in the Sudan.

Mr. J. H. ... of ... has been elected a Member of the ... Club recently, when ... of the ... would ...

When ... and ...

RIGBY

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HAMMERS, GUN-POWDER IN ALL QUANTITIES
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PERSONALS (continued)

Lady Mary Dornier is spending her holiday in Kenya. She is the wife of Mr. C. E. Dornier, British Envoy Extraordinary in Bam, and is the eldest daughter of the Earl of Denbigh.

At the half-yearly meeting of the Kenya Club, Mr. J. B. Bagshawe was elected Chairman and Mr. J. L. Moore was chairman of the Finance Committee. Mr. M. J. Phillips and Mr. G. Killick are Honorary Secretaries.

John Maffey, Governor-General of the Sudan, and Mr. Robert A. Vickers, formerly of Kenya, were among a party of six, including the author, at Lochan, Simla, with Mr. J. M. Durrell, who was seconded during the War from the I.C.I. to K.A.R.

Mr. A. H. Phillips, of Barel, (P.O. Box 67), will be much missed in the Kenya Club in mail for London. He was Captain in the 1st Bn. of the Ndola Hockey Club, which he played in the centre half. He was a champion golfer at every Castle. By a consensus Mr. Phillips, who has a great reputation as a big game hunter.

Mr. Claude Marshah, F.R.S., who has just retired after twenty-five years' service in the Medical Department, has as his final assignment to be sent to Sakamega to the new White Mischers' hospital. Latterly he has been surgeon to the Kampala European Hospital, and he is a past President of the Kampala Club.

Mr. E. Crosshill has been elected President and Messrs. Zitzler and G. G. G. are the Presidents of the Uganda Sports Association. Mr. G. G. G. is the Vice-President, who has recently returned to the United Kingdom. Mr. Zitzler has recently purchased the late Mr. G. G. G.'s house.

Dr. C. E. Williams, of the Entomology Department of the American Agricultural Research Station, has been head of the Department of Entomology at the Rothamsted Institute, which has contributed an interesting article to the *Annals of Applied Biology*. The article, written by locusts from all over East Africa, suggests that the application of biological control work offers a large and almost inexhaustible field.

Mr. Charles ... the only man who left Johannesburg in ... during the ... the age of ... the ...

Mr. Charles ... made a smashing attack upon Sir Philip ... Secretary of State for the Colonies ...

Mr. Charles ... the need for closer economic union in East Africa ...

Mr. G. D. ... the ... the ... the ...

Mr. H. ... the ... the ... the ...

Babies in East Africa

Always thrive on O.T. & MILK. The most nourishing baby food from English West Country milk has in the past few years proved itself particularly suitable and adaptable for infants in the most difficult conditions encountered in the tropics. It is fresh and is definitely bone strengthening. Freshly made, freshly packed, it is shipped afloat in a few months, so that it is always late for the tropics. Look for the name THE DATE!



Kenya - Sold in Bulk and Wholesale

GENERAL SMUTS ON EAST AFRICA

Objective Study of its Problems Discussed

was interviewed by a special correspondent of *The Times*, who has telegraphed to London.

General Smuts, who arrived in Nairobi on Sunday, said that his visit to East Africa was a long-expected one, and that the scheme for a general survey of conditions in the various territories which he had visited in several months had been made possible by grants from the Government of the Union of South Africa.

All the territories visited by various countries had been completely developed, and it was certain that the time had come when the peoples of Africa as a whole cannot be regarded as backward and undeveloped. "That from an objective point of view could be said in the case of both white and black," he said, "is a great thing to study the whole question in collaboration with the various Governments."

"We shall have it all going to the people who are in the policy-making. They will try to co-ordinate and guide in what is going to be one of the outstanding problems of the twentieth century—the whole problem of Africa, the African and white settlement of Africa, which will be all over Africa in a few years. We are getting some addition."

After explaining the reasons for the visit, he commented that the British had been successful in local territories and on the continent here and at home. All the territories mentioned similar difficulties, but in the end had settled down to work together, and he was sure that would be the position in Kenya.

Referring to Tanganyika generally, he pointed out that the British Government had more than once declared that it had no intention of considering any change of status in the Mandate territories.

DEATH OF MR. ZAPHIRO IN ETHIOPIA

Current news has been received of the death in Dire Dawa on August 20 at the age of fifty-six of Mr. Philip Philip Constantine Zachiro, J. G. Original Secretary to the British Legation in Addis Ababa for the last twelve years, in which position he was known to practically all of our readers who have travelled in Ethiopia or had business dealings with the country. He had just returned to his employment by the Government of the British East African Protectorate (now Kenya), and was transferred to Addis Ababa first as interpreter and then as vice-consul. Mr. Zachiro, who was of Cypriot descent, had a considerable influence and with many of the political and ecclesiastical leaders in the capital, and was therefore able to render considerable help to the British Legation. He was succeeded in the office by his nephew, Mr. Ethios, an able general, and was made C.M.S. in 1911.

Electoral candidates in Kenya. The Government has announced by Mr. ... The Commission for the ...

COMMERCIAL MEN ON COFFEE REPORT

Kenya's Critical Comments.

to a request from their Government for their opinion on the Report of the Commission on East African coffee finance, have shown themselves decidedly critical. They urge that the Government should make large scale changes, depart from the present policy of protection of the members of the Coffee Producers' Council, and that a uniform approach to the Council should be made by the respective Governors-in-Council, individuals, not as representatives of any section. In fact, in our entire estimation of the competition with our trunk line, strongly oppose the suggestion of a Railway Commission, and consider that the powers of the Commissioner of Transport should be taken from the Governor-in-Council to the Governor of Kenya, Uganda, and Tanganyika, and the Commission, a motion by the Railway Administration Council, to be replaced by a Board with executive powers; subject to control by a Commission composed of the Governors of Kenya, Uganda, and Tanganyika, gave rise to considerable discussion and was withdrawn.

Passing of Mr. H. H. Bentley.
 With deep regret we record the sudden death in Kenya of Mr. H. H. Bentley, of Kiambu, one of the earliest, most successful coffee growers in Kenya, and a former partner of Mr. P. J. Collins, another well known scientific planter. Arriving in East Africa in 1891, Mr. Bentley joined the East African Mounted Rifles immediately on the outbreak of the war, and was wounded near Addis Ababa. He later served in the Mechanized Brigade, and was returned to the country here after a year or more of absence. He was here for over some 200 acres, and in 1928 he was justly proud of having in one year obtained 146 tons from 106 acres, the same we believe, still a record for the country. He will be long remembered as a man, as an agriculturist, and as a leader of the best type.

FORTHCOMING ENGAGEMENTS

- Sundays: E. J. Woodard, to Africa, London, Uganda and Scientific Societies, and ...
- Sept. 1: Coffee Planters' Day, Nairobi.
- Sept. 2: Coffee Conference, Nairobi.
- Sept. 3: Mr. Blair's lecture, address East Africa, ...
- Oct. 20: Eldoret Race Meeting.

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 NAIROBI, KENYA COLONY.

TANGANYIKA SISAL GROWERS MEET

Successful Dinner in Tanga.

A dinner which was held at the Victoria Hotel in Tanga on the 24th inst. for the sisal growers of Tanganyika was a most successful one. It was an outstandingly successful dinner. Indeed, the Tanganyika district sisal growers' committee will regard the most important and profitable function of the year in the whole of the district.

The dinner was a most successful one. The excellent dinner existing among the sisal growers of Tanganyika, who embraced the efforts of the Government, Indian and other authorities, to make sisal a profitable and healthy business. It was also an opportunity to know that the Government had a keen interest in the industry.

Mr. J. B. McGeary, the Acting District Commissioner, presided at the dinner. The dinner was held at the Victoria Hotel in Tanga. The dinner was held at the Victoria Hotel in Tanga. The dinner was held at the Victoria Hotel in Tanga.

Transport to the Lakes.

Several transport contracts are being let by the Working Committee of Lakes and the Tanganyika Government, which means a large volume of supplies and transport facilities. The result of the supply and transport contracts is a large volume of supplies and transport facilities. The result of the supply and transport contracts is a large volume of supplies and transport facilities.

Coffee Planters' Day in Malindi.

A dinner was held at the Victoria Hotel in Malindi on the 24th inst. for the coffee planters of Malindi. The dinner was held at the Victoria Hotel in Malindi. The dinner was held at the Victoria Hotel in Malindi.

Young Rhodesian's Marks Supposed.

Mr. Jeffrey Good, second son of Sir Jack and Lady Good, and nephew of the late Mr. Robert Good, District Administrator of North-Eastern and North-Western Rhodesia, has now graduated with a B.Sc. in Natural Sciences at Cambridge, has now graduated with a B.Sc. in Natural Sciences at Cambridge, has now graduated with a B.Sc. in Natural Sciences at Cambridge.

Rolling Together in Northern Rhodesia.

At the conclusion of the debate in the Legislative Council for Northern Rhodesia on the 24th inst. on the subject of the proposed amalgamation of the Government and the Northern Rhodesia, the following was said:

The Hon. Mr. Good said that he had a great appreciation of the attitude which had been shown by the Government in the matter of the proposed amalgamation of the Government and the Northern Rhodesia. The Hon. Mr. Good said that he had a great appreciation of the attitude which had been shown by the Government in the matter of the proposed amalgamation of the Government and the Northern Rhodesia.

Borghouse to Water Oases.

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British Consulate to be Open in Ten Days.

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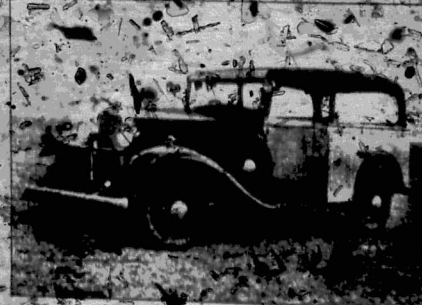
One Red Native ...

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The Sudan's Fiscal Situation.

The following figures are taken from the Annual Report of the Sudan for 1937. The total expenditure in 1937 was ... The following figures are taken from the Annual Report of the Sudan for 1937. The total expenditure in 1937 was ...

An English Car for Kenya Colony



Vauxhall "VX" 263 H.P. ... The Vauxhall "VX" Special export Chassis, with 263 H.P. ... The Vauxhall "VX" Special export Chassis, with 263 H.P. ...

HINTS

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KENYA THE ECONOMY

HOT SWAIROB

HINTS TO MOTHERS ON CARE OF BABY

Isn't it amazing how mother love ensures such thoughtful care of Baby, tucked in-between the million tasks which fill up the running of a home? Anything that truly helps is so appreciated. That is why Steedman's little red book, "Hints to Mothers" has become such an invaluable home guide in millions of homes all over the world. It deals so practically with every little ailment that mother feels safer when she has it handy, in the event of accident or serious illness, to tell what to do while awaiting the doctor.

It is, in fact, just the useful guide you would expect from the makers of those famous Steedman's Powders—the aperient for infants—so safe—so sure. They regulate the little bowels, banishing constipation and its attendant ills, and keeping the blood clean and cool. "Your free copy of 'Hints to Mothers'" is awaiting you. Why not send a postcard for it to John Steedman & Co., 272, Watworth Road, London, W.12.

(ADVT)

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NATIVE DANCE CLUBS IN KENYA

The Times recently gave prominence to an account of the development of native dance clubs in Africa, describing it as a manifestation of the African's delight in simple pleasures. Describing a club staged by one of these clubs which was inspired by the visiting Admiral on the occasion of the call of H.M.S. "Hawkins".

The appearance of H.M.S. "Hawkins" provided an opportunity not to be missed. The Naval Club (one of the dance clubs) another being called the "Ma Stool" smoke belching from the funnels. It was brought in an open space and was soon surrounded by thousands of excited Africans.

Vice-Admiral Lambert Nathaniel, V.C., very kindly agreed to report the "function" and he watched on board one evening amid the usual excitement and noise. Durszal Wassath, who accompanied him, was accompanied with a band by a young African musician, pianist, and twenty dance clubs provided a suitable programme. The Vice-Admiral, thereafter, walked through the lamps, the officers and crew proudly at their posts, the "Hawkins" carried out successive manoeuvres through the narrow streets of the town and pushed by hissing natives carrying a banner and the cotton bawls. The dance club is an excellent safety valve for African enthusiasms, and a new challenge to the popularity of the "one-time" Isle of Man.

Scratching a Cheetah.

A CORRESPONDENT of The Times writes:

Rather a nice little true story from East Africa, where the boys of the safari are made to suit what the sportsmen will stand. Everyone has a "one" and, of course, a "two" and one day, who is just realised that it had cost about an hour to catch a new wild animal, write to her correspondent. He had arranged the trip during the summer, a wonderful time, and I am presenting the animals we have collected to the Zoo. The monkey I have called Wakoko after my steamer which is so ridiculously like. The lion I have called after my white hunter who is the bravest man I have ever seen, but the cheetah, having a female called after you.

FORTHCOMING MARRIAGE.

ON September 13, at 43 South Langham Place, London, Dr. Boris Georgiev (Kisumu), Kenya Medical Officer, and Diana, daughter of the late John Bagnall, Northill-on-Sea.

FINANCE FOR GOLD PROSPECTING.

FINANCERS able to provide funds for promising gold prospecting ventures in East Africa are invited to communicate in confidence with Box No. 244, East Africa, 91, Great Brunswick Street, London, W.1. Principals only or their solicitors or accountants.

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TO LET in Kenya: 20 miles from Nairobi, fully furnished bungalow containing lounge, dining room, kitchen, 2 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, two bathrooms, hot and cold water, main bathroom, 2 w.c., hot and cold water. Lovely garden. Rent free during week-end. Apply for further particulars to Major J. C. O'Connell, A.M.S., P.O. Box 10, Eastern African Dependencies Office, Grand Buildings, T. T. Lane, Nairobi, W.P.

KENYA ESTATE FOR SALE.

LIONS PREFER WILDEBEEST & LEOPARDS IMPALA.

MANY residents in Africa could find two shillings well spent in sending for a copy of the Journal of the Society for the Preservation of the Fauna of the Empire (Stephen Austin and Sons, Hertford). One very interesting fact the surprising deaths in the Kenyan National Park. It has accounted for 400 of the 45 waterbuck and 200 down to 100 of the 45 antelope and 100 of the 14 cheetah bodies. It is interesting to note that the feet cheetahs are no less than 100 of the 45 antelope. Deaths from other causes are only 100 of the 45 antelope. It is interesting to note that the 100 of the 45 antelope are only 100 of the 45 antelope. It is interesting to note that the 100 of the 45 antelope are only 100 of the 45 antelope.

ATTRACTIONS OF THE SEYCHELLES.

The Seychelles contains a group of islands that are beautiful and tropical fertility are unsurpassed in the Empire. Says Mr. Denis Palmer, writing in The Crown Colonist, "I do not like the idea of a island of unbelieveable charm but it is the only one of the tropical seas." mentioning that there are only about twenty Englishmen in the whole group of thirty islands. He concludes:

Make it one of the choicest places in the world in which to live. You can live a low house for fifteen pence a month and feel you are still in a grand place. Labour costs only five pence per month, but is not outstandingly cheap. The climate is excellent, rather in the best of the world. At the same time, there are many good dishes including fish, turtle, and octopus sea.

POWER INDUSTRY!

Diagram of power lines and towers with text: KENYA POWER IS AVAILABLE IN MANY AREAS. THE EAST AFRICAN POWER & LIGHTING CO. LTD.

Advertisement for JOHNSON RAILWAY MATERIAL featuring a diamond logo and text: JOHNSON RAILWAY MATERIAL. THE EAST AFRICAN POWER & LIGHTING CO. LTD.

EAST AFRICA'S INFORMATION BUREAU

East Africa's Information Bureau exists for the free service of subscribers and advertisers desiring 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 that purpose will be cordially welcomed.

A new stone bridge has been built over the Makuyi River near Ruiri.

Further promising gold discoveries in the Mara River, in N.W. Tanganyika, are reported.

120 immigrants entered Northern Rhodesia during the second quarter of this year; 102 were British.

The new tea factory at Mufindi established by the initiative of Dr. Weddige, is nearing completion.

Swarms of migratory locusts are reported to have damaged grazing land in the Lukipia district of Kenya.

The Uganda Government has announced its decision not to establish a Road Board in the Protectorate.

An experimental shipment of oranges from the Muluba district of Tanganyika has recently been sent to this country by the Agricultural Department.

Gold discoveries are reported in the Iringa district of Tanganyika, traces of the mineral having been found about seventy miles from the coast.

The mineral output from Northern Rhodesia for July amounted to 1,600 tons of copper, 1,021 tons of zinc, 1,600 tons of manganese ore, 1,030 tons of mica, 1,700 lb.

The total trade of Zanzibar during the first five months of the year amounted to Rs. 41,14,700, compared with Rs. 53,85,780 during the corresponding period of last year.

Savings of over £250,000 were made by the Kenya Government during 1931 and 1932 as the result of economies in personal emoluments, house allowances, passages, levy proceeds, and travelling allowances.

Mr. W. J. Barrett has taken over the management of the Kampala branch of Motor and Exchange, Ltd., which company recently acquired the business and premises of Messrs. Laidlaw and company in that town.

The Lake Nyasa Hotel, on the lake shore fourteen miles from Salima railway station, Nyasaland's latest hostelry. It advertises bathing, boating, fishing, water sports and shooting and its attractions.

Total imports into the Belgian Congo during 1932 amounted to Frs. 494,910,200 as against Frs. 491,801,851 in 1931. Exports also showed a great decrease from Frs. 1,145,045,431 in 1931 to Frs. 607,922,434 in 1932.

The Kenya Government offers a reward of 25 cents for each jackal tail brought to the district honya in the Kenia and Kisumu districts. This step had been taken owing to widespread rabies infection among jackals.

The Member for

For the first year since 1928, the wireless apparatus so widely used in the East, are to be strangled by a sharp curtailment in the demand for vacuum tubes. The appearance of a young tube industry and the issue of bankruptcies.

Out of 1,134 licensed owners of wireless apparatus in Southern Rhodesia, only 300 sent replies to a recent questionnaire issued by the Postmaster-General. 64% of the sets were foreign, 30% British, and 10% fabricated. There is obvious scope for British manufacturers.

Investigations into the medicinal properties of the seeds of *Strophanthus emini*, a plant indigenous to Tanganyika, are being carried out by the Rockefeller Institute in co-operation with the Imperial Institute. If the results are favourable, an export trade in these seeds will be created.

When the Kenya Government introduced an entertainment tax on admission fees of 1s. and over, some places of amusement reduced their charge to 6d cents, thereby avoiding the tax. An amendment has now been introduced making the tax payable on admission fees of 75 cents.

The partnership hitherto existing between Messrs. F. H. Lowe and W. J. McGregor, practising as accountants in Livingstone, Northern Rhodesia, under the style of Lowe and McGregor, has been dissolved. Mr. F. H. Lowe, who will carry on the business in future under the style of F. H. Lowe and Company, is the present Mayor of Livingstone.

Mr. R. E. Dixon, managing director of the Cleveland Bridge and Engineering Company, Ltd., has just returned from a visit to the Lower Zambezi Bridge, now under construction by his company. He says that although the contract date to complete the bridge was April, 1935, there would have to be an extension of that time owing to the fact that the authorities now want seven additional spans.

EAST AFRICAN STOCK AND SHARE PRICES.

We have received the following prices by air mail from Nairobi.

	Last week	This week
E. A. Power and Lighting Ord.	28s.	29s.
Eldoret Mining Synd. (new) 5s.	22s.	20s.
Elderso Kakameza Venture	34s.	34s.
Edwards Consolidated Goldfields (5s.)	7s.	7s.
Koa Muliumi	37s. 50cts.	37s. 50cts.
Nyanza Goldfields (5s. Pref.)	54s.	54s.
Wakamba (5s.)	22s. 50cts.	24s. 50cts.

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STOCK & SHARE BROKER & DEALER.
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EAST AFRICAN MARKET REPORTS

Coffee.—The market for coffee is reported to have been quiet during the week ending 10th inst. The market for Arabica coffee is quoted at 25s. 6d. per 100 lbs. net weight. The market for Robusta coffee is quoted at 21s. 6d. per 100 lbs. net weight.

Cotton.—Raw cotton has been quiet during the week ending 10th inst. The market for raw cotton is quoted at 11s. 6d. per 100 lbs. net weight.

Wool.—The market for wool is reported to have been quiet during the week ending 10th inst. The market for wool is quoted at 15s. 6d. per 100 lbs. net weight.

Tea.—The market for tea is reported to have been quiet during the week ending 10th inst. The market for tea is quoted at 12s. 6d. per 100 lbs. net weight.

Sisal.—The market for sisal is reported to have been quiet during the week ending 10th inst. The market for sisal is quoted at 18s. 6d. per 100 lbs. net weight.

Other.—The market for other commodities is reported to have been quiet during the week ending 10th inst.

GERMANY LOSING EAST AFRICAN TRADE

Prospects for Trade in the East Africa

The first of the reports about the East African trade which has now appeared in the columns of this journal is a letter to the Editor of the "Times" which states that the German Government is doing its utmost to prevent the British from securing the trade in the East African region. The letter states that the German Government is doing its utmost to prevent the British from securing the trade in the East African region. The letter states that the German Government is doing its utmost to prevent the British from securing the trade in the East African region.

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Sisal Market Reviewed.

Messrs. Wigglesworth & Co., Ltd., state in their monthly report:

Reports of harvesting the sisal crops continue to show exceptionally good results, particularly in Kenya but with variations in certain parts of Kenya and Uganda. It is somewhat early to judge the extent of any carry-over of bales from the 1931 area, although it is held that the production of bales may have been on the basis of the expected smaller harvests of 1932.

"Stocks of sisal in many of the sisal producing countries must almost have reached vanishing point. It is certain no appreciable quantities are available in any route, a fact which should be borne in mind in planning the new season's campaign."

"Meaningful African sisal conditions are being now ground for the byrnes and similar purposes, its popularity being now well established. This being so all the East African trade is independent of any successes or failures as in the case of binder twines and tends to stabilize demand."

While referring to the increase in production of Africa during the first few months of the year it might be as well to sound a note of warning. It has been generally admitted that the planting of new crops has been neglected during the three years' depression, and now it is feared that not being planned in the past, the yield therefore has not been equal to the continuation of this rate of production of output which was maintained during the period of phenomenal low and unprofitable prices.

East African Mails.

Mails for Kenya, Uganda, Tanganyika and Zanzibar close at the G. P. O., London, at 6.15 a.m. on 14th Sept. per S.S. "Rawalpindi" (via Suez) and per S.S. "Alicante" (via Suez and Cape of Good Hope).

Mails for New Zealand, the Channel Islands, and Northern Europe close at the G. P. O., London, at 1.15 p.m. each Friday.

Inward mails from East Africa are expected on September 16th by the S.S. "Albatross".

Outward air mails close at 1.15 p.m., London, at 1.30 p.m. each Wednesday.

Death of a Sandit Chief.

The Government of the Sudan has received news of the death of a Sandit chief.

Kenya Gold Mining Syndicate.

The report of the Kenya Gold Mining Syndicate, Ltd., for the seven months to July 31st shows the profits of the company to be £12,000. The company's shares are now being offered at 10s. 6d. per share. The company's production of gold is 105,000 oz. of silver and 105,000 oz. of gold. The company's depreciation and interest charges are £2,000, making with the amount brought forward a total of £2,000, which it is proposed to carry forward. Mr. David Macdonald Brown, one of the directors, is reported as saying: "The chairman of the board, Mr. Macdonald, and the chairman, Mr. T. Macdonald."

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in bed, the SPAN becomes almost as necessary as
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it. The book can be arranged in any position which
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A Kenya Homestead

Kenya offers unlimited scope for the settler and those with moderate means who are contemplating immigration. Those who should carefully consider the many exceptional advantages offered.

Healthy climate — congenial surroundings
— light taxation — reasonable living costs
— good social amenities — good schools

Farming prospects, too, are good for the hard-working pioneer settler with adequate capital. Climatic and general conditions are exceptionally favourable to the production of Coffee, Maize, Wheat and Tea, mixed farming, fruit-growing, cattle and sheep raising. Labour is cheap and plentiful, transport facilities being nothing to be desired.

The man who is retiring from any profession or business with an assured income or pension and whose interests in public and social work will find in Kenya an opportunity of enjoying his retirement, either in lazing or in participating in local Government affairs.

SPORT and TRAVEL

Sport of every description can be enjoyed in the territory and the Government is doing its utmost to be of aid to the settler who desires ample facilities for the enjoyment of his leisure hours.

Kenya has been thoroughly investigated under health and climatic conditions and the results are most favourable to those who are contemplating settlement.

Enquiries as to local conditions can be dealt with by interview or letter. Illustrated handbook can be obtained on application.

H.M. EASTERN AFRICAN DEPENDENCIES
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