

*East Africa*, May 5, 1932.

# EAST AFRICA

THE ONLY NEWSPAPER IN EUROPE DEVOTED  
EXCLUSIVELY TO THE INTERESTS OF  
THOSE LIVING IN OR HOLDING  
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EAST AND CENTRAL AFRICA.

A WEEKLY JOURNAL

Vol. 8, No. 308.

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

THURSDAY, MAY 5, 1932.

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SIR E. GRIGG ON KENYA SETTLEMENT

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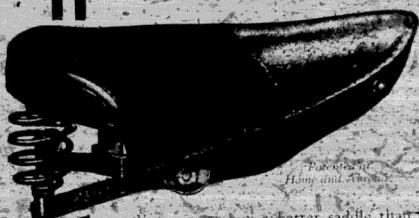
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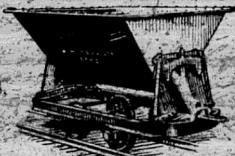
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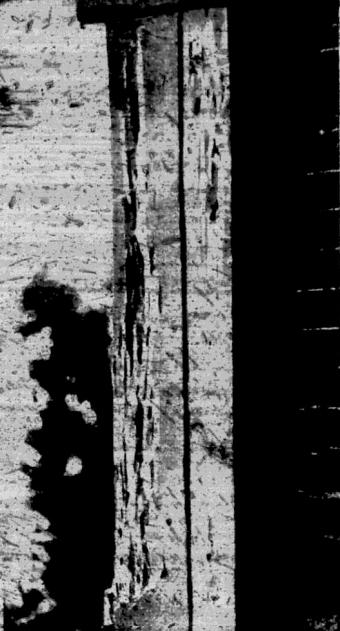
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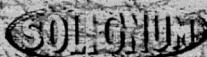


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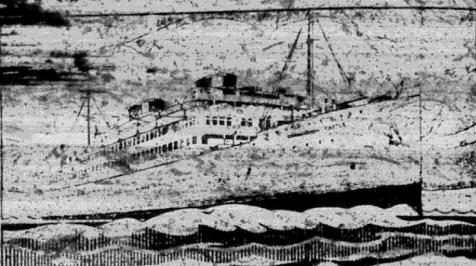


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FOUNDED AND EDITED BY F. S. JOHNSON

## EDITORIAL AND PUBLISHING OFFICES.

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Telephone: Museum 7370. Telegrams: "Limitable, London."

## SACRIFICED TO SENSATIONALISM.

In a masterly and timely essay Sir Stephen Tallents, Secretary of the Empire Marketing Board, pleads for the "projection" of England; that is to say, he would have the Mother Country use every means which modern science, business ability, and education provide to spread a real knowledge of England throughout the Empire and the world at large. He would enrol in the service of the country the cinema, wireless, artistic and original display in exhibitions, salesmanship, the publicity which the newspaper provides, in unequalled measure, the very conduct and mentality of British citizens, so that the whole world may know what service the Empire can do for mankind. "She must project upon the screen of world opinion such a picture of herself as will create a belief in her ability to serve the world under the new order as she has served it under the old."

What is the "projection" which East Africa by the very means postulated by Sir Stephen is throwing off the world at the present moment? Mr. Martin Johnson provided us with one answer in his frank and informative letter published in *East Africa's* issue of April 21. Relating the inner history of alleged East African films as exploited in the United States, he asserted that four recent pictures were faked, from beginning to end; some relied on their cruelty to African animals for their box office appeal, and these "went over big." Our own films in America did which purported to have been made in East Africa have merely supported Mr. Johnson, and our exposure of one distortion in domed the later and unsatisfactory production. In this the producer concedes defeat in trying to win our confidence. It is not sufficiently courageous of us to face the difficulties of the new economy of the world, and to accept the truth that the best form of entertainment is the best form of education.

Too often presented in England from that angle, so long as the news is sensational, it is "darned good entertainment," and the public "eats it." Even Mr. John Amery who, if only for his father's sake, might have been expected to eschew such methods, has to confess on his return from Tanganyika that his company built a Native village and then proceeded to blow it up with dynamite and bomb from the air to make a picture which millions of people may regard as representing East Africa as it is, and which is presumably to go over big with an English audience, to make, in fact, "darned good entertainment." That a score of Natives were knocked senseless in the making of the picture merely adds to its box office value, and is carefully mentioned in the preliminary notices which have appeared in the popular Press. Of course, the sensationalism of Mr. Amery, Jun., evoked protests from East Africans on the spot, who argued with good reason that the picture wholly misrepresents the relations between black and white in the Territory. Even in politics East Africa has suffered sadly from this same mania for sensationalism, as instanced by some of avenging Mr. Owen's frantic statements, by the frenzy of Lord Oliver (who is now declared by Mr. Lunn, a former Under-Secretary for the Colonies, to have "spent a great part of his life in Kenya"), and by the written and spoken diatribes of Dr. Norman Levy and Mr. McGregor Ross. Sensationalism is the very essence of their appeals.

What would Sir Stephen Tallents, or any other fair-minded citizen think of a "projection" of England which forced on a gaping public films of smash and grab raids in London, of murderous thug or Nihilists on the Great West Road, of bank hold-ups in lonely places which described in lectures the figures of 20,600 deaths and over 20,000 institutions in three years of road accidents typical of English travel conditions, and which exploited the removal of the statue in the House of Commons by a Negro M.P. as characteristic of English racial bias? Yet the parallel with the present projection of East Africa is abundantly apparent. If a single thing can tell the Truth should prevail.

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# MATTERS OF THE MOMENT.

Major J. D. Leonard's speech at the dinner of the Royal Geographical Society.

## MAJOR J. D. LEONARD'S APPEAL TO KENYA.

Kenya Government has come against the settler and the Home Government against white settlement," he said. "Can you imagine a trader putting £17,000,000 of plant, and development into the business and closing down before properly starting to trade? The future of our colonists is assured. I want to sketch the feelings which exist in some quarters that the Government is against us. I believe the Governor and the Government are all out to forward the prosperity of Kenya. Forget the bickering and the smallnesses. The other day a local De Maller set out a cheap Native Council Government by means of simple statements that are forced. I have been here eight years and many of the officials whom I first met are still in the country working their hardest for its good. I consider the Civil Service of Kenya without peer amongst the Civil Services of Africa. Let us have true co-operation, not co-operation in the face and mistrust in the heart. I appeal for a policy of more kindness and better thoughts of the other fellow, who is probably just as honest as we are and just as genuine. Robert Louis Stevenson said in one of his prayers, 'Burge out of every heart the lurking grudge.' That gentlemen, is what we want in Kenya. Let us all believe in each other and believe in our country, and we shall make this land of ours, despite these disastrous times, the kindest place upon this earth in which to live and die. Never was there greater need for co-operation than at present."

Strong and responsible protests have reached us from Kenya against the intention of the Government

## KENYA OBJECTS TO SOLE PROSPECTING LICENCE GRANT.

to grant to a powerful mining company an exclusive prospecting licence over an area of 5,000 square miles adjoining the borders of Uganda and Tanganyika, and in part adjoining the Kakamega gold-bearing area by Brodrick Falls—an area embracing all the known and most likely areas in Kenya for the discovery of precious and common minerals, and including the Lögiongo mining district in which a five stamp mill is being successfully operated by a well-known Kenya settler of many years' standing. Objections to the grant must be lodged before the end of next month, and we have every reason to know that very definite representations will be made, for apart from the hardship to those who have already spent considerable sums in prospecting the districts proclaimed, there is a general feeling in the Colony that the system of granting exclusive prospecting rights to syndicates and companies would be detrimental to the country's best interests financially and socially, particularly at a time when many settlers have found alluvial gold offering a pre-eminent source of livelihood when their farming operations failed to pay.

Another argument is that if such a huge block of land is handed over to a powerful company, the interests of the large mining houses in the recently discovered gold-bearing area of Kakamega will be lessened, and the provision of capital for developing

it is realised to be within measurable distance, and many men who have gained experience in it would have turned their attention to the immense area from which it is now sought to exclude them. One correspondent suggests that the Government's experience of granting concessions in Kenya might have been expected to warn the authorities against encouraging big companies as prospectors to the exclusion of individuals and small settler syndicates. It is certain that there will be pressure that the area now proclaimed should be left open for prospecting by all and sundry, thus depriving wealthy companies and syndicates of advantages denied to individual prospectors.

Much has been written and more has been said on the duties and possibilities of Native Councils in East Africa, but all too little has been heard of the actual accomplishments of the Synod of the Protestant Church in Uganda,

which offers most valuable guidance in this matter. First, the Synod is a truly representative body, which shelters Native kings, ministers, chiefs, lay readers, schoolmasters, congregational representatives, European missionaries, doctors, educationists, male and female, and a European official; secondly, it includes nations quite distinct from one another in customs, language and traditions, with equal rights of speech and voting, but all making themselves understood by means of Luganda, the *lingua franca* of the Church; thirdly, the Synod is a thoroughly democratic body, the members being elected, not appointed. No political Native Councils have anything like so broad a basis, representing a whole country; in that respect the Church leads the way. And in Church affairs it is a common thing for a Prime Minister, a very important chief, or a Rural Dean to have his ideas dissected and his facts questioned by a junior teacher, a bricklayer or a fisherman—salutary examination which could happen in no other Native body.

Such is the constitution of the Uganda Synod as set out in the *Uganda Church Review*, and it is of more than passing interest to discover how such a body functions. From the record to hand, it seems to operate in a typically African manner. Thus in the matter of finance, after a scare that "self support" meant the Native Church maintaining the missionaries and the medical staff and doing without the special gifts from England, the Synod decided to raise a Diocesan Reserve Fund. But how? Levy a cess of two shillings per head per annum on all Church members, and spend the money forthwith, was the proposal. The idea seemed to be that this assessment would cure all present and future financial problems. European speakers opposed this method, arguing that if the people understood the need and had save red religion, they would willingly give what they could. But it is quite possible that the Africans knew the psychology of their own people, and that their proposal was the most practical. The point is that the Synod, a really representative body acted as Africans. Their sincerity could not be doubted, but they were Africans and acted in this interesting experience in a long-established body such as the Synod appears to point to the probability that Native Councils will, as they grow, become more and more truly African in fact, though the original intent of the Government can-

The Zoological Society's country estate at Whipsnade, on the Northern slopes of the Great St. Bernard, promises to raise many a new and fascinating problems on the subject of environment and animals. This is away in the Annual Report of the

Society for 1931 is a small but most pregnant paragraph which records that the two pygmy hippopotamuses (the Society adopts that form of plural) who spent several weeks in one of the large paddocks—mostly in their bonds, as we can testify—with no artificial heat whatever, grew hair on their previously naked bodies! The elephant also grew abundant hair on its back. Visitors to Whipsnade—and we can imagine no more pleasant excursion for an East African home on leave—will agree with us that the air on the heights of those splendid Dunstable Downs is fresh and stimulating and eminently tonic, but that it should have stimulated such essentially tropical animals as pygmy hippos to grow hair, and done the same to an elephant, seems little short of a miracle. But the problems are raised: "Is the growth of growing hair a function of climate?" Do the tropical animals such as the elephant and the buffalo which are hairy at birth but naked when adult merely lose their hair owing to the local conditions, but retain the power of growing it when things cool off? If so, for untold generations the pygmy hippos must have had this power latent, only to demonstrate it in the utterly foreign climate of Whipsnade? Why, then, do gorillas, lemurs and other tropical animals retain a thick coat of hair?

A very simple but effective method of protection against the attentions of *Anopheles* mosquitoes is recalled by Dr. G. H. E. Nuttall,

**MOSQUITOES HATE YELOW CURTAINS.** Onick Professor of Biology at Cambridge University, in a letter to *The Times*. More than thirty years ago he experimented with *A. maculipennis*, the common malaria-carrying mosquito of Europe, breeding them in a large gauze tent in which were placed seventeen boxes all of the same size but lined with different coloured fabrics. For seventeen days the insects were disturbed and allowed to settle, with the following results: navy blue attracted 168 mosquitoes, dark red 90, brown 81, sandal 59, black 40, slate grey 31, olive green 24, violet 18, leaf green 17, blue 14, pearl grey 6, pale green 4, light blue 3, bright white 2, orange 1, yellow 0. As a result he pointed out the importance of this discovery in the choice of colour in clothing and suggested the trial of suitable boxes as colour traps. Since the experiments have apparently never been repeated, and may have been forgotten, the Professor has done well to remind us of them. Will someone continue investigation along these lines?

The Annual Customs Report of Nyasaland for the year to December 31, 1931, is already to hand—an example of promptitude which is, unfortunately, unusual in East African Governmental practice.

**BRITISH TRADE OPENINGS IN NYASALAND.** Fortunately, minimal in East African Governmental practice, Mr. E. H. Warren, the Comptroller of Customs, notes that it was hopefully anticipated that the railway extension to Lake Nyasa and the building of the Zambezi Bridge, both of which were begun in the year under review, would distinctly improve the trade of the Protectorate. But that, although trade did benefit to some degree from the railway extension, no appreciable advantage accrued to the natives, who were still using labour on

systems to read that after many years of gradual decline import trade from the United Kingdom was on the upturn for the better. For years after the war drawn to this apparent lack of interest by manufacturers in Nyasaland commerce and we are glad to note that the Comptroller takes his opportunity to tell such companies that if they would take steps to introduce their lines by personal representation in the country, "successful competition would be achieved." Catalogues and price lists alone, he emphasises, are insufficient. We could go further and name many well-known British manufacturers who have not even so far as tried catalogues available in the Protectorate. Yet they claim to want trade!

If we should be inclined to be over-harsh in our past references to the deplorable conditions existing in Liberia, that land in which the Negro is self-governing and, as he **EXAMPLE** would claim, perfectly independent, we quote the opinion of Mr. Charles Roberts, Chairman of the General Committee of the Anti-Slavery Society, whose sympathy for the black races none can dispute. Speaking at the recent annual meeting of the Society, he declared with characteristic emphasis that the situation in Liberia was even worse than they had realised and that there seemed to be no solution in sight. It was, he said, one of the ironies of history that the descendants of liberated slaves should themselves relapse into slave raiding and the oppression of Native races. We cannot have put the matter more strongly than that. Liberia stands out as the "awful example" of allowing the Negro to rule himself, and as a warning to those who would rashly remove our benevolent control in East Africa.

Settlers in Kenya have been encouraged recently to believe that the serious locust menace was passing, but the latest information received by airmail from the Colony provides little cause for optimism; indeed, the outlook is again grave. We hear of heavy layings, hatchings, and flying swarms in many parts of Kenya, Uganda, Tanganyika, the eastern Belgian Congo, and Northern Rhodesia. The outlook in the last-named Dependency appears so hopeless that the Government, which only a few weeks ago intimated its determination to spend whatever money was necessary on operations against hoppers, has suspended its campaign. In all the territories a great deal of young maize has been eaten on European estates and in Native gardens, though the Kenya Department of Agriculture expresses the consoling hope that the final crop yields may not be seriously affected if hoppers can be brought under control quickly. The unhappy news lends new force to our reiterated plea that nothing short of international research and a great co-ordinated international campaign can achieve what is necessary to fight the pest on a mere territorial plan of campaign is to invite failure.

## In the National Interest!

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

and birds, and bats when hunting. Kenya is a country where lions and leopards are plentiful, and I have seen more in the plains than in savannas, and it would be impossible to prevent such movements of animals from becoming a nuisance.

Everyone knows that zebra when in the open sun, stand about to wash with the sun on their backs, which is when they stay near parks enclosed. With deer, too, when standing in bush or forest country, they are sometimes difficult to see. Indians who have hunted deer find natives who live where they are plentiful, which is not true.

For one zebra killed by man more than two hundred are shot by him so if retribution was given animals is no incentive, what is the good when the carnivora use their semi and hearing mostly whatever they are looking for their prey. This is a subject that has been thrashed out many times, and those hunter naturalists, such as Schurz and Stomach, who have studied the habits are largely correct in disbelieving in protecting carnivora amongst mammals. Colonel Stomach says, "but both those fine observers are wrong because the zebra is as a plains, and not as a hush dweller. I am sure that this matters in the least, and why if the zebra had a wider range, safer than one in the open in Kenya, he would still be found in more mountainous regions, but in savanna, forest and bush land in Africa."

As to the amount of game killed by man, this does not affect the argument, and it also it would be against the theory of protectionism, so far as past ages are concerned, that a man killed less game with his primitive weapons, and a man killed less game with his primitive weapons, and it has been proved with regard to the meat eating fauna that the balance of nature controls the state of the numbers. Having written much on this subject in the last few months, I intend to go farther on your valuable topic, but will conclude by saying that I consider Colonel Stomach's theory is almost wholly theoretical. Moreover, it is not true to fact in some respects.

## WHO HAS SEEN A CROCODILE FEEDING?

*Can they Swallow under Water?*

To the Editor of "East Africa".

Sir.—I must protest against Crocova's suggestion that crocodiles can breathe under water. They cannot; they have no gills, and must come to the surface from time to time to breathe.

As for their feeding, they can certainly drag their prey beneath the water and hold it there, as their nostrils open right back in the gutter, and in common banation with their large flat tongues are completely cut off from the mouth when holding prey. But I doubt if they can swallow food when under water, or why should they find it necessary to live in shallows and near river banks? I agree with your correspondent that it would be of great interest to hear the experience of someone who has actually seen a crocodile eating fish, for preference, for they must catch such fish in the water and not drown them as they do unfortunate mammals.

Yours faithfully,

A. PHILLIPS.

Hastmore.

## BEAUTY OF DAR ES SALAAM HARBOUR.

*Marred by Concrete Ramps.*

To the Editor of "East Africa".

Sir.—You will be sorry to hear that the beautiful natural entrance to Dar es Salaam harbour has had to give way to the unattractive situation inasmuch as long concrete ramps have been erected on either side ready for the motor ferry, which will enable all trains to use the southern coast line near the capital, and thus provide the citizens with a new rendezvous for their evening motor runs.

Dar es Salaam. Yours faithfully,

Tanzania Territories. SALAAM.

## FAKED FILMS AND PUBLIC OPINION.

*Don't Blame the Public.*

To the Editor of "East Africa".

Dear Sir.—I well people like Mr. Martin Johnson, who are called public who manufacture what is misnamed "public opinion", but producers we know. It is, of course, possible that my dog is not this fact and is merely talking the English book, he correctly accuses Mr. E. G. Boulegan in a strong writing issue of February 25. As one of the pioneers of bioscopes in South Africa I fully deny his assertion that "the public has never wanted clean films and does want manufactured thrill and cruelty," and I further deny that the producers study the public, in reality the producers and distributors decide in what way they will fascinate the public mind by screening deliberately fake films. The fact is that instead of the producer studying the public, the public study the producer and in many cases get badly misled in this way.

In my opinion, Johnson's interest that American public demand has ever demanded the glorification of gangsters, bootleggers and gunmen, and would contend that the "dear dumb public" demanded that further horror jazz music? While admitting that the public is nearly powerless to prevent such trash being ladled out to it, I do suggest that Mr. Johnson should concentrate his efforts on endeavouring to reform the producers and distributors rather than on abusing the "dear dumb public".

Reverting to East African affairs, I do not think that anybody would contend that public opinion ever demanded the appointment of Sir Donald Cameron as Governor of Tanganyika or the devastating policy of "paramountcy" which has upset half a continent. All East Africans have got this and a good deal more! The blame, as in the case of films, must be laid at the door of the "producers"; these are the people who want reforming and not the wretched public.

Let us hope that "Congorilla" will be a good film, and not a libel on East Africa, as so many recent films have been.

Sir James St... Yours faithfully,  
London, S.W.1. H. H. BREWSTER.

## GOOD NEWS FOR COFFEE GROWERS.

*Two Experiments Success in Kenya.*

To the Editor of "East Africa".

Sir.—Kenya has been having wonderful rains and the coffee is looking amazingly well. Planters who have experimented with Bordeaux mixture sprays have had splendidly successful results, and leaf drop has been entirely checked. You know that this had caused serious crop shortage in Kiambu in recent years. The credit for success must go mainly to Mr. P. Goldham.

The Department of Agriculture has succeeded in putting coffee through a timber kiln with the object of killing beetles in the bean. As result of this, the coffee grown in other parts of East Africa may come to Nairobi for disposal, thus putting the local auction market on a much better footing.

Yours faithfully,  
KARATA.

## POINTS FROM LETTERS.

Some of the most interesting in the discussion on Native Bold Tax Ordinance is that the money so obtained by officials to the government and orphans fund is free of tax, whereas ordinary citizens are not relieved of tax in their insurance premiums. From a subscriber in Tang

## PROBLEMS OF TANGANYIKA TERRITORY

MR. MCELDERRY ATTENDS JOINT BOARD MEETING

Mrs. R. H. Gossage, M.A., Secretary; Mr. S. B. McPheron, Deputy Chairman; Mr. P. E. J. Gettin and Mr. T. J. L. Makka, Vice-Presidents; Mr. C. A. D. G. G. Hart, Honorary Director of Survey; and Mr. H. P. G. G. Hart, Honorary Director of Finance. A number of persons from Tanganyika and Mr. H. P. G. G. Hart, Honorary Engineer to Mr. A. J. Brady, U.G.C.'s representative in Tanganyika, were invited guests. At the meeting of the Executive Committee of the East African Board, over which Sir John Somersham Aden, A.P.C. president, presided, and which was attended by Mr. J. G. D. Dyer, Sir John Aden, Mr. C. W. Hartley, Mr. G. Hausinger, Sir Stanley Benn, Sir Humphrey Leggett, Mr. C. P. Longby, Major Bissell Taylor, Major C. Walsh, Mr. A. Wiggleworth and Mr. H. Hayes (Secretary).

## Non-Native Poll Tax Ordinance Discussed.

Major Walsh and Mr. Wiggleworth visited the omnition registered by almost every public body in Langangia, including Chambers of Commerce, Planters' Association, and Indian Associations; to the new Native F.A.C. Tax Bill which came into operation on April 1st. They considered that it could not have been introduced at a more inappropriate moment, since the situation in produce prices, particularly of sisal, was such as to render any increase in the tax a disastrous measure.

Mr. Wiggleworth would tell in Langangia, that he had been in Kenya, and where the fax would be paid only by officials and a few British companies and individuals others escaping by not making accurate returns of their income. He suggested that the Chairman of M.A.C. dole, and he should be required to interview the Secretary of State.

Major Walsh could not persuade himself that Ordinance was seriously intended to raise much revenue, for it would require a whole battalion of auditors and another battalion of tax collectors in a country which was already over-administered, thanks to its high level of the import of officials (laughter). Mr. Ponsonby said that income tax was paid in Nagaland only by Government officials and the honest companies which made (laughter) he was invited to name.

Sir John Sandeman Allen, who considered that the Board had not sufficient facts to warrant a deputation to the Secretary of State, thought it extraordinary that according to the petition of the Duties Salaries Chamber the Ordinance made no allowance for his debts to be deducted from income, and showed no consideration for the married man with a family.

Seen from the Official Angle.

Mr. McEllderry explained that the old education tax of 10s per head on non-Natives had been abolished, and that the new minimum under the Non-Native Poll Tax Bill was only 40s, so that in the case of men with low incomes the extra taxation was merely 10s per annum; generally speaking, the tax was equivalent to about 1% of income, and at that small charge the Government did not think that there would be a great deal of evasion. It was hoped to raise £40,000 by the tax, or £20,000 more than had been raised by the Non-Native Education Tax. The statement received by the Board from unofficial quarters in Tanganyika [redacted] the public would have no further say in educational matters was entirely erroneous, for the old Educational Advisory Committee would continue to have as much voice in educational [redacted] as before.

As regards the suggestion that the tax could be avoided by a surcharge on Customs duties, Mr. McQuade stated and Mr. McEllderry confirmed, that the Tanganyika Government had made proposals for such a surcharge to the Kenya and Uganda Governments last autumn. Those Governments had, however, not been able to adopt the suggestion, and in view of the desirability for as great uniformity as possible in Customs matters in the three territories, Tanganyika did not consider it expedient to

Sir Humphrey Legge pointed out that Kenya had a full law of its own for non-Natives and all educational by-laws another arose that the matter of the revenue to be raised by the new Ordinance was only part of the whole financial position of the Territory which was being investigated by Sir Sydney Armfield Smith, who would doubtless consider the subject again, and proposed that the matter inform the Secretary of State that the revenue was to be raised by numerous unincorporated bodies in Tanganyika and that it appeared to give grounds for investigation. It was felt that Sir Sydney Armfield Smith should be asked to do so, and that the operations of the Ordinance should be suspended, meanwhile. That scope was taken and agreed.

### **Sisal Estates in Tanganyika**

Mr. McElroy said that Tanganyika's record export last year, in spite of the low prices, had been due

As in the suggestions that the Government should extend the authority given in 1901, it is recommended that a sum of £2,442,000 on those for the hundred years 1902-1951, being a reduction of about 25 per cent., should be set aside for the payment of the debts which were still outstanding at the end of the period of 50 years, and which had arisen in Government and railway finance, of which he gave a clear review.

**you need a grant-in-aid**

Donisthorpe left's suggestion that the Term  
of the Treaty be taken "Great Britain" for it began in mid-  
July. Mr. Aldenry, replied that the Government was making  
every effort to keep up the date, as Tanganikva was  
so anxious to get to the landlocked State by railway.  
Humphrey Leggett suggested that it was highly  
desirable that the railway's finances should be separated from  
those of the Territory as soon as circumstances permitted.  
In addition to the anticipated loss of £10,000 on the  
railways in the current year, nothing had been allowed  
for depreciation renewals on both main lines. He felt that the  
Tanganikva Railways were unduly suffering by the fact  
that the Bubaka coffee crop, totalling 2,000 tons last year,  
and estimated at 12,000 tons this year, was evaluated over  
the Kenya and Uganda systems on account of the way in  
which the steamers on Lake Victoria were operating; he  
thought it was tragic which the Tanganikva system ought  
to carry.

## Tanganyika Air Service.

M. P. F. L. Gethin, Director of Civil Aviation and of Surveys in Tanganyika, gave an account of the work of the Government air service, which he considered "had involved less expenditure than would have been necessary if a private company had been employed." The areas surveyed were small and scattered and the air services included the transport of mails. Government officials and members of the public, including deputation of material and interest on loan money (which had been provided free of interest for five years), rather less than £1000 a year had been spent on aerial surveys, mail and transportation services.

Mr. Hampshire Leggett said that it was Mr. Gerkin's personal work which had brought the aerial service to the present point of existence, and Major Walsh said that he regarded Tanganyika's flying service as one of the best Government departments.

## Congo Basin Treaties.

Full consideration was given to the subject of the Anglo-German Treaties, and it was announced that a meeting of the East and West African Sections of the London, Liverpool, Manchester and Bradford Chambers of Commerce, the special committee of the Joint East African Board, and representatives of the Federation of British industries would take place at an early date under the chairmanship of Sir John Sandeman Allen for further study of the question. Meantime, a cabled inquiry was being sent to East Africa to ask the opinions of the Associated Chambers of Commerce.

## AFRICAN SOCIETY DINNER

SIR PHILIP TURNER, LISTER, Secretary of State for the Colonies, will be the guest of the African Society at dinner at the Dorchester Hotel on Tuesday, May 16, when Lord Paxton will preside. Applications for tickets (14/- to members of the Society and 15/- to non-members) should be sent promptly to the Secretary of the Society at the Imperial Institute, S.W. As this is the only dinner which the African Society proposes to give this year, a particularly large attendance is anticipated.

## Some Statements Worth Noting

## EAST AFRICA'S

# WHO'S WHO

John Sandeman Allen  
J.P. M.R.

It is well that the only Slave power should be one of the most timid & nation's best & boldest friends.

— Farinelli's name is placed on several lists  
assured by Native that the missionaries came  
Africa to sweep us from our land.  
*Richard (25)*

"There is no severity among the weak than in  
bitterness of our super-civilisation than there is in any  
tribe or race." — Mr. F. Ratcliffe Holmes, address-  
ing the Mt. Pleasant Rotary Club.

The Kenya Public Works Department would like to invite you to a meeting to which they are planning to invite members of the public on 15th April 2010 addressing the following topics:

"Probably the only remaining bulk with Lewis  
stone now in Pechineland is Chief Gathorne's which  
cannot be far short of a hundred years old." — D.  
H. MacEwan, "In the Scottish Highlands."

"I am one of those Members of this House who spend something like thirty evenings every week chaffing with purely working-class people."

The largest proportion of disease and death in the tropics is due to bad sanitation and not to climatic influences,"—Dr. Castellan and Chalmers, quoted by Dr. H. Seager in the "Kenya and East African Medical Journal."

"Very soon found that my daily progress was being re-estimated by my (Wavyan) brother. His vision for food - Chakravati (food) seems to be still tribal method - that one can present thoughts. At M. I. T. *Heathcote* in "The *Journal*"

"I hope so, at any rate, as there is no  
Forestry Officer of the Colonial Office who  
given periods of from six to nine months training  
with the English firms to acquaint them with the  
needs of the home market. Sir Thos. V. G.  
de la S. Secretary of State for the Colonies."

In Tumen we met Tanganyika's superman. He told us he did not want Meshi and Arish business and from the appearance of exhaustion and look as though he was ill. After he left this melancholic atmosphere, the solitary office clerk stifled a yawn and the dog yawned maddily "is a contagious business, this commercial sleepiness." — *The Tanganyika Review*

The country between Lumbi, Zembe, and Bafwa is quite the most beautiful I have seen in Africa. It is also very reminiscent of Bishop Mackenzie's heroic but ill-fated attempt to reach the Lake. The names of the hills and some of the villages by which we have recently marched in 1869 still remain.

A refreshing contrast to the tale of woe which filled my ears at all the South and East African ports, I found the Indian community in Zanzibar comparatively happy, prosperous and contented. They have no unemployment and kindred problem to face in Zanzibar, and their justish position seems somehow to have weaned them from the shackles of the present world-wide economic depression. — The Rev. L. F. Andrade in "New India."



### *Geography of East Africa.*

John Sandeman Allen, who has rendered  
a great service to the East African territories as  
Chairman of the East African Board, was for  
nearly 10 years closely identified with marine  
insurance, being at different periods Chairman of  
the Liverpool Underwriters' Association and the Liverpool  
Underwriters' Association's Marine Treasurer, Treasurer of  
the Mercantile Marine Association, a member of the  
Committee of Lloyd's Register, and for four years  
Chairman of the Liverpool Chamber of Commerce.  
He has been Chairman of the Royal Empire  
Society, Vice-President of the Association of British  
Chambers of Commerce, Deputy Chairman of the  
Educational Chambers of Commerce of the British  
Empire, a member of the Council of the Inter-  
Chamber Committee, and a member of the  
Council of the African Institute, a member of the  
Liverpool City Council, Chairman of the Technical  
and Commercial Education Committee of Liverpool  
University, Vice-Chairman of the City of Liverpool, a  
member of the Court of Liverpool University, and  
Honorary M.P. for the West Derby Division of  
Merseyside since 1924.

He was one of the Committee members of the joint Select Committee of Parliament appointed in 1941 to report on closer union in East Africa, and has made a special study of the Congo Basin Treaties.

## PERSONALIA

Sir Thomas and Lady Crozier have returned from East Africa.

Dr. L. M. Campbell is this year President of the Tanganyika Swimming Club.

The Rev. C. C. Cooke is shortly expected home from Northern Rhodesia.

Captain R. Milward, M.C., has presented a trophy to the Nyataland Golf Union.

A preparatory school is shortly to be opened in Nairobi by Captain G. Howland.

Mr. T. H. Meland broadcasted an interesting talk on witchcraft on Monday night.

Mr. J. D. Hardie has been appointed a member of the Land Tenure Authority.

Mr. and Mrs. Bentall have taken over a coffee plantation in the Subukia district of Kenya.

We regret to learn of the death in Kitale at the age of seventy-one of Mr. H. B. Alexander.

Colonel Jose Ricardo Cabral, Governor-General of Mozambique, left Lisbon last week to return to Beira.

Captain Keith Caldwell has gone abroad and does not expect to return to England for about two months.

We regret to learn that Mr. A. C. Peake has died from blackwater fever while prospecting for tin near Bukoba.

Mr. G. V. Colchester, whose service with the Sudan Government has just terminated, has left for Tasmania on vacation.

Major G. J. Keane, Director of Medical and Sanitary Services in Uganda, is due to leave Uganda next week on furlough.

Congratulations to Dr. R. R. Scott on his appointment as Acting Deputy Director of Sanitary Services in Tanganyika.

Mr. A. Rawlins, who is on this side from Kenya, has been invited to attend all Council meetings of the Lawn Tennis Association.

Mr. W. H. Phillips has been elected President of the Kikuyu Farmers' Association, with Commander Hove as Vice-President.

Councillors F. H. Lowe and F. D. Law have been elected Mayor and Deputy Mayor respectively of Livingstone, Northern Rhodesia.

We regret to learn of the death at the age of twenty-eight of Mr. Ronald Patrick Watson, second son of Sir Malcolm and Lady Watson.

The Rev. A. W. G. Dugfield, latterly priest-in-charge of Umtali, Southern Rhodesia, has been appointed to the living of Halton, Cheshire.

The King's equatorial tapeworm, Mr. R. E. A. Webster, got an honorary Greek Consul in Dar es Salaam, and we received His Majesty's signature.

Mr. E. J. Owen, who was recently promoted to the rank of Head of the Technical Services in Tanganyika, is spending the last part of his leave in Germany.

Commander E. F. Couldrey has arrived in London from Nairobi, having been a fellow-passenger with that other well-known Kenyan, Mr. J. C. Shaw.

Lieutenant-General Sir Henry Lawson, K.C.B., C.B.E., who served in the Sudan for eight years as a cavalry officer, Khartoum during that week.

Lieutenant-General Sir William Currie, Director of the Imperial Institute, has retired from the Army Reserve of Officers on reaching the age of sixty.

Duke of Sutherland, who has been big-game hunting in Tanganyika, was recently the guest of Sir Stewart Symes at Government House, Dar es Salaam.

The marriage will shortly take place of Mr. S. Bellhouse of Molo, Kenya, and Cynthia, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. R. A. Foster-Melliar of Bodmin, Cornwall.

Mrs. L. R. Beech, of Moshi, is making a good recovery from a serious operation which she recently had to undergo in the Victoria Hospital, Kingston.

Dr. C. T. Levers, who is shortly retiring from the service, has served in Tanganyika for the past fourteen years and was previously for four years on the Gold Coast.

Sir Basil Blackett, who visited East Africa some time ago, was defeated by just over a thousand votes in last week's by-election in the St. Marylebone constituency.

Mr. John Milner Gray, a Magistrate in Uganda, was last week called to the Bar in Gray's Inn. He is the fifth son of Mr. Arthur Gray, Master of Jesus College, Cambridge.

Mr. P. de V. Allen, playing for the Nairobi Gymkhana Club against the Uganda Kobs, recently made a century, and Mr. G. J. Autobius took five wickets for sixteen runs.

Dr. Charles Searle and Mrs. Place, who figured so prominently in the recent Helen of Troy case in Cambridge, are outward-bound for East Africa from Genoa by a German liner.

Mr. Frank Cotes, M.B.E., of the Tanganyika Geological Survey, who is shortly expected home, served in the Gold Coast for eight years before his appointment to Tanganyika in 1920.

Some fine pieces of old English furniture belonging to Sir John Ramsden, who has extensive interests in Kenya, are to be sold at Christie's on May 28 and the three following days.

Mr. G. R. F. Martin, Postmaster-General of Uganda, is shortly returning. He is a keen golfer who last year captained the local team, and also a philatelist and wireless enthusiast.

Sir Stewart Sykes, who returned to Durban about a month ago after spending six weeks in Tabarca, is understood to intend to spend his two months out of 1932 as Salmon each year.

Captain G. Pritchard Brown, Superintendent of the Police Division of the St. John Ambulance Brigade in Kenya, has been admitted a Serving Brother of the Order of St. John of Jerusalem.

Among those who have recently returned from Nairobi are Mr. and Mrs. A. Bacon, Mr. J. A. Brown, Miss Glassham, Mr. and Mrs. A. C. Kirby, Mr. McAra, Mrs. M. K. Rolfe, and Mr. W. Strachan.

Brigadier-General Henry Bowles, of Bowles and Green Howard who has died in Oxford at the age of seventy-eight, served as D.A.A. and Q.M.C. on lines of communication in the Nile Expedition of 1884-5.

Mr. W. S. Van Dyke, who directed the film "Trader Horn," is producing a successor entitled "Tarzan, the Ape Man," depicting the romance of an English girl with a man brought up in Africa among gorillas.

Sir William Morris Carter is likely to leave England by the s.s. "Maldah" at the beginning of June for Mombasa to embark on the work of the Kenya Land Commission of which he has been appointed Chairman.

The Rev. A. E. Voller (Africa Inland Mission), Miss Allen (C.M.S.), and the Rev. Father E. Sprenger (Verona Fathers' Mission) have been appointed to the Advisory Council for Native Education in Uganda.

Mr. R. S. Legge, who will be well remembered in commercial circles in Kampala, and who is now in business in Nairobi, has been accorded provisional recognition as Hon. Vice-Consul in Zanzibar for the Netherlands.

Mr. G. H. Gale and Mr. W. Hoatson, both mining engineers, have reached England from Northern Rhodesia and Tanganyika respectively. Mr. J. A. Fawdry, another mining engineer, has returned from England to Tanganyika.

With regret we learn of the death in South Africa of Mrs. H. W. Ness, of Likangula Estate, Zambia, Nyasaland, who was held in high regard in the Protectorate, where her ability as a vocalist and violoncello player had given pleasure to a wide public.

M. Philippe d'Estaint, Chamberlain, who last year made a difficult round the coast of Africa, is en route for Iboon, whence he intends to fly across the continent to Khartoum, El Fasher, Port Sudan, Kano, Niamey, and Bamako, according to "Shell Aviation News."

The engagement is announced between Mr. O. W. W. Medwin, Sudan elder son of Mr. and Mrs. H. S. Sow, of Kamblet Peak Hill, Purley, Surrey, and Kathleen, elder daughter of Major General Sir Richard Jones, G.C.B., G.C.V.O., Smitham, Purley.

The following gentlemen have been nominated to serve on the Ndola Municipal Council for one year: Messrs. W. G. Adamson, E. Booth, Malcolm Ferguson, L. B. W. Ferrard, F. S. Roberts, Watson Smith, T. J. Spencer, J. Thom, S. W. Yellow, and Captain F. A. Wilson.

Mr. F. E. Chifford, who some months ago flew from London to Cape Town, and later made some flights in Southern Rhodesia, is now back in the country. Mrs. Michael Pearce, who accompanied him on his outward flight, has joined the Rhodesian Windham Company as a pilot.

A Sultan of Zanzikar has appointed the following officials to be members of the Executive Council: The Hon. F. A. Taylor, Director of Medical and Sanitary Services; Mr. A. J. Findlay, Director of Agriculture; and the Hon. William Hendry, Director of Education.

Dr. Soares Pinto, who was shortly to have flown from Portuguese East Africa to Lisbon in a machine subscribed for by the public in Mozambique, crashed at Mikromau on the Zambezi during mail week. The machine was wrecked, but Dr. Pinto and his passenger, Mr. Holloman, were uninjured.

The Nyasaland Tea Research Association has elected the following officers for 1932: Chairman, Mr. A. F. Shinn; Vice-Chairman, Mr. W. Tait Bowie; Hon. Secretary and Treasurer, Mr. G. G. S. J. Hadlow; Committee, Messrs. Barrow, Hayter, Macfarlane, Dall, Gibson, and H. G. Shipn.

The engagement is announced between Mr. E. G. Ransome, of the Tanganyika District Administration, and Miss Tara Violet Newell, only daughter of Commander G. E. Newell, R.N. (Retd.) and Mrs. Newell of Surrey. The marriage will take place in Dar es Salaam in August.

The marriage will take place on June 18 between Mr. Edward Weston, son of the late Mr. Edward Weston and Mrs. Weston, Harrington Court, Bury St. Edmunds, and Miss Anne Bowring, only child of the late Lieutenant-Colonel Arthur Bowring and Miss Agincourt Wards of Gilston, Nairobi, Kenya.

The South Limbwa (Keriebo) District Road Board is now composed of Major C. J. Caddick, Commander, A. I. C. Coke, D.S.O., Mr. G. C. Dawson, Mr. W. J. H. George, Mr. W. A. Lee, Mr. S. T. Lyford, Mr. J. K. Matheson, Mr. S. C. Mills, Mr. R. M. Pakernam Walsh, and Mr. W. Robinson.

Mr. G. A. Midgley was recently presented with the Rankin Cup for winning the club championship of the Luton Country Club, Nyasaland. Other winners of trophies were Mr. D. Neill, Mr. J. W. Cess, Mr. D. MacIntyre, Mr. H. M. Windsor, Angus, Mr. Harris, Mr. G. Copland, and Mr. H. Wilson West.

MAY 5, 1932.

PERSONALIA (*continued*).

We learn by air mail from Nairobi that Mr. W. Tyson has accepted nomination as a co-opted member of the newly constituted East African Agriculture Board, and that, after being an alternate member of the Advisory Land Board since its inception in 1920, he has now been appointed a substantive member in place of Mr. A. J. H. Harper.

The Majesty the King of the Belgians, on returning from his flight to the Belgian Congo, granted an interview to the Brussels correspondent of *The Daily Telegraph*, in the course of which he paid a glowing tribute to the Imperial Airways service to East Africa, to the skill and courage of its pilots, and to the safety and comfort of its airmen.

Mr. C. H. Pattison, of the Tanganyika Agricultural Department, who has for some time been stationed at Isingiro in the Kigoma Province, is expected to arrive in this country about the middle of May. He has been the most active agent there in Kenya and Tanganyika during the First World War. African Campaign was a prisoner of war at Isingiro.

The Koma Angling Association has elected Mr. Daems, A. Shaw, as its President for 1932, and Messrs. T. Knightly and J. C. Robeson as Vice-Presidents. The Committee is composed of Captain T. R. Gibbs, Mr. V. E. Had, Major C. M. Taylor, Dr. J. Storry, Mr. J. E. Cockburn and Mr. G. N. M. Harrison, with Mr. T. L. Hately as Hon. Secretary.

S.H.E. Judge Hawthorne Reed, who is shortly returning home from Nyasaland on account of ill-health, at one time served for six years with the South African Constabulary, and was then appointed to Zanzibar in 1908 as a magistrate, serving in that island for the succeeding sixteen years. In 1925 he was appointed to Tanganyika, and two years later went to Nyasaland as a Judge of the High Court.

With deep regret we record the death in Khartoum of the Rev. Dr. J. Kelly Giffen, who for over fifty years had been a missionary in Egypt and the Sudan, having for the last thirty-three years lived in the Sudan capital. Mr. Giffen, who was a member of the American Mission, will be chiefly remembered on account of his evangelical and philanthropic work. His widow is now lying dangerously ill.

Outward passengers by this week's air mail to East Africa included Sir Pyers Alstyn and Mrs. Pecking, from London to Nairobi; Mrs. Sharratt Horne, from Paris to Mbeya; and Mr. Carter, from London to Broken Hill. Inward passengers by the machine which arrived on Sunday included Mr. Castrell, who flew from Kampala to London; and Mr. Lester, Miss Cox, Mrs. Alexander, and Mr. Bankier, from Kisumu to London.

Mr. J. Simpson, resident of Marshall, Field & Company, of Chicago, has just completed one of the quickest trips to East Africa that even an American has accomplished. After a thousand-mile flight across the United States, he embarked in New York on a vessel starting for a cruise to the Mediterranean. At Alexandria he entrained for Cairo whence he flew to Nairobi which was reached within twenty days of leaving Chicago. After a few days big game hunting on the Serengeti Plains he flew to Mombasa to embark for India. This trip was a stage in his journey round the world.

Captain G. Anderson has been re-elected President of the Rangers Football Club, of Livingstone, with Mr. Priest as Chairman. The Hon. L. J. Moore has been added to the list of Vice-Presidents, while Mr. W. Pridham, F. Field, and T. E. Lager have been added to the Committee. The Hon. Secretary is Mr. K. J. Miles.

Sir Humphrey Leggett asks us to make clear that his reference in the last meeting of the East African Section of the London Chamber of Commerce to the probability of two services weekly by Imperial Airways to East and South Africa was intended to refer to developments to be expected within the next year or two, and that the possible introduction of night flying for a special service of flights to the Cape would, if it was expected, effect a retrenchment of four days on the present time.

Among those with East African interests present at the evening's dinner of the London Chamber of Commerce, over which Viscount Leverhulme presided, and at which the Rt. Hon. Walter Runciman was the principal guest, were Mr. E. F. Abbott, Mr. A. E. Adams, Mr. R. R. Blackfield, Sir Edward Davson, Sir William Durie, Sir Robert Hamilton, Mr. A. Weston Jarvis, Mr. F. S. Jacobsen, Mr. R. McMurtry, Sir George Milner, Mr. A. E. Penman, Mr. A. G. Phillips, and Lord Herbert Scott.

Among those who have recently arrived home from East Africa are Captain E. J. Matger, of the Uganda Treasury; Mr. A. H. Owen, Director of Medical and Sanitary Services in Tanganyika; Mr. J. Y. Moggridge, of the Tanganyika Tsetse Research Station, Kondoa Irangi; Mr. G. Murison, of the Tanganyika Public Works Department; Mrs. L. D. Smith whose husband is a member of the Provincial Administration in Dodoma, and Mr. H. O'Neil, of the Tanganyika Posts and Telegraphs Department.

The four officers named having voluntarily retired from the service of the Uganda Protectorate thereby avoiding the retrenchment of four other officers, the Legislative Council has approved payment of the following pensions and gratuities:

A pension of £503 4s. per annum to Major R. J. Macmillan, D.S.O., late Senior Medical Officer, who had completed nineteen years' service; a pension of £330 15s. to Mr. E. F. Elleray, late Assistant District Officer, on completion of fifteen years' service; a pension at the rate of £247 and a gratuity of £82 to Mr. W. S. Templeton, late Assistant Engineer in the Public Works Department, on completion of nineteen years' service; and a pension at the rate of £62 and a gratuity of £20 to Mr. F. E. Clarke, late Assistant District Officer, after completion of five and a half years' service.

Mr. Leonard Loat, whose death at the age of sixty is announced, was a well-known zoologist, ethnographer, world traveller, and horticulturist, who shortly after the battle of Omdurman was commissioned by Lord Cromer to make a thorough survey of the fish of the Nile from Alexandria to Gondokoro and extending to the Blue Nile and into Ethiopia. To this task he gave five years, discovering many new species and genera. He reached Fashoda immediately after the famous meeting between Lord Kitchener and Captain Marchand, lived adventurous days among the Dinkas and Shillukas, and embodied the results of his research in a book written in collaboration with Dr. L. A. Boulienger, then the fish expert at the British Museum.

## SIR E. GRIGG ON WHITE SETTLEMENT.

### Achievements of Great Britain in East Africa.

Mr. E. Grigg, M.P., has been asked to speak on the achievements of Great Britain in East Africa. The following is the introduction to his speech:

The welfare of the Native inhabitants, said Sir Edward Grigg, addressing the East African Branch of the Overseas League at a meeting on Tuesday evening, at which Lady Corrington presided, "White colonisation has increased the Native income," said Sir Edward. "But surely enough, many people who believe it is justified in an educated minority of 5% of the population of India to have strict political views and conduct policy which are bound to go wrong. For an educated minority of one out of six are ruling about four-fifths of the population of Kenya to express the same desire to have some part in the government of the country in which they live. The best way of correcting such ideas is to start the education of white settlement in better perspective."

Colonial policy in Africa is to promote the economic and welfare of the Native inhabitants and to extend their territories to the benefit of mankind. It is to obtain the advantage of Native Native populations of the lands established the N.W. of Mombasa and the valuable indigenous oil products like palm oil. Early around the basin of Victoria-Nyanza, Kenya, Uganda, and Tanganyika Territories are extremely sparsely populated the total population amounting to more than five million inhabitants, or half the population of Australia; the population were primitive, except in Uganda, and there were no valuable export crops all the products having been introduced by us.

Kenya, Uganda, Tanganyika, and the Belgian Congo, together representing an area equal almost to the whole of Europe excluding Russia, have no more than 22,000,000 Native inhabitants compared with 100,000,000 in the same area in Europe. Nor there can resources in every kind, some of the richest mineral areas in the world being forest, large water-sheds, and agricultural and cattle-farming land, not harnessed anywhere. There are thus immense opportunities for development, but the problems are very grave on account of the small population. Only greater white population can save the Native from so serious a strain that beset will break down under it.

### Unfair Criticisms.

The Government are often criticised for what they have failed to do, they ought to be praised for what they have done. I constantly read that it was a crime against civilisation to introduce white settlers to the Kenya Highlands until a proper land survey had been made, yet the late Sir Charles Milar, the Governor who started white settlement, resigned when the Home Government alleged land on what he considered improper terms. He and his successors had no funds for such surveys, and a great many things imputed to lack of judgment have been due only to lack of money.

To get money for the country and to carry out what was necessary to bring in white settlers was a difficult task. The early Governor had been very anxious about it. As a matter of fact, we had no one to understand it was a grave question whether the economic capacity of the territories was equal to the strain. We had established extensive and sound system of administration, elaborate medical services, a good educational system, had greatly increased Native production, and built up a system of roads, etc., all to the great credit of our administration.

The fact that India became able to establish all these services for the Kenya, Uganda, and Tanganyika, and some points for six or seven years before the present Government, and in the meantime that sum of their reserves had not been due to Native prosperity or to any inflation brought about by sheer want of their parts, especially the Pechanga cotton industry, an absolutely essential element in the production of what is written. It was impossible to develop similar services without increasing white colonisation, which could be properly undertaken only by a great corporation with something like resources to enable it to work on a sound financial plan. Organisation for that could not be known to-day, though white settlement could not be pushed forward until such time recovered.

Meantime it would greatly help East Africa to get pensioners from the great Services to settle there, bring the experience they had gained in other parts of the Empire. Those who would otherwise live in France

Belgium, Switzerland, America, and England, would find their light in the East African colonies. So its efficient interest to those who are interested in life, excellent opportunities for those who are interested in business, and in the course of time, the native tribes may have to be educated to become law-abiding citizens by settling here since they

have no longer existence without responsibility. They would be a great asset to the British in the Empire, a great part of this world where our civilisations are to be found, and they would be interesting a service which they could not give elsewhere else.

Mr. E. H. Harper, proposing a vote of thanks, said Sir Edward Grigg was one of the small band of Englishmen who served his sentence in tall uniform, and was one of the few Governors of Kenya who had taken the trouble to get into shades of opinion in the Colony. He was wished to return there to day.

Amongst the latest visitors were Miss Anderson, Mr. Bailey, Mr. H. H. Beaufort, Comptroller W. T. Bravon, Mr. W. R. Burn, Mr. D. C. Cawdron, Dr. F. Charles, Mrs. Lady Corrington, Col. L. G. Corrington, Commander J. J. Courtney, Major C. H. Davis, Mrs. Dresdene, Mr. G. L. Fox, Mr. A. F. Edwards, Colonel Goodenough, Mrs. S. H. Hetherington, Mr. S. S. Gregson, Mr. G. H. Hart, Mr. J. W. Hobson, Miss Johnson, Mr. J. L. Jones, Mr. J. E. Kipland, Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Latimer, Mr. T. Macleod, Capt. Mallinson, Miss Latimer, Mr. A. V. Leigh, and Major George Ward.

## SMALL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE ELECTED.

### By East African Branch of Overseas League.

The annual general meeting of the East African Branch of the Overseas League was held on Tuesday under the chairmanship of Lady Haining Cole, who said that the better result would be obtained from a much smaller Executive Committee entrusted with full powers to initiate and carry out policy. It was also proposed to retain the present large committee as a Service Committee which the Executive could consult at it wished at any time during the year. The Executive would be responsible only to the Branch, and not to the larger committee whose members might, however, be drawn upon by the Executive for appointment to sub-committees.

The following officers were unanimously elected: President, Lady Cressdon; Chairman, Lady Eleanor Colee; Honorary Treasurer, Mrs. Anderson; Executive Committee, Messrs. H. H. Beaufort, T. F. H. Harper, F. S. Jackson, and P. H. McLean, together with the President, Chairman and Hon. Treasurer, Service Committee, Lady Bowring, Dr. F. A. Cawdron, Lady Corrington, Mrs. Dresdene, Mr. J. W. Hobson, Mrs. S. Gregson, Mr. G. W. Hobson, and Capt. Macleod.

## NEW GOVERNOR FOR UGANDA.

### Sir Bernard Bourdillon's Career.

Sir Edward Henry Bourdillon, K.B.I., C.M.G., has been appointed Governor and Commander-in-Chief of Uganda in succession to Sir William Flowers. Sir Bernard, who has been Chief Secretary of Ceylon for the past two years, is expected home early in June, and will take up his new duties in Uganda on the conclusion of his leave in this country.

Beginning his official career in India in the United Provinces in 1903, the new Governor was transferred to the Persian Gulf in 1908, later becoming Settlement Officer in Baghdad. In 1921 he was made Political Secretary to the High Commissioner in Iraq, becoming subsequently Deputy Secretary and Secretary to the High Commissioner. In November, 1926, he was appointed Colonial Secretary of Ceylon. He was made a C.M.G. in 1924 and a K.B.E. last

year. He is regarded as a keen and administrator who did good work in Iraq, but in Ceylon has suffered the criticism which any member of Government must expect. He is a good golfer,

## FREEMASONRY IN EAST AFRICA.

W. Bros. E. K. Figgis and W. T. Storm Honoured.

THREE names of special interest appear among the list of Grand Officers invested in Lord Ampthill, Pro Grand Master, at last week's meeting of the United Grand Lodge of England. They are those of W. Bro. Lieutenant-Colonel Sir Morgan G. Crofton, who becomes Grand Sword Bearer, and whom many of our readers will remember as Crofton Marshal at G.H.Q. during the East African Campaign; W. Bro. E. K. Figgis, District Grand Registrar of East Africa since the creation of the District, who receives the brevet rank of Past Assistant Grand Registrar; and W. Bro. W. T. Storm, who succeeds A. G. T. A., who is I.P.M. of the Haven of Peace Lodge, Dar es Salaam, and was recently transferred from Tanganyika to Northern Rhodesia as Postmaster-General.

W. Bro. W. J. Roper recently installed Bro. G. S. Pavley as W.M. of Lodge David Livingstone No. 1192, S.C. Zambia. The ceremony was attended by the Master and officers of Lodges in Lusaka, Blantyre, and also by a large number of members of the Craft from other parts of the Protectorate. The following officers were invested: I.P.M. W. Bro. J. Sibbald; Deputy Master, Bro. H. F. Green; Bro. O. E. D.S.O.; Substitute Master, Bro. J. Dixey; Q.B.E., S.W. Bro. F. H. J. Daly; J.W. Bro. R. A. S. Hamilton; Secretary, Bro. J. Mackenzie; Treasurer, Bro. H. J. T. Matthews; L.D.F., W. Bro. W. G. Phelps; Chaplain, W. Bro. J. Sinclair; S.D. Bro. H. W. Llewellyn; J.D. Bro. E. P. Hodgson; Bible-Bearer, Bro. F. G. Snow; D.C. W. Bro. F. Lock; Stewards, Bro. S. Lawrie; Organist, W. Bro. W. J. Roper; I.G. Bro. J. R. Lennox; T.V.s. W. Bro. T. C. Davies; Bro. R. S. Haig; as also Proxy Master for the ensuing year, and W. Bro. J. Dalton Milner, M.B.E., and W. Bro. A. Rixton.

At the installation ceremony of Lodge Busaka, Northern Rhodesia, Bro. E. Trenoweth was installed W.M. for the ensuing year. He invested the following officers: I.P.M. W. Bro. J. MacLayden; Deputy Master, W. Bro. J. Bentham; S.W. W. Bro. J. T. Roper; I.W. Bro. W. Buchan; Treasurer, W. Bro. C. A. A. Lewis; Secretary, Bro. A. G. Stacey; S.D. Bro. R. E. Canfield; J.D. Bro. E. T. Ferrit; I.G. Bro. G. M. C. Powell; Stewards, Bros. S. Waterworth and R. Brett; Tyler, Bro. A. Duncan.

## 25,000 WANTED FOR DAR ES SALAAM CHURCH.

Pulpit as Thankoffering for Sir D. Cameron.

As the building occupied by the U.M.C.A. in Dar es Salaam originally belonged to the Lutheran Mission Society, to whom it has to be returned before the end of 1933, the Bishop of Zanzibar is appealing for further funds towards the building of a church and clergy house in the Tanganyika capital. Nearly £5,000 has already been raised, a site has been purchased, and Archdeacon George has submitted a design for the building. For an order that the building may be finished without delay, another £5,000 must be raised. The pulpit of the new church is being presented by Administrative Officers of the Territory as a memorial and thankoffering for Sir Donald Cameron at the end of his governorship.

Twenty-eight Arabs are reported to have paraded several hundred camels near El Fasher, the Capital of the Darfur Province of the Sudan.

## EARLY DAYS IN UGANDA.

Received by the Rev. A. B. Fisher.

How many years ago now?—I do not know, but the shade available to the Rev. A. B. Fisher, when he first visited the Uganda Protectorate, was not the shade of the annual sunbeams of the Uganda Protectorate, but the shade of the sunbeams of the sun which was setting over the hills in his person, surrounded, or rather, in the Kafu plains, tormented by a dozen or more cattle which, though became so numerous that an official of the Imperial British East Africa Company had to call on Bishop Tucker and band over a clause authorising the shepherds for circulation. From that time onwards the Government officials did all they could to manage the currency, and eventually the shells were removed, whitewashed and mounted on the outside walls of Government House.

Mr. Fisher also recalled that he had been enfeebled with Boston Manning's rental in 1900, but soon found Major Allen's attention was requested. Major Allen whose orders the Bishop had been stamping down his face during the previous three months in Uganda, the hymn—There is a lamp here for the day—Major Allen was expecting us to climb up the bank at any moment and burst with the knowledge. His smile when he was told by Bishop Tucker that the sun had risen again was very significant, and the beginning of a wonderful history of

Dr. T. H. Cook, in proportion to that of the Chairman, Major Gen. N. Wriggins, said he had served as Principal Medical Officer in Uganda for many years, and since his retirement had worked with amazing energy among the tribes on Mount Elgon as an honorary missionary of the C.M.S. He had under his charge nearly three thousand

Major Wriggins replied that they had had a very happy time in Uganda, and he was glad that his daughter was later returning to the Protectorate as a missionary.

Among those present were Miss A. L. Allen, Archdeacon Buckley, Capt. E. M. Clark, Dr. and Mrs. J. H. Cook, Rev. A. B. Fisher, Miss P. M. Dillistone, Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Holl, Mr. W. E. Hoyle, Rev. O. H. C. Irwin, Rev. A. B. Lloyd, Mr. J. Tucker, and Major and Mrs. and Miss Wriggins.

## SIR WILLIAM GOWERS'S EMPIRE MENUS.

Sir William Gowers, in supporting the proposal of the Fellowship of the British Empire that only Empire foods should be eaten on Empire Day, wrote to Sir Frank Fox, the Secretary: "With the exception of an occasional sardine, which does not as yet live in British waters, I cannot think of any item in the meals of my house which does not come from some part of the British Empire." Sir Frank Fox immediately replied that small sprats caught on the coast of Cornwall could be bought in tins.

In order to help meet the deficit in diocesan funds, European U.M.C.A. missionaries in the Massai diocese of Tanganyika have offered to contribute £2 per month each and their monthly allowance of 33s. 4d., which will thus be reduced to 30s.

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## "EAST AFRICA'S" BOOKSHELF.

## FURTHER PARTICULARS NEEDED.

## Alleged Bombing of Elephant.

Mr. DENIS D. MOORE lived for four-and-a-half years in Zanzibar, and neighbouring countries, and his people had apparently been connected with the ivory trade of East Africa for many years, in his book, "Ivory Scourge of Africa," (Harpers, £5), he claims that: "I have held in my own hands many large tusks as an man in the world at my time, as my predecessors had in theirs," and as ivory is inseparably connected historically with African slaves, the two subjects are inextricably mingled in his story. Whether this is really so interesting at this late date to dig up from history records the ancient history of the East African slave trade may be questioned, but Mr. Moore attempts it.

When he comes down to modern times he attracts more attention.

It was during the campaign against Germany in British in the World War that the elephant was the object of the most brutal, most inhumane-like attack civilisation could provide. Some of the young savagery among the British forces conceived the idea of dropping bombs on an elephant herd and gathering up the ivory afterwards. A plane was flown over a near-by group of elephants, the bombs struck their mark, exploded, killed a number of elephants outright, and left other groaning and helpless on the ground. Very little of the ivory was recovered, most of it had been torn to bits along with the animals that had carried it.

Will the author give details of this hitherto unrecorded incident of the last African Campaign? I have tried unsuccessfully to find someone who has knowledge of it. If the date, place, and persons concerned in this alleged episode can be stated it will be worth critical examination.

\* \* \*

Mr. Moore is by no means careful in his assertions; he says Lord Lugard "had himself been a professional ivory-plunger near Lake Nyassa," and writes absurdly of Mr. John Boyes as "that German-educated Englishman," who "developed a well-organised, well-armed khaki-clad and disciplined Native force which made him supreme in the unsettled district lying to the east of Lake Naivasha"—but it is not intended to present Boyes as an ivory-porcher though there is little doubt that he did hunt elephants illegally. Boyes, in his "Company of Adventurers," has presented a *photograph* that goes far to suggest poaching is concerned.

Mr. Moore is very sorry for Zanzibar.

He says: "The present view of the island and its people is that they are not only materialists but also materialistic. And that is not a very good name for a Protectorate so called to save the natives of Zanzibar land animals off the decline and extinction. The native of the island, so far as I can see, is a creature unloved by man."

It is to be recommended that the American Consulate was instrumental in encouraging the slave trade between Zanzibar and Massachusetts, and that the estimation of many of the African slaves whose names and documents he so vividly depicts and depicts was the United States. When the trade was finally abolished, mainly through British influence, the other function of the American Consulate disappeared.

A. L.

## WHAT WITCHCRAFT REALLY MEANS.

Any who wish to know what witchcraft and "jungle magic" Africans are recommended to read "Tribes and Tribesmen," (Abdullah Press, 2s.), by Dr. P. J. G. T. St. John, Resident in the Southern Provinces of Nigeria. This volume, may perhaps, be more instructive than the outer forms of the cult and cannibalism, but the stories given in Dr. St. John's grim book will satisfy any reader that Mr. F. H. Metcalf's claim that witchcraft is another curse to the African than mere bodily slavery is only within the mark.

## MR. KIPLING'S LATEST BOOK.

Mr. Rudyard Kipling has a great following amongst East Africans, who will find in the following reflected in his new book "Jannins and Renewals" (Macmillan, 7s. 6d.) something of interest not least to whom too many newspapermen seem to regard Mr. Kipling as a spent force, or one in which no reader of judgment can accept after reading the old stories in this latest collection. They reveal all the old qualities of "teller of tales" distinguished by surprising versatility, amazing technical knowledge, sparkling wit, flashes, and deep understanding, particularly of men engaged in some work that demands concentration and devotion. No Kipling lover will be disappointed with this few volumes.

## FLYING IN CENTRAL AFRICA.

East Africans interested in aviation will find much practical information about the long journeys between East Africa and London in "Cape Town to Clyde" (Portham's, 2s. 6d.). In this handily little volume, Mr. Richard Hemmings has avoided anything in the nature of bare-breadth 'escapes' has included most useful data as to costs, petrol organisation, and all other matters which may help to popularise long-distance flying among similarly inexperienced pilots. His wife and he had learned to fly only eight months before they embarked on their flight from Cape Town. Using a Puss Moth machine the trip cost £222 including hotel and all other expenses. The total mileage was 10,540 miles, covered in 101 flying hours. 55 gallons of petrol costing £2.6d. and 40 gallons of kerosene £1.6d. were consumed, the cost per gallon per mile averaging 2.4d.

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## EAST AFRICA IN THE HOUSE.

Mr. HALL CAINE, who asked whether the number of people anxious to travel home by air from the East African Colonies was larger than the existing Intercolonial Air Service could convey, was told by Sir Philip Lister that no such representations had been made, and that the Board did not propose to ask the local Government for their generous subsidies. The provision of extra machines to meet increased traffic was a matter for the company.

The Secretary of State informed Captain D. Mac Donald that France and Italy were co-operating in the introduction into the breeding of locusts, and that the fourth report of the Committee on Locust Control had been received and was being considered. The programme of future work in co-operation was to be discussed at an international meeting to be held in Paris in July, when the recommendation contained in the report would be considered.

### New Capital for Northern Rhodesia.

Captain Cazalé asked whether it could be suggested to the Governor of Northern Rhodesia that the building of the new capital at Uzaka should be postponed for the time being. Sir Philip Cunliffe-Lister said that required very careful consideration, the Board having sanctioned a certain amount of work, but the rate of progress obviously depended on financial conditions. There were many difficulties in having a capital so close to the border, and general agreement should be reached at a conference.

Mr. Lewis was asked what the following particulars of copper production in Northern Rhodesia and the amounts of taxation paid in poll tax during the period 1927-1931.

Year	Copper including concentrate		Natives tax
	Tons	Year	
1927	3,305	1926-27	£16,288
1928	5,036	1927-28	£20,345
1929	5,106	1928-29	£20,235
1930	6,260	1929-30	£24,580
1931	3,620	1930-31	£14,907

Sir Philip Cunliffe-Lister said in further answer to Captain Cazalé that there were about seventy-five aerodromes and landing grounds in Kenya, Uganda, and Tanganyika, but he had no information as to which of them could be regarded as all-weather landing grounds.

### East African Tea Overlooked.

The speech of Lieutenant-Colonel Sir Walter Smiles, D.S.O., M.P., in support of the Budget proposal to impose a tax of 4d. per pound on tea, with a preference of 6d. in the case of Empire teas, occupied ten columns of *Household*, without even mentioning Nyasaland and citing the Kenya tea industry only once.

Asked by Captain Erskine-Bolst whether it was proposed to publish lists of films passed by the new Advisory Committee as appropriate for exhibition in British Colonies, Sir Philip Cunliffe-Lister said that the question of publication rested with the company concerned and not with the Government.

Mr. Rhys Davies was advised that the Third Interim Report of the Colonial Development Advisory Committee, covering the twelve months to March, 1932, would shortly be laid.

Lord Lamington asked in the House of Lords whether consideration had been given to the desirability of the affairs of the Arabic-speaking people of Arabia, Egypt, and the Sudan being dealt with by one Government Department. Lord Strathcona replied that the Government did not consider any change in the existing arrangement necessary.

## KENYA LAND BANK'S FIRST REPORT.

### In Need of Further Funds.

The first annual report of the Land Bank of Kenya, established a year ago with a capital of £240,000, has just been issued. The capital is borrowed from the Government at 4½% and loaned to farmers at 6%. The Report states, *inter alia*:

"At the commencement of its work the Board found itself called upon to frame a policy to meet the prevailing abnormal conditions. An unparalleled slump in all agricultural products had followed swiftly upon an era in which a justifiable optimism had led to much ill-timed enthusiasm, and even recklessness in putting capital into the land. The natural result was an inflated value placed upon land, and the ease with which money had previously been borrowed on the security of land was the root cause

of the large proportion of loans which have now gone under the heading of bad debts."

The aim of the Board is to help with advice and discrimination the public and private individuals in the best way as will best serve the essential aims of the Colony, in behalf of agricultural pursuits. It is recommended that the native form of the funds should go to the native community, and that the colonial enterprise should be the embodiment of a new and different historical policy.

"The inevitable result of the depressed conditions has been that further development has been rigidly curtailed and new ventures are undertaken with extreme caution. The universal and immediate difficulty of all farmers and planters is to meet existing commitments and to find enough money merely to carry on."

"Of the applications received, only fifty-eight could afford security a property unencumbered by a mortgage or legal charge, and the Board has accordingly been called in in 75% of cases considered to deal with the applicants' claim that his existing mortgage can be considered to be one out of 200. It has been found impossible to reduce to a definite formula the conditions which should be regarded as honourable and satisfactory, and to be considered on its individual merits."

During the year 250 applications were received from settlers for loans totalling £17,309. Consideration was given to 103 applicants, 26 being accepted, a total of £32,600, while it had been agreed that a total of £80,000 loan were awaiting completion at the end of the year; 103 applications were rejected. Since December 31 the rate at which mortgages have been registered has rapidly increased, and the question of the provision of further funds must soon arise.

"Of the loans made £14,714 has been advanced for the discharge of existing mortgages, £12,041 for permanent improvements, such as buildings, increased acreages of coffee and cereals, and maintenance of existing coffee crops, £2,674 for the purchase of land, £2,133 for the purchase of stock, and £2,28 towards the purchase of implements and machinery.



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## \*\*\*\*\* "THE NEW STATESMAN" CHALLENGED.

## \* \* \* \* \* East Africa in the Press. \* \* \* \* \*

## LORD NOEL-BUXTON ON ETHIOPIA

FROM A RECENT BROADCAST talk on Ethiopia by Lord Noel-Buxton, whose address has been published by *The Listener*, we call the following interesting extracts:

"The streets in Addis Ababa are enlivened by the picturesque institution of legal courts by the roadside. A shelter of corrugated iron covers the judge, who is sometimes a passer-by, called for the occasion. Abyssinians are great orators, and large crowds collect to witness the dramatic gestures of the hoary litigant. A less pleasing sight is the common spectacle of men in chains. They are not always prisoners of the custom as to deal with debtors by chaining them to their creditors, and the sun-tanned faces of these people as they move along would lead one to suppose that this custom gives satisfaction.

"The Emperor of Ethiopia is known by the title Hailie Selassie which means the Power of the Trinity. When I talked to him just underneath his throne he was seated with a canopy over him, and he had a small stool at his feet. The room is very bare, and you cannot even see a chair as you introduce a Peer in the House of Commons, making a bow at the start, and again another in the centre of the floor, and a third before the steps of the throne.

"These formalities were thrown over, relieved by homely touches. The Emperor is evidently a lover of animals and birds. His little pony was always near him, and kept running about the throne. Once when we had talked business for over an hour, and the Emperor had ordered tea, I led the conversation on to Abyssinian animals and tea. We discussed Abyssinian partridges. He said: 'Would you like to see them?' and called one of the attendants. In about ten minutes there was a loud cackling noise and a flock of twelve guinea fowls was driven into the chamber. They at once began bashing themselves against the windows, and deflected the conversation, but the Emperor seemed to think it all quite natural."

## "INDIAN JOURNALISM" OF A KIND.

A FRANK, but by no means impressive, history of Indian journalism in East Africa has been given to *The Tanganyika Herald* by Mr. Sitaram Acharya, who founded, and for eight years conducted the Nairobi *Democrat*. His interview, given on the eve of his departure for India, where he intends to reside henceforth, contains the admission that, in order to stimulate the sales of his paper, he persistently endeavoured to get himself arrested and imprisoned by writing:

"the most provocative things possible about judicial trials in the law courts. I criticised the judges, the magistrates, and the Attorney-General in scathing terms, but all to no purpose. I learnt from private sources that on at least two occasions the Attorney-General and the Chief Justice had quite made up their minds to see me up for contempt of court, which was precisely what I was after, but, unfortunately for me, the then Governor of Kenya, Sir Edward Griggs, was a shrewd politician and knew that would not countenance my prosecution. He knew that my prosecution and imprisonment would instantly evoke universal sympathy, press strings would be loosened, shillings would come pouring in, and the *Democrat* would receive a fresh lease of life. He knew also that if the Government were to leave me alone and took no notice of my criticism, the journal would die its natural death, so due course of wait of support from the Indian community and His Excellency was right."

## OUR VERSATILE PRESS.

"The Kikuyu tribe—a tribe whose great industry is the production of coffee. — *The Sphere*—  
"In Darkest Africa and elsewhere—*The B.C.C.*  
have been doing more for foreign missionary enterprise than most people realise, and the monthly missionary talk for April is to be given by the Rev. Reginald Bartlett on Samoa." — *The Scots Observer's*

The current issue of *The New Statesman* and *Observer*

of Kenya that have decided to make a joint commission to sit in between the British and native Courts. What is to happen? An attempt was made to do this in 1928, but it was defeated by the spontaneous action of the patriotic and non-native British residents, who, in hundreds of them, put on their white population of twelve thousand and petitioned the King against this effort to confine them. The only result of the petitioning in Kenya was to arm the whites against the blacks. One of the principal clauses of the ordinance was forcibly affirmed by Col. R. Hampton, who was then Senior Commissioner. He said that it might lead to "unnecessary punitive expeditions" being carried out against Natives owing to exaggerated and unfounded reports that a rising is contemplated. He recommended that order should be left to the police and that the Defence Force should be completely abolished.

It is interesting to note that Mr. Remond, who has since retired as a member of the Land Commission, now appointed to inquire into the question of Native lands in Kenya. The restlessness of the Native, which so troubles the Government of Kenya, is a direct product of the insecurity of Native land tenure and the oppressive nature of the regulations governing Native labour on white farms. Many members of the new Commission are descendants of native tribes and which the Natives declare has never been paid for. Presumably the Commissioners will begin by inquiring into their own title deeds.

Will our contemporary native—the "several members of the Commission" who live on lands" taken from Native tribes and never paid for?" We make bold to say that it cannot substantiate this sweeping allegation—unless it is going to rely on the fatuous plea that the whole of Kenya "has been taken from Native tribes and never paid for" in which case, of course, everyone in the Colony is guilty. We challenge *The New Statesman* to justify its accusations.

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## MALARIA ERADICATED AT ZAMBEZI BRIDGE.

## The Importance of Siting.

In numerous interviews to Mr. C. R. Harrison and the authorities of the Ross Institute from the medical reports from the builders of the Zambezi Bridge, show that the health of European and Native labour forces on this important work is extremely good, and that malaria has practically disappeared. Mr. Harrison was sent out by the Institute especially to advise on anti-malaria measures.

He also surveyed from a medical point of view the Nasarwa Railways, and particularly the extension from Blantyre to Lake Nyasa, a distance of 175 miles, and advised on the sites for stations and settlements, for it is now recognised that large sums of money can be saved by selecting sites where the minimum of disease control is necessary. A distance of half a mile may make all the difference between root malaria and a comparatively healthy site. Mr. Harrison was also invited to report on Beira, and he considers that there should be no difficulty in making this port healthy, the conditions being apparently analogous to those at Swaziland, where malaria control measures have been so successful.

Mr. Malcolm Watson made a curious observation in Italy—the presence of many anopholes mosquitoes that did not carry malaria, the insects apparently preferring to feed on cattle and leave man alone. He had previously examined harmless species of anopholes in the tropics. He also toured the Fen district of England, following the development of that area since the time of the first Roman occupation, and the view of discovering if possibly now it has come about that malaria has spontaneously disappeared from the Fens. This research has already yielded important observations which should throw light on malaria control in other countries.

These, and many other encouraging points in the fight against tropical disease, will be found in the Annual Report of the Ross Institute, which is just to hand.

## GEOLOGIST'S 25 YEARS IN EAST AFRICA.

Chevalier E. F. Kirchstein.

CHEVALIER ERNST FR. KIRCHSTEIN, D.Sc., F.R.S.Africa, mining geologist, in May celebrates his twenty-fifth year in Africa. Born in Russia, he first went to East Africa in 1907, accompanying the Duke of Mecklenburg's expedition to the volcanoes in the Lake Kivu District. In 1911 he began his own scientific expedition from the Zambezi to the Nile, the diaries and records of which were unfortunately lost during the War in what was then German East Africa. After the War he examined the coal deposits on Lake Nyasa and the Lippa Plateau, and later became the pioneer of the manganese industry at Kafuefide, on Lake Tanganyika. In 1921-22 he investigated the mineral possibilities of Uganda and founded on behalf of Belgian interests and after a holiday visit to his native country, Latvia, set up in business in Kigoma as a consulting geologist.

## THIS YEAR'S EAST AFRICA DINNER.

As *East Africa* announced exclusively some considerable time ago, the 1932 Dinner will be held at the Savoy Hotel on Wednesday June 22 under the presidency of Sir Charles Bowring. The cost of tickets is 16s. to members of the East Africa Dinner Club for themselves and their guests, and 18s. 6d. to non-members. Tickets may be obtained from the Secretary, Major J. Corlett Ward, 84 Cockspur Street, London, S.W.1.

## NEW ROAD FROM JUBA TO NIMULE.

Opened Last Week.

A NEW all-season road connects Lake and Nimule, the terminal ports of the former railway of the Sudan, with the Uganda railway and steamboat systems. It was opened on April 25, when Mr. Salter, the wife of the Governor of Mombasa, crossed a bridge over the River Omo. The road is 200 miles long, 80 miles being in the British colony. The road has a uniform width of 20 feet, and is all cut and built, including the works of the bridges, £1,430. The whole of the site through which it passes is infested with lions, while the road was being surveyed a lioness was captured twice by a lion-hunting party. The road was opened twice by a lion and early this year the dead animals lying at Site Sixty received many visitors from the forest, three of whom were shot within a quarter of a mile of the camp.

Juba has now taken the place of Reis as a port on the White Nile, and has the additional distinction of being the new headquarters of the Mongalla Province. The main reason for abandoning Abecallat, the old capital, was its dry and marshy situation.

Although the road to the White Nile in the Sudan and that country has improved, the East African Dependencies will reap the greatest advantage from it, and the full value of the connexion will not be gained until Uganda has done her best by joining up her excellent road system with Nyanza.

Plans are now being made to construct a road from Juba to Gulu, via Lake Nimele, a comparatively simple undertaking, only one bridge of any size over the river being required. An all-weather road from East Africa to Juba would be established for a very small additional outlay. This road would be shorter than the present route to Port Said and would have the advantage of avoiding the long stretches of cotton soil, unmetalled between Kigum and Pabu on the Sudan border. The development of Nimele as a road entrance from East Africa into the Sudan would benefit Uganda by diverting part of the motor traffic from Kenya and Tanganyika, the two most important commercial and tourist centres, particularly if the ferry across the Nile on the Masindi-Uganda section were improved. From a "Times" message from Juba.

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## EAST AFRICA

### "EAST AFRICA'S" INFORMATION BUREAU.

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

Dar es Salaam has now automatic telephones.

A local Sports Club is being started in Kisumu.

A temporary church is being erected in Songhor, Kenya.

Barclays Bank (P.C. & S.) has opened the new bank building in Tanga.

The film "All Quiet on the Western Front" was recently shown in Dar es Salaam.

All import duties in the Belgian Congo have recently been increased by 10 per cent.

Masasi Port is henceforth to be used by Imperial Airways in preference to Dar es Salaam.

Nominations for the new Legislative Assembly of Northern Rhodesia must be received by June 13.

Boswell's Circus, at present in South Africa, is to visit Kenya and Tanganyika in the next few months.

East Africa is to be represented at the Nation's Food Exhibition, to be held in Olympia from May 22 to June 4.

The headquarters of the Sleeping Sickness Research Department in Tanganyika have been transferred from Tabora to Katalala.

A correspondent who recently visited Mwanza reports a spirit of optimism among merchants, in view of the excellent appearance of crops in the district.

Zanzibar showed a big increase in her export of cloves during January, when 20,863 cwt. were shipped, as against 6,110 cwt. during January of last year.

Statistics prepared by the Native Affairs Department of Kenya show that over £2,000,000 per year is paid to Native Africans in Kenya in the employ of the public.

A weekly air mail service is to be instituted between Beira and Quelimane by a machine belonging to the Quelimane Flying Club, which has engaged Mr. J. Childs as pilot.

The Tanganyika Government is operating a weekly air feeder service from Zanzibar to Dar es Salaam, to Dodoma, where mails are picked up by the north-bound Imperial Airways machine.

"Clips" are no longer accepted by the Avenue Hotel, Nairobi, which has substituted coupons, which are sold to customers in books of various sizes, the largest containing twenty-two coupons.

Messrs. Lever Brothers, Ltd., who have interests in East Africa through their subsidiary companies, made a profit for the past year of £1,003,407, compared with £1,449,658 during the previous twelve months.

Motor vehicle registrations in Uganda during 1931 totalled 3,278, 547 being new registrations. The number of driving licences issued was 4,091 to Europeans, 1,265 to Asians and 1,018 to Africans.

India Hospital, William Cowans, the representative of the Government of India in London, which is a representative of Messrs. Brindley and Sons, business men of London, which is the second largest market for British

An agent of business wishes to obtain the representation of United Kingdom exports of sisal. Persons interested should write to the Department of Overseas Trade, 55, Old Queen Street, S.W.1, quoting reference No. 474.

Numerous ledgers have recently been received in the Nairobi office of Kenya, and we hear of a rich alluvial field from which the fortunate diggers took out £2,000 worth of coarse gold in nine days. The largest nugget weighed six ounces.

A school at which children are taught certain mining operations has been established by the N'Kana Copper Mine, Northern Rhodesia. An intense course of training in the school is intended to overcome the preliminary loss of efficiency caused by the lack of knowledge of the Native mine workers.

It is proposed that the next annual session of the Associated Chambers of Commerce of Eastern Africa, to be held in Nairobi, should begin on Friday, July 2, and conclude at noon on Monday, meetings being held during the whole of Saturday and Sunday. The annual dinner is to take place on July 23.

In view of the shortage of durra this year and in order to prevent prices reaching a very high level, the Sudan Government has found it necessary to allow the import of durra free of Customs duty and has also reduced the railway freight on this commodity to a flat rate of £1.1 per ton from Port Sudan to destination. These reductions will remain in force until May 31.

### RAINFALL IN EAST AFRICA.

H.M. Eastern African Dependencies Trade and Information Office in London has received the following detailed information concerning rainfall in East Africa during the week ended April 10: Eldama, 0.44 inch; Port Hall, 0.55; Kericho, 1.1; Kiambu, 0.12; Kilifi, 1.0; Kinkinch, 0.5; Nairobi, 0.0; Kitala, 0.45; Limuru, 1.7; Embu, 0.8; Machakos, 0.87; Meru, 0.45; Moi, 0.2; Mombasa, 0.0; Nairobi, 0.0; Nakuru, 2.3; Rumuruti, 0.0; Soysambu, 0.0; Kimberley, 0.40.

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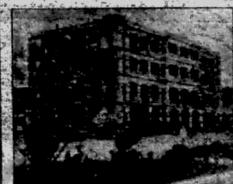
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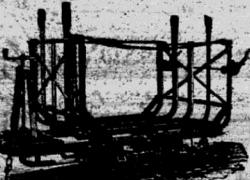
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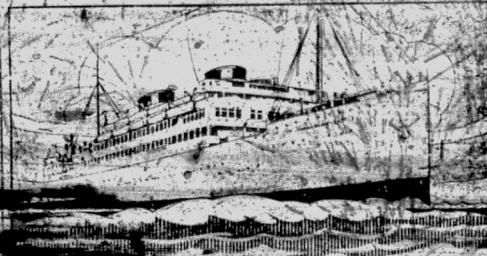
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A JOURNAL

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## HOW CAN AFRICAN WITCHCRAFT BE FOUGHT?

We have devoted much space to the subject of African witchcraft in East Africa, and there can be no doubt that Mr. F. H. Melland was on sure ground when contending that witchcraft is to-day a greater curse to the Native than even slavery was. But the steps which must be taken to combat and eradicate it have been vaguely stated and are lacking in detail. Modification of our laws in Africa has been suggested, combined with the spread of the Christian religion and "education." Laws, of course, have their place, and we should not dare to set our views on that side of the subject against the experience of administrators who have spent a lifetime studying it at first-hand. Religion will exert an increasing influence as is emphasised by the fact that every competent authority which has dealt with the problem of the improvement of African culture has insisted on the necessity for a foundation of religion.

What of education? For the more advanced and intelligent Natives we suggest a course of science—quite elementary science; it is true, but nevertheless science. Witchcraft is essentially non-scientific; it has a magical quality in which there is no rational sequence of cause and effect. It is just this sequence which science can teach. The belief that lightning is the weapon of an offended deity is widely spread, not only among savage races but those of far higher culture, yet it is quite easy to prove to an African by experiments in elementary physics that he can make himself perfectly safe in the widest thunderstorm. The Native must learn that defying the lightning is a god's even so surely. The fact once brought into his mind must give him a new conception of Man's power over Nature.

Take elementary chemistry, in which the inevitable sequence of cause and effect is so clearly demonstrated, and precision of calculation is so beautifully illustrated. Instruct the Native pupil not to pour water into concentrated sulphuric acid, but vice versa. He almost certainly, with true African nonchalance, takes no notice of your instructions. He

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does this water to the acids and white you are leaving his hands after the inevitable explosion, and you have a fine opportunity of rubbing in a moral lesson in the sequence of cause and effect and the punishment which follows hot-foot on ignorance and stupidity. Tell him always to smell escaping gases with the greatest caution. He neglects your advice—he always does!—gets a good whiff of prussic acid gas, faints, goes down as if poleaxed; and after you have run up for the ammonia bottle and brought him round, you again rub in the moral—good and hard!—to compensate yourself for the shock he has given you. In time such experiences tell, and the foundation for a rational view of world happenings is laid.

These are homely illustrations, but they convey our meaning. Has not Sir Stephen Tallents publicly confessed the deficiency of his education and that of others who, like himself, "were nourished wholly upon the arts and not at all upon the sciences"? Depicting the result, he exclaims: "We go about the 'world' of to-day, dim-eyed and clumsy-fingered." The emotional African is mentally unbalanced; he needs some scientific training to confer poise. Give him some notion of Man's command of Nature; let him realise that the witchcraft, curses and black magic he dreads have a very material basis—falsion—and that he has in his own hands the power to fight them, and the mystical basis of his fear will disappear. Superstition is the cruellest slavery in the world to-day, and it is born of, and nourished by, ignorance. Once the African knows in his heart of hearts that Nature is ruled by law, and that chance or the vagaries of any person he should encounter from the baseness of superstition into the light of reason.

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

# MATTERS OF MOMENT.

The Beaverbrook Press is merely attacking Sir Philip Cunliffe-Owen, the Secretary of State for the Colonies, whom *The Daily Express* accuses of "producing no policy at all for the territories in British Africa which have hitherto been prevented by the Congo Basin Convention from entering into a Customs Union with Great Britain." This agreement technically lapsed but Sir Philip is content that arrangement should continue to keep the [REDACTED] to free foreign exploitation. Our contemporary which has frequently been sadly at sea in East African matters, on this occasion again exposes its ignorance. What it terms "the Congo Basin Convention" thus inventing, perhaps unconsciously, a new term for the Convention of St. Germain, at L'Yale, the last of the series of international agreements generally spoken of as the Congo-Basin Treaties has not lapsed, and to say that the Secretary of State is "content to keep the area open to free foreign exploitation" is mischievous misrepresentation of the facts. The Secretary of State's published cables to the East African territories, and the placing of the Congo Basin Treaties on the agenda for the recent East African Governors' Conference are proofs that the existing position is not being overlooked.

The assertions of *The Daily Express* are further refuted by the action of the Secretary of State in recently cabling to the Governor of Tanganyika to invite the views of that Territory on Colonial subjects likely to be discussed at the Ottawa Conference. His Excellency referred the matter to the newly constituted Economic Advisory Board which passed it on to the Dar es Salaam Chamber of Commerce, though, according to our information, it was not referred to other important public bodies which feel aggrieved that they were ignored. For instance, we have been advised by Air mail from London that the Tanganyika Sisal Growers' Association, the leading producers' organisation in the Territory, hearing of the matter only by the purest accident, regarded it as so serious that a specially convened meeting deputed the Chairman and Vice-Chairman of the Association to leave immediately for Dar es Salaam to make representations in the appropriate quarter. The Secretary of State's telegrams or an official statement based upon it might, we feel, well have been made public by the Government for the subject at issue is at least as important to the producers of Tanganyika as to the Chambers of Commerce.

The statement of Mr. S. B. B. McElroy, Deputy Chief Secretary of Tanganyika Territory to the Executive Council of the first East African Board that some mortgagors in Europe, while insisting on a policy of intensive cutting of sisal in Tanganyika, were providing such

manifestly insufficient funds that on certain estates the Native labour had not been paid for months affords official confirmation of a fact first disclosed by *East Africa* some months ago. We then suggested that the Government's duty was to compel such estates to discharge their moral and legal responsibilities with promptitude and it is encouraging to know that the defaulting plantations have been threatened with legal action in the event of further offences. We hope that no further latitude is being allowed to the offenders, and that they are being held strictly to account in this matter, for it is clearly unfair that the Native and those estates which do pay their way should be made to suffer through the carelessness or mismanagement of mortgagors who fail to realise, as every decent European would, that the very first call upon any party must be the prompt payment of Native wages.

It is to be hoped that the Deputy Chief Secretary has addressed to Tanganyika will not continue to tolerate the evasion of that responsibility, would the Government state what prosecutions, if any, have occurred since the beginning of the year, and whether it may be assumed that all sisal estates in the Territory which continue to produce have paid all past labour bills and are paying current labour accounts in full as they fall due? The London sisal market would value such information.

It is always a pleasure to get the official "Arid" statistics of European Officials in East Africa, for the death rate and invaliding graphs

**OFFICIALS IN EAST AFRICA.** show a fall in death rate from 41 per 10,000 in 1910 to 4.3 in 1930, and in invaliding from 24 per 1,000 in 1910 to 3.1 per 1,000 in 1930, the figures being, of course, exclusive of active service casualties. Such a demonstration of the vastly improved health conditions of East Africa strongly supports our contention that officials should in these days have longer tours of service than those arranged when the risks to health and life were really significant. The report contains some interesting and some intriguing items. The total number of officials in Kenya Colony and Protectorate, Uganda, Nyasaland, Zanzibar, Somaliland, Tanganyika Territory and Northern Rhodesia is given as 5,113 (4,635 males and 478 females). Only Kenya and Tanganyika have more than 1,000 male officials, the former 1,400 and the latter 571. Kenya alone has over a hundred women in its service (265), the K. U. R. coming next, but a long way behind, with 49. It is curious that while Kenya and the K. U. R. employ 92 youngsters (59 boys and 33 girls) under the age of twenty, Tanganyika has only one such boy and Northern Rhodesia one boy and one girl in its service. Considering the forms which have to be completed by anyone aspiring to the Colonial Service, it seems incredible, but it is true, that four officials are recorded to have died with their age unknown, and that in one case even the length of service was unknown! He seems to have "drown" in anyhow, been accepted anyhow, and died anyway.

The myth of the "healthy savages" like poor King Chumbe II is an undesirable time-laying but its inevitable and unplanned decease may be hastened by such assertions as those by Dr. J. H. Sequeira that the East African Native is never fit from the European's stand-point, and probably never has been; that he is a "walking zoo," so fearfully is he infested with parasites, external and internal; and that he suffers so chronically from the diseases of the country that he may be the victim of as many as seven or eight separate and distinct complaints at one and the

same time. We believe that the late Monsieur J. L. Rousseau was originally responsible for the fiction, and that he, being quite unacquainted with the savage, "elaborated the idea" from his inner consciousness, like the provincial German savant. Almost every globe-trotting visitor to East Africa enthuses on the "maginificent physique" of the Masai or some other tribesman but fails to see the filth of some Native huts and their occupants, the swarming flies and vermin, the 40% death-rate (or more) among the babies. These things are revealed to medical men like Dr. Sequeira and to the devoted women who run missionary dispensaries.

\* \* \* \* \*

It is small wonder that some Natives are at a certain fine physical development, for they are subjected to a ruthless natural and artificial selection.

**NATIVE HEALTH IN EAST AFRICA.** It must take a wonderfully strong constitution to survive the perils of infancy and adolescence in a Native village, while deformed children are destroyed at birth, and in not a few tribes the old women are handed over to the hyenas when they become a burden on the tribe. The residue, starting with the advantage of being physically normal, were until recently subjected to a further ruthless selection by tribal raids and warfare. The Native has, moreover, the advantages of a wonderful climate, plenty of sun to beat on his naked body and irratiate his system (so that rickets is unknown), and to exercise its inherent bactericidal properties on refuse and dith where such exists. Add to its rays the verminous life of the African Native, as Dr. Sequeira has described him. Why? Because to quote medical opinion again, "the largest proportion of disease and death in the tropics is due to bad sanitation." In short, the magnificently healthy savage is the victim of ignorance and dirt, and it is our business as his trustee in East Africa to save him from himself.

The report issued by the Forest Products Research Laboratory, Princes Risborough, on Empire timbers from Home and Overseas for building and structural purposes, does not list a single East African wood or even mention East Africa as a possible source of such timbers, except in the casual reference under "make" of Nigerian teak. That the names *mukuni* or *mbwiri* apply to the timber from the British East African Dependencies, That is all. Are the Forestry Departments in East Africa so out of touch with Princes Risborough that that station overlooks them in its Empire survey, or are we to understand that East Africa has no woods fit for "structural and building purposes"? We shall look forward to the comments of the East African Timbersmen's Association, a body not likely to permit the case to go to default.

The important memorandum entitled "Industry and the Empire" issued by the Federation of British Industries to the Government in the INDUSTRY AND THE EMPIRE, which I concur, pleads for a dynamic and steadily pursued policy for inter-Empire preference, for a refusal to foster industries for which the conditions in any Empire country are unsuited, for continued co-operation between industrialists in various parts of the Empire, for the direction of the investment powers of the Empire towards the development of Empire resources, for the creation of financial and monetary sources, revolving round sterling, for the develop-

ment and extension of Empire air routes, and for the review of the treaty position in East and West Africa with the object of ensuring the maximum freedom of action. It is a most important document which will well repay the study of those concerned for the development of the East and Central African Dependencies. That the total overseas trade of the Crown Colonies and Protectorates advanced from £170 million in 1913 to £340 million in 1930 is an index of the immense potentialities of our Colonial domains.

In a visit which Sir Joseph Byrne has been paying to the settled districts of the Kenya Highlands have,

**VERNON VISITS** we learn from many quarters, done a good deal to please European opinion in the Colony, and to confirm our belief that the Governor is really interested in the cause of white settlement. His Excellency made a point of staying with settlers and not officials, in the districts visited, and appears to have seized every opportunity of meeting local residents informally and listening to their point of view. We have reason to know that in certain districts of any native was told very frankly what non-officials think of certain problems.

It is pleasant to strengthen the Advisory Committee on Vegetable Fibres of the Imperial Institute, which has unanimously resolved that

#### IMPERIAL INSTITUTES LINK WITH EAST AFRICA.

the Committee would be strengthened by the addition of its membership of Mr. Campbell Hunsbury, Chairman of the Sisal Sub-Section of the London Chamber of Commerce, and that his appointment has been recommended for confirmation by the Institutional Advisory Council on Plant and Animal products. We have long wished that the Committee might in certain cases have one representative of East African sisal producers, and are confident that it will be a source of satisfaction to his fellow planters to know that Mr. Hunsbury, the real father of sisal culture in Kenya, will now represent producing interests on it. We hope that his appointment may lead the Imperial Institute to resolve that the Chairman of the Sisal Sub-Section of the London Chamber shall ex officio be a member of its own Vegetable Fibres Committee.

We can always look to the annual reports of the Church Missionary Society for a fair presentation of the progress of its work in East

**FRANK REPORT** and Central Africa, for no attempt ON THE C.M.S. is made to minimise the difficulties of that work, to cloak the many failures, or to mislead the situation, though there is a very proper pride in the success achieved and a sturdy determination to persist. The backsliding of old school pupils, both boys and girls, is disheartening; the question of polygamy is a constant problem - we read that "in some parts Christians, as they become richer, are known to employ some of their wealth to buy more wives" - and understanding of missionaries, teachers and ladies is a perennial stumbling-block to progress. From Tanganyika comes a condemnation of Native beer drinking and of "the majority of beer shops licensed by the Government," which seems rather strong language, but there is much in the record which is encouraging. So long as the C.M.S. takes the public so seriously into its confidence in regard to its work it will deserve and, we trust, obtain that support which it so urgently needs. The struggle is hard, as all who know Africa must realise, but progress, if not so rapid as was once hoped, is nevertheless evident.

## LORDS CONSIDER KENYA LAND COMMISSION.

### GENERAL SATISFACTION WITH THE MEMBERS.

#### Government Refusal to Appoint Natives.

It has one or more Europeans who are independent both of "land tenure" and of financial interests in Kenya, and who are not interested in any way with this Government, and who would represent on the Commission the point of view of the African population. Should he be appointed the Kenya Land Commission was proposed after the Lords last week by Lord Sanderson, one of the Socialist Peers, who also asked that one native African should be added to the Commission, and that the African population should be allowed full opportunities of meeting and discussing the land question during the sitting of the Commission.

Lord Sanderson said he was not saying nothing against the three commissioners announced, but was asking for an addition to their number. Sir Morris Carter, an ex-Chief Justice of Tanganyika, and Mr. R. H. Hemsted, a distinguished ex-Civil servant, could be selected to inquire very conscientiously and disinterestedly about movements which would come before them. He said the Commission consisted entirely of Europeans who could hardly suppose it as taking the point of view of the white settlers or other African population. He would not have raised the question.

But Captain F. G. B. Wilson was in favour of an amendment. He was a white settler who had been a member of the Native Land Commission, and had fought strongly against the bill which was submitted to the Crown. He had been a close friend and ally of the settler party, and was in favour of the allocation of more land.

#### Captain F. G. B. Wilson's Appointment.

Captain Wilson said, of course, the commission will be impartial on the Commission, I maintained his leadership. I dare say he will. But the African population will not regard him as an impartial member of the Commission, and I think it is too much to say that the members of the white settlers will not even listen to the other member. He will be forced into the position of a judge who is biased on all the arguments.

It is the utmost importance that the Commission should be definitely above suspicion. There are certain circumstances where the Commission will not be able to be impartial, and those are represented by both white and black in representing the views of the two communities in Kenya. In those circumstances I think it would be a matter of simple justice that we should have one representative from each of the two African peoples, and I therefore ask the Government to consider at least one, if possible two European members without connection with land companies like Colgate, and in final analysis there, who should be appointed for their sympathy with the Native point of view.

It would be a great advantage to this Commission to have even a member with a fair knowledge of Native land law. The appointment would go far to remove Native suspicion and undermine confidence. Such a member would be a good dearest possible friend of the Natives, from whom he would be likely to have valuable information which probably would not be drawn from them at all by people with whom they had complete sympathy.

The appointment of one or two Africans, whose Native sympathies are considerable, and are evidently held in the hands of Native supporters, would be very welcome, and to whom the Native members could put questions in view of which they would understand better than if those questions came from Europeans. No Native could not be made full members, to such extent as are regarded as Native associations.

There is no provision in the Native Land Act which prohibits a Native from holding meetings and holding restrictions are placed on their holding meetings and holding political meetings. I ask the Government to ensure that before and during the meeting of the Commission the powers held by the District Commissioner would be prohibited meetings will not be held in such a way as

to prevent meetings of the Africans so that full and frank discussion of the land question can be carried on amongst them. Everything is not big business and nothing less than freedom in the matter of holding meetings will help to make the Commission a success.

#### Lord Oliver's Satisfaction.

Lord Oliver said he regarded with great confidence the attitude of the Government in appointing the Commission, and he had addressed them to take cognisance of Native claims and native factors and the Colonial Office admitted that they would do so. Moreover the terms of reference were not only satisfactory but went even a little further than they necessarily had to be compelled to go by the Royal Charter of the Commission itself. His *opinion* was that

the Commission has a judicial function as well as an advisory function to make recommendations. I have not yet seen in the appointment of Sir Morris Carter, and I do not think we can have a Report which will be satisfactory within the time of twelve months. I have great confidence that the Commission, with a Judge as Chairman, with a former Civil servant who was in charge of Native Lands Department, and a settle, will succeed in settling the facts as to the claims of these natives. Still I should like to see Native representation.

There is a point on which I am not quite satisfied whether the reference is quite clear. He said he does not determine the nature and the time of claims asserted by Natives over land situated in native areas and make recommendations for the settlement either of such claims whether by legislation or otherwise.

To examine claims asserted by Natives over land not alienated and to make recommendations for the ultimate settlement of such claims.

That, of course, as a new element in the industry. Sir Morris Carter some years ago made an inquiry into the state of Southern Rhodesia in land. The situation was quite different from that of the claims of Native to land.

There is a difference between, as in Kenya, the Native has rights and had no claims which a legal mind could recognise, because we had said we did not recognise Native claims. But in Kenya we have consistently said that we are going to recognise equitable claims founded upon such Native law and custom as Lord Somers referred to in the judgment of the Privy Council on Bechuanaland lands to which he said Natives had no rights in the Kenya enquiry. I take it that the Commissioners are to take account of Native rights according to Native law and custom. I will wait an explicit assurance that the Commission will recognise that in Southern Rhodesia.

As to whether the Commission will endeavour to ascertain the rights of various claims, it will take lengthy investigation to ascertain who are the people who claim the land, and what evidence there is to support their claims. How far they can come into these particular lands do not know, but they will have to make a recommendation of what should be done - whether by legislation or otherwise. There we enter the question of policy, because we have actually allocated a large number of European titles to the land over which many natives have their equitable claims.

#### Small Commission Preferred.

On that account I feel that a Commission which is to make a political representation of that sort is unsound, which it would be better to have more representatives of the varying interests than at present. I do not press that point because I see the difficulty and have rather an objection to the principle of setting up a Commission and putting one man on one side and one man on the other in order to have an apparent balancing of interests. I would rather have a small committee of properly qualified persons. Whatever report the Commission may make must express no distrust of its character or its constitution and should be submitted for the consideration of His Majesty's Government and one which will receive full consideration by Parliament, to what order shall be pursued in dealing with Native land.

On that account I am not disposed to regard the Commission as at present constituted as that authority body which is to determine what legislation should be passed, but as a preparatory Commission for providing His Majesty's Government with full facts on which they may thereafter decide such a question as whether Natives are to be allowed to own and occupy land in the highlands or whether Natives should be allowed to reside on or rent the land of Europeans except on the very rigorous and exceptional condition that they should be bound to work for the owner of the land.

It would be very difficult if we had a large committee on which Natives were represented to get sufficient agreement to enable the Chairman to make a report. The work of the Commission should be confined as far as possible to judicial examination of the position and to recommendations as to what claims are justifiable."

#### Lord Onslow's Views.

The Earl of Onslow, Chairman of Committee, who was Chairman of the Joint Parliamentary Committee on Colonization and East Africa after the death of Lord Stanley of Alderley, referring to the suggested appointment of one or more Africans to the Commission, said there were no fewer than five distinct language groups in Kenya alone, while the many ethical and tribal divisions varied in their train a great range of variations and tribal laws. In the course of his speech he said:

"It would be very difficult to appoint one African to represent all groups of various races. He could represent only one group, or more probably only one race. He could speak only one language, and perhaps only one dialect. He could be likely only to understand one form of land tenure and would be quite at sea in regard to the other difficult and intricate matters which would be dealt with before the Commission."

"I do not think, on the evidence which the Joint Select Committee heard, that Natives of East Africa are sufficiently qualified to have a voice that expression can be made possible to find one, two three or four representatives who would really give fair representation of Native views. Probably it would not be necessary for a very long time indeed. I do not think that Native witness would show confidence in giving evidence before the Commission, and I think it would be wise to leave the Commission to consist entirely of those of European descent."

Lord Strathcona and Mount Royal said that Sir William Morris' name was eminently suited for the chairmanship of the Commission, and that the other two members had been chosen because it was necessary that each member should be entitled to draw upon the experience of persons from outside the Colony.

The Secretary of State is satisfied that the capacity, knowledge and experience of Captain Frank Wilson and Mr. Rupert Helmsted render them admirably suited for service on the Commission, and every one who knows them would agree that they may be relied on to carry out their duties thoroughly and fairly. We have in Mr. Rupert Helmsted a man who was a Senior Commissioner, who trained and made his home in Kenya, and has had great experience in the administration of Native affairs. So does Captain Frank Wilson, about whose appointment Lord Strathcona voiced one or two suspicions, he is equally good.

Lord Somers said: "I did not exactly voice suspicions, but felt that they might be entertained by others outside here and especially by the African people."

#### Objection to appointing African Commissioners.

Lord Somers and Mount Royal: "I might apologise if I interrupted you in presenting the noble Lord. Captain Wilson is a man whose knowledge of Kenya is as universal as the respect in which it is held out there by all classes." To appoint African members would mean summing up the difficulty of finding individuals sufficiently capable of representing the Native community generally, a difficulty which had prevented Lord Paston from appointing a Native to the Native Lands Trust Board. The Government of Kenya would certainly be anxious to give the Natives full opportunity for meeting and discussion. The intention of the Government was that the Commission should accept the facts as they exist to-day and on that basis deal with Native claims upon ground of equality, and not be pre-vented from so dealing by any considerations of law.

The Native and European communities are concerned equally and vitally in the development of Kenya and its prosperity. That is the end to which our whole administration is directed, and hence there is no reason to be afraid that the Native administration will be antagonistic to the White Man's latter. Captain Wilson and Sir M. R. Fletcher, for consenting to undertake what will necessarily be a laborious task, and hope that the outcome of their labours will be a material contribution to agreement by settling ancient controversies and allaying mutual fears."

Lord Boston expressed confidence that the three Commissioners would really represent the views of both Europeans and Natives, and that it was proposed to add an African to the commission, but put out of the question in present circumstances. It was impossible to get even two members who would necessarily represent the Natives and the white.

#### THE LATENT WEALTH OF AFRICA.

MRI. F. K. MELLAND SURVEYS THE FUTURE.

##### *Colonial "East Africa."*

TAKEING up the subject, "The Latent Wealth of Africa," Mr. F. K. Melland last week addressed the British Association with its greatest opportunity. Today Africa is to million Native inhabitants had few wants and little means of gratifying those wants, so that their products are grown mainly for export. Before long, however, this population would be doubled, and they would want much more and have more to sell. All of Africa would have a great internal market for its own productions. One lesson Africa could learn from America was to avoid producing a product which could cultivate cotton or maize while surrounding colonies of empty tins and cans!

Africans first customer would ultimately be Africa. If Africa was to be prosperous, the Native must be encouraged to grow and prosper. The white man's vision, power of planning, knowledge, skill, and driving power were essential, but would be wasted unless he lifted the Native to be his ally. The great amount of time and money now being spent on scientific investigation would be a wise outlay of the funds, unless the Native's greatest asset were scientifically studied. We had not grasped the lessons which South African experience could teach the clean slate lands further north.

Only by understanding Native population could Africa develop its Native lands and support a fat greater white and black population. If the Native were shown beyond doubt that he was worth his white to cooperate he would enter into the spirit of it. If not an originator, he had an infinite capacity for taking pains, and his effort was the most important he really wanted a thing. In most cases, however, he could live without much effort, and could be induced to do without inducement. By studying him could we profit much.

#### Importance of Studying the Native.

No amount of reading on studying the primitive Africa that was forthcoming and disappointing, for a real insight into Native life there was impossible without knowing the essentials of his mind. It was necessary to study the effect of opening an inland and sky railways, of industrial development of movement over distances made possible by road and railway facilities, of new religious ideas, of new laws affecting marriage, religion, cultivation, and trade. We failed to control value for money spent in many excellent efforts because we had not grasped the primary problems.

If we could exhaust all our schemes, the latent wealth of Africa would be seen for the first, in its sun, soil, and rainfall. Consider, in distant years, how almost completely neglected were the irrigation works of the Nile, but holding a vast Native wealth for irrigation and hydro-electricity, and, finally, in the great natural vegetable resources.

The discovery of a new plant might bring more wealth into the world than a new goldmine. Only last year about one hundred varieties of grasses were discovered in Bechuanaland, including one special variety of woolly finger (*Dictyaria*) with an underground creeping root enabling it to store up moisture and live on its fat when the rains failed; it would provide food for stock after a year's uninterrupted drought, and should be of great value when introduced in stockraising countries which do not at present provide grazing except in the rains.

Coffee and tea growing in East Africa would be revolutionized if the Native took to it and could afford to take it, drinking coffee and tea and so they did it would inevitably stimulate the demand for sugar. That was an example of the Native's latent power as a consumer.

To illustrate the effect of present low world values, a drop in the price of cotton of one hundredth of a shilling lessens the cost of a hand-made coat, and largely cotton had been dropping in many places. Accidentally a discovery by Dr. Gustav Egloff, a Chicago chemist, by which high grade celluloid could be made from cotton seed at a cost of from 35c. to 40c. per gallon, held out the hope that if guncotton or the Rhodesia might produce a petro-chemical similar to celluloid, and if we create a valuable local market for cotton seed. Nowhere had that discovery such possibilities as in Africa.

Melland concluded by taking each of the main East African and Central African export products in turn, examining the scope for development, and urging that people in this country should give a definite preference to such articles of manufacture.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

## FAKED FILMS AND EAST AFRICA

The Responsibility of the Producer.

To the Editor of "East Africa."

I send you herewith this extract from Mr. Mervyn Dixey's article in the "Daily Beamish" having been most interesting and I confess to compunction over Mr. Beamish's assertion that "it is not the so-called studios who manufacture what is unnatural public opinion, but the producer." Whether the beamish films, books, or newspaper [redacted] take your own case. Let me say that it is my duty to inform and guide public opinion along the right lines. If you could do so in English, like the easy going, appealing to sentimentalism by frequently glorifying people and incidents which very rightly you other ignore, entirely or dismiss in a brief paragraph, it would be no valid excuse for you to change your policy on the plea that "the public wants it". Your present paper's circulation proves that the public wants sound stuff and appreciates it when it is offered. When it is offered something lower, it often has to accept it *and it must*.

Too many standards are being debased to day, in our theatres, cinemas, printing presses, and street-corner orators decide beyond question "How will seek to inform or lead others have a responsibility which they cannot avoid". One of the points about *East Africa* which the vast majority of your readers most appreciate is that you never "stunt" but endeavour to interest the mass in one proper direction.

Yours faithfully,

To the Editor of "East Africa."

Sir.—I, a member of Mr. Beamish's "poor-troupe" public, have seen the African films served up by American producers, apparently for purely mercenary purpose and without a thought of the impressions they are creating on the public mind. If Africa is as they paint it, then I'm glad I live in London. In view of Mr. Beamish's statement that the public has the films forced upon it, you may be interested to learn that a recent ballot organised by a cinema journal showed that the public prefers films in this order—comedy, drama, bedroom farces, melodrama, musical comedy, underworld and thrillers, tragedy and films. The organisers did not consider either travel or big game films interesting enough subjects to be included at all. Another well-known film paper said recently that the only popularity of serious game and hunting films is with a specially picked class of audience, and that there is no general demand for them at all.

Why? because, in my opinion, African producers seem to have been devoid either of money or of the right ideas. Did one of them ever see "Tabu"? It was a simple South Sea story, without sex or horror, and without the comments of a harsh human voice to bring the onlooker back to earth. To see it was to join with the Natives in their festivities. I enjoyed every moment of it, and found myself unconsciously laughing, knowing of the executions, and interested in their every day tasks. It had "human interest."

An East African "Tabu" is needed. Hundreds of thousands of cinema fans must wish the producers would stop giving us African thrillers of the American pattern, too impossible to believe.

Yours faithfully,

London, N.W. 1. C. Mervyn Dixey.

The above-mentioned letter appears to be more a condemnation of the mentality of those who either plan or run game films.

## CAN CROCODILES SWALLOW UNDERWATER?

Experiences on the Ruweti.

Having been asked to write on this subject, I have collected a number of facts and figures concerning the habits of the Ruweti crocodile, and I am sure that the following will be of interest to your readers. In the first place, I can assure you that the Ruweti crocodile is not the only species of crocodile to swallow fish. In fact, the crocodile is the only animal I know of which can swallow fish under water. In this instance, however, the crocodile is not the only animal to swallow fish on land, yet all the time the crocodile is the only animal I know of which can swallow fish in the water.

Another wild story is that only the very largest crocodiles can swallow fish under water, yet of the hundreds of crocodiles I have seen in years' residence in the Ruweti, I certainly never saw a small crocodile in the mud areas. There were, however, some small crocodiles which seemed to have their favourite haunts and were very much creatures of habit. We got to know them well, and if certain waters across would be crossed, they came single file.

I mention this to show that there could not be likely to be more than half a dozen crocodiles tearing at the carcass, but from the way it kept moving, not many of them had dropped out of the party, which had already passed through thirty miles of flat, open land, was nothing over ten miles of the open sea. Taking these facts in conjunction with the general appearance of the residents, I should say that crocodiles swallow as many as 100 lbs. I saw this happen on one occasion in Ruweti.

I have frequently seen crocs "rise" from the water at leaping fish midstream, but could not say if they swallowed them there and then, or took them ashore.

Again, I once saw them gorging on the carcass of a hippo which had sunk in on a sand bar on the river bank. Two or three with their bodies in the water, the red and scented at the meat above them. Close by four monkeys lay on the bank and smiled, apparently too gorged to pay the white man the compliment of sliding into the water which they are usually quite enough to do. Of course, on this one rare occasion the white man was armed with a shot gun ready.

Kindly accept my very faithful regards.

## WHEN ADDRESSING THE CHAIR.

The East African Branch of the Overseas League.

To the Editor of "East Africa."

Sir.—At last week's general meeting of the East African Branch of the Overseas League, over which Lady Eleanor Cole presided, I noticed that three different forms of address were used by various speakers, namely, "Mr. Chairman" (used by every man who spoke), "Madam Chairman," and "My lady Chairman." It would not be difficult to find arguments in support of each one of the three, but such is the confusion nowdays that standardisation that I suppose others before present thought the use of three different styles incongruous, and wished that some generally accepted form existed.

I think the Branch was very well advised to appoint a small Executive Committee. The realisation that its former Committee was too large and unwieldy for effective action is a healthy sign. I believe the Branch has scope for good work.

Yours faithfully,

C. Mervyn Dixey.

## LEGISLATION TO COMBAT WITCHCRAFT

Mr. Migeod Replies.

*To the Editor of "East Africa."*

SIR,—I am not quite sure what information Mr. Melland desires. He says that so far as he knows, all our legislation is against ~~the practice of~~ witchcraft, divination, etc., but adds, "and against pretending to bewitch." I take it that whether the person bewitches or pretends to do which, it is much the same thing for practical purposes, and that that person may be designated as a "witch" or wizard. When he therefore asks, "What legal legislation there is and where are the statutes?" I can only suppose he knows of it but cannot quote it. I am afraid that I also have not access to the whole of the statutes of our colonies, nor are they in my local public library; communications as it is, still, I will mention what I can find.

There were old penal laws in England against witches which I believe, though am not positive, are still un-repealed. The "Gord Coast" took over the statutes actually in force in England on July 24, 1824. Presumably the "Settlers" law was also over with the rest, and I believe have not been notably amended, though it is not with certainty established in that colony.

Mr. Melland says no information can be given in stating that there is there an old Ordinance against witchcraft, but as far as we care, it is the same as the corresponding colonial statute in the Colony of New South Wales. This is the Australian Ordinance in British New Guinea. Further, in the West Indies there are to be found, I believe, laws against the practice of魔法 (magics), which are not, possibly, in some cases identical with ours. No doubt those specific laws have been repealed, as before, and I have still to learn about the Malayaian Law regarding the subject.

In addition, there is Native customary law, generally directed against witchcraft and the practices of pretended practisers thereof, though the method adopted to deal with cases may not be commended by more civilised peoples. In this connexion a point that I think arises is how far Native customary law is to be supported by the Colonial Governments; for it must not be overlooked, when customary law is invoked that it exists (according to Professor J. E. Goode Montaigne Quat. Professor of Comparative Law in the University of London) "an unmemorial tribal custom is changeable."

In any case, I should like to say that the Sierra Leone Ordinance might perhaps with advantage be copied in other Colonies where there is no Ordinance yet in force. One paragraph in Mr. Tagari's letter I might quote as "not all your readers have access to *The Times*." He says: "It is most unwise to judge the whole of Africa by what has happened here and there, and, in my opinion, the less the man off the spot is interested with the anthropologists and others, the sooner will witchcraft die out."

The anthropologist from the very nature of his studies delights in such a subject as witchcraft and would not have it extinguished if he could help it and at least it has been fully studied. His outlook to the past, I fear that in these modern days anthropological sentimentalism has largely been substituted (not with advantage) for the older Christian sentimentalism as regards Africa and other parts of the world in a similar state of culture. At least the latter is a high ideal.

Yours faithfully,

H. H. MIGEOD.

## LAWS MR. MELLAND DESIRES

His Reply to Mr. Tagari.

*To the Editor of "East Africa."*

SIR,—In reply to Mr. Tagari's letter in your issue of April 20, may I say first, that I do not think a newspaper is a suitable, or even possible, venue for an attempt at law-drafting; also, as Mr. Tagari is apparently satisfied with his share of drafting the Northern Rhodesian Ordinance, I fear arguing law-drafting would be useless.

But he is entitled to answer to his direct questions, so I will make a partial answer to the query which refers to Mr. Migeod, but I cannot recollect his proposal, nor even any complaint being laid, under the sections he quoted, whereas prosecutions under other sections (for

murder, etc.) have frequently been held to have been commenced. The case of Mr. Chisholm, long ago, is notorious, but even then owing to the detail of the evidence, he was not convicted.

But I have had a chance to look into the matter again, and I would like to lay bare the reality. As far as I can see, the truth is that the English law does not allow any criminal prosecution for accusations of the practice of witchcraft, but the following is only a summary of what I have prepared for a longer article that which is one of the most interesting and important chapters in this book. It has been delayed by the enlisting of the author in the Forces, but I hope to have it published later this year. But, until then, I will give you a brief summary of the main points.

It is contended that our laws do not allow any criminal trial of a Native court. This is now established from the point of view of obvious reasons, the latter would be obviously possessed by the English in witchcraft trials. I am interested just in English law, i.e., Provincial Courts, from which there is no appeal to the Supreme Court, and in which the judges are Provincial Administrative Officers. It is for them to discriminate between those who take up the motive in an accusation and those who genuinely believe they are able to ascertain who is the culprit—the bewitcher. Some such courts have recently been established elsewhere. If the need for a trial and for a review of the laws, be granted, the test should not be beyond us.

I want to stop being necessary for this article, who believe in this thing, trying to take the law into their hands, because our courts and law are useless to them, because they may have some "remedy." I am unable to be convincing and am prepared to accept the fact that "will meet the case." I am aware that my own ideas—sketched above, are incomplete with inherent difficulties, apart from the question they raise from those who cannot look away at life from the English legal standpoint, and from those who have not grasped what this really means to the African.

Yours faithfully,

F. H. MELLAND.

The leading article in this issue deals with the subject of *Cathedral*—See p. 127.

## DODOMA'S NEW CATHEDRAL

*To the Editor of "East Africa."*

SIR,—In answer to "Fairplay's" letter in your issue of March 3, may I reply that I was immediately gratified in saying that "Tabora had no Christian church." I said that "Dodoma has four mosques but no Christian church." I know well that the Wabag Fathers have been nobly working in Tabora for many years, and I have seen their fine buildings there. Also the Moravian Mission has a church there.

For till now Dodoma has had no Christian church, services have been held in Swahili for the African Christians in the township. English services are held twice a month in the "Shanti" House. On May 1st, Mr. Stewart Syme, the Governor, laid the foundation stone of the Cathedral of the Holy Spirit, in the presence of large numbers of Europeans, Indians, and Africans. The cathedral has been made possible by the benevolent gift of friend Dr. Langenkamp in England. It will not only be the centre of church life in the District of Central Tanganyika, but a witness to the Christian faith in Africa, especially in Dodoma.

Yours faithfully,

S. S. Mwanga Territory, F. W. M. CHAMBERS.

Mrs. Chambers, whom many of our leaders will remember, kindly sent us the order of service for the consecration ceremony at which the hymns were sung in German. Within a year it is expected that a neat little octagonal cathedral, covered by a dome, will have been built in Dodoma.—E. A. P.

## THE MURDER OF MR. F. M. BATES IN NYASALAND.

### A Full Inquiry Necessary

To The Editor of "East Africa."

SIR.—I have received a letter from an old friend in Nyasaland relating certain incidents in connection with the murder of T. M. Jones, whose death you announced on February 25, and whom I knew soon after he arrived in Nyasaland twenty-six years ago. There seems to be considerable mystery in his death.

He had closed his plantation at Lachetia, and probably on account of labour shortage or costs, but was still residing there. He seems to have had a row with a Native watchman, who speared him and bled him. Some men carried him to his bed, and left him there without help, and tried to report the incident to any of the several white men living not far away. Next morning the Assistant Resident heard about it, got a white man with a motor-lorry, and hurried over, but as soon as Biges was lifted on the vehicle he expired.

No inquest seems to have taken place, nor was a full inquiry made with the evidence of three white men who spoke to him that morning before he was removed from his house to be taken to hospital. He is reported to have said that there was trouble in his district, and the Natives were aware that he intended to write to the Government about it. When Bates was found he had ten severe body wounds, one of which had penetrated his abdomen and - some of the entrails to protrude, and he had lain in agony all night without help of any kind, although it could easily have been prevented by a message to a European.

My friend's letter suggests that the villagers killed the European to draw the attention of the authorities to their troubles in getting the cash to pay their tax, and although this may be considered a far-fetched theory by those who do not know the Bantus and their strange reasoning powers, there may be a certain amount of truth in it. I know of an authentic parallel case. In 1904 I was in the office of the Resident at Nsueh, and noticed an Angoni spear in a corner just behind his chair. I asked if he kept it handy in case of attack, and he told me the story.

"A Native had taken a case to his chief, who would not listen to him as he thought it petty, so told him to go away. He left, but met a woman who was passing and grabbed her in the breast. Returning to his chief he said: 'I have just killed a woman, and you will hear me now.' 'No,' said the chief. 'I shall report you to the magistrate, which he did; the man was arrested, tried and convicted. The spear now hangs above my desk.'

The case of Bates is, I believe, still *sui judicis*, which fact is causing great dissatisfaction among the whites in the vicinity. One would have imagined that a full public inquiry would have taken place immediately, for nothing is more likely to foster feelings of unrest amongst Natives than the vacillation of the authorities in dealing with such a cold-blooded murder. In my opinion, officials are much too prone to be callous about anything which does not affect themselves.

I do not know if Bates had any relatives; but in any case the Nyasaland Government should take immediate steps to elucidate his atrocious murder.

## Baileynost.

faithfully.

## THE MARKETING OF NATIVE PRODUCE.

Tanzania's lead Welcomes

## The History of East Africa

THE UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO LIBRARIES

In consideration of the considerations set out above, I would like to call your attention to the following statement made by the Indian trader, Mr. J. C. Moore, in his letter to the Secretary of State dated April 1, 1915, concerning the quality of the tobacco grown in the United States, especially that of the grades of 100 and 150, and the result of their neighbours' actions upon the quality of the Native product, as follows:

"I have been engaged in the sale of Native tobacco for over twenty years past, and during all that time, through the influence of the party, Indian trader, middleman has been the chief factor in the production of tobacco, and everywhere it is to be found that the quality of the tobacco is deteriorating in quality owing to the fact that, under stress of reckless and unscrupulous competition, there irresponsible middlemen have accepted poor quality as the highest grade, paying a premium in price, with the inevitable result that the Native grower, finding that he can obtain no reward for good quality and suffers no penalty for adulteration, has abandoned all efforts to grade or market his crops in good condition. The Indian

All efforts to exercise control by the institution of negotiations and inspection have utterly failed through the impossibility of supervision over so many buyers, and the corruption of the inspectors. The only practical remedy lies in the absolute exclusion of these irresponsible middlemen, and in the delivery from the growers by responsible ex-members of science, measures which I and many others have advocated for many years in both Uganda and Kenya.

These views are, I know, shared to-day by all exporters, European and Indian, and have recently obtained growing recognition among Administrative and Agricultural Officers in both countries.

The paramountcy of Native interests must no longer be sacrificed in the interests of an alien section. It is perfectly practicable to ensure fair prices to the growers, coupled with adequate marketing facilities with safeguards against any monopolistic exploitation by a system of regulated produce buying, under which alone the vital maintenance of quality is possible. All who have the true interests of the Native producer at heart will welcome this action on the part of Government, and lend their support to all similar measures which it is hoped will very shortly be adopted in Kenya and Uganda to stop the deterioration in quality of alternative produce, with consequent heavy loss in prices to the growers, and by which alone values can be enhanced and maintained.

*Pro. 2*

Yours faithfully,

H. H. AITKEN.

#### POINTS FROM LETTERS

At present the African trade of Britain is not a commercial success. Some of the annual reports of the Legation to the British Embassy, etc., give the following interesting statistics for the year 1881:

"A black man was killed in Nigeria during  
the civil war which is, I think, a record for this  
country. I am sure it is unique in West Africa. Can  
any of your readers state definitely whether a member of  
greater length has been killed in East or Central Africa?"  
E. G. Mather, M.A., F.R.G.S.

Kenya is on the threshold of a new era, in which the old-timers will rapidly disappear and the first generation of young veterans begin to take a hand in the game. The immense change in the character, composition and outlook of our European population in recent years will play

Political influence in letters recently has been for the most part greatest though a smattering of the old broadway law schoolishness of the summer will yet remain to be seen. The Government Series looks strong on his part, and the large and numerous and certainly anxious supporters with whom he is in close contact.

## Some Statements Worth Noting.

There are over one hundred coffee plantations in Kenya. — *The Kenya Department of Agriculture*.

The most interesting trade we found in Ethiopia was that of intermediate hunting practised by Englishmen. — *John W. M. Watson, As a service talk*.

In Khartoum there are no mosquitoes, they sleep with the windows open. — *The British after-work, by H. G. Wells*.

For shooting elephants I prefer a weapon that can stop five tons of weight going at eight seconds per hundred yards. — *Colonel W. T. Shortgrass, writing to "The Game Field"*.

There is no country in which an airman, compelled to make a forced landing, is more sure of obtaining ready and willing assistance from all the people in the neighbourhood than he is in Uganda. — *Gen. William Morris, quoted by "The Uganda Gazetteer"*.

All kinds of mental and even moral aberrations have been attributed in a vague way to tropical sun, and I have often been told that failures in common courtesy, and other anomalies of behaviour are to be accounted because we are living in Kenya. — *H. H. Brindley, in "The Kenyan and East African Medical Journal"*.

"The Mission can continue to exist without girls' schools, but without boys' schools it must fade away, not because boys are in themselves more important than girls, but because we depend on our boys' schools for our teachers, and our teachers are mainly speaking indispensable." — *The Bishop of Southern Rhodesia in his annual report for 1931*.

"There is a touch of pathos in the optimistic statement that the native Native is learning habits of discipline and punctuality which he will afterwards apply in his village life. In fact, of course, no tribe could be more burdensome and embarrassing possession to a village Native than a European standard of punctuality." — *Dr. A. J. Richards, in "Africa"*.

"I have had thirty years of Africa. I have lived in South Africa, Rhodesia, Portuguese East Africa. I have visited the Sudan, Uganda, German South-West and the Congo; I have had two or three years in Tanganyika during the War, and the Kenya of ours is the pearl of the lot." — *Major L. D. Leonard, proposing the toast of Kenya at the Royal St. George's Day Dinner in Nairobi*.

"I would rather defend my life at three yards' range against a lion with an ordinary 12-bore shotgun than with the most powerful .400 cordite rifle. I am only referring to lions and tigers. I do not regard leopards as dangerous game in the same sense. I never knew any man who killed a leopard, and I knew of two men who killed leopards with their bare hands." — *Sir Alfred Page, in his book "Half a Century of Sport"*.

"The spirit of the African who twenty years ago wore little or no clothes now orders biscuits from Manchester. The son of the man who had never seen anything which went on wheels now rides his own motor-cycle or drives his car; the sons and daughters of the man who had never even heard of a European now sit in the stalls in cinemas and have glimpses of life in Europe as portrayed by the film-star." — *The Rev. Canon E. P. Stanton, speaking in Tottenham*.

"EAST AFRICA'S

## WHO'S WHO

Mr. George Henry Carne  
Boulderson



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Most of Mr. Boulderson's service since he first went to Kenya Colony in 1912, after leaving Clare College, Cambridge, has been spent in the Nyanza Province, with which he has probably a wider personal acquaintance than any other remaining Administrative Officer. He has been closely concerned with the establishment and development of local Native Councils among the Kachendas, the opening of communications, the building of bridges, the erection of dispensaries, and, not least, the encouragement of dairying on up-to-date lines by Native cattle owners for the purpose of sending their milk to the European co-operative creameries at Nairobi, a significant instance of what was to a remarkable African participation in a European enterprise.

In 1934 he was made Acting Financial Commissioner for Tananya, returning in that capacity to a fight among whom he had served on the tributary roads of 1912, to find that a backward people had in the intervening fourteen years learnt to appreciate the benefits of British rule and settled down as comparatively peaceful inhabitants of the land. Mr. Boulderson served during the East African campaign first with the 1st Battalion, Gordon Highlanders, with the Intelligence Department. He is a very accomplished sportsman whose hobby is the art of sailing small boats in the sea.

## PERSONALIA.

Captain J. H. Kettler has arrived home from India.

The last 100 books of Livingstone's *Notes* have come home.

Earl Isambard is reported to be critically ill in Nairobi with Buckley's fever.

Mr. T. J. C. Schmitz has been appointed [REDACTED]

President W. Tait Bowie, O.B.E., has been elected Mayor of Blantyre, Nyasaland.

Mr. H. Skinner, Senior Assistant Auditor in Northern Rhodesia, is shortly retiring.

The retirement from the Nyasaland service of Mr. S. Murray, M.B.E., is gazetted.

Mr. J. A. Cable has returned to England after spending six months in Central America.

Lady FREDERICK Malcolm has been ordered rest for a month and has gone into the country.

Mr. W. G. Johnson has been appointed to the Executive Council of Northern Rhodesia.

Mr. D. G. Tomblin, principal of the Midland College, Uganda, has left the Protectorate on leave.

Mr. Godfrey Walsh has been elected this year's President of the Mombasa Civil Service Sports Club.

The engagement is announced of Miss Irene Lucy, of Nairobi, to Captain Vivian Chamber of Northern Devon.

Sir Reginald Sothern Holland has been elected a Rhodes Trustee to fill the vacancy created by the death of Sir Otto Beit.

Lord and Lady Craytherland the Hon. Camilla and the Hon. Ruth Gordon will arrive at 14 Curzon Place, W.1, on May 13.

Mr. J. H. McQuade, Deputy Controller of Customs in Tanganyika Territory, is on a long holiday in Bedford-on-Sea.

Mr. G. M. Maudlin-Watne has now practically recovered from the injuries received when he crashed some time ago at Hanworth.

Mr. H. A. Matthews, of the Seventh Day Adventists, of Luton, Middlesex, Tanganyika, has left England to return to East Africa.

Mr. R. T. Biggall, Wdcs., of the Northern Rhodesian Administrative Service, has been transferred to Salisbury from Kasane.

Mr. G. W. Hinds, who has been in Southern Rhodesia for twenty-seven years, latterly as a chief constable, has retired.

Mr. H. G. Groom, Reading, the well-known coffee merchant, who has been in the Colony since 1920, is at present on leave in London.

Mr. Amendo Aliboni, Portuguese Minister for Colonies, left London yesterday on a tour of the British colonies in East Africa. He is also visiting Uganda.

Mr. George Hall, chairman of Mr. Martin Johnson & Sons, in his parallel big game scenes in "Africa," which was shown in the cinema in London recently.

Mr. S. H. M. Tritton, who in the House of Commons has frequently asked questions concerning African affairs, made his maiden speech.

Mr. H. L. M. Tritton, who last year visited many of the East African branches of the bank, has been elected Vice Chairman of Barclays' Bank (D.C. & T.).

A letter addressed to Mr. A. N. Taylor is awaiting collection at H.M. Eastern African Dependence Trade and Information Office, Cockspur Street, S.W.1.

Major H. Blake Factor, C.R.E., former General Manager of the Kenya and Uganda Railways, has left London for Australia, and expects to be away twenty-six months.

[REDACTED] C. D. C. MacKenzie Kennedy, Chief Secretary of Northern Rhodesia, who has arrived home on leave, has served in the territory for the past twenty years.

The late Mr. H. L. Martin, C.B.E., who died in Nairobi while acting as Colonial Secretary of Kenya, left estate in England of the gross value of £1,200, with net personalty nil.

A young crocodile was recently caught near the Victoria Falls by Mr. G. Hockley of Ndola, who, having trussed it up, took it to the Falls Hotel and placed it in the fish pond.

The Rev. J. R. Fell, Principal of the Jeanes School, Mazabuka, and Mrs. Fell recently celebrated their silver wedding. They have lived in Northern Rhodesia for the past twenty-five years.

Mr. Gordon Giley, one of the Imperial Airways pilots on the East African service, is said to have flown a greater distance than any other aviator. He has on several occasions piloted the Prince of Wales.

Mr. A. V. Ward, who is shortly retiring from the Tanganyika Service Department, served in Kenya for nine years before his transfer to the territory in 1922. He has lately been stationed in Mwanza.

R. W. Bro. Lord Stanley, M.A., LL.D., who was one of the members of the Joint Parliamentary Committee for East Africa, is to be installed Deputy Master of the Royal Colonial Institute Lodge, No. 45, on May 19 tomorrow.

Mr. T. Thompson, who has resided in Dar es Salaam for some years, has now taken charge of the administration of the Swahili Gresche Trading Company. Before leaving Dar es Salaam this very morning he presented a cup of coffee to Lord Derby, the Master.

Round-the-Empire-on-the-Track-of-Malaria, 24, the title of a lecture to be given to the Royal Empire Society on May 18 by Major H. Lockwood Stevens, Secretary of the Ross Institute and Hospital for Tropical Diseases.

Lord Tennyson, who stated that Lord Nelson Buxton shortly intends to pay a private visit to Kenya, the result should be beneficial to the Anti-Slavery Society whose eyes have been opened by the ship's recent visit to Ethiopia.

At the sale last week of one of the most noted herds of Guernsey cattle in Great Britain, Captain Caswell Long, the Elmenteta settler, paid 100 guineas for a cow not yet four years old with a milk yield of 1,250 gallons in one year.

Mr. Kunwar Maharaj Singh, Vice President of the Jodhpur State Council and former Commissioner of Allahabad, who visited East Africa some three years ago, is expected to be appointed agent of the Government of India in South Africa.

*East Africa* has now received the detailed results of the recent by-election for the Ukaraba seat on the Kenya Legislative Council. They show that 88 votes were cast for Major H. K. Delap, candidate of the Conservative party. Lt.-Col. H. Wilson.

The report of the Royal Empire Society for 1931 states that a section of the mango tree branch which occurred at the famous meeting of Stanley with Livingstone has been presented to the Society by Mr. K. H. Coleman, District Officer of Crim-

• W. Bro. W. T. Storm, whose appointment as a Past P.D.M. of the United Grand Lodge of England was mentioned in last week's *East Africa*, has now been appointed P.G. Standard Bearer of the Supreme Grand Chapter of Royal Arch Masons.

Mr. Nichols, the Dar es Salaam contractor, recently removed by blasting one of the large bronze propellers of the s.s. "Tabor," a passenger vessel belonging to the German line which was sunk in Dar es Salaam harbour early in the war.

Lieutenant Colonel C. F. Rev. G.M.C., the author of several works on Ethiopia, and now Resident Commissioner in Bechuanaland, is on his way home on leave accompanied by Mrs. Rev. They intended their voyage to spend a brief holiday in Las Palmas.

The late Lord Delanier, who died on November 13, left unsettled property of the gross value of £14,568, with net personality of £6,408. The value of his settled lands was returned in February at £1,241, leaving a total of £244,315 passing by his decease.

Miss Ethelreda Lewis, the South African authoress who edited the "Trader Horn" books which achieved such immense success on visiting London, Mr. Marton, a cousin of the Tanganyikan Administration in Tanganyika, is on his way to England.

Among those on the water for East Africa are Mr. & Mrs. M. Crofton (chief secretary to the Governor), Mr. and Mrs. A. L. G. and two children, Mr. and Mrs. M. Morris, Dr. and Mrs. F. H. McDonald, Mr. Leopold von Wissel, Mr. M. H. Webb, and Mr. J. Lawford.

Mr. T. D. McWhalen of the Tanzania Judicial Department, who has been stationed in Mwanza for some time, is shortly returning to England.

A walking stick used by General Gordon during his many campaigns has been presented to the Duke of York in memory of the Gordon Boys' Brigade. Along with the presentation was made a donation of £100 to the church on behalf of the British Red Cross.

On leave from Nasauiland are Mr. H. A. MacLeod, Assistant District Officer, Mr. N. D. Glegg of the Education Department, Mr. M. W. Hartlett and Mr. S. Macrae, of the Public Works Department, and Mr. E. G. R. Townsend, Assistant Conservator of Forests.

Mr. Gordon C. Bennett, who has been planting sisal in the Lindi district of Tanganyika for some years, has recently arrived in London on leave. He was invalided home from Nigeria just before the War after a third attack of black-water fever, but served in Mesopotamia during the War.

Mr. Hugh B. Hamilton, general manager in East Africa of Messrs. Attwells, Curtis & Co., and Vice-Chairman of the Nairobi Chamber of Commerce, is back in England on his first leave for six years, is spending a fortnight in Scotland, but expects to return to London at an early date.

Among the outward passengers by this week's air mail were Mr. Graham and Mr. Patterson, who are flying to Nairobi and Kisumu respectively. Passengers who arrived in London on Sunday by air included Mr. Munday, from Mpika, Mr. Martin from Port Bell and Messrs. Smith and Roberts from Nairobi.

A commission to consider whether expenditure in the Northern Rhodesian Civil Service can be reduced without loss of efficiency has been appointed. The members are Major L. A. T. Dutton, Acting Chief Secretary to Chairman, Mr. C. H. Dobree, Treasurer, Mr. Chas. Morris, Mrs. E. H. Lowe, and Mrs. C. A. A. Temple.

Mr. H. Evans, the former Tanganyika Administrative Officer, who flew solo to the Territory late in 1930, is at present in Durban, having flown out from England some few months ago. We understand that he hopes shortly to come to East Africa, and to undertake a motoring safari with his wife, who is a keen sportswoman.

Rev. H. Gwynne, Bishop of Egypt and the Sudan, has been appointed an Officers' Association Judge, and the Rev. H. H. Johnson, G.A.S.C. Commissioner, who visited East Africa some time ago, has been re-elected to the Central Executive. Less satisfactory news is that Rev. H. regards Khulind as part of East Africa.

Sir Edward Dayrell has been appointed adviser in colonial trade matters to the United Kingdom Delegation to the Ottawa Conference. The Council of the Central African Associated Chambers of Agriculture of East Africa has recommended that Lord Cranbrook should be the representative of the associations who might go to Ottawa in an unofficial capacity to act on an advisory committee to the official agricultural representative.

## PERSONALIA (continued)

Mr. Colquhoun has been elected President for 1921 of the Empire's first submarine naval and Aviation Reserve, with Vice-President Mr. R. Macmillan, and Mr. D. H. T. Jones, a member of the Committee. Vice-President for the Section is Mr. L. E. Jones.

Mr. Ernest Carr, of Nairobi, has been serving an honorary life "governor" of the British Foreign Bible Society for his services to the Society. Others on whom a similar distinction has been conferred are Mr. Norman Gifford, son-in-law of late Mr. C. J. Studd, for his translation of the New Testament into Ndebele, and the Rev. L. H. Gifford, for his translation of the New Testament into the Rhanda language.

Major J. Colville, M.C., Parliamentary secretary to the Department of Overseas Trade, managed to address the Royal Engineers' Society last week on "The Empire's Food Resources," without even mentioning East African rubber or tobacco, though stating that tobacco, while not strictly a foodstuff, was practically a necessity of life. With Major Colville, but also still "out of the map," in similar addresses on the same subject.

Mr. F. D. Smith has been elected this year President of the Uganda Society in Scotland, with Messdames Trentine and Nicholson and Misses Van Someren and Struthers as members of the Committee. The Society has arranged at all play golf meeting to take place at its headquarters during the week beginning June 20. Full particulars may be obtained from the Honorary Secretary, Mr. H. A. Mackenzie, Deanbrae, Pitlochry, Perthshire.

While the German liner "Nassa" was recently in Dar es Salaam harbour, an interesting reunion took place between her commander, Captain Helm, and Captain J. Lucke, Anglos. R.N., who was in command of H.M.S. "Peleus" when she was sunk off Zanzibar in 1914 by the German cruiser "Koenigsberg," of which Captain Helm was then navigating officer. Captain Helm speaks perfect English and has travelled the East African coast for well over twenty years.

Captain C. Y. Stevenson, the Vice-President, presided over the St. Patrick's Night Dinner of the Tanganyika Irish Society, at which the principal guest, Mr. D. J. Jardine, the Colonial Secretary to the Government of Uganda, in most interesting speech, Dr. H. T. O'Brien, Chairman of "Promoting The Land of the Shamrock," said that once when flaunting the second image of Dublin Castle on his college blazer, he had had it mistaken for an Englishman for a number of business purposes.

Numerous expressions of regret at the departure from the Sudan on retirement of Mr. A. C. Parker, M.V., General manager of the Sudan Government Railways and Steamers, have reached us, amongst them the members of the commercial community, with whom he has been as popular as with his official colleagues. During his twenty-eight years' service Mr. Parker received a great number of tokens of the esteem in which his colleagues held him, and have made a collection of them for the presentation of the name of Mr. J. E. B. Bickerdyke, the managing director of the Sudan Railways, to another, equally able man.

The flag of Rear Admiral N. E. Pim�at, V.A.M.P., the new Commandant in chief of the East Indies Squadron, has been hoisted in the flagship "Plymouth," now renamed "Brigade," London. This coincides with an announcement the return of Admiral Pim�at to India, a full pay white admiral on duties, connected with his new command. He is expected to leave England on May 22, and take over from Vice Admiral F. L. V. Fletcher at Aden.

 BLACK, the best known civilian pilot in Kenya, reached England last week on the conclusion of his latest flight from Nairobi. He has, we learn, resigned his position as managing director of Wilson Airways, Ltd., and is starting business on his own account. He is convinced that there is ample scope for civil aviation in East Africa. Where air-mindedness has developed greatly during the past few years, he contemplates flying back to East Africa very shortly, and has a vacancy in his machine for one passenger. Communications from any reader desiring further particulars will be forwarded to Mr. Campbell Black.

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## AN ELAND-FRIESLAND COW HYBRID.

Remarkable News from South Africa.

THE BREEDERS and stockmen in East Africa will be interested in the remarkable species which according to *The Leader*, 11th July of South Africa, has been achieved by Captain R. F. Helme, of Madras, the famous breeder in crossing his domestic Friesland cow with a bull eland.

As far as I know, Mr. Helme was the first to have succeeded in obtaining a hybrid cross between a Friesland cow and a bull eland. He had, however, consulted Dr. Bissel, of Pretoria, over and after consultation with Dr. Bissel he decided to mate him with a Friesland cow.

The bull is three years old, was from the first perfectly tame, and would allow anyone to handle him. He lived with the cows allotted to him, coming down every day to the farmhouse. Although this bull was willing to serve the cows for a year the latter would not compensate his approaches. Eventually three cows were roped and served by the bull. Soon shortly afterwards he served two more without any trouble, and it is one of these latter cows that a calf has been born.

The colour of the cow is nearly black all over, and the bull's tail is set with a few light brown blotches on the rear side similar to the colour of the eland. The cow experienced no difficulty in calving. The bull calf shows the characteristic dewlap, ears and hoots of the eland.

It is of interest to note that my eland bull became very friendly with the Friesland bull used on the farm, which apparently did not regard the latter as an intruder upon his haunts.

The period of gestation was 280 days, which is normal for cattle; the eland's period is about 360 days.

## Sir Chalmers Mitchell's Opinion.

The unique interest of Captain Helme's announcement is that it records successful hybridisation between matrilineal of two entirely different genera, and that the prospective value of the cross is the production of an animal immune to *nagana* and other African diseases of domestic stock, for it is hoped, though not yet proved, that the calf will have inherited this immunity from its male parent.

As a butchering proposition Captain Helme believes that these "catteland" will be as valuable as the ordinary domestic ox, for he declares that "the flesh of the eland is comparable in every way to good quality beef." Sir G. P. Chalmers Mitchell, Secretary of the Zoological Society of London, however, to whom East Africa submitted the account of Captain Helme's remarkable experiment, writes after noting the complete failure of similar crossing trials at Woburn:

I am afraid however, I do not agree with the value of the eland as a producer of meat. I have had the advantage of trying eland meat from young bulls bred in this country, which had been castrated like cattle and bred entirely for beef. Even the best cuts were nothing like as good as second rate ordinary beef."

More detailed information on these experiments by Captain Helme will be awaited with very great interest, both from a zoological and an economic point of view. They certainly open up an exciting prospect.

## BULLETINS FROM SOUTH AFRICA.

Two interesting bulletins No. 10 and 11 have reached us from the Department of Agriculture of the Union of South Africa, illustrating on "The Agricultural Conditions of South Africa and Management of their Pastures," which will be of the highest importance to stock farmers in East Africa, for many of the grasses mentioned would adapt well to the Arid and semi-arid conditions. The advice on the management of pastures is also valuable for former E.A. foods and cheeses. In the bulletins on "Cattle with Some Economic Considerations" there is a good deal of information on feed, rations, breeding, and the diseases of cattle, for instance, bovine tuberculosis and the others. These bulletins will be of great value to East African stockmen.

## KENYA'S NEW BOARD OF AGRICULTURE.

Large Unofficial Membership, but Official Chairmanship.

Sir Charles Gavan is still President of the reconstituted Board of Agriculture, of which the Vice-Chairman is now Sir Alfred E. Dyer, Director of Agriculture. The other members are to be appointed by the Commissioner, a Provincial Commissioner, the General Manager of the Kenya and Uganda Railways, a representative of the sugar and cement industries, one person each from the coffee, tea, sisal, and oil industries, two representing the Coast districts, one representative of the Committee and one Indian member.

## ZANZIBAR FILM SHOWN IN LONDON.

## Unfaked Scenes of the Island.

It is unusual in mid-career London who care to show their friends how Africa as an entity is still not being appreciated. They visit the British Museum, or the Royal Film Club in Shaftesbury Avenue, at which a short film of Zanzibar is being exhibited this week. The pictures open with a view of the water front, with the tall towers of the Secretariat building seen across the water clearly, and a view of the island taken from the roof of that building. Then follow street scenes, shots of clove pickers and rice-pickers, coconut plantations, with Natives limbing the palms—a picture of the Sultan leaving for a short afternoon drive in his open carriage, and finally some picturesque scenes taken at the bull races. Another interesting picture on the programme is one of the departure of a bi-motor Airway machine from Port Bell, Uganda.

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## PUZZLING THE AFRICAN.

## East Africa in the Press.

## MAMBAS INSIDE HIS SHIRT.

Thousands of East Africans who have families make visits to Port Elizabeth interested in the following story of oddities. The Basuto who holds down the world's most dangerous job for what we would call a pittance, and who handles all kinds of snakes with impunity. The story, which is related in the *New Patriotic Show*, by Mr. F. W. Pilzmann, the Curator, runs:

"One of the grimmest comedies I have ever seen was when, at the behest of the Government, a film was to be made of the snake farm and its work. The cinema manager was a man of sense, so he stayed on the far side of the wall surrounding the park, but he was most anxious to get a good picture."

"He had arrived with a camera looking round the park, and when he saw a large black mamba, he said to his manager, 'I must get that mamba's colour or two.' One shot from a revolver at that blood would have settled his dash, provided we could not apply remedial measures at once."

"'Splendid,' cried the cinema man, fussing with his apparatus. 'Hold that shot!' The handle came off the trigger-choker, stopped to shout orders, and then moved in the background. At length there was a short pause, and all the white fangs were visible. Finally the business was over and the camera packed up. But Johannes stood motionless."

"What's it with you?" shouted someone. "Come on, take them snakes back now."

"Not now, no," cried Johannes. "You can't imagine inside my shirt—"

"There were three more, and not only they, but half a dozen other writhing reptiles. They lay side by side, with their heads, beneath his arm pits, down his breeches. He was almost grey and moving cautiously away."

That Johannes was conducted to the nearby station, about twenty yards along his path, where he was placed in a train. Then he gave up no fewer than thirteen missing specimens. I have heard about boys from burning decks, but I think the German Johannes has them all beaten at the post."

## SUGAR MONOPOLY IN THE SUDAN.

The commercial community in the Sudan has long imposed the continuance of the Government's monopoly on the purchase and sale of sugar, which was introduced during the War. The arguments of the economists have now been put forward by the *Sudan Herald* in a leading article from which we quote the following:

"At present the Government has to store thousands of tons of sugar and look up almost half a million pounds which could be utilised elsewhere. Our policy of buying these sugars looks so far ahead and on declining markets has not been of the advantages of the object pursued by the Government. In addition, the profit allowed to the retailer is not such as to make him enthusiastic about the sale of sugar, and therefore he has no incentive in pushing his sales."

"The merchant has to declare to [redacted] the requirements and pay for the value of what he takes over in the beginning of the month. At the present time, no one is allowed to look up, and therefore the merchant receives no compensation for the very minimum, with the result that before the month is over he has to sell what he has bought, and has no sugar to sell. These conditions would not exist if import were free and the retailer could fulfil his requirements from the merchant whom he obtains information of, previous advice of importers."

"We think the moment is opportune for the Government to consider some question very seriously, and to appoint a committee of Government officials and men from outside to thoroughly and conveniently ascertain the best possible policy, which, we repeat, is the regulation of all the parties concerned. We firmly believe that the import and distribution of sugar were let alone, not only would the Government derive more revenue from it than at present, but the public would be the best off. It is quite clear in spite of the legitimate profit of the importing and the larger profits of the retailer than is allowed to him by the Government at present."

A sympathetic exposure of the mental chaos into which the African is plunged by the conflict of attitudes is given by Dr. A. L. Richards in the extract below:

"The Native believes that the marriage is likely to bring him good fortune and most religious importance, so much so that by the new sex morality he demands that the application of polygamy, the interdiction of some customs, and the cessation of practices which he dislikes, the marriage. Matabena (the author) says that as far as some of the conclusion the missionary and the natives of all castes between men and women at all. He believes that the white man who seems to be sensible on other subjects, is just mad in this particular way and must therefore be humoured when sex relations are concerned and to 'humour' is, of course, debonair."

"On the other hand, he notes that the Government officials permit polygamy, and do not interfere with the sex-life of the Natives, but that they demand the payment of tax; they prohibit the killing of many species of game; they require that inter-village roads should be made and kept clean; they limit the rates of divination and other native practices essential to the chief's category. He understands the Native's own moral code and gives court judgments of which, in the main, he approves. But in many cases he is more severe in his condemnation of offence than the white man, and he also demands his annual state labour tax, which no white man can do and expects to be paid and the State carries more exiguous rule."

## WHERE HICKS PASHA FELL.

Now many people remember Hicks Pasha, who with seven thousand men, was killed at Kashgel in the Sudan during the Mahdi rebellion of 1883. A correspondent of *The Manchester Guardian* who visited a Mahdi survivor named Mek Taha, recently visited the huge *tobaki* tree standing there to his memory, says:

"It is on this very spot that Hicks and the few Europeans with him rallied the last of his force and was finally overwhelmed. According to some accounts, his head was given to El Obeid, whilst others say the head was sent to El Obeid. But Mek Taha says the latter story is incorrect, as the Mahdi was present at the battle, and it was therefore unnecessary for the head to be sent to him. The main body of the expedition was cut up a little farther away to the south-east. It had started from its railhead camp early in the morning, and after being harried for two hours, was overwhelmed by a sudden attack. The ground is still littered with the remains of equipment, but anything of value had been removed years ago by the Natives. They still however dig about in the hopes of finding rings or other articles of worth."

"We returned to the *tobaki*, and invited Mek Taha to climb it with us. 'Up on that branch,' he told us, 'lay the body of Hicks's bugler'—he had climbed up there and was shot. Hicks himself had a great beard down to his chest."

## ZAMBEZI NATIVES AS PIGEON FANCIERS.

In a letter to *Country Life*, Mr. A. E. Capell claims for certain Natives of the Zambezi Valley rather a vague description—the unique distinction of being the only African Natives to keep pigeons for food! He writes:

"I have been all over Africa, but only in the valley of the Zambezi, which I have visited during the last four years, have I found the Natives keeping pigeons. There they have kept them for hundreds of years.... They have bred and maintained them as an article of food, for the Zambezi Valley is infested with tsetse fly, and no cattle goats or other domestic animals may live there. The pigeons all resemble the common Blue Rock, with occasionally one or two of Albino tendencies. They are well treated and well fed, and the Native *occasionally* sees very fond of them. Possibly these doves are the most primitive existing, for the Natives are in their own good primitive state and still make fire by rubbing wood on

## HOW TO LIVE HEALTHILY IN EAST AFRICA.

It is the heat, not the action (or absence) of the sun which the European in East Africa has to bear, according to Dr. L. H. Seeger, as expressed in an article in *The Kenyan and East African Medical Journal*. Said Dr. Seeger: "After a study on the effects of light and heat on the human body, having worked under Professor Bascom for twenty-seven years in charge of the physiotherapy department of the London Hospital,

"The action, they declare, is not so much the sunstroke, and do not penetrate any further than into the tissues, but they do kill surface bacteria on the skin, cause sunburn, and "reddens" other forms of pigmentation, promoting the formation of sebum, and increase the calcium and phosphorus content, and the bactericidal action of the blood." So far as the sun the tropics are beneficial, provided there does not overdone. One should begin slowly and expose only small areas of the body to the sun's rays, choosing the end of a bright day, light bathing, removing the head and wearing black or brown clothes to assist the body. Excessive radiation may cause inflammation of the skin, and headache, drowsiness, and loss of appetite.

These sun strokes are caused by heat, but heat is proved by means of infrared rays subject to its influence they are not exposed to the sun's rays. A person is raised to a slightly "steaming" temperature. Now is it the heat in the air around the head which produces heat? While the body temperature remains normal, whereas during the day it is raised to 100° F., and the body should moreover, because the body is not in contact with heat, remain cold; this has nothing to do with the action of rays, and the state of the material is of no moment; what is essential is that by means of double heat, i.e., air and water, which is a non-conductor of heat, should exercise its protective properties. In this case, a double tent or a double-roofed house is cool because of the air inside.

There is no evidence that humans suffer more from heat in the tropics than from the arid deserts reflects 75% of the sun's energy and absorbs 25%, while for the Negroes the figures are 60% and 38%. Respectively, heat increases the red blood cells, and a comparatively high red cell count is common in Kenya. Increased endurance (endurance activity, due to heat, appears an influence the growth and development of children especially of young girls in the tropics. Europeans eat too much meat in the tropics; carbohydrates, starches and sugars are a better source of energy than proteins, meat and other introduced foods. It is obviously necessary for dwellers in the tropics to drink more fluid.

As for clothing, the ideal garment is the long robe of the Arab, though the common *Shalita* kit, loose white shirt, open at the neck, short, wide sleeves, and wide shorts, provides free ventilation, which might be improved by slits under the arms. Moderately thick, loose-woven materials are better than thin garments. Impermeable waterproofs are unsuitable for exercise in wet weather; wet clothing cannot dry so long as the body is kept warm by exercise.

The obstacle to work in hot climates is, for the European, as much a social as a physiological one. It is

## WHEN AN ELEPHANT CHARGES.

Mr. C. R. Rusby, a planter in the Alwero district of Tanganyika, has told the *Nottingham Evening News*:

"The methods of hunting elephants followed on the characteristics of the country he said, was almost impossible to get a vital shot into these animals in long elephant grass I used a telescope, ladder and fire from the level of the top of the grass. This practice enabled me to choose my ticks. In dense forest, however, and more than twenty yards from the animal, I have shot many elephants at distance, usually with a gun."

Contrary to the popular fallacy, elephants do not charge with trunks waving about their ears and mouths open. The head is carried low with the trunk hanging down. Some will charge without opening the mouth. With a low roar indicates the animal's rage. It is only in a full charge where head is lowered to ground, trunk and ears are raised, and the animal charges straight at you."

## A SETTLER IN NORTHERN RHODESIA.

Mr. R. G. Lloyd, of Segeve, Northern Rhodesia, says in the course of a letter to the *Livingstone Mail*:

"Early in 1931 the [I] announced the formation of a voluntary board of health with personnel members, and certain appointments were effected. I had had twenty years' experience of medical work in tropical countries and had been appointed by the Native Government as a medical adviser in tropical diseases. Offered my services to the Board, following my certificate, among them one was to be the subject of Doctor of Science of London University. I was a student of biology. My letter was addressed to the Chief Secretary. I received a reply with the signature of the head clerk, thanking me for my offer, with thanks, but without appreciation. I heard no more of the matter."

In July, 1932, the Governor of Northern Rhodesia was in my office in this district and I was introduced to him as a local citizen. He asked me what I thought of the country. I replied that I found it like the health resorts of India, and in particular mentioned Ootacamund, the main mat settlement of the Nilgiris. — As far as I could judge, my opinion caused no impression in the mind of the administrator.

## OUR VERSATILE PRESS, AGAIN.

In Father Brown's African those ten different languages are spoken, the Native one is bantu.

Ivan Sanderson shortly leaving on an expedition to Nigeria. The actual district in which he will work is known as the headquarters of the Cross River. The waters are in mandated territory, which was taken over from the German Cameroons after the War. The country is now administered as part of Southern Rhodesia, and is entirely bush land. — *Family Circle*, Cambridge.

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## EAST AFRICA IN THE HOUSE.

#### ~~Motor Purchases by Officials.~~

ASKED by Captain Strickland for the total expenditure during the past three years in the purchase of British and foreign motor vehicles for Government use in Kenya Uganda, Tanganyika and Nyasaland Sir Philip Griffiths listed figures that £5,000 had been spent on vehicles of British manufacture and £1,000 on vehicles manufactured through the Crown Agents.

The second figure represented the cost of tractors specially ordered for the Colony concerned. He had no information as to local purchases. The policy of the Crown Agents was to buy British goods and to use British ships but the tractor purchases was a special case in which the Government committee wanted a particular kind of machine.

To Captain Strickland's further question regarding the amount of loans afforded by the Treasury to Government officials in Kenya, Uganda, Tanganyika and Nyasaland during the past three years for the purchase of British and American motor vehicles, the Secretary of State said that no loans were made by the Treasury, but that advances were granted by the local Governments to enable officials to buy motor vehicles required by them at the course of their duties, the total amount could not be ascertained without distinguishing between 1948-49, Kenya and Nyasaland any advance being conditional upon the vehicle being manufactured in the Empire. He proposed the formal adoption of that rule by all Colonial Governments.

Mr. George Hall was informed that the Bill amending the Roads in Native Reserves Ordinance to be introduced in December last, is intended to make the State Book legislation subservient to the making of compulsory unpaid labour on roads and on the marking of the boundaries of Native jurisdiction but as the demarcation of such boundaries was in the interest of the Natives themselves, further provision for that purpose was made at the same time by an amendment of the Native Authority Ordinance.

### Imports of Foreign Hemp.

Captain Erskine Boe, who had the amount of sisal and Mexico sisal imported by the U.S. during the period December 30, 1931, to April 25, 1932, accompanied with the imports over a similar period of the previous year, was told that imports of sisal bags were not separately recorded but given the following statement of all hemp and hempen fiber imports from U.S. and Mexico respectively:

Friedel

	Un dres sed Ton s	Hein rich se Cor din Ton s
December 1, 1930, to March 31, 1931	43	53
December 1, 1931, to March 1, 1932	143	88
		Mexico

December 1, 1931  
to March 31, 1932

Captain Gazetet was informed that the actual expense  
for the period January 1 to March 31, 1932, was \$764.00.

#### FORTHCOMING EVENTS

- May 13 - Dr. L. H. Dibley to address Royal Anthropological Institute, 8 p.m.  
May 13 - E. A. Sifton, London Chamber of Commerce, 1 p.m.  
May 13 - Stephen Bent at City Empress Room  
Empire Society, 1 p.m.  
May 13 - Annual meeting of Royal Empire Society, 1 p.m.  
May 14 - Empire Day dinner of Royal Engineers, 1 p.m.  
The Duke of Connaught president, 1 p.m.  
May 25 - Economic Committee, East African Board, 1 p.m.  
May 26 - Opening of South African Branch African Society Dinner to Secretary of State for the Colonies, 8 p.m.  
May 27 - Mr. G. M. Trevelyan to address Smallholders Association, Newmarket and the Eastern Counties, 1 p.m.  
September - East African Board of Overseas Immigrant  
1 p.m.

## THE FINANCES OF KENYA

Statement by the Governor.

Parliament at the end of the month. Lord Mowbray, who was lord high constable of England by air on May 8, 1362, in his *Statute of Despotism*, which he caused to be made, pointed out that 37% of the revenue was appropriated for the double duty impost, police, customs, and excise, and to which further economies were to be admitted. He declared that the master of the mint, who was making gold coins, was not aware of the real extent of the expenses incurred by the king, not only materially but also financially, in the lack of confidence and trade stagnation. During the last six years, he said, savings of £1,000,000 had been made in the expenditure that had been effected, commencing with the year 1358, but they were now near the same. The customs revenue for the first three months of the year 1362 was £1,000,000, and he hoped to raise £1,000,000 more.

was £50,000 less than last year and a further increase in 1922 was expected. The Board of Agriculture would be asked to co-operate with the Ministry of Agriculture in the organisation of marketing committees and the organised marketing of herring. A wire telegram from Nairobi.

The East African Governors' Conference, which met recently in Dar es Salaam, resolved that efforts might be made to continue H.M.'s Eastern African Dependencies' Trade and Information Office in London in that its present East African character ought to be maintained.

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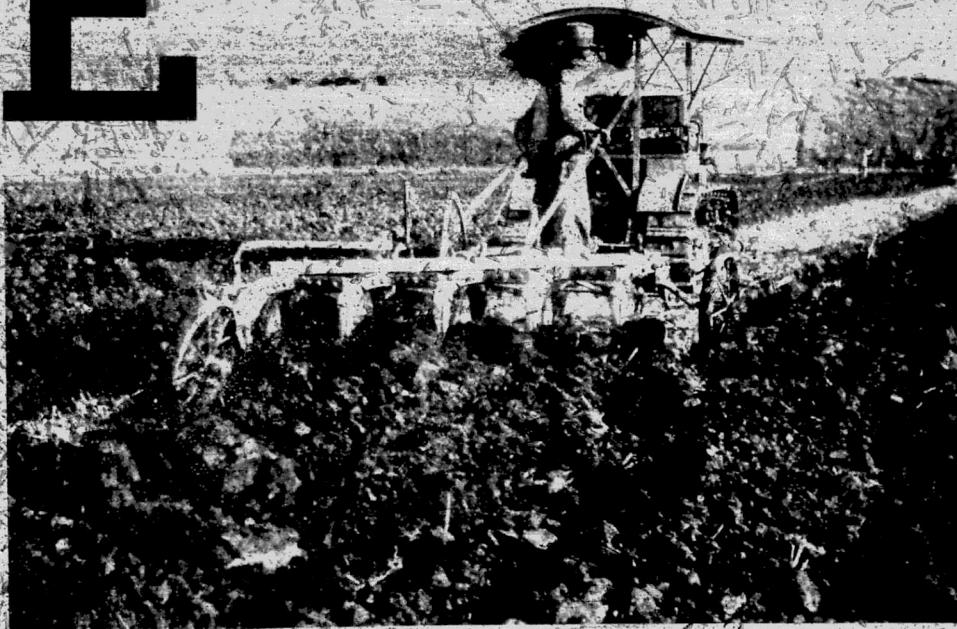
Asking Vauxhall every line of it, with the graceful bated breath, and that air of breeding which there is no mistaking. A typical Vauxhall coachwork too, with roomy saloon, comfortable bodies, and a very complete equipment. A car built for East African touring, with a 2½-horse power six-cylinder engine, sturdy chassis and special springing for extreme conditions. East African first price less than £375.

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TRACTOR

## "EAST AFRICA'S INFORMATION BUREAU"

"East Africa's" Information Bureau exists for the free service of readers and advertisers desiring the Editor's opinion on any matter. One of its chief 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.

"East Africa" is able to state that Tanganyika Government officials are now interested in the Kakamega goldfields.

The continuing establishment of the Vicariate of Kenya is shortly to publish a Kikuyu-English dictionary.

A meeting of the Convention of Associations of Kenya was held in Nairobi last week to consider the question of settlement and publicity.

Illustrated articles setting out the attractions of Nairobi from a tourist viewpoint are to appear in the South African Press during the next three months.

An order has been issued in Beira imposing a special surtax of 20 centavos (gold) per decalitre on all petrol imported into the Mozambique Company Territory.

The Nairobi Civil Service Rifle Club has won the Waddell shield with a score of 2,357 points. The Asm. Gishu and Nairobi Rifle Clubs scored 2,320 points and 2,306 points respectively.

The Vacuum Oil Company of South Africa is establishing its own organisation in the East African territories, with branches at Nairobi, Mombasa, Nakuru, El-Moer, Kampala, and Dar es Salaam.

Minerals produced in Northern Rhodesia during February included: Gold, 1,214 ounces (£5,150); copper, 27,13 tons (£107,445); copper concentrates, 4,125 tons (£87,872); and vanadium, 60,559 lb (£30,013).

Commercial aviation throughout Africa may benefit greatly by an invention for the saving of weight in the construction of aeroplane wings, as a result of which the "payload" could, it is stated, be increased by 30%.

Plans have been drawn up for the building of a church and padre's house in Arusha. The financial responsibility for the structure is being undertaken by Bishop Chambers, and a building fund has been opened in the township.

Change in the Immigration and Employment Control Bills introduced by the Government of Portuguese East Africa precludes an employer bringing into the Colony anyone who has not been authorised by the Government.

Imports of exports from Kenya and Uganda during January totalled £306,792, compared with £130,116 during the corresponding month of last year. Exports of maize from Kenya during the month amounted to 154,790 cwt; against 28,558 cwt. in January last year.

A big decrease in the value of diamonds and other exports from Tanganyika during 1931 is disclosed in the annual report of the Commissioner of Mines. This shows the following details of exports during 1931 and 1930:—Gold, £60,183 (£46,585); mica, £4,082 (£2,228); diamonds, £9,666 (£32,062); tin ore, £1,80 (£886). Nearly half of the gold exported came from the alluvial deposits on the Lwanga

The partition of assets between Mr. W. A. V. in Deventer trading as the firm of Southern Garage, Uganda, has been dissolved. The firm named having taken over all the assets and liabilities. He continues the business on his own account.

Mombasa. The port trust declared a dividend for loading tonnage for the year recently a vessel at Beira was found to be leaking so badly that the cargo had to be pumped out and all her load to be emptied and returned to the wharf. Mombasa's previous record was just under 2,000,000 tons.

Export traffic totalled to the east of the Kenya and Uganda Railways nearly £1,000,000 totalled 10,755 tons, compared with 31,185 tons during the corresponding period of 1931. Import traffic handled during the same month amounted to 7,953 tons against 12,185 tons during January 1931.

New legislation limiting regulations prohibiting the use of snares, noose traps, or of living or dead animals as bait, have been brought into force in Portuguese East Africa, where the close season for animals is from October and April. People are prohibited from hunting between those months.

Broadcasting stations are to be erected in Deventer in connection with the projected Empire wireless programme. One zone will transmit for the benefit of listeners in East Africa, South Africa and Egypt. Four aerial systems will be employed on this zone, one operating on 32 metres wave-length and the other on 14 metres.

That Kenya was the first of the Colonies to establish a Red Cross branch was mentioned by General Champain last week at the statutory meeting of the British Red Cross Society, over which the Duke of York presided. General Champain reported that the East African Women's League was assisting in the work where there were no actual Red Cross branches, and was organising first aid and home nursing classes in the country districts.

The Defence Force Commission appointed by the Northern Rhodesian Government has decided that it is neither necessary nor desirable to establish a European Defence Force in the immediate future; in the Commission's opinion, it would be premature to set up such an organisation before the territory's population has attained a greater measure of stability than it possesses at present. The Commission suggests that the civil police force should be regarded as the first line of internal defence, and recommends that their military training should be extended.



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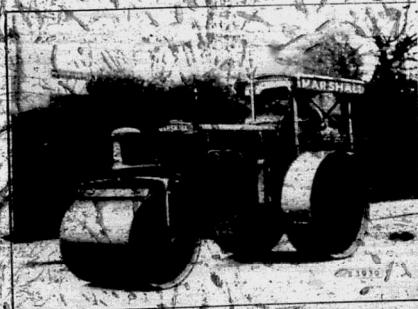
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## EAST AFRICA

## EAST AFRICAN PRODUCE REPORTS.

## COFFEE

This departmental list week's quotations was irregular, but prices show little change.

## Kenya:

A	8s.	sd.
B	6s. 5d.	10
C	5s. 10d.	10
Pearberry	7s. 6d.	10
Pale, brown and ungraded	3s. 2d.	10
London graded	6s. 5d.	10
First sizes	6s. 5d.	10
Second sizes	6s. 5d.	10
Third sizes	4s. 7d.	10
Pearberry	6s. 5d.	10

## Uganda:

A	5s. 5d.	sd.
B	5s. 5d.	od.
C	4s. 7d.	od.
Robusta	4s. 7d.	10

## Tanganyika:

A	5s. 5d.	sd.
B	4s. 7d.	10
C	4s. 7d.	10
Pearberry	4s. 7d.	10

## Birmania:

Medium sizes	5s. 5d.	sd.
Small's	4s. 7d.	10

## Tanganyika:

London cleaned	6s. 5d.	sd.
First sizes	5s. 5d.	10
Second sizes	5s. 5d.	10
Third sizes	4s. 7d.	10

## Kenya:

A	6s. 5d.	10
B	5s. 5d.	10
C	4s. 7d.	10

## Moroni:

A	4s. 7d.	sd.
B	3s. 4d.	10
C	3s. 4d.	10
Pearberry	3s. 4d.	10
Mixed	4s. 7d.	10

## Usambara:

London cleaned	6s. 5d.	sd.
First size pale	5s. 5d.	10
Second size	5s. 5d.	10

London stocks of East African coffees on May 4 totalled 75,158 bags, compared with 76,024 bags on the corresponding date of last year.

## OTHER PRODUCE

**Brews**—Steady but quiet, with sellers quoting 1s. per lb. Sennar grades, 1s. 6d. for 1lb. (The comparative quotations in 1931 and 1930 were 1s. 6d. and 1s. 5d.)

**Castor Seed**.—Dull, with East African quoted at £1.10 per ton. The comparative quotations in 1931 and 1930 were £1.11 and £1.14 ss.

**Chillies**.—Steadily quiet, with Mombasa for May June at 7s. 6d. (The comparative quotations in 1931 and 1930 were 4s. and 5s.)

**Gloves**.—Slightly better, with spot selling from 7d. to 1d. and May June at 7d. per lb. (The comparative spot quotation last year was 9d.)

**Cobra**.—Lower, with East African at 14s. 7d. od. per ton. (The comparative quotations in 1931 and 1930 were 12s. 17s. 6d. and 13s.)

**Cotton**.—Limited business in East African cotton has passed off from 3s. 6d. to 5s. 6d. per lb. according to quality.

**Cotton Seeds**.—Inactive, with East African quoted at 6s. per ton. (The comparative quotations in 1931 and 1930 were 2s. 5d. and 6d.)

**Groundnuts**.—Easier, with East African at 1s. 10d. per ton. (The comparative quotations in 1931 and 1930 were 1s. 11d. and 1s. 17s. 6d.)

**Gum Arabic**.—Exports of gum arabic from the Sudan during the first three months of this year totalled 6,135

bags, compared with 7,543 tons during the corresponding period of 1931.

**Maize and Stems**.—Dull, with no sales reported. Good heavy weights are quoted at 4d. per lb.

**Meat**.—No sales of East African maize have been made.

**Tea**.—Slighty lower at £1.2s. 1d. per ton. (The comparative quotations in 1931 and 1930 were £1.14 and £1.12 per lb.)

**Tobacco**.—With East African No. 1 L.A.Q. For May 1931, 1s. 11d. and 1s. 14 ss. (The comparative quotations in 1931 and 1930 were 1s. 10d. and 1s. 10s.)

**Tea**.—No sales of Nyasaland tea sold last week.

**Tea**.—Slighty lower at 1s. 1d. per lb. (The comparative quotation last year was 1s. 10d.)

**Tobacco**.—Northern Rhodesia has increased from 3d. to 4d. per lb. the Excise duty on manufactured tobacco within its territory and the Excise duty on manufactured tobacco imported from Southern Rhodesia, Nyasaland and Bechuanaland. Excise duty on cigarettes manufactured in the territory and the customs surtax on imported cigarettes has been fixed as follows: In packets up to one lb. weight which are retailed at not more than 1s. 1d. per lb. net weight, 1d.; on other packets or containers, 1s. 1d. plus 1d. per lb. gauge or fraction thereof, 1d.

## EAST AFRICAN MAILED

to Kenya, Uganda, Tanganyika and Zanzibar via the G.P.O., London, at 6 p.m.—

Magazines, 1s. "Mooltan,"

"Rajputana,"

Mail for Nyasaland, the Rhodesias and Portuguese East Africa close at the G.P.O., London, at 11.30 a.m. every Friday.

Inland mails are expected on Friday 27th by the steamer *Permanente de St. Pierre*.

This week's air mail was delivered in London on Monday morning. Outward air mails leave London early each Wednesday.

## RAINFALL IN EAST AFRICA

H.M. East African Dependencies' Trade and Information Service in London has received the following detailed information concerning rainfall in East Africa during the week ended April 20:—Endamas, 12 inches; Fort Portal, 4000 ft., Fort Hall, 671 ft.; Kabale, 442 ft.; Karimoja, 4000 ft.; Kidepo, 1200 ft.; Kilimani, 101 ft.; Kisumu, 245 ft.; Koru, 903 ft.; Limuru, 171 ft.; Makindu, 346 ft.; Meru, 605 ft.; Ngoro, 2181 ft.; Ngong, 224 ft.; Nairobi, 287 ft.; Naivasha, 316 ft.; Mombasa, 2073 ft.; Narok, 1860 ft.; Rumuruti, 262 ft.; Songhor, 438 ft.; Sovi, 202 ft.; Thika, 215 ft.; Taita, 232 ft.; Voi, 354 ft.; Embala, 220 inches.

Vauxhall Motors, Ltd., who are represented in East Africa by Messrs. Motor Mart and Exchange, have now established their own distributing organisation in Great Britain and have taken over after Hendon, premises of General Motors, who had been handling the distribution of Vauxhall products.

## RIGBY

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RIFLES

**A KENYA LAD OF PROMISE.**

East Africa with interest the career of Kenya, whose son he had written two initials are given in the school magazine who has been at Kabete where Kilani, for the last three years, has been a teacher. He seems to have all-round sportsman. He headed the cricket team with a score of 5-6 for 47 minutes total, 174, four times not out, and highest score 153 not out, and his bowling figures were 86 wickets for an average of 24, even for a preparatory school that is a fine record. In addition, he won the tennis singles championship, participated in winning the doubles, just missed the semi-final for boxing, and acted with distinction in "The Show of Ferry-Bayeller." If this is the type of youngster Kenya is sending Home to be educated, she has much of which to be proud.

**DOUBTS ABOUT N. RHODESIAN COLONISATION.**

Is Northern Rhodesia suitable for colonisation? The point is raised in the report of the local Defence Committee, which says:

"Salisbury Rhodesia is indeed a suitable place for the white man to settle, but Colonisation is a slow process. A considerable time will pass before some come to a Colony where the present generation has founded, and it is attempting to approximate as far as possible to the self-governing dominions lying within the temperate zone."

We have to inquire whether Northern Rhodesia is progressing in the same direction. It is owing to question whether the second and third generation of settlers will be up to the standard of their fathers and it is more than possible that the Protectorate will be found to be within the limits of an area within which colonisation can be only an ideal.

**RETRENCHMENTS IN UGANDA.**

That the Government of Uganda has lost no time in putting into effect the retrenchments recommended by the Finance Committee is evident from the statement by the Legislative Council that seventy-nine Europeans have been retrenched in the past nine months, fifty in the P.W.D., twelve in the Medical Department, five in the Provincial Administration, three each in the Police and Labour Department, two in the Agriculture Department, and one each in the Treasury, Veterinary, Forest and Ecological Survey; in addition, five other officers have been transferred from one Department to another. The pensions commitments incurred as a result of the reduction of pensions £5,750, the gratuities in part commutation of pensions £9,004, while the total annual salaries saved are returned at £49,920.

**£16,000 HOTEL FOR MOMBASA.**

Tenders are invited for a twenty-one year lease of a site half an acre of land on Mombasa Island for the erection of a hotel at a total cost not exceeding £16,000. Not less than £600 must be expended annually on the main building, which must be in stone, burnt brick, or concrete, and must be completed within three years. A stand premium no tender within three years. A stand premium no tender of less than £10,000 payable in five annual instalments, will be accepted. Plans and full details are available at the District Surveyor's Office, Mombasa, or the Public Map Office, Nairobi, from both of whom copies are obtainable at 3s per copy free. Tenders should be submitted in sealed envelopes, marked "Tenders for Mombasa Hotel Site," to the District Commissioner, Mombasa, on or before July 20.

The date has been fixed for the opening of the Government inquiry into the North Charterland Company's concessions in North-Eastern Rhodesia. Mr Justice Maughan will sit five days each week until the inquiry is concluded.

**EAST AFRICA.****THE MARVELLOUS MANGO.**

That the mango is a fruit containing six times as much vitamin C (the antiscorbutic agent) as the common orange, ample knowledge of a high vitamin A content protects against infection by disease, as well as the numerous other findings arrived at by Miss E. G. H. Smith, the English scientist, from her researches into the vitamin qualities of that delicious but awkward fruit, the experiments were undertaken at the Finsen Institute as part of a comprehensive scheme financed partly by the Empire Marketing Board.

The two lady scientists have so far tested only large Indian varieties of mango, of which the "Alphonse" proves the best in vitamin C, but there is no reason to believe that African mangoes are less valuable as a source of this indispensable food adjunct. Meanwhile East Africans are endeavouring to "polish" their mangoes with sugar, and in addition to "bananas" sugar, feeling confident in so doing they are protecting themselves against disease in general and against scurvy in particular, while showing off the other properties of a "rare and precious fruit."

**QUEENINE PIONEERS.**

French chemists, A.M. P. J. Pelletier and J. B. Caventou, were the first to isolate the alkaloids quinine and cinchonine from "Jesuit's Bark," two Englishmen were the first to manufacture the drug commercially. Did not Napoleon say we were a nation of shopkeepers? The Frenchmen made their discovery in 1820, and in the following year Thomas N. D. Merton put quinine on the British market, James Howard following in 1828. It is of interest to note that both these English firms are flourishing to-day.

## Delicate Children and Invalids need **VIROL**

Virol is the well-known nutritive food which the most delicate digestions can absorb with ease. It is a scientific food containing the essential vitamins, and it has been saving the lives of infants and delicate invalids for more than 20 years.

### For NERVES and SLEEPLESSNESS

Virol-and-Milk is a combination of Virol with pure full-cream Devonshire Milk. It is the most successful Nerve "food" yet discovered. It contains exactly the kind of nutriment that exhausted nerves require. No added milk required—simply add hot water to the Golden Powder.

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VIROL LTD., FALCON, LONDON, ENGLAND.



## PASSENGERS FOR EAST AFRICA

The "Mamora," which left London for East Africa May 6, carries the following passengers for:

*Port Sudan*

Mr. F. D. Douglas  
Mr. & Mrs. G. E. Hyams  
Mr. & Mrs. R. Smith

*Mombasa*

Mr. W. Buchanan  
Mr. A. H. Cox  
Miss M. F. Dalton  
Mrs. E. Fairley  
Mr. R. A. G. Gates  
Mr. L. G. Goss  
Mr. T. M. Gray  
Miss M. J. Kerrie  
Miss M. C. Lazzell  
Mr. A. E. R. Mayne  
Mr. & Mrs. Merritts  
Mr. & Mrs. R. S. Nash  
Miss P. Eccles Walsh  
Mr. J. Routhavane

Passengers marked \* arrived at Marseilles.

Mr. H. Vanheren  
Mrs. M. H. Webb  
Miss F. T. Westland

*Zanzibar*

Mr. R. Heverton  
Mr. B. C. Johnston

*Dar es Salaam*

Mr. K. F. L. Bradford  
Mr. R. Banks  
Mr. A. M. W. ...

*Nairobi*

Miss M. ...

Miss A. L. Leighton

Dr. & Mrs. J. H. McDonald

Mr. R. G. Skipworth

*Beria*

Mr. H. Bradford

## EAST AFRICAN STEAMSHIP MOVEMENTS.

### BRITISH INDIA

*Malta* left Marseilles homewards, May 6.  
*Madura* arrived Mombasa homewards, May 6.  
*Manitola* leaves Marseilles outwards, May 14.  
*Matana* arrived Mombasa outwards, May 14.  
*Kensya* arrived Durban, May 11.  
*Niendokla* left Mombasa for Bombay May 11.  
*Natalgoa* left Bombay (for Durban, May 11).  
*Norania* arrived Bombay, May 7.

*CLAN ELTERMAN HARRISON*  
arrived Mombasa outwards, May 8.  
He is now left Cardiff for East Africa, May 4.

### HOLLAND AFRICA

*Hewnskerk* left Amsterdam for East Africa, May 3.  
*Nikker* left Cape Town for East Africa, May 4.  
*Sprongen* leaves Hamburg for East Africa.

*Kuington* arrived Hamburg, May 5.  
*Meltekerk* left Mozambique outwards, May 5.

### MESSAGERIES MARITIMES

*Bernardine de St. Pierre* left Mombasa for Marseilles, May 2.  
*General Voyer* left Tamatave homewards, May 2.  
*Jean Laboree* arrived Zanzibar outwards, May 2.  
*General Duchesne* arrived ... May 4.

### UNION CASTLE

*Dundrum Castle* left Beira homewards, May 2.  
*Durham Castle* left Beira for East Africa, May 2.  
*Gloucester Castle* arrived Cape Town for Liverpool, May 2.  
*Marques* May 7.  
*Llandaff Castle* arrived London, May 7.  
*Lauderdale Castle* left Port Sudan outwards, May 7.  
*Lanhydrock Castle* arrived Cape Town homewards, May 8.

The directors of the Clan Line, which maintains a cargo service to East Africa, report a profit of £103,140 for 1931, compared with £83,944 for 1930. Following a recommendation that share capital should be reduced, the managers, Messrs. Cayer, Irving & Company, who hold 26,000 preferred Ordinary shares of £1 each, have offered to make their holding available for any pieces of writing off, and their offer has been accepted. In addition, to this £1,500,000, it is proposed to reduce the Ordinary Capital by £337,000 by writing down each Ordinary share from £2 10s. to £1 10s., bringing the ordinary capital down to £2,250,000 and the total issued capital to £2,435,000. The company owns forty-eight vessels, with a gross tonnage of 271,974 tons.

## BRITISH CENTRAL AFRICA COMPANY

The report of the British Central Africa Company for the year ended September 30, 1931, shows a loss of £15,000, to which £100 is added for debentures, making £150,000 premium on redemption of debentures. The company is a subsidiary company making £1,000,000 available to add to the debit balance of £1,400,000. The reduction of the average under employment was reduced as far as possible during the year. Agricultural rents, etc., being closed down in March, it is now proposed to reopen the plantations until prices increase sufficiently to show a profit. Tobacco sales were not satisfactory, though the yield per acre increased from 350 lb. to 450 lb. at Kubula Stores, Nyasaland, had shown no unsatisfactory results, considering the small size and the small profit earned. It has been placed in receivership, but a doubtful debt. Its sales were negligible.

Captain the Hon. H. E. Fitzalan Howard, M.P., and Mr. J. E. Bonsu, have resigned their seats on the board to which Mr. J. W. Harvey, the juncest shareholder, has been re-elected. Mr. and Mrs. Babu Oury, who had been by rotation, offer themselves for re-election. The third director and chairman is Sir Alexander Barlow. The balance sheet shows the fixed capital to be £1,000,000, the government assumed liabilities at £1,418,148, and other debts at £600,000. The African estates are composed of 1,750 buildings, 10,000 bungalows, furnish- ing and tools at £2,000,000, and stocks in Africa at £1,650,000. Investments in African Government securities at £1,000,000, Colonial Government securities at £1,000,000, investments in subsidiary companies at £80,533, and other investments at £60,301.

The meeting is to be held this day at noon at Southern House, Cannon Street.

The "Minor Castle" has two-day cruises to Antwerp, Rotterdam, and Hamburg. The first will take place every four weeks, instead of fortnightly. forthcoming sailing from London are by the "Garth Castle" on May 24, "Dundrum Castle" on June 7, "Hawthorn Castle" on July 12, "Dunloe Castle" on August 9, and "Clyde Castle" on September 13.

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