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EAST AND CENTRAL AFRICA  
A WEEKLY JOURNAL



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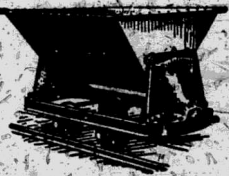
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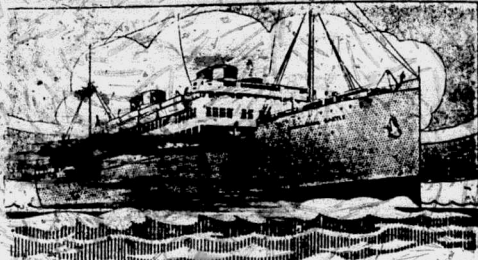
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## LORD MOYNE'S CANDID REPORT

LORD MOYNE'S Report on Certain Questions in Kenya, published last Friday by H.M. Stationery Office (Cmd. 4093, 2s. net), calls for the closest possible consideration on the part of everyone concerned for the future of the Colony, for it will unquestionably exert great influence on the course of future policy, and is manifestly the work of an unbiased man of wide experience, acute insight, and financial acumen, who, moreover, has a sincere appreciation of the benefits which the Natives of Eastern Africa have derived from the presence among them of white settlers. On points of detail the Financial Commissioner makes numerous criticisms of the present administrative and economic position, and he recommends several major departures from established practice, some of his proposals being patently at variance with settler opinion, though more of them are a reflection on the working of the Government machine in recent years. Indeed, his criticisms are far more directed to the faults of officialdom than to settler shortcomings; but let it be said at once that Lord Moyne finds practically no justification for the charges which have been levied *ad nauseam* in certain quarters in England of bias on the part of settlers and Government to the detriment of the Native population, and that he is definitely opposed on both financial and political grounds to the creation of a separate and independent administration for Native areas.

His main proposal is for the creation of a Native Betterment Fund, which would receive half of the proceeds of direct Native taxation, such revenue being administered through a Native Betterment Committee, controlled by the Governor, as Chairman, and advised by the Chief Native Commissioner, representatives of Native interests in the Legislative Council, other nominated officials, and an unofficial elected member. Suggestions are made for alteration in the incidence of taxation,

but the present total of direct Native taxation is held to be payable without hardship; with minor exceptions, railway rates are considered to be fair as between the various races, and the existing Customs tariff is regarded as just in its main incidence upon the different racial communities. The Commissioner confesses that in attempting to assess whether expenditure on the different communities has been well balanced, he found himself faced by many difficulties, and he admits that the division of services according to the benefits derived by the various communities must be largely a matter of opinion. He was led to the conclusion that the European community as a whole does not maintain any higher standard of life than would reasonably be expected in Great Britain; that the Indian community generally shows evidence of a greater level of prosperity than its members would enjoy in India; and that the great work of Native betterment which has been achieved during the present century in East Africa cannot be measured merely in terms of money.

But after examination of the general structure of the public services, the Secretary of State's chosen investigator has formed the opinion that in the development of the undivided or Colonial Services in Kenya the prevailing bias—though he uses the word impartially and is careful to emphasise that he does not suggest that Europeans have taken any unfair advantage of their opportunity to mould Kenya's services to suit their own convenience—has been towards the convenience of a civilisation in which the Natives so far share little of the direct advantages. He rejects the charge that there has been unfair discrimination against non-European interests by the Government in the various forms of agricultural subsidies granted to European farmers in times of exceptional difficulty; sees no useful purpose in continuing the arbitrary arrangement by which European and Indian education is paid for out of special revenue, and retaining a separate racial account which does not in practice balance; considers that European education represents an unduly high scale of advantage enjoyed at the public expense; urges that educational facilities

should be provided for Goans and for the Ishaak Shariff and Dargah Ismaili communities; is of the opinion that the 1932 Budget does not make sufficient provision for Native education; points out differences of principle in road finance in the settled areas and Native Reserves; emphasises that local authorities are apt to be inefficient and wasteful administrators of funds to which they do not themselves directly contribute by means of rates, and suggests that the Economy Committee might consider how far efficiency and economy would be served by reversion to the old system. In certain other directions there is, Lord Moyne says, definite need for increased Native services. He believes that expenditure on direct Native medical services has been unduly reduced (in which connexion it may be mentioned that there is no Government medical expenditure on non-official Europeans); that not enough attention is being paid by the Department of Agriculture to Native development, and that three agricultural research stations, two in suitable Native Reserves, and one on the coast, should be established to study the pestiferous problems of Native agriculture; that training schools for courses of instruction in agriculture should be attached to each such research centre, and that attention should be given to the improvement of Native sheep and goats.

#### Criticism of Government Financial Policy.

Lord Moyne is clearly far from impressed by the financial conduct of the affairs of the Colony in recent years, and though he favours the creation of an Economy Committee, including political and business elements and strong representation of officials who know the Government machine from inside, he does not anticipate any large new economies, since about half the field of public expenditure is covered by irreducible services, including public debt, pensions and provision for the Native Betterment Fund; the main task of the Committee would therefore be to consolidate the retrenchments already in force and to counteract any automatic increases. He criticises the Kenya Government for regarding the Treasurer as merely an accounting officer, and strongly asserts that he ought to be the Financial Adviser to the Government, and consulted on many matters not now within his province; points out that Kenya has since 1929 consistently failed to balance its Budgets out of current revenue; is persuaded that the scale of public services is greater than the Colony can now afford; sees no indication that the present financial difficulties will solve themselves; and, after examination of alternative suggestions and full consideration of the settler objections to an income tax, recommends the introduction, adding an expression of belief that settler opposition has been caused by imperfect knowledge of the real financial position and prospects of the country.

Lord Moyne was asked to undertake a most difficult task, and responded purely from a sense of public duty. That duty he has discharged impartially, courageously, and with a promptitude for which Kenya owes him real gratitude. It may be said with confidence that public opinion will not oppose the general tenour of his recommendations regarding Native administration—quite a number of the suggestions having been urged upon the Government in the past by settler and commercial bodies—but that settlers and business men are far from persuaded of the wisdom and practicability of an income tax, which, in their considered view, is unjust to the racial and economic structure of the country. That being so, Lord Moyne might advantageously have developed the arguments which led him to make what he must have known would be the most unpopular of his proposals, instead of dismissing the whole subject in a few brief paragraphs.

#### A Difficult Mission.

His criticism of Government finance will be cordially welcomed, for the official community has long been ranged against the Administration in this matter, but, unfortunately, without much effect. Now it is to be anticipated that the Secretary of State, having been furnished with the report of a man whom he has himself described as one of the ablest Financial Secretaries to the Treasury which Great Britain has possessed, will instruct the Kenya Government to face the realities, instead of continuing what eighteen months or so ago we described as its Micawber-like attitude of waiting for something to turn up. Whatever criticisms may be made of Lord Moyne's recommendations after mature reflection, he has deserved well of East Africa for the candour and thoroughness with which he has discharged a mission which most men would have sought to escape.

From the Report we quote the following:

*Relations between Settlers and Natives.*—“After a stay of about ten weeks in East Africa, I am much impressed by the amount of good feeling evident between the Natives

and settlers, and my observations fully accord with the statement of the Chief Native Commissioner given at the end of his Annual Report for 1930: ‘Members of the general public have shown a consistent and increasing interest in all that concerns Native welfare. Probably nowhere in the world are relations between employers and employed better than in Kenya.’ But quite apart from that the concern of the general population for the development of Native communities has manifested itself in many and diverse ways and is a particularly notable feature of the social and political life of the whole of the Colony.”

*Improvement in the Standard of Services.*—“The objective to be pursued in Native affairs should be directed to a general improvement of the standard of Native life. In a material sense this may be translated to mean a co-ordinated effort to improve the economic conditions of the Native, the general level of his intellectual attainments and domestic life, and the physical health of himself, his wives, and children. On the economic side there can be little doubt that amongst the greatest needs of the majority of Native producers in Kenya to-day is training in agriculture (including animal husbandry) and increased accessibility of markets, with adequate means of communication and transport by road and rail. On the social side, education, which is eagerly demanded on behalf of their people by many chiefs and Local Native Councils, is desirable, not only as in civilised communities as an end in itself, but also as a powerful auxiliary for the medical and sanitary services in combating that ignorance of health laws which levies such a heavy toll of suffering and of life, and also in spreading knowledge as to improved methods of agricultural production and of craftsmanship.”

#### Raising the Standard of Life.

*Low Standard of Native Life.*—“It is difficult to decide whether ignorance or poverty is the greater obstacle to improvement in Native conditions and health. Even when Natives have been taught by European employers or in the schools the use of soap and the elements of sanitation they are often content to leave their families in dirt and ignorance, and are apt themselves to revert to their original state and spend their earnings not on improving their surroundings but in adding to the number of their wives and livestock. Progress must therefore inevitably be slow and can only be a matter of the cumulative reinforcement of civilising influences and the gradual defeat of deep-rooted prejudices and superstitions. In this advance education is an invaluable auxiliary provided that it does not take the easy line of too much literary training and avoids the danger of making the Native discontented with the conditions of an agricultural life in which his general advancement must continue to depend. Education is, however, now provided by the Government on wide lines. Besides being an invaluable civilising influence it lays special stress on training in agriculture and handicrafts. The wisdom of this policy is obvious when it is considered how primitive and insanitary are the domestic arrangements in the Native Reserves and how devoid is the average Native of the knowledge and means with which to improve them.

“The Native hut is an ideal habitation for carriers of infective disease such as rats and insects and other vermin. Even where education is bringing knowledge of a better type of housing, few Natives possess the means to get proper roofing material or to build well-lit, rectangular houses which would enable them to discourage the attention of insect pests by the use of bed-tables and chairs. The lack of domestic utensils such as plates and spoons facilitates the communication of internal parasites. Mosquito nets, essential in many areas to the prevention of malaria, are beyond the means of the great majority of Natives. Civilisation is, however, slowly advancing among Natives, and they will gradually learn to profit by the benefits which it can bring to mental and physical well-being.

“I was assured by many impartial observers with long experience in the country, including several missionaries, that in the districts in closest contact with European civilisation and markets the Native standard of living has very markedly improved during recent years. Even, however, if such increase of wealth were easily measured, accepted European tests of taxable capacity would be misleading if applied to Native conditions in Kenya.”

#### Native Betterment Fund Proposed.

*Native Betterment Fund.*—“Bearing in mind the exceptional constitutional arrangements which have grown up in Kenya, I do not consider it practical for the Governor, year by year to abstract from the Colonial Revenue and from the control of the Select Committee an estimate of a varying sum for the Chief Native Com-

missioner's administration, and I therefore recommend the alternative method of making a statutory body responsible under the Governor as Chairman, for one half of the proceeds of direct Native taxation. I therefore propose that a Native Betterment Fund be created out of which the great services of Native development should be financed.

**Native Betterment Committee.**—This Fund should be controlled by the Governor, as Chairman, advised by a Committee to include the Chief Native Commissioner and representatives of Native interests on the Legislative Council. The Governor should have power to nominate other officials. An unofficial elected member should also be added in view of the advantage of associating settler interests with the special responsibility of the Governor as trustee for the Crown in the development of Native races. As the justification for such a fund is to be found in the high level of Native taxation in proportion to Native wealth and their claim to special direct services, the administration should not come under review by the Select Committee on Estimates. That body is predominantly representative of the non-Native interests and is not therefore in a position to deal with the special needs of the Native areas.

**Co-ordinating Departmental Activities.**

It would be the duty of the Native Betterment Committee to co-ordinate the efforts which are being made by the various Departments to assist in Native betterment. The problem of the improvement of Native conditions is beset with many complex difficulties. The objective may often have to be approached not by a frontal attack on the part of the Department directly concerned, but by a combination of effort on the part of several Departments together. Although the provision in the estimates of 1951 has been taken as a convenient measure for the minimum needs of the services of direct Native benefit, these services should in future be considered as a whole, and there should be full discretion to allot resources available from the Betterment Fund by whatever system and in whatever proportions are found to be of the greatest benefit for Natives.

**A Tanaland Example.**—An illustration may here be given of the necessity for co-ordinated effort such as might with advantage be arranged by the Committee. There is urgent need in the Tana River area for improvement of the health of Natives who are now almost universally suffering from preventable diseases. It may possibly be best that the doctor himself should not lead the way alone. To get rid of bilharzia and malaria the land should perhaps first be drained and improved in condition by the advice of agricultural officers, who can also build up resistance to disease by teaching the Native to grow crops which will afford him a balanced diet. The school-teacher and the sanitary officer should reinforce the effort by teaching the people the simple rules of health which, though accepted as a matter of course in a civilized community, are still entirely unknown to primitive people. Before the hookworm can be eliminated the Natives' superstitions must be broken down to enable the introduction of elementary rules of sanitation in the locations and to secure the protection of the water supply from infective pollution. The actual healer should probably come last, as it is of little use to cure disease if ignorance and lack of sanitation are continually causing re-infection. The Native Betterment Committee would act as general staff in the war against Native disease and ignorance, and it would be their duty to secure a wise allotment of tasks between the various forces engaged.

**Fund to receive Half Native Taxes.**

**Revenue of the Betterment Fund.**—I recommend that statutory provision should be made for the payment into the Native Betterment Fund of half the average yield of Native direct taxation for the previous six years for which final figures are available, this fund to be expended primarily upon the development of the four major services of direct benefit to the Natives, namely, education, medical, agriculture, and Native Reserve roads and bridges. It is necessary to base this 50% grant on a six years' average because revenue from the hut and poll tax varies considerably from year to year according to the yield of Native crops.

In establishing this Fund provision would have to be made for safeguarding the claims of holders of Kenya Government stock secured on the general revenue of the Colony in the event of other resources proving at any time insufficient to meet the service of this debt.

**Insufficient Provision in 1951 for Backward Areas.**—The expenditure on the four major direct Native services in 1951 was in my opinion insufficient for providing reasonably adequate services. Great reductions had already been made in the medical service as compared with 1950. Many areas were seriously neglected.

There was, for instance, no provision whatever for any medical, educational, or other services for the Pokomo tribe who live along the Tana River, in return for their contribution to the Colonial revenue. The Commissioner for Tukkana, a very poor Province, inhabited by nomad tribes except for the single and equally poor cultivated area of Suk, sent me figures showing that whereas £7,578 is raised in direct Native taxation only £270 comes back in services of direct Native benefit. I am satisfied that the situation of the question in such poor districts so small in area is a typical one.

**Unequal Treatment between Native and Settled Areas.**—I would like to draw attention for the major services merely at the present time to the gross unfairness of the practice which has recently developed whereby Local Native Councils have been required to make large contributions for services owing to insufficiency of Government grants, although such grants are given to defray the whole cost of analogous services in settled areas. It is difficult to assess a fair surcharge for these anomalies, especially as the basic road grants may in future be reduced by amending legislation and District Councils may also decide to levy rates. The inequality of treatment between Natives and non-Natives with regard to agricultural services is also not altogether suitable for redress by means of an extra grant to Native areas. It should preferably be dealt with by requiring the Agricultural Department to give to Native problems a larger share of their attention, particularly in the matter of research.

The 50% average figure of £270,508 for next year would give a margin of £8,641 over the annual 1951 expenditure. Having regard to the present serious financial difficulties of the Colony, this may be accepted as a reasonable amount under existing conditions, and such arrangements as are possible for the expansion of services under the scope of the Native Betterment Fund.

**Separate Native Administration Opposed.**

**Administrative separation of Communities not Recommended.**—I would emphasize that the proposal for a Native Betterment Fund is not one for the administrative separation of the non-Native and Native communities as to the advisability of which at some future date the Joint Select Committee kept an open mind, although they felt unable to recommend the adoption at the present time of any scheme in preference to the existing system of government on unitary lines for the Colony as a whole. Administrative separation of the communities would, in existing circumstances, be open to great objections on financial and political grounds. An apportionment of revenue and expenditure as between the communities is impossible to obtain arithmetically with any degree of accuracy under the existing fiscal and administrative systems, and the cost of duplicating headquarters staffs and overhead charges could not be justified. More serious even than the financial difficulty is the political one. The effect of setting up a separate and independent administration for Native areas would be to promote that disintegration of the co-operative state that it is a main purpose of the 'Dual Policy' to prevent.

The expedient of a Native Betterment Fund is admittedly inconsistent in theory with the unitary system of Colonial government, but I am convinced of the urgent need of a temporary guarantee that the more backward community shall get a fair share from central funds during the present period of unequal racial needs and political representation.

If, in future, the civilisation of the Native and non-Native communities becomes more closely assimilated, or if, before that time, Native wealth and the yield of their taxation so increase as to make the admittedly arbitrary apportionment no longer appropriate, the matter should be reconsidered.

**Native Marketing Advisory Council.**—The increase and improvement of marketing facilities for Native produce and the introduction and co-ordination of improved commercial methods in the Native areas will be suitable objects for assistance by the Native Betterment Fund. With the object of assuring to growers a more ready sale and a larger share of the proceeds, a Native Marketing Advisory Council should be set up by the Governor consisting of the Chief Native Commissioner, two or three members of the Native Administration, and two or three experienced members of the business community. Some questions that might usefully be considered by this advisory body would be co-operative production and marketing, bulking and grading, establishment of marketing centres where large-scale buyers might be induced to handle Native produce, licensing of traders, and the prohibition or restriction of the system of barter which is practised in some of the small Asiatic stores is alleged to operate generally to the disadvantage of the Native producer.

# MATTERS OF MOMENT.

Since the death of Lord Delamere, that great East African patriot, there have been sporadic proposals that a memorial should be erected, and the constituency which he so long represented in the Kenya Legislative Council began some months ago to collect funds, without, however, putting forward any concrete suggestions as to the form of the memorial. Whether on that account or for other reasons, it would seem that no very considerable sum has been raised, and for months past there has been a significant silence on the subject. We are therefore very glad that Colonel Charles Ponsonby, presiding at last week's East Africa Dinner in London, seized the opportunity to plead that Nairobi or some other Kenya town should with- out further procrastination honour itself by honouring the man who was to Kenya what Rhodes was to Southern Rhodesia.

## MEMORIAL TO LORD DELAMERE

It is a curious coincidence that we had intended to revert to the subject in the issue of *East Africa* containing the report of the annual East Africa Dinner in London. A few weeks ago Captain W. H. P. Hughes at Thomson's Falls, a great admirer of Lord Delamere, suggested to us that there could be no more fitting form of statue than one representing a Masai, saving Lord Delamere's life after a lion had charged and knocked him down. That proposal appears to us admirable in every way for it would represent Lord Delamere as both sportsman and Masai lover, would commemorate the gallantry and loyalty of an African, and would be typical of the young country to the building of which Lord Delamere gave his life. In great measure we share the sentiments of those who feel that there are far too many memorials of a useless nature, and that actions and episodes deserving permanent remembrance should best be commemorated by the erection and endowment of such institutions as hospitals, but we urge that Lord Delamere's is an outstanding case for departure from that principle. Bad times are no adequate excuse for postponement for the expense involved would be amply met by a contribution of a few shillings per head on the part of the adult European population of the country—and, it can safely be said, contributions would be readily forthcoming from Indians, Arabs, and Africans. The launching of an appeal, properly sponsored and energetically directed and pursued, would in present circumstances be a gesture of faith and attribute of admiration to a man whose faith in the future of Kenya was boundless, whose devotion to her interests will grow in retrospect, and whose influence on her destiny it is impossible to overestimate. Kenyans should be proud to erect his statue in a prominent position in Nairobi, and we doubt whether a more appropriate or inspiring theme than that suggested by Captain Hughes will be forthcoming. It is time for action to succeed proposals.

## A DEFINITE SUGGESTION

It is good news that the Kenya Government has at last come out definitely on the side of the Kenya and Uganda Railways in their objection to wasteful road transport competition. For, as we have repeatedly emphasised, no public service of material value is performed by the lorries which run from Mombasa to Nairobi, not for the general convenience, but for the express purpose of picking the eyes out of the traffic, with consequent serious

loss to the railways, or, in other words, to the public which has invested millions of money in the system and must make good any deficit in its earnings. To what end, then, did Lord Francis Scott move in the Kenya Legislative Council? That this Council is of the opinion that the continuation of competition by road transport between the Kenya and Uganda Railways between Mombasa and Kisumu and between Mombasa and Kisumu is wasteful and against the public interests of the Colony, and therefore urges Government to amend the Carriage of Goods by Motor (Control) Ordinance so as to eliminate this wasteful competition. Fortunately the elected members found on this occasion that they were preaching to the converted, and so the motion was withdrawn after an undertaking had been given by the Government to accept the principle at issue and communicate that view to the Secretary of State. Official procrastination in this matter has already cost the Colony an immense sum of money—certainly not less than £70,000—and it is to be hoped that the lesson learnt at such expense in Kenya will not be lost upon Tanganyika Territory, some of whose public men are very now and then for the same senseless and unrestricted and uneconomical motor competition. About the only satisfactory aspect of this sorry business in Kenya has been the sound, good humoured attitude of General Rhodes, the General Manager of the Railways. From the speech last week of Sir Philip Cunliffe-Lister it may be assumed that the Colonial Office is at last determined to end the present absurd position. It would be interesting to know whether Nairobi has converted Downing Street or whether the Whitehall wink was as good as a nod to the Kenya Government.

That the actions of Mr. I. R. Gillespie, the Kiambu magistrate, had not only made a farce of the law, but brought it into disrepute. "MAGISTRATE MAKES A FARCE OF THE LAW" was recently stated by Mr. S. H. Carnelly, Senior Resident Magistrate in Nairobi. When reading of such a case the average man thinks favourably of the way of the Royal Navy, which, instead of shrouding the public failures of its officers, make no secret of its reprimands or other disciplinary measures. In this Kiambu case an act which Mr. Carnelly considers common assault, suitably punished by a fine of a shilling, was regarded by Mr. Gillespie as falling under a section of the law which imposes a maximum penalty of five years' imprisonment, and he therefore solemnly committed the offender to trial by the Supreme Court with a jury. The Attorney-General, on receipt of the depositions, sent them back to Kiambu and directed Mr. Gillespie to try the case under the more appropriate section dealing with common assault, but according to counsel's statement, the magistrate, instead of complying with his orders, permitted himself the extraordinary liberty of informing the accused in writing that the Attorney-General's directions were in contravention of the law. The Chief Justice then transferred the case to another court. That a magistrate should err so grievously in his judgment of the relative importance of an offence is serious enough, but that he should then openly question and deprecate the directions of the Attorney-General is worse. We hope the Elected Members of the Kenya Legislative Council will seek information of the disciplinary action taken by the authorities to mark their displeasure. British law is so essentially fair that such startling departures demand prompt reprobation and reprimand.

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**CANON WOODWARD DIES IN ZANZIBAR.**

*Fifty-seven Years of Missionary Work in Africa.*

CANON HERBERT WILLOUGHBY WOODWARD, whose death in Zanzibar from a stroke at the age of seventy-eight was announced in last week's *East Africa*, was the gentlest man I ever met. When he first went to Zanzibar in 1875 as a lay worker it was as 'Brother Placidus' and never was a missionary better named, for his calmness in situations which would have irritated the vast majority of men was proverbial not only in the Universities' Mission to Central Africa but among the Europeans, Indians, Arabs and Africans who bore him such affection, who revered his self-sacrificing labours, drew strength from his friendliness, and looked upon him as an unchanging phenomenon in a changing world.

**Half a Century in East Africa.**

Though delicate in his childhood and frail of body throughout his life, he served in East Africa for half a century and in South Africa from 1922 to 1930; when he returned to Zanzibar to take charge of the village for released slaves at Mbwani. No man living could draw on a longer experience of the East African littoral; at a time when no man would move unaided from his village, when women and children were always in danger, and when women were escorted to the waterholes by warriors, he was at work on the mainland of what became German East Africa and is to-day Tanganyika Territory. Though might was then the sole African criterion of right, he showed right to be his only standard, though he made it clear that hearsers, catechumens, and converts must submit to discipline; punishment was distasteful to him, but he was, to quote his own words, "unflinchingly severe in the case of gross sins, publicly known, but merciful and lenient wherever it might be justly used." Again and again his trust in Native mission teachers was betrayed, but never losing heart and never blinding himself to the real truth, he toiled bravely on in circumstances which even East Africans can scarcely conceive to-day.

When the young layman reached Zanzibar in 1875, Bishop Steere taught him Swahili, printing, building, and to turn his hand to anything. Three years later he was ordained and sent to the mainland with Chuma, who had been Livingstone's Native servant. Thus began his long life at Magila, of which he was Archdeacon from 1899 to 1921. He became a most industrious African linguist, and published handbooks on the Bondet, Zigua, Shamba, Taita, Digo, Makua, and Yao languages; in addition, he spoke Swahili, Suto, and German.

**A Prisoner of War.**

Nothing more enraged the British prisoners-of-war in Tabora in 1916-17 than the disgraceful treatment meted out by the Germans to Padre Woodward, then a man in the sixties, whose frailty of body was in inverse ratio to his courage; I have heard him disgustingly abused without reason in English, German, and Swahili before Native guards by men not worthy to lick his boots. Since 1896 he had never missed taking a five-grain dose of quinine daily as a prophylactic, and had never suffered from malaria. In Tabora, though the camp contained a large stock of quinine sent in by the British naval authorities for the British prisoners, quinine was often withheld purely from petty spite; as a result Padre Woodward suffered his only attack of fever in twenty years.

He leaves behind him a fragrant memory of a lovable personality, and of wonderful service to Africa.

F. S. J.

**CANON SPANTON'S TRIBUTE.**

Canon Ernest F. Spanton, secretary of The Universities' Mission to Central Africa, writes:—

"The first time I saw Fr. Woodward was one day early in November, 1907; he was even then regarded as an old man in the Mission and was spoken of, both by Africans and Europeans, as a 'geece'."

"I met him at a meeting of the people and had been set up for a special joint of Woodward's staff there. As we entered the hall I joined the well-known orange grove that led to it, and I went out to greet us, dressed as usual in his usual garb, the red girdle that proclaimed him a member of the Society of the Sacred Mission, and his face, wreathed as usual in smiles, was almost hidden by the felt hat with an enormous brim which was his usual headgear and so much a part of himself that he would scarcely have been recognised in the usual topee of terei which most other people wore in those days. From the moment of our first meeting he put me into his friendship and so made me feel almost entirely at home, even under conditions which, to a newcomer to Africa, were so altogether unlike anything he had known before."

"From that day, twenty-five years ago, until the very time of his death, we were very close friends and fairly frequent correspondents, so that the news of his sudden death, though the circumstances of it were just what he himself would have wished, could not fail to bring that sense of loss which is the inevitable accompaniment of the closing of a chapter in one's life."

**A Short.**

"The death of Canon Woodward may indeed be regarded as the closing of an era in the history of East Africa, for he was there before the Germans came, had visited Vuga when it was the stronghold of the Chief of the Wakilindi, had been at Magila during the Bondet 'war', and until the catastrophe of 1914, had enjoyed the respect of the German rulers of the country. It is hardly likely that anyone again, certainly no missionary or administrator, will give fifty-seven years adult service to the East African people."

"It was not for nothing that the heathen ruff Magila came to call him years ago 'Wakawana'—'Wadi', as those comparatively few who are now acquainted with the Bondet dialect know, means 'good', and the doubling of the word has the usual Bantu significance of intensification. I suppose it was the same kind of thought which prompted the Roman Catholic missionaries at Gale to tell us at Magila, as they once did, 'Mmekwisha kupata Makatifu wame.' ('You have already got your Saint'); and the Tommie, who knew him in the prison camp during the War were putting very much the same notion into rather more colloquial language when they said:—

"We all like him; he is such a sport linguist; but he was never so happy as when learning a new language, and both Professor Meinhof, of Berlin, and later Sir Harry Johnston expressed their very real indebtedness to him for the help he had given them in their African language research while the University of Oxford paid him the not very common compliment of an honorary M.A. degree for the literary work that he had done with the object of helping newcomers to East Africa in learning some of the less well-known vernaculars."

"Though he lived through some difficult times, and had more than once to make a bold stand for what he believed to be right and justice, he do not think she ever made an enemy, and he certainly made more friends, both white and black, than most of his contemporaries in East Africa could claim."

**Canon Woodward's Reminiscences**

"East Africa," which had for several years unsuccessfully endeavoured to persuade Canon Woodward to record his reminiscences, at last persuaded him a few months ago to set down his recollections, and was delighted to hear recently that he had begun the task. We fear that it cannot have been completed, but hope in the near future to be able to publish at least the record of his early years in East Africa. His notes should make intensely interesting reading.

## THE EAST AFRICA DINNER.

SECRETARY OF STATE THE CHIEF GUEST.

His Views on Commissions of Inquiry.

THERE has never been a more pleasant East Africa Dinner in London than that of last week, over which Lieutenant-Colonel Charles E. Ponsonby, T.D., presided, and which was attended by rather more than two hundred people. As is the custom of the Dinner Club, the company adjourned at an early hour to the reception rooms, so that those present might move about and meet their friends.

At the top table were Colonel and the Hon. Mrs. Ponsonby, Sir Philip and Lady Cunliffe-Lister, Sir Shenton and Lady Thomas, Sir Ronald and Lady Storrs, the Earl and Lady Hamilton, Sir Bernard and Lady Bourdillon, Sir Hubert and Lady Young, the Dowager Lady Delamere, and Sir William Gowers.

Colonel Ponsonby, having read a telegram of greeting from the Kenya elected members and the Convention of Associations, and expressed regret at the absence of Sir Charles and Lady Bowring, said that annual friendly gatherings gave people from East Africa a chance to meet those in this country interested in East Africa, and allowed outgoing Governors to meet incoming Governors, of whom the Club had made a record-bag that evening. Once while he was travelling in East Africa the hotel proprietor in a certain town reported that a deputation of farmers, believing him an official of the Colonial Office, in disguise, wanted to see him in order to learn the best method of getting rid of the Governor; but subsequently the friction was removed.

### COLONEL PONSONBY'S SPEECH.

Reviewing outstanding events of the past twelve months, he said:—

"We have to record the retirement of Sir William Gowers, who has conducted the affairs of Uganda with statesmanship and skill. (Applause.) In the terms of the Book of Kings: 'The acts of Sir William, are they not written in good books of the Colonial Office?' As Chief Crown Agent he will keep a watchful eye on the affairs and finances of East Africa. Sir Bernard Bourdillon reigns in his stead, and to him Uganda may be in the nature of a rest cure; I picture him lying in that beautiful garden at Entebbe, thinking of his successor grappling with the Legislative Council in Ceylon. He, as everyone, will miss the late Percy Perryman, so much beloved and such a capable administrator.

"In Kenya we have to record the death of Lord Delamere, one of the pioneers whom East Africa delights to honour. It is not for me in this time or place to lay stress upon the charm of his personality or the greatness of his political vision. Those of us who have travelled in Rhodesia know that as soon as a town there reaches a position of any importance, almost its first step is to erect a statue to Cecil Rhodes, its founder. Nairobi, or some other town in Kenya, should erect a monument of a permanent nature to Lord Delamere, who devoted all his life and energy to that Colony. (Hear, hear.) I am quite aware that conditions have not been very satisfactory during the last year, but there are rays of sunlight in the shape of fewer locusts and Kakamega, and I do think that there is a silver lining in the cloud when I remember that good quality Kenya coffee has practically maintained its pre-depression price.

"Passing to Zanzibar, we pause to congratulate Sir Richard Ramage on his recent honour, earned after many years' good work, culminating in service in Nyasaland, Uganda, and Zanzibar, and in Tanganyika we congratulate Sir Stewart Symes on his Birthday Honour and sympathise in the difficult task which he has to undertake. Few Governors are met on their arrival with the findings of a Retrenchment Committee and have to begin to pare down the administrative structure built up during a period of rapid progress and temporary prosperity. Those of us who know Africa will be glad to feel that Sir Stewart has started a policy which will commend itself to us all—*to do so far as concerns Native questions.* Whether we agree or not that our civilisation and education are best for the African, we must remember that permanent results cannot be obtained in one generation or less.

"The people of Nyasaland have had a shock in the

removal of Sir Shenton Thomas. Nobody minds how soon a bad Governor is removed, but the country regrets the sudden removal of a Governor who has worked so hard for three years to study its problems and prepare schemes for its advancement. We congratulate Sir Shenton on his promotion, but regret his departure. He is succeeded by Sir Hubert Young, who is going to probably the most beautiful country in East Africa. The people of Nyasaland had to lay at his disposal the most beautiful country known to man. During the past year the building of the Zambesi Bridge and the extension of the railway from north to south has commenced. There was criticism before the war, but since then, and since it was like the wretchedness of a room compared with the criticism in the early twenties against the building of the Uganda Railway. In twenty years the Uganda Railway fully justified its construction, and these great works in Nyasaland will do so in a far shorter period.

### An End to Inquiries.

"The depression in the Northern Rhodesian copper industry must be mentioned, and we must extend our sympathy to the men who have been retrenched. Sir James Maxwell is retiring after an honourable career, to be succeeded by Sir Ronald Storrs, whose official life has been spent in the tortuous diplomacy of the Near East. Northern Rhodesia will offer him a mental rest cure, for his dealings will be with those direct of speech mine-owners and settlers of Northern Rhodesia, or with the innocuous Natives, of whom there are about four to the square mile.

"From the Joint Parliamentary Committee have sprung Lord Moyne's Commission in Kenya, Sir Sydney Armitage's Commission in Rhodesia, and Sir Morris Carter's Commission in East Africa. I hope we are now almost at the end of accumulating knowledge, and that it may be possible for the administrators there to get on with their work interfered with as little as possible by control from England and by fanatics without facts or with distorted facts. There has been one advantage of the investigation, that East Africa has become much better known. It is very satisfactory to feel that so many Ministers and Members of Parliament have visited East Africa, and have some knowledge of its problems. We are glad to welcome Sir Robert and Lady Hamilton. It is a great advantage to have an Under-Secretary of State someone who has been a long time an official in Kenya. "You, Sir Philip, have not yet visited East Africa, but when you do you will receive a hearty welcome. We are grateful to you for coming here. You are doing an enormous amount of work in connexion with the Ottawa Conference. Just as the sun diffuses light and heat to the other celestial bodies, so the producers in the Colonies you represent look to you for a ray of hope and encouragement in the shape of fiscal preference or increased markets as a result of the Conference. (Hear, hear.) We know the strenuous fight you put up in connexion with the Import Duties Bill, which we hope will benefit the sisal industry, and hope you will be able to put up a similar fight with similar success in Ottawa. We wish you the best of luck." (Applause.)

### SIR PHILIP CUNLIFFE-LISTER'S REPLY.

Sir Philip Cunliffe-Lister said in reply:—

"I have learnt in business and in office that to get the best result you must use the best men to the full. The Colonial Office I have received the constant help of those who could give me the best advice and the wisest experience. Your Chairman is typical among the number. I share your view of the merits of the Governors. May I offer you a consolation to those who lose men who have done very well that the penalty of success in command is a division of command. The division of command goes on to command a corps. You will agree that it was a happy thought to have as Chief Crown Agent Sir William Gowers, a man of so wide an experience of what the Colonies need. One of the most important things in Colonial administration is that constant contact between the men at the centre and the men on the spot. It can be completely secured only when those men are interchangeable. (Hear, hear.)

"I echo what you said about Lord Delamere: I only knew him slightly, but of course well by repute. His friends were legion. He fought—and no one worth his salt does not have his differences and does not fight his corner—but I do not believe he ever made an enemy. We can ill spare a man of his energy, vision and virility.

"The problems that confront the Colonial Empire are many and varied, and East Africa has at least a fair share of them. You have said that you hope we are getting to an end of inquiries. So do I. I make this promise—that I will never institute an inquiry anywhere unless I mean that inquiry to lead to action; and what is more, where inquiries have to be held, they shall be as

small and efficient in their *personal* as possible, and I hope action will follow inquiry.

I think the Joint Committee did very useful work. What was wanted was that with authority and with finality certain questions which had vexed these Colonies, which had been the subject of conflicting proposals and reports, should once and for all be set to rest—such subjects as Closer Union, and paramountcy. The Joint Committee would not claim finality. On subjects like that they made an *ex cathedra* pronouncement. They could at least claim authority, unanimity and finality. It was as representative and authoritative a body as you could get. They recommended further inquiry upon three questions, not of an academic character but which would lead to action and finality.

**Co-ordination of Railway and Road Transport.**

The first order I gave at the Colonial Office was that I did not want to have White Papers if I could avoid it. (Hear, hear.) Firstly, there was the question of railways. At first I thought they wanted a fifth wheel to the coach in asking for transport division, but there are questions which can get the right man, a really practical man, to be able to assist the local railway administrations. In getting Mr. Roger Gibb—one practical man, not a trinity, a man with a unique experience—to come in and help the railways solve their practical problems, I think we are doing what the Joint Committee had in mind. I think it will lead to practical efficiency and economic results.

Nothing could be more unfortunate than to repeat the hopeless mistakes made in this country in letting railway and road transport go unco-ordinated. In the territories the railway is absolutely vital to the interests of the community for the carriage of the great staple crops on which the communities, settlers and Natives, depend, and it is essential that you should have co-ordination between the railways and support to those who carry out effective co-ordination—which is not in the interests of the railways but of the Colonies themselves. (Applause.) In the first instance we shall have to operate through Government control, but what we have to work for is agreement, and working agreement, between the railway companies and the other transport undertakings. Then we may be doing something very valuable and giving a lesson not without its value in this country.

Lord Moyne's report will be published in a few days. I think everybody is agreed that he was the right man for the job. He was the best Financial Secretary to the Treasury I have ever known, he was an invaluable colleague in the Cabinet, he held in difficult times the post of Minister of Agriculture; he has travelled the world over. We could not have got a better man—and I wanted one man and not a Committee. As his appointment was universally welcomed here, so he impressed all in Kenya with his thoroughness and determination to hear every point of view and see things for himself.

**The Kenya Land Commission.**

The third question left over by the Joint Committee was the Native land inquiry. It was essential that it should be thoroughly sifted once and for all and set at rest so that the Colony could go on. In some quarters—not very well informed—their criticism has been directed at the *personnel*. What better men could have been chosen? The Chairman, Sir Morris Carter, is a man admittedly judicial with a unique knowledge of this subject, who handled it in Rhodesia with unequalled success.

Mr. Hemsted, by common consent, is as able a Commissioner as the Colonial Service ever had, and a man with a unique knowledge of and sympathy with the Natives, whose affairs he administered so long. I have heard the criticism, not from very well informed quarters, that Mr. Hemsted has settled in Kenya. What a criticism! Supposing he had come home to Chertemham and was living there, the very men who criticised him could have said: 'An ideal man, a most useful man, cannot you persuade him to go out?' Is it really a disqualification that he loved Kenya well enough to make it his home on retirement? (Applause.)

The third member is Frank Wilson. I venture to say that anybody who knows him and what he has done, the kind of employer he is, the way he runs his estate, would agree that you could not have a better third man. (Applause.) That is my judgment of the man as I know him. The Joint Committee, with all its august authority, said that in the administration of this great trust it was vital to bring the settler in and make him feel that he is a partner in the trust. Am I to blame for taking that advice and bringing in the best settler I could find? (Hear, hear.) That is what I have done, and I defy any of my critics to find a better team for the job.

I am getting a little tired of the people who are always trying to find points of conflict between this or that interest in this or that Colony at a time when the common interests are a thousand times greater than the conflicting interests, at a time when everything is going to turn on whether by a common economic policy and efficient administration we are solving these Colonies through anything, and the wheels and the wheels, which do not stand or fall together. We all stand or fall together.

**The Partnership of Empire.**

As to Ottawa, this partnership of Empire is not a matter just for a conference. It ought to be our day-to-day work. It is essentially a business conference, which should be approached in the spirit in which the most successful people in business approach a big business deal—not as hucksters, not measuring with actuarial particularity if this concession is the exact equivalent of that. That never leads anywhere. You come in with conflicting interests but knowing there is a common interest, a great deal that you can bring in and a great deal to take out, and if great advantages come to us all, you do not want to measure everything with a yardstick as if you were a set of experts getting down to a Disarmament Conference. (Laughter.) The Colonies go into it with that spirit. Every Colony that can do so is giving Empire preference. If this country in its own interests decides against trade which now prevent us giving a preference to the Empire, these people come to an end a preference will be given to the Mother Country. We have always given preference to the Mother Country and the Mother Country has given preference to Ottawa.

Ottawa is a splendid example of the benefit of preference. The value has kept up, and the exports have doubled in a few years, and the market will still take more. Picture the advantage for Kenya coffee! The preference cannot make everybody make profits. Only the revival of world prices can make things generally prosperous. It is intended to give you the security of the market. When Brazilian coffee is being burnt it is something to have security of market. One of the silliest things a Conservative Government ever did we have reversed—we have restored the duty and the preference on tea. Preference has always been the policy of the Colonies. As the interests of all in the Colonies is considered, so the interests of the Colonies and the Mother Country are interwoven, not only by tradition and sentiment, but by practical realities and needs of the present time. We are in very truth members one of another. The great work that lies before us is to make the partnership mere of a living and a more fruitful reality. That is the business of Empire. (Applause.)

**Tribute to the President.**

Sir Shenton Thomas, proposing the health of the President, Colonel Ponsonby, said: "Those of us who have lived in East Africa will recall that every new word there arises a subject of discussion on which one side does not see eye to eye with the other. To fight I speak on a subject on which there can be no possible dissent—of a man of varied tastes and wide outlook, always courteous and considerate, always helpful, never obstructive, the last man to throw sand into the wheels. For many years he has been a staunch friend of East Africa, always helping things along. We look upon him as one of our most trusted friends. It is characteristic of him that when Sir Charles Bowring, our late President, found himself compelled to resign his office, Colonel Ponsonby stepped into the breach. We welcome him as our President and our friend, and we trust that he will be able to give of his time for many years to come to promote the interests of East Africa."

Colonel Ponsonby, in responding, said that the work of arranging the Dinner had been done by a sub-committee of the Club composed of Mr. F. S. Joelson, Major Corbet-Ward as Secretary, and himself. It was the sort of committee on which he liked to serve, and was sure Mr. Joelson would not mind his saying that all the real work fell on Major Corbet-Ward, their secretary, whom he thanked on behalf of all. (Applause.)

**Those Present.**

- Among those present were: Mr. E. F. Abbott, Sir John and Lady Sanderson Allen, Lieutenant-Colonel E. Brooke Anderson, Dr. J. W. Arbuthnot, Mr. E. Bale, Sir Montague Barlow, Miss Barry, Mr. A. L. Bailey, Captain H. L. Beiles, Mr. W. J. Benson, Mrs. E. Bloodworth, Commander E. Blunt, Sir B. H. and Lady Bourdillon, Miss Grace D. Brooks, Mr. C. M. Bunbury, Mr. A. B. Cameron, Mr. F. P. Castellani, Sir John and Lady Caulcutt, Dr. F. Charles.

Worth, Lieutenant-Commander A. M. Clark, Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Clark, Miss Lucy Clowes, Sir Ralph and Lady Combe, Miss Combe, Major and Mrs. Corbett, Lady Coryndon, Mr. Roger Coryndon, Mr. and Mrs. J. Cumming, Sir Philip and Lady Cunliffe-Easter, Mr. J. W. Cunningham.

Major C. H. Dale, Sir Edward and Lady Dawson, Mr. Deign de Cossio, Mr. Martin de Cossio, The Dowager Lady Delamere, Sir Edward and Lady Denham, Miss Dent, Dr. C. Doble, Mr. J. W. Dore, Mrs. Dreschfeld, Captain H. C. Druett, The Hon. G. C. F. Dundas, Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Guy Eden, Mr. A. L. Edwards, Mr. W. E. B. Edwards, Mrs. Edwards, Mrs. Keith Eskine, Mr. E. P. Evans, Mr. A. E. Fellingham, Mr. and Mrs. L. F. Galton-Fenzl, Mr. and Mrs. Robertson F. Gobb, Mr. and Mrs. H. E. Goodship, General Sir Hubert Gough, Miss Gough, Sir William Gowers, Major J. V. Gray, Mrs. M. A. Gray.

Sir Robert and Lady Hamilton, Mr. A. C. Hanington, Miss Mary Hanington, Colonel E. G. Harrison, Miss R. B. Harvey, Mr. Campbell B. Hobsburg, Lady Henn, Miss Denise Henn, Mr. J. F. Henn, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. E. Henn, Mr. and Mrs. H. D. Hill, Mr. and Mrs. R. L. Hird, Mrs. H. H. Hird, Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Hobley, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Horder, Mrs. V. I. Hughes, General Sir Aylmer and Lady Hunter-Weston, Mrs. A. W. Hes, Captain T. Hingworth, Mr. P. W. Isaac, Lady Jackson, Miss E. R. James, Mr. and Mrs. P. S. Joelson, Captain and Mrs. S. A. Jones, Major G. J. Keane, Mr. and Mrs. E. H. Lawrence, Major Sir Humphrey and Lady Leggett, General A. C. Lewin, Mr. W. H. Lewis, Sir Ewen Logan, Mr. Derek Lomax, Mr. H. C. Lott.

Mr. H. MacAdam, Major-General Sir C. MacVatt, Mr. D. O. Malcolm, Captain P. T. S. Maxwell, Lieutenant Colonel Malcolm Maxwell, Mr. W. McHardy, Mr. F. G. Mellersh, Mr. T. P. Melross, Mr. A. H. Milbourne, Miss Heather Mitchell, Mr. and Mrs. H. G. Mitchell, Mr. C. Montague Smyth, Mr. E. Moore, Mrs. Morgan, Sir William Morris Carter, Mr. Michael Moses, Mr. R. S. Mounstephen, Mrs. P. Murray, Mr. G. H. Osborne, Colonel and Mrs. J. J. O'Sullivan, Mr. and Mrs. G. St. J. Owen, Mr. A. T. Pooma, Mr. and Mrs. G. K. Peto, Mr. Graham Phillipson, Colonel and the Hon. Mrs. Ponsonby, Mr. E. Poullock, Mr. and Mrs. A. E. Quiney, Mr. and Mrs. W. G. W. Radford, Mr. H. Radford, Mr. and Mrs. H. Ralling, Sir Wilson Rees, Mr. Eric Reid, Miss Winifred Richards, Mr. J. A. Robb, Miss Robjohns, Colonel A. Robson, Mr. and Mrs. J. Sandford Ross.

Lady Francis Scott, Lieutenant-Colonel W. T. Shortrose, Mr. J. H. Sinclair, Mr. Fred Smith, Mr. H. Hamel Smith, Mr. T. H. Smith, Miss R. Steel, Mr. P. Ronald and Lady Storrs, Sir Shepton and Mrs. H. L. M. Tritton, Mrs. L. H. Tremaine, Mr. and Mrs. H. L. M. Tritton, Mrs. R. Tauscott, Mr. A. E. Turner, Captain and Mrs. W. Tyson, Mr. J. E. M. Urry, Mr. J. B. Van de Weyer, Rev. V. V. Verbi, Major and Mrs. Conrad Walsh, Miss Watney, Miss Pearl Watney, Mr. A. F. Weber, Mr. Eric S. Welch, Mr. and Mrs. A. Wigglesworth, Mr. F. C. Yapp, Sir Hubert and Lady Young.

## SUDAN DINNER IN LONDON.

### List of those present.

The annual dinner of the Sudan Club was held in London last week. Those present included:—

Brigadier-General the Hon. Arthur Asquith, Mr. A. L. Butler, Colonel C. R. Bacon, Mr. W. B. B. Mr. S. G. Budgett, Mr. E. R. Braston, Mr. W. R. B. Bond, Acting Engineer-Captain E. P. Bond, Mr. A. P. Ballands, Sir Edgar Bonham-Carter, Mr. J. D. Craig, Mr. W. P. Cockran, Mr. H. C. Bouldey, Sir James Currie, Colonel F. E. Carroll, Mr. E. S. Crispin, Major C. Cassidy, Mr. R. H. Dun, Colonel E. A. Dickinson, Mr. P. Drummond, Sir Nigel Davidson, Mr. G. V. Evans, Mr. H. E. Fass, Mr. G. R. Foster, Mr. A. W. Fraser, Mr. H. Fraser, Mr. R. Fawkes, Mr. G. J. Fleming, Colonel S. T. Guigg, Lieutenant-Colonel E. Lake Geere, Mr. C. G. Hodgson, Dr. V. S. Hodson, Mr. A. B. B. Howell, Mr. R. Hewson, Mr. H. V. Hawkins, Mr. G. E. Lyall, Mr. T. A. Leach, Mr. G. W. Lord, Colonel J. S. Liddell, Colonel M. H. Logan, Colonel R. Micklethorn, Colonel J. P. Moir, Mr. B. Munro, Mr. P. M. R. G. B. Mason, Major J. J. McEnery, Mr. A. C. Macintosh, Sir Harold MacMichael, Colonel J. Mostyn, Mr. J. G. Mathew, Major C. S. Northcote, Mr. W. Nicholls, Dr. O'Shaughnessy, Mr. F. G. Pinckney, the Hon. Henry Pelham, Mr. W. D. C. L. Purves, Mr. A. C. Parker, Mr. M. W. Parr, Captain E. C. Pilley, Mr. A. E. Robinson, Mr. P. B. Rousell, Mr. J. N. Richardson, Engineer Rear-Admiral Scott Hill, Mr. G. E. R. Sanders, Mr. G. R. Stone, Mr. A. W. Skrine, Mr. H. C. Squires, Colonel Spencer, Mr. S. A. Tippetts, General Sir Reginald Wingate, Mr. N. E. Waterfield, Mr. J. C. Walker, and Mr. N. E. Young.

## EAST AFRICA'S

# WHO'S WHO

108 **Lieutenant Colonel Charles Edward Ponsonby, T.D.**



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"East Africa."

No one prominent in East African circles in London enjoys a greater measure of personal popularity than Colonel Charles Ponsonby, who, as Vice-Chairman of the East Africa Dinner Club, presided over the 1932 Dinner in London. He has played an active part in almost every East African movement in England since the War, has been a willing worker on sub-committees, and a consistently conciliatory influence when widely divergent views prevailed. He has been a member of the Advisory Committee to H. M. Eastern African Dependencies' Trade and Information Office since that body was set up by the Secretary of State, a Councillor of the Joint East African Board, the African Society, and the British Empire Producers' Organisation, Chairman of the Tobacco Federation of the Empire, and for several years Vice-Chairman of the East African Section of the London Chamber of Commerce. For nine years he was managing director of the British Central Africa Co., Ltd., and has been for several years a director of the Uganda Co., Ltd.

He saw service during the War with the West Kent Yeomanry in Gallipoli, Egypt, Palestine and France, receiving the Croix de Guerre and ending by commanding the 10th (Yeomanry) Battalion The Buffs, and he now commands the Kent Yeomanry Brigade, R.A. He is an ardent Freemason (being a P.P.G. Sud. B. of Oxfordshire), Chairman of the Out-patients' Committee of the London Hospital, a pleasant public speaker, and a keen cricketer.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

THE SPELLING OF "BANGWEULU."

The B.B.C. Rendering.

To the Editor of "East Africa."

SIR.—To your two renderings of the name "Bangweulu" and "Bangweoto," may I add a third—"Bangweolu," given on the authority of the official organ of the B.B.C.? But that excellent journal also ventures on "Nyassa" and "Mwery" for the names of two famous East African lakes, a feat which shows more enterprise than devotion to pedantic accuracy.

Yours faithfully,  
N. N. SIMPSON.

Woking.

THE FIRST MAN TO

Speeding up Transport.

To the Editor of "East Africa."

SIR.—In connexion with the letter published by you asking for names of the first men to do various things in East Africa, I would mention that Mr. C. J. Christowitz, the founder of Christowitz Airways in Nyasaland, was the first man to take a motor car from Dedza to Tete, and from Blantyre to within a few miles of the coast.

Zomba,  
Nyasaland.

Yours faithfully,  
"ZOMBA."

A CURE FOR BLACKWATER FEVER.

Claims for a Native Remedy.

To the Editor of "East Africa."

SIR.—In *East Africa* of March 1 I was struck by your article on blackwater fever. To my knowledge the indigenous Natives is not immune to blackwater, for I have had several of my boys attacked—not severely, not one having been off duty through it. I therefore expected them to have a cure and by great chance I have found it but I have since dosed several cases locally with it very successfully; even cases of fever have benefited by a dose of it. I maintain that this is the cure for blackwater, and hope to have the pleasure some day of handing it to a physician for experiment and analysis.

P. O., Lusaka,  
Northern Rhodesia.

Yours faithfully,  
W. H. NETHLING.

"BAGDAMMIT" OF MASAILAND

Should be Bardamat.

To the Editor of "East Africa."

SIR.—Your correspondent A. J. says he would like to know more of a place referred to as "Bagdammit" in Mr. Stoneham's book.

He is probably right in suspecting a snag, and I am sorry to destroy any illusion as regards the appropriateness of the real name as a hunting centre. But unless I am right off the map, the correct name of the place referred to by Mr. Stoneham is Bardamat, a hill and small spring in the Masai Reserve some twenty miles east of the Mara River and approximately 160 miles west of Nairobi. I do not know the meaning of the name, but it probably has some connexion with the "Bardamat" tribal division of the Masai.

Yours faithfully,  
R. W. HEMSTED.

Nairobi,  
Kenya Colony.

GORILLAS OF THE EASTERN CONGO.

Lady Broughton's Adventure.

To the Editor of "East Africa."

SIR.—With reference to the habitat group of the gorillas, which was arranged in the Natural History Museum, Lady Broughton and Colonel Ashton recently returned from the Eastern Congo, with a large number of photographs of gorillas and their surroundings and collected a considerable quantity of vegetation, which will shortly be available for the arrangement of the Museum group.

Having spent many weeks stalking the gorillas with a camera, Lady Broughton and Colonel Ashton found that owing to the density of the vegetation it was impossible to approach within suitable range. Accordingly it was decided, on the suggestion of a Native chief, to employ Natives to cause the gorillas to move to more suitable ground. On one occasion, in spite of every effort being made to restrain them, the Natives got out of hand and some of the animals were killed. The full facts of the case were communicated at once to the Belgian authorities.

As misleading reports of this incident are in circulation, I may mention that I have the authority of Lady Broughton and Colonel Ashton for the statements made in this letter.

Yours faithfully,  
GUY DOELMAN,

British Museum (Natural History),  
London, S.W.7. Captain.

FILMS AND PUBLIC OPINION.

Producers Misunderstand the Public.

To the Editor of "East Africa."

SIR.—Having read Mr. Arthur Loveridge's letter to you on the subject of films and public opinion, I am writing to say that in my opinion Mr. Loveridge is entirely wrong in his views and Mr. Beamish is right. You have only to go into any cinema where a big film is being shown to see the most awful rubbish which is utilised as padding to fill up the remainder of the time. All these films originate from America and may possibly amuse the American public, but judging from the remarks that I hear around me, are entirely unsuitable for the British public, who dislike them but are obliged to put up with them in order to see the big film which they have specially gone to see.

I believe that I am right in saying that Mr. Martin Johnson himself found it impossible to get his first African film shown in this country by the ordinary film distributing agencies, and as a result leased the Palace Theatre (which happened to be disengaged at the time) and showed the film himself. The theatre was crowded during the whole of the six weeks, and I was informed that over £20,000 was taken at the box office. I merely instance this as typical of the way in which American film producers entirely misunderstand the British public, in other words, the British public has to put up with what the American producers put in front of them.

94, Piccadilly,  
London, W.1. C. H. DALE,  
Major.

POINTS FROM LETTERS.

"You may be surprised to hear that I have sold Tabors sovereigns in India at an average price of £32.—From an East African subscriber visiting India."

"We find business with East Africa no worse than it was a year ago, in fact, a shade better, despite the locusts.—From a well-known firm of London shippers."

## PERSONALIA.

Mr. F. H. Melland has been elected to the Council of the African Society.

Dr. L. D. Denhard, of the Uganda Medical Service, is now stationed in Mbale.

Mr. A. E. Forrest is Acting Treasurer of Uganda during the absence of Mr. S. Marston.

Dr. J. P. Mitchell, O.B.E., is now Principal of the Medical School at Mulago, Uganda.

We regret to learn of the recent death of Mr. Henry B. Alexander, the Cherangani settler.

The Hon. Mr. U. Moffat, Premier of Southern Rhodesia, was received by the King last Saturday.

Mr. F. J. Maclean, has arrived from Kampala, and is attending the Eucharistic Congress in Dublin.

The Frankau Optimists, headed by Mr. Ronald Frankau, a well-known comedian, are touring East Africa.

While hunting in the Kedong Valley Mr. E. N. Grafton has been seriously injured by a wounded buffalo.

Mr. Tom King, Chairman of the Farmers' Co-operative Society of Northern Rhodesia, is on leave in England.

Lord and Lady Melchett have returned to London from the holiday which they took on account of Lord Melchett's health.

Many East Africans were present at last week's annual reception of the Royal Empire Society, held at the Imperial Institute.

Count de Grunne, the leader of one of the largest expeditions which has visited the Ruwenzori Mountains, is now in Uganda.

Mr. H. B. Thomas, who is now Acting Director of Surveys in Uganda, recently holed out in one on the Entebbe golf course.

At last week's investiture Mr. Henry Mackenzie Kennedy and Mr. Charles Rey were invested by the King with the insignia of the C.M.G.

Sir Robert Hamilton, M.P., Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies, opened a new gallery of economic botany in Liverpool this week.

Mr. Harold Whitehead, of Uganda, was married in Farnley, near Leeds, last week to Miss Marjorie Atkinson, whose father is rector of Farnley.

Mr. J. R. McD. Elliot and Mr. O. C. Noel, District Officers in Uganda, have assumed charge of the Bugishu and Masaka district respectively.

Mr. T. P. S. Dawkins, District Officer in Tanganyika, has assumed charge of the Par'es Salaam district, and Mr. E. E. Hutchins of Morogoro.

Mr. E. J. Waddington left London last Thursday for Bermuda, to which he has been promoted as Colonial Secretary after spending nineteen years in Kenya.

Mrs. Sewell, proprietress of the Ibis Hotel, Jinja, left for Kampala. Her son is away on the aeroplane as far as Alexandria.

Colonel G. P. Pollitt, F.R.S.O., a director of Imperial Chemical Industries, is making a business trip to East Africa, accompanied by Mr. B. R. Goodfellow.

The Ven. Archdeacon Arthur Glossop, of Nyasaland, was presented to H.M. The King last week and invested with the Order of the British Empire (Civil Division).

Mr. P. M. Fitzgerald, the new Solicitor-General of Northern Rhodesia, expects to take up his appointment in Livingstone in October. He has been transferred from Nigeria.

Lady Bailey and Miss Winifred Spooner, both of whom are well known in East Africa, are to pilot their own aeroplanes in the King's Cup air race to take place on July 8 and 9.

Mr. C. Hadfield has won the secretary's prize of the Muthaiga Golf Club with a net score of 146. Messrs. N. F. Stewart and F. L. Pringle tied for second place with scores of 154 each.

Mr. S. Gillett, of P.O. Box 323, Nairobi, is anxious to hear from former scholars of Bedford School at present living in East Africa. The object is to form an Old Bedfordian Society.

Mr. J. A. Lee has been elected a member of the Committee of the Nyasaland Chamber of Commerce, in succession to Mr. W. H. Timcke, who has resigned owing to pressure of other public duties.

Mr. H. W. Rowbottom, who has charge of the London end of the business of the Shell Company of East Africa, is making a business tour of the territories. He is expected back towards the end of September.

Tanganyika Flying Services, Limited, has been formed in Arusha, the directors being Mr. C. W. F. Wood, the Earl of Lovelace, and Mr. A. M. Gibb. The company owns two machines, a Pass Moth and a Gipsy Moth.

Miss Joan Moffat Shaw, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. C. F. S. Shaw, of Nyasaland, was married at the Guards Chapel, Wellington Barracks, last week to Mr. E. I. B. Harvey, until recently A.D.C. to the Governor of Nyasaland.

Mr. S. W. Harris, who was in business in Nairobi for a couple of years until about 1930, partnered Mr. G. Van Zuylen in a hard fight in the second round of the Wimbledon Doubles championship last week. They were beaten 7-5, 8-6, 11-9.

Mr. Roger Gibb, who is inquiring into railway rates and finances in East Africa, is being assisted by Mr. E. R. Robins, Assistant Superintendent of the Kenya and Uganda Railways, and by Mr. L. M. Smart, Deputy Traffic Manager of the Tanganyika Railways.

Sir Stewart Symes recently flew from Dar es Salaam to the Southern Highlands of Tanganyika, visiting Iringa, Mahindi, and Malangali en route.

Captain Peter Gething, who for some years has conducted a motor touring service in East Africa, recently drove from Nanyuki to Nairobi, about 135 miles, in 3 hours 50 minutes, changing gear only once in the whole journey. He was driving a Hillman Wizard car.

Colonel W. H. Franklin, C.B.E., D.S.O., arrived home on Monday by the R.M.S. "Edinburgh Castle," travelling *via* the Cape. A fellow passenger was Mr. J. L. Jeffares, who has several times visited Nyasaland in connexion with the construction of the Lower Zambezi Bridge.

Major L. E. Payne-Gallwey, M.C., who has recently commanded the 2nd Battalion King's African Rifles in Tabora, and who is shortly expected on this side, has served in Tanganyika for the past five years. Captain H. R. Hicks, who went to Tabora just over a year ago, has succeeded to the command.

Among those on leave from Uganda are Mr. C. E. J. Biggs, Senior Agricultural Officer; Mr. J. H. Belderson, of the Audit Department; Captain B. R. Durlacher, of the Police Department; Mr. F. R. Kennedy, District Officer; Mr. B. T. Watts, O.B.E., Director of Surveys; and Mr. A. S. Widgey, of the Secretariat.

Mr. Justice C. E. Law, who is acting as Chief Justice in Uganda, served in India and Burma for many years before taking up his appointment as Crown Counsel in Kenya in 1922. He was transferred to Jamaica three years later, and remained there until 1930, when he was promoted Puisne Judge in Uganda.

Mr. C. J. Tyndale Biscoe, M.C., who has been appointed Acting Director of Education in Tanganyika, has served in the Territory for the past eight years, and is a keen believer in giving the Native practical technical education rather than mere book learning. He has previously been in charge of the schools in Tanga and Mwanza.

The Rt. Rev. Dr. J. Heffernan was consecrated Bishop of Zanzibar in Dublin last week by the Most Rev. Dr. O'Brien, Bishop of Kerry. He was assisted by the Rt. Rev. Dr. Wilson, Vicar Apostolic of Bagamoyo, and the Rt. Rev. Dr. Neville, formerly Bishop of Zanzibar. Mr. de Valera and Mr. W. Cosgrave were present at the consecration.

Lieutenant-Colonel Graham Seton Hutchison, who served in the Sudan and the East African Campaigns, and was at one time assistant to the Commandant General of the Rhodesia Defence Force, has been appointed principal of the Shivaji Memorial Preparatory Military School in Poona. He is the author of "The W. Plan," a well-known war novel.

The Derby sweepstakes organised by the Royal Agricultural and Horticultural Society of Kenya resulted in the sale of 5884 tickets of 5s. each, the Society receiving £367. "Flora and Helen" of Nairobi, drew April the fifth, and received £588. Mr. D. V. Patel, of Nairobi, drew Dastur and £200, and Mr. J. H. Joubert, of Rumuruti, drew Miracle and £147.

Dr. Herbert Greem, M.C., of the Gezira Agricultural Research Service in the Sudan, was married on Monday to Miss Margaret Cicely Langton Smith, elder daughter of Mr. Charles and the late Mrs. Smith, of Castleholm, Warwick Road, Bishop's Stortford.

It was a very sad case to state that the illness from which Mr. C. M. Perryman died had no connexion with the serious illness of the previous year, that he returned to Uganda believing himself a fit man, and that it was only after medical examination in Uganda following symptoms which he himself considered trifling that he was found to be suffering from an almost incurable disease.

Mr. W. H. Fletcher, a recent appointee to the Kenya Veterinary Department, and formerly a settler in the Ngobit district of the Colony, was attacked during mall week without warning by an elephant in the Namanga Forest between Kajado and Longido. He had a very narrow escape, being knocked down and tossed, but without receiving serious injuries.

With much regret the death in Kenya of Mr. Thomas Reepe, who for the past ten years had been the representative in East Africa of Messrs. J. K. Gilliat & Company, the well-known coffee brokers, and who had previously spent fifteen years in Mincing Lane, of a quiet and lovable disposition, Mr. Reepe was well liked by all with whom he came in contact. Shortly before his death he went to Mombasa on medical advice, but his death from heart failure following pneumonia took place on June 10. He was a keen Freemason.

Baron Rudolf Slatin, G.C.V.O., K.C.M.G., who had the honour of lunching with the King and Queen last week, first went to the Sudan from Austria fifty-four years ago, and shortly afterwards was appointed Governor of Darfur by General Gordon. After fighting in nearly thirty battles in the Sudan, he was compelled to surrender to the fanatical Mahdists, and was made a personal attendant of the Khalifa. There followed the siege of Khartoum, during which he was suspected of corresponding with General Gordon and made prisoner. After ten years as a slave to the Khalifa he escaped across the desert and re-joined the British forces. From 1900 to the beginning of the War he was British Inspector-General in the Sudan. In the British Army he held the rank of honorary Major-General and in the Egyptian Army that of Lieutenant-General.

**TO MEET LORD MOYNE.**

Invitation to East Africans in London.

EAST AFRICANS on leave or now resident in London are cordially invited to attend the meeting of the East African Branch of the Overseas League which Lord Moyne has promised to address on Tuesday next.

These monthly gatherings of East Africans have quickly sprung into popularity, for they offer an opportunity of meeting old friends and hearing the views of well-known public men. Tea is served at 4 p.m. and the address timed for 4.30 o'clock.

The catering arrangements are facilitated if those intending to be present can send a post card notifying their probable attendance to the Hon. Secretary, East African Branch, Overseas League, Venon House, Park Place, St. James's Street, London, S.W.

## "EAST AFRICA'S" BOOKSHELF.

## THE SECRET OF BRITISH RULE IN THE SUDAN.

Major A. J. Pott's Fine Stories of the Sudan.

VERY few people have even heard of the battle of Beringia on May 22, 1916, and of the capture of El Fasher, which brought the Empire of Darfur to an end and extended the *par Britannica* over yet another outlier of the Sudan; it was a small incident in the Great War, but one which, in more normal times, would have won much repute for the organisers and perfectors of victory. Major A. J. Pott, who died in February, 1931, took part in the fight, and, in the posthumous volume of his Sudan sketches published by his wife under the title of "People of the Book" (Blackwood, 5s.), he gives a thrilling account of it. It was the usual struggle against heat, thirst, sand and discomfort on the part of the usual British-Sudanese-Egyptian force; the usual magnificent dervish charge; and the usual British version of *Vae Victis*.

Of the ten sketches in the book, all of which are real gems of literature, and all of which deserve extensive quoting, one must make a choice; and the treatment of the conquered Darfur tribesmen can alone be treated here, for it is a typical example of "British Imperialism" and of "brutal militarism" lordling it over savage and brave, but defeated, tribesmen.

"The personnel of the 'Slave Army' who had fought for Ali Dinar (the deposed Sultan of Darfur) were at a loose end. Further resistance on a big scale against the Government was hopeless, and in consequence, thousands of men of all ages surrendered as prisoners of war, ready to take service on the winning side, in accordance with the customs of war as practised in the Sudan.

"Every type known among the fighting tribes appeared in the queue that formed outside the improvised recruiting office, and a staff, composed of the senior British Bey commanding the infantry, assisted by a military doctor and the Cadi of the town, commenced their duties. The preliminary interviews disclosed many a romantic chapter of savage life. Some of the would-be recruits were so ancient that bygone celebrities such as General Gordon, or the notorious Zobeir, were spoken of as comparative youngsters, and their many adventures when soldiers of fortune, or slaves, would fill a fascinating volume. One fine old warrior, who stalked into the presence of the Bey, spoke as if conferring a favour by offering his services, and on being told that he was medically unfit owing to his age, burst into a flood of reminiscences of a hot and highly immoral youth, concluding by baring his wiry arms to the shoulder and making a proud display of the many deep scars of forgotten fights."

In squads of twenty the new recruits were set to be drilled by Sudanese non-coms.

"Among this motley collection of semi-naked savages were musicians of the late Sultan's band, who at their own request were allowed to continue their calling. In consequence, the recruits marched to their preliminary drills to the stirring strains of two cornets (one in poor repair and of an alarming tone), half a dozen Native drums (assorted), a weird collection of horns, and last but not least, a large wooden ocarina—which emitted noises like an inferior gramophone—played by the late court jester, whose chief *melody* was a constant rattle of unprintable jokes upon anything that caught his ribald fancy. It can be imagined how his habit of 'getting off' his best gags when on parade scandalised his instructors and amused his comrades."

As Ali Dinar was still at large, it was determined to send this newly-enrolled but still rabble "army" to the advanced base at El Obeid, five hundred miles away, and thence to Omdurman. And it was done! One British officer, mounted on a camel, was put in charge, with Sudanese non-coms, to keep the squads in order. Can you beat it? The recruits were allowed at their own request to carry spears, and the O.C. was assured by his brother officers (who were not going on the journey) that if his "mob of

bandits wanted to do him in, they would do so all right, spears or no spears." And there were the women to be reckoned with, for "the ladies, who had remained in the background with becoming coyness, emerged from their hiding-places, and became willing mates to the young bloods who had adopted."

The "militarist and anti-Imperialist will picture these recruits as driven by a few soldiery at the head of a column, marching across five hundred miles of scorching desert to a homeless exile; but he will have wasted his sympathy."

"Their women were not the thorn in the side that might have been expected. They were as hard and fit as the men, and carried their burdens to the accompaniment of a light-hearted chatter. Even when, in the course of nature, they increased the population (as three of them did by the wayside, despite the stringent orders against ladies in this condition undertaking the journey) they were cared for by their dusky sisters and overtook the main body with ease at the new halt, producing a small atom of humanity for the congratulations of their friends.

"An attempt, made by the beshik Bimbashi, to give these hardy women the advantage of riding a camel in their duresse, was refused by them with scornful merriment. Merriment was indeed that keynote of the Trek. The stages between the wells were never long enough to tire either man or woman, and hour by hour the sound of laughter and song, to the soothing of the indefatigable hands, helped to pass the monotonous miles through Darfur and Kordofan."

And so the one British Bimbashi brought his rabble safely out of the desert, the only scared man being an Egyptian post-office official who had left El Obeid to take up his duties in the newly captured capital. He, seeing a dervish force, armed with shovel spears, approaching with one British officer, evidently a prisoner, in their midst, fled back to El Obeid "with the rest of his retinue among those who also ran."

"The state entry into El Obeid, with drums beating and colours flying, was a red-letter day in the lives of the recruits, who bore themselves with exaggerated correctness as they swaggered past the Egyptian garrison; and the compliments expressed by his brother officers on their martial, if ragged, appearance, were balm to the soul of the Bimbashi, who had made fast friends of them all and was not a little proud of his command."

Not a single man gave any serious trouble on the march, the few offences against military propriety being such as were to be looked for in semi-savages; and allowed for in view of their short acquaintance with discipline.

This tale is typical of the book. In it Major Pott, by his own sense of humour, his love for the real black Sudanese, his modesty and sporting spirit, reveals the real secret of British success in the Sudan. He himself enlisted as a trooper in the Scots Greys in 1895, fought in the Boer war, during which he was promoted to Queen's Corporal for bravery in the field, and did not receive a commission until 1902, first in the K.O.R.P., and subsequently in the Egyptian Army, after service in Malta, India and Burma. He knew soldiering, therefore, from A to Z. His photograph as the frontispiece of the book shows him to have been a remarkably handsome man, as his work proves him possessed of a literary talent of no mean order.

"People of the Book," to which General Sir Reginald Wingate contributes an appreciative Foreword, for its charm, its humour, its picturesque quality and its insight into the Native mind, must be placed in the very front rank of its class.

A. L.

## APPLY PHRASES.

The question of brakes is a burning one.  
Mr. J. D. Galton, *Truiz*



MR. JOHN LAMBOURNE'S LATEST SUCCESS.

"Strong Waters."

MR. JOHN LAMBOURNE, the author of "Troop of Fault," that pungent novel, has returned to his "triumphal" the selling of a good sound. He has a story, written in full-blooded English and informed by an intimate knowledge of Rhodesia. His flight into the realms of imaginative fiction in "The Kingdom that Was" hardly showed him at his best, in the opinion of this reviewer at least, but in "Strong Waters" (Murray, 7s. 6d.) he is once more firmly in the saddle. The book starts propitiously:

"There is game on the high veld, but it is migratory. It has no fixed abode. A marsh is different. It is the permanent home of countless multitudes. The water here was streaked with lines of duck and geese. They all around they were rising or settling in flocks in the little lakes and in the reeds. Every few seconds the water was being sounded overhead."

"A variety with this festiveness, a company of flamingoes stood motionless in shallow water close by, lost in profoundest meditation. Their pink, iridescent plumage shone against the dark green of the reeds. Swirls, quick and only showed what a playground of big fish lay under the still surface."

"From the centre of the marsh came deep booming like the bass notes of an organ, and faint splashes. Hippos would be there, huge inflated forms, rising and sinking. On the golden grass border, as the man walked along, came a straggled up with quick double squawks, twisted and swerved, and fell suddenly, like small stones, farther away. Black forms were dotted on the other side, waterbuck, reedbuck, grazing—sable, too, perhaps."

The story is concerned with the adventures of a Dr. Manners, a London surgeon, specialising in operations for "pericardium tumour" and author of a treatise on "Imperfections of the Pulmonary Ventricles," who accepts a good medical appointment in Rhodesia, is jilted by his fiancée, and takes to drink—becomes a real "Dop Doctor," in fact. At Impaka he saves the life of Helen Asgers, who develops a pericardial tumour and is operated on by the hero, fortified by a bottle of brandy. Then the story dives into all the thrills of a diamond hunt in which Asger, a back-vid Boer, Cornelius de Witt, and a cleverly sinister character, Morton F. Terent take part. The tale goes, with a swing, for the author knows his types and presents them true to life. "Strong Waters" figure largely in the pages even Sward, a huge but gallant trooper of Police, doing his share in what drinking goes on—and there is a good deal of it.

The picture of "Betty," Dr. Manners's little terrier bitch, could have been written only by a real lover of dogs:

"A Native in a loin-cloth and an old coat was coming towards the tent, pulled along by a frantic fox-terrier that strained at a leash with its nose on the ground."

"Yes, he said slowly, that's my boy, and my dog."

"The dog was whining excitedly. It came streaking up to the tent, and with a whine, which was almost a squeal jumped into Manners's arms."

"He sat down and fondled it as it lay in his lap. It was shivering violently and every now and then gave high, shrill yelps in between tragic whines."

"Manners was trembling slightly himself. "All right, Betty," he said. "Don't be silly."

"What's the matter?" asked the girl.

"She's young, Miss Asger, of the feminine persuasion and a little hysterical."

"Strong Waters" is the kind of Rhodesian novel England needs to dissipate the mephitic atmosphere which the "sex" novel has diffused over that great and coming country.

MINING IN THE RHODESIAS.

The Rhodesian Mining and Engineering Year Book (Lagos South African Newspapers, London, 7s. 6d. post free) contains some interesting and useful articles concerning mining developments in Northern Rhodesia, Southern Rhodesia, Southern Rhodesia, Angola, and the Congo.

REGULATIONS IN THE BELGIAN CONGO.

In a convenient volume published by the Librairie Falk of Brussels, Professor Th. Deby and Dr. H. Leonard, both of the Ministry of the Colonies, have collected and discussed the most important rules and regulations relating to the grant and transfer of land and mines in the Belgian Congo. The work includes a bibliography which should materially assist those who wish to go more deeply into the subject.

"SAND HILLS AND MOUNTAINS."

Though Mr. E. Cowles, who has written "Sand Hills and Mountains" (Stockwell, 7s.), was born of American parentage in the Bahamas, he has served in the British Colonial Service, but has become a naturalised American citizen, and during the War he worked in a quietly helpful way in East Africa—Dar es Salaam, Portau, and Tangi. Curiously enough, the blurb states that Mr. Cowles "served in various parts of West Africa," and ignores East Africa altogether, as a matter of fact he has been in East Africa only on his way home.

AGAVES AND FOURCROIA.

East African sisal planters want up-to-date information on their staple, and in this respect Mr. F. Michotte's "Agaves et Fourcroyas, Culture et Exploitation" falls far short of the requisite standard. Although this is the third edition of the book, the facts given are not later than 1925, and much of the text is very ancient history. There is a special fibre in Zanibar (*Yon sudgare* "dunga") "exists only in the interior, for which reason its exploitation is much more troublesome owing to the difficulty of transport to the coast, for there are no roads and all transport has to be done by Natives and is consequently very heavy"!! The book is published at 154, Boulevard St. Germain, Paris, and costs 21s. 8d.

HEALTH HINTS FOR THE TROPICS.

For the conveyance of advice through the medium of the printed page, the epistolary method certainly has the advantage of direct and personal appeal. It has been adopted with great effect by Dr. J. Balfour Kirk, in his "Hints on Equipment and Health for Staying in the Tropics" (Balliere, Tindall, and Cox, 7s. 6d.). The advice is simple but informed by personal knowledge—for Dr. Kirk has had experience in Mauritius, Iraq and Persia—and covers all the activities of tropical life from the preliminary medical examination, through exercise, toilet and diet, to malaria and the medicine chest.

While dealing vividly—and the author does not since his language—with "filth diseases," flies, ants and cockroaches, he curiously omits any reference to rats, which are a distinct menace in many tropical areas. He advises against cold-baths in the tropics. As an eminently practical series of hints, this little book can be confidently recommended to all whom duty, circumstances or pleasure call to live in tropical countries.

THE INDIAN OCEAN.

The Indian Ocean is the home of romance, but unfortunately the Englishman's share in it has little to do with the East African coast. Mr. S. Rogers's book "The Indian Ocean" (Harrar, 7s. 6d.) therefore, after dealing capably with da Gama and d'Albuquerque, sailing to East Indian and the Portuguese to India and for sales of East Africa altogether. Still, there are stirring tales of the pirates who haunted Madagascar and the Comoro Islands, accounts of the founding of Old John Company and the P. and O. line, and stories of cyclones and adventure during the Great War. Above all, the author is an artist and a sailor, and his book is illustrated with really beautiful drawings from his own pen and brush of ships which look like ships and are true to their period.

A perfect mine of information on all topics connected with the Indian Ocean, the book is warmly recommended to all who love the sea and treasure the memory of the ancient mariners who so bravely sailed the Eastern waters. One curious statement is made: that da Camp on his first voyage in 1498 found Native Christians at Melinde.

"I find East Africa better posted in East African affairs than any other paper."—A subscriber in Nairobi.

LORDS DEBATE CONGO BASIN TREATIES.

Lord Cranworth Initiates Discussion.

IN THE HOUSE OF LORDS last week Lord Cranworth called attention to the Congo Basin Treaties, and asked whether their continuance was in accordance with the present policy of the Empire, and if not, what steps were being taken to effect their denunciation. The noble Lord said:

"I think that on the answer to this question depends the success or otherwise of the Ottawa Conference. The Congo Basin Treaties are an agglomeration of some forty treaties. The facts I take in the main from a memorandum prepared by Sir John Sandeman Allen for the Joint East African Board and through them to the Colonial Office. Sir John is the best lay exponent of this difficult subject. The first treaty is the Treaty of Berlin of 1885. For a year or two prior to that the great Powers of Europe had been conscious of the importance of developing the vast and then largely unexplored and still less administered territories of tropical Africa watered by the Congo and Zambezi. A Conference of the Powers, was convened in 1884, and a Conference of the Powers, was concluded an international treaty was signed by Great Britain, Germany, Austria, Belgium, Denmark, Spain, France, Italy, Holland, Portugal, Russia, Norway, Sweden, and the United States of America and ratified by all except the United States. They delimited the Congo Basin Conventional Free Trade Zone. This zone extends right across Africa far beyond the Congo Basin and includes what is now the whole of the Belgian Congo, Kenya, Comoro, Uganda, Tanganyika Territory, Nyasaland, parts of Portuguese East Africa, Portuguese West Africa, Northern Rhodesia, French Equatorial Africa, Abyssinia, Abyssinia and Italian Somaliland. The treaty took the form of a general Act and embodied six decrees, of which only one is germane to the present subject—a decision relative to freedom of trade in this area. It was decided by that treaty that there should be no import duties imposed by any of the signatories. The period of the Treaty was unlimited. Between 1885 and 1914 there were literally dozens of treaties and conventions amplifying and extending this principle as between the various signatories.

What Advantages has Great Britain gained?

"At the end of the War it was agreed at Versailles that all African questions should be settled by a special conference at St. Germain-en-Laye. Accordingly Great Britain and her Allies—the United States, Belgium, France, Italy, Japan and Portugal—signed a Convention which neither the United States nor Italy ratified. This Convention came into force in 1926 for a period of ten years. After that I understand it was open to revision. The first clause lays down the principle of complete commercial equality in the area it defines, but I wish to emphasise one great difference between the two Treaties. Under the Treaty of Berlin no duty could be imposed. Under the present Convention no preference can be given.

"With regard to Tanganyika the position is even more unfortunate both for that Territory and for the United Kingdom. Tanganyika Territory is governed additionally by the terms of the Mandate given in accordance with the Treaty of Versailles, which provides for complete equality of rights of every kind for all nationals of States Members of the League of Nations and its terms are more far-reaching and definite than those which govern the Convention. Modification can, however, be effected by consent of a majority of the Council of the League.

"What advantage has this country ever had from these Treaties? I suggest that it has been remarkably small. Whereas in our territories we had the will to carry out the Treaties, we also had the power; other countries who doubtless had the will did not have the power. In 1910 I went up from Nairobi to Abyssinia on behalf of the Government to open up a new trade route. The moment I got over the Abyssinian border and my party were captured and held prisoners. We did not get out through any intervention by the signatories of these treaties. We got out somehow else and it was not much use our pointing out to those thousand or so of wild tribesmen who captured us that we were within the Free Trade zone. They did not understand the Congo Basin Treaties.

"If you take Customs equality, Kenya, Uganda, Tanganyika, and Nyasaland are wholly within the zone and so is the Congo, but elsewhere—in Portuguese East and West Africa, the Sudan, the French Equatorial Africa, Abyssinia and Italian Somaliland—the line of demarcation cuts across the territories and in many cases the principal ports and distributing areas are outside the zone. It follows therefore that, in all these seven territories it is possible—indeed it is the fact—that they can give a preference to goods that come in, but when they cross an

imaginary line they are supposed, by this Treaty to give preference in their preferences and clearly that must be impossible unless they have a regular Customs cord, and I think the only places that definitely carries that out is Northern Rhodesia. It is true that we have had some advantage in the Congo with regard to trading. Twenty years ago we had no trade in the Congo and no goods were being sent into it, although there was a considerable manufacturing bill was of considerable importance. I think we have had an trade in the Congo since that time and have been pained by a industrial revolution.

Four Questions to the Government.

"The motion has given this Government a mandate to take to Ottawa to negotiate methods to increase the international trade between this country and our Dominions. The noble Lord awaits the result with anxiety, but no one more than our East African Colonies who are now in financial straits which are comparatively speaking far greater than our own. It is vital to Nyasaland to sell more sugar to Uganda to sell more cotton to East Africa, and it is all important to get a further market for cotton goods. Year after year the cotton goods that we supplied first almost entirely and later on were supplied by this country and India, have gradually come almost entirely to be in Japanese hands. It is not that our people are less skilful or hard working, but that the Japanese adopt a much lower standard of living than our countrymen could possibly accept. That is why our countrymen have a hundred members of the House of Commons who have signed a petition asking that these things should be done at all events revised.

"The quite definite market for our cotton goods in East Africa will be a very vital factor at Ottawa. It would be an exaggeration to say that if we went there with these treaties still binding on us, we would be going into a fight with our hands tied behind our backs, but it would be no exaggeration to say that we were going into a fight with our hands tied behind our backs.

"In 1928 and 1929 the Joint East African Board asked that a Committee might be set up to consider this question. Was such a Committee ever set up and, if so, what were its conclusions? The Convention could, I understand, definitely have come up for revision and, I presume, revocation in 1930. Have any steps been taken in that direction? Thirdly, have there been any secret negotiations since 1930 that have prejudiced the conditions relating to revocation or revision? There are several who have suspiciously, wrongly, I trust, that some such action has taken place. Lastly, if the answer to the last question is in the negative, what steps does the Government now propose to take towards revision or, as I believe would be better, denunciation of this Convention and its replacement by bilateral treaties wherever necessary."

Lord Moyne's Hesitation.

Lord Moyne said that from the point of view of Kenya and Uganda trade with the United Kingdom the arguments were overwhelmingly in favour of a change. Kenya would be very much by preference which might reasonably be afforded. Most valuable crops upon which Great Britain might well afford to grant a preference were cotton and maize. It was very disquieting to see how British exports had lessened in Kenya and Uganda. Whereas in 1929 Japan and ourselves were each sending 10% of the total importation of bleached cotton goods, in 1931 Japanese imports were double. This trade could be greatly benefited by preference. The value per lb. of our unbleached cotton was 84 cents whereas that of Japanese unbleached cotton was only 60 cents. The difference in the import duty was 30%, so that within the existing duty it would be possible to give a preference. Unfortunately in other printed fabrics there was a difference of 35%.

"Further British products could be put on the free list of the duties could be raised against foreign competitive importations. But there were a few of these in both categories. In the British products on the free list would flow a very heavy loss of revenue, for these cotton products brought in £76,000 a year in import duties, estimated to be paid by the Native population, and there were only two other items representing more than £20,000 a year contribution from the Natives—namely, tobacco £14,000 and kerosene £14,000. If we tackled cotton we should have to do something for tobacco, because whereas the Netherlands were sending in a very large amount of manufactured tobacco, there was practically no trade with this country in that particular product.

"It could be a very serious breach in the revenue system if we were to put these articles on the free list as regards their production with a view of discouraging foreign competition, and to deal with it by raising the duties against non-Empire products would occasion great difficulty in avoiding injustices to the consumer, because the

consumer, especially the Native consumer, was suffering from very greatly diminished purchasing power. If he had him most because he was paying a much larger proportion of direct taxation, which he could not escape, and it would be very hard to give relative preference to this country by raising the total price, the rates of duties in Kenya and Uganda were so high that they had passed the limit of a diminishing return.

If it should be considered best to keep these Treaties, it is most imperative that Kenya and Uganda should not suffer. It is not their fault that in the interests of British trade there may be stronger arguments for maintaining the present system than for changing it. They are willing to do their part and give a preference, and they ought to be given such treatment at Ottawa as they would receive if, as I am sure they would gladly agree, these Congo Treaties were abolished and full preference were given to British products in their markets. Of course, there are many reasons which make one very uneasy about the denunciation of these Treaties.

The Federation of British Industries admits that the argument is very nicely balanced. In view of what I have just said, I very much doubt whether the British exporter would like to see root and branch denunciation. It is most important that we should not by denunciation lose the benefit of our right of entry into the French Cameroons and Equatorial Africa.

**Most Favoured Nation Treatment.**

There is another complication that, if it be the case that in 1930 the late Government agreed that the Congo Basin Agreements should not be reconsidered till 1935, whereas the bilateral arrangement with the French can be denounced at any time after twelve months' notice, if we give notice we shall lose, perhaps in twelve months, the very valuable privileges we enjoy in French territory, and it will be three years before we can begin to get any compensating advantage within the old area of the Congo Basin Agreements. It would appear that what would pay this country best would be to negotiate for a reciprocity in preference on the basis of equivalent value received. If it is practicable, *and we do not withdraw most-favoured-nation treatment*, which has now extended the scope of these Treaties practically throughout the world, from those who are enjoying the advantage of these Treaties without any returns? Can we not limit this reciprocity to those who, either in their Colonies or in their home markets, will give us compensating advantages?

If the denunciation of these Treaties is found, after examination by our exporting traders, on balance to involve a loss of economic unity to maintain the existing arrangements. Our trade is in such a condition that it cannot possibly afford to block existing channels, and it is most necessary that they should be kept at full flow and that we should endeavour to dig new ones. The East African Customs Union must not suffer. We must give them most-favoured Empire treatment, but we ought in considering this matter to make sure that we are not proposing to abandon greater benefits to our exporters in the rich and more populous markets of Western Africa to achieve smaller preferences within the British territories of East Africa.

**Government Reply.**

Lord Templeport, in reply, remarked that Lord Cranworth had said that the Convention of St. Germain had not been ratified by Italy and the United States, the Board of Trade assured him that it was ratified by all the countries except the United States. While we might be in certain directions by being unable to establish preferential treatment for United Kingdom goods in our

Colonies, we gained in other directions by the régime of equal opportunity extending over substantial areas of land belonging to our administered by Foreign Powers. Other parts of the Empire were also concerned in trade into these territories, and due weight must be given to their interests. It is not possible to weigh the interests of the Colonies and to find that we had no doubt that if they were not satisfied with the interests as a whole were best served by the terms of the Convention. If they would readily accept that, we would be bound to accept it.

Supposing we were to denounce the Treaties, Tanganyika would be precluded by the Mandate from bringing Imperial Preference into operation. The Mandate, fortunately or unfortunately, it was a matter of opinion, was a permanent one, and although it would be altered at our request by the Council of the League of Nations, His Majesty's Government did not anticipate that situation arising just at present. Kenya, Uganda, and Tanganyika had a close Customs arrangement, including a unified Customs tariff, and if Kenya and Uganda introduced Imperial Preference this arrangement would be upset and the trade between these territories prejudiced. Moreover, there would be rather large international obstacles in the way of bringing the present régime to an end.

In 1930 the whole question of the advisability of retaining the existing régime was very carefully considered by His Majesty's Government in consultation with trading and shipping interests in this country and with His Majesty's representatives in the Colonies and concerned. Among the bodies consulted were the Association of the British Chambers of Commerce, the Federation of British Industries, and the British Association of Shipping. The general consensus of opinion at that time was that the existing position should be maintained. They would not necessarily be of the same opinion now that circumstances had changed. In the year 1930 the total imports into Kenya, Uganda and Nyasaland were £3,600,000, while imports into the Belgian Congo were £0,300,000. The British Empire held 64% of the imports into Kenya, Uganda and Nyasaland; in Belgian territory, the only other large block of territory for which separate figures were available, the British Empire accounted in 1930 for 33% of the imports and Belgian goods for 52%. Thus in 1930 British Empire trade stood to lose in the total foreign trade in the British Colonies, all of which they could not under any circumstances expect to gain.

No secret agreement of any kind was made in 1930 or any other year, but in 1930 a Conference to review the Convention was due to be held. As a result of a review of the matter, His Majesty's Government informed the other Powers parties to the Convention that they saw no occasion for holding a Conference immediately. They accordingly suggested that it should be postponed until 1935. Some of the Powers accepted this proposal, and others sent no reply. It was therefore deemed to say exactly the position in regard to that. His Majesty's Government was giving earnest consideration to this whole matter, especially as regards its bearing on Ottawa.

**Lord Cranworth's Disgust.**

Lord Cranworth said he would not dream of denouncing these Treaties unless he could secure bilateral treaties, it seemed to him a case of knocking off with the old love before being on with the new. He added: "I confess to a great feeling of disgust to find that, so lately as two years ago, the late Government entered into what does not appear to be a Treaty, but negotiations with various Powers on the matter of such great interest to our Empire without giving any more information to those who ought to have had it."



For this excellent photograph of a Herd of Giant Sable we are indebted to the Benguela Railway.

## PASSENGERS BY THE AIR MAIL.

## Lady Alice Scott's Plucky Journey.

LADY ALICE SCOTT, a sister of Lord Francis Scott and daughter of the Duke of Buccleuch, showed great courage in flying home from Kenya by last week's air mail, although she was suffering from a broken collar bone sustained as the result of a fall from a horse only two days before her departure from Nairobi. During the whole of the homeward journey she was unable to lean back in her seat, but, by a fortunate coincidence, a fellow passenger was Dr. A. C. King, of Nairobi, who had attended her injury in the Kenya capital, and who had some time previously booked a seat in the plane. An X-ray examination made in Khartoum showed the injury to be progressing satisfactorily. Just before leaving Khartoum she flew from Nairobi to render assistance to Mr. W. H. Fletcher, who had been thrown by an elephant in the Namanga Forest, between Kapado and Longido. Finding it impossible to land at Kajjado, he went on to Mapadi, and telephoned instructions for the removal of Mr. Fletcher to Nairobi.

Other well-known East Africans who arrived at Craydon on Sunday were Captain J. G. Aronson, the Nairobi coffee broker; Mrs. "Dan" Draper, the Kampala business man; and Mrs. Fane.

Outward passengers by to-morrow's mail plane for East Africa include Mr. Luce, from London to Atbara; Mr. Le Grange, from Athens to Juba; Mrs. Sewell, from London to Kampala; Mr. Sewell, from London to Alexandria; Mr. Taesens and Mr. Rigal, from Paris to Juba.

## EAST AFRICA IN THE HOUSE.

SIR ALFRED BURT was informed by the Secretary of State for the Colonies that it was not intended to issue further loans to Tanganyika in the near future. Mr. Geoffrey Peter asked in a supplementary question whether, in view of the large sums of money advanced to the Territory, the Secretary of State would endeavour to obtain in return power under the Mandate to give preference to British goods. Sir Philip Cunliffe-Lister replied that that did not arise out of the question.

Replying to a question by Brigadier-General Brown, who asked why the air mail to Kenya had on several recent occasions taken twenty-one days instead of eight days, Sir Kingsley Wood said that on only four occasions during the last three months was the aeroplane as much as one day late in arriving at Nairobi.

Asked by Captain Cazale for information concerning a recent raid from Ethiopia into the Sudan, Sir John Simon said the Governor of the Upper Nile Province had now reported that the meeting between representatives of the Sudan and Ethiopian Governments, which took place at Gambela in the early part of this month, had produced satisfactory results, details of which would be communicated as soon as available. The most categorical orders for the return of the captives had previously been issued by the Ethiopian Government, and he had received information that four women and children and eighty-two head of cattle had been restored by some of the Sudanese Anauks who joined in the raid. No question of compensation by the Ethiopian Government had yet arisen.

## FORTHCOMING EVENTS.

- June 30.—Coffee Planters' Day, Nairobi.
- July 1.—Coffee Conference, Nairobi.
- July 2-5.—H.M.S. "Enterprise" at Lindi.
- July 5.—Lord Moyne to address E.A. Branch of Overseas League, Vernon House, Park Place, St. James's Street, p.m.
- July 7.—Executive Council of Joint East African Board, a.m.
- July 11.—Kenya Kongonis Cricket Club tour opens at Loughborough.
- July 12.—1840 Memorial Settlers' Association annual meeting, 49, Belgrave Square, 5 p.m.

## LIVE BONGO CAPTURED IN KENYA.

## Colonel Péray Smith's Success.

THE Nairobi correspondent of *The Times* telegraphs that a live bongo has been captured by Colonel Percival Smith at the Ngongu Game Reserve for the purpose of obtaining a specimen for the London Zoo. The capture of a bongo (or bongos) is a very rare event, but after four months' patient search in the forests at the foot of Mount Kenia, Colonel Smith captured a half-grown female with a nose. The young bongo has now accepted its new foster-mother and a calf as playmate. She is a beautiful creature of a brilliant chestnut colour with white stripes. Her most striking feature is a ridge of hair three inches long down the centre of the back. Colonel Smith is now hoping to capture a giant forest hog and later, in the Ituri forest of the Congo, an okapi for the Zoo.

## Land Reclaimed from Elephants.

It is announced that a year's campaign organised by the Game Department against elephants in the South Kavirondo district has been completely successful. A large tract of land has been won from the elephants, and is now guarded by a big ditch five miles long. Much damage had been done by two thousand elephants, who were destroying crops wholesale and even threatening lives in the big Native Reserve, when in May last year Mr. Horace Dawson, an renowned elephant hunter, was engaged to stop the campaign he carried out only sixty-two elephants were killed, and practically the whole herd was driven to the Masai country, where they are no danger to crops. Large sections of the bush which afforded them shelter have been cleared, and land from which the Natives had been driven by elephants thirty years ago is now reclaimed for cultivation.

## SIR ALBERT KITSON IN KAKAMEGA.

## Optimistic News from the Goldfields.

Sir Albert Kitson, who is making a flying survey of Kenya preparatory to the establishment by the Government of a Geological Survey Department, has spent the last few weeks at Kakamega, where, according to advices by air mail, he has given great encouragement and very valuable advice to the digger community. At one meeting a couple of hundred prospectors were present. While it is still too early to write categorically of the value of the field, it can be said that further work is being done on the gold reefs already located, and that those in closest touch with developments remain most optimistic.

## THE DEATH OF MR. F. M. BATES.

## Native Watchman Acquitted.

ON May 12 we published a letter from a correspondent who urged that full inquiry needed to be made into the murder in Nyasaland of Mr. F. M. Bates, of the circumstances of whose death we have now received an authoritative and detailed account from the Protectorate. It is sufficient to record that the Native watchman who killed him promptly bolted over the P.E.A. border, but when he re-crossed the frontier he was arrested within two hours, satisfactory evidence of police vigilance. He was tried for murder, but acquitted by a judge and jury convinced that he had acted under great provocation and in self-defence.

## COTTON GINNING.

WELL-KNOWN EXPERT cotton ginning, ginning, pressing and grading, seeks appointment. Fully qualified engineer, twenty years' experience in all tropical produce, buying, selling, handling. Estates "Middleton" cotton gin, superseding all others. Best any climate, even England. Available immediately.—Box No. 228, East Africa, 91, Great Titchfield Street, London, W.1.

## AFRICAN LANGUAGES.

AFRICAN LANGUAGES can be learnt in London. Instruction in Swahili, Chinyanja, Luganda, Kikuyu, Ruanda, Arabic, Hausa, Ibo, Yoruba, etc. (also Hindustani and Gujarati), given by European and Native teachers at THE ROYAL ORIENTAL SCHOOL, Fitzroy Circus, E.C.2.

**MODEST EAST AFRICAN DIRECTORS.**

*Kagera Board does not Even Draw Expenses.*

Mr. W. A. M. Sim, the Deputy Chairman of the company, presided at last week's general meeting in London of Kagera (Uganda) Limited, which was held for the first time in which the shareholders present voiced their appreciation of the energetic and economic manner in which the directors had conducted the company's affairs. Most companies in which directors waive their fees make that sacrifice very dear in the annual report and again in the Chairman's speech, but the Kagera board modestly refrained from any such disclosure until the fact was elucidated by cross-examination on the part of shareholders, who learnt to their evident surprise that the directors had drawn nothing for two years, not even their out-of-pocket expenses, though one came from Belgium to each board meeting and two from Holland to frequent meetings. A very cordial vote of thanks was passed, the hope being expressed that the 10% of net profits which constitutes the remuneration of the directors would soon amply compensate them for their past unselfish services. Special tribute was paid to Mr. G. C. Ishmael for his constant attention to the company's affairs, often at his own expense. Mr. Sim described him as more like an unpaid managing director than a mere Chairman.

The Deputy Chairman stated that on its last year's output the company could just pay its way with tin at £20 per ton, but that if the output increased this year to 300 tons, as was hoped, and the average selling price was no lower than that of last year (about £10), the company should more than cover its expenditure. Given a recovery in world trade and confidence, his colleagues and he had confidence in the future of the company. Mr. W. A. M. Sim, and Monsieur M. E. Jacques, the retiring directors, were re-elected with acclamation.

**EAST AFRICAN SECTION MEETING**

*Dissatisfied with Certification of Invoicing Decision.*

At the East African Section of the Chamber of Commerce, presided over by Sir Humphrey Leggett, Mr. Mounstephen again raised the question of the certification of East African invoices; since the Commission had refused to alter his decision that invoices of Continental imports into Kenya and Uganda must indicate the actual purchase price. Mr. Mounstephen urged that the authorities in Mombasa should accept the form in use in South Africa and Southern Rhodesia, a proposal endorsed by the whole of the Paper Exporters' Section of the London Chamber of Commerce. The demand of the Customs meant disclosure of a merchant's profit. The Secretary was instructed to write by air mail to the Associated Chambers of Commerce of Eastern Africa, asking them to interview the Commissioner of Customs on the matter.

Reverting to the recent Tanganyika loan, Major Walsh said that little more could be said until the report of Sir Armitage-Smith had been received, but to him the Government seemed "an Administration in transit"; officials were so constantly moved from one station to another that they had not a fair opportunity of grasping matters affecting one station.

Speaking of British trade in East Africa, Sir Humphrey Leggett said that the Government had prepared a comprehensive statement of trade in the countries of origin of imports into East Africa during 1931. One outstanding point was that Japan had increased her imports into Kenya and Uganda from 6.74% to 9.51%, and into Tanganyika from 0.7% to 10.2%. British trade, in common with that of other countries, showed a slight decrease.

Mr. Petitpierre having criticised delays in the delivery of air mail, and instanced a case in which registered samples and parcels had been two months in transit, it was decided to draw the attention of the authorities to the matter.

Sir Humphrey Leggett reported receipt of a letter from the Kilimanjaro Native Planters' Association asking to be informed of merchants interested in coffee from Kilimanjaro.

**ENTRIES FOR LUCIFER CHAMPIONSHIP.**

*Names of East African Competitors.*

East African entries for the Lucifer Golfing Championship, which is to be played at Walton Heath on July 5 and 6, include the following: Kenya: Mr. H. P. A. Alleharch, Mr. J. C. Bentley, Mr. C. S. Clennell, Mr. F. F. Eagleton, Commander A. Ferguson, Mr. E. K. Figgis, Mr. R. Forrest, Mr. J. H. Harrold, Mr. S. S. Gunn, Mr. N. M. Logan, Mr. R. N. Moore, Mr. G. S. Noble, Mr. W. G. E. Pickford, Mr. H. Ste G. Ralling, Captain Neil Stewart, Mr. J. H. Turner, and Mr. W. H. Venn; Nyasaland: Mr. D. K. Brown, Mr. H. R. Price; Rhodesia: Captain A. V. Adams, Mr. A. E. Harrison, Mr. J. S. Fowlds, Mr. G. E. Fane Smith; Somaliland: Mr. H. W. Claxton; Tanganyika: Mr. C. J. W. Hodgson; Uganda: Mr. J. C. D. Cox, Major N. J. Crawford, Sir William Gowers, Mr. R. J. R. Potts; Zanzibar: Mr. W. J. Borrow, Dr. J. H. Tarry.

**THE BAGISHU MURDER CASE.**

East Africa is glad to be able to announce that the Imperial Government has instructed the Kenya Administration to compensate the four Bagishu who were saved by the offices of Mr. Oswald Bentley, the Kitale settler, from the capital punishment to which they were sentenced in connexion with a crime which occurred on his estate, and of which he was convicted they were guiltless. It was purely through his unceasing efforts that an appeal was lodged and granted.

A useful coloured map of East and South Africa is issued as a supplement to the current number of South Africa. Further copies are obtainable at prices varying from 1s. 2d. to 71s. post free from the offices of our contemporary at 10-12, Ludgate Hill, E.C.4.

**THE 26 H.P. 6-CYLINDER VAUXHALL "VX"**



*East African List Price less than*  
**£375**

**An English Car with an East African Specification**

Just check over the detailed specification:

**ENGINE:** six-cylinder overhead valve type; detachable head, 4-bearing crankshaft in cast special alloy pistons, R.A.C. rating 26.3 h.p. **LUBRICATION:** Full pressure automatic forced feed system, special oil filter, crankcase ventilation.

**TRANSMISSION:** Three speeds forward, plus reverse.

**STEERING:** Bishop cam and lever type. **BRAKES:** Foot, hand, and vacuum assisted 4-wheel brakes. Hand independently operated on rear wheels. **FRAMES:** Reinforced pressed steel, with channels of exceptional strength and depth. Heavy cross members. **SPRINGS:** High carbon steel semi-elliptic. Front 36 in. x 1 1/2 in. Rear 34 in. x 1 1/2 in. Four handbrakes, shock absorbers. **WHEELS:** 36 in. x 1 1/2 in. Track 56 in. x 1 1/2 in. Ground clearance 8 1/2 in.

**VERY COMPLETE EQUIPMENT:** including leather upholstery, five wheel covers, bumper, luggage carrier, tool kit. Price in East Africa less than £375.

*Copies of the "VX" catalogue sent on request.*

**The Motor Mart and Exchange Ltd.**

**Nairobi—Nakuru—Eldoret—Dar es Salaam**

*Dealers and Branches throughout Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika*

\*\*\*\*\*  
 \* East Africa in the Press. \*  
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BROADCAST TALK ON NATIVE LIFE.

In the series of national broadcasts on "Life Among Native Tribes," Mr. J. H. Driberg has given a most interesting talk on the Didinga of the South-Eastern Sudan, and *The Listener*, the official organ of the British Broadcasting Corporation, has paid him the compliment of devoting the three opening pages of its issue of June 22 to his talk, in the course of which he said:—

"One Didinga village which I remember was the nearest to a Rider Haggard situation that I have seen in Africa. On one of the Eastern spurs of the mountain range known as Taala, or the Dappled Rock, rise four turrets (there is no other word to describe them) from a fertile plateau. Up one of these winds a staircase hewn out of the rock, which one man could defend against an army, until it suddenly uncoils itself into the flat top of the turret, from which one can look over the battle-mented edge into a sheer cliff of 200 feet where the river here heavily impregnated with sulphurated hydrogen from the hot springs winds below through a grove of palm trees. The tiny huts are grouped against huge crystalline rocks which on being broken up are pungent with the smell of sulphurated hydrogen, and limestone caves give shelter to goats and cattle and, in time of war, to human beings as well. Men, women and children take their siesta on the rocks, with their feet hanging over the abyss—a nerve-racking sight—and even cross over each other, when changing places, by swaying outwards over the precipice."

Probably few of our readers could cite a case of a Native altering the position of his hut in order to get a better view of the setting sun. Mr. Driberg gives a most interesting instance, and emphasises the "poetic sensitivity which lies hidden in these simple people who live so close to Nature."

From his Didinga poems, which we recently reviewed, he gives the following instance of a song sung by a mother to her first-born:—

Speak to me, little one,  
 Clutching my breast with your hand,  
 So strong and firm for all my littleness.  
 It will be the hand of a warrior, my son,  
 A hand that will gladden your father.  
 See how eagerly it fastens on me!  
 It thinks already of a spear:  
 It quivers as at the throwing of a spear.  
 O son, you will have a warrior's name and be a leader of men.  
 And your sons, and your sons' sons, will remember you long after you have shipped into the darkness.  
 But I, I shall always remember your hand clutching me so.  
 I shall recall how you lay in my arms,  
 And looked at me so, and so,  
 And how your tiny hands played with my bosom.  
 And when these same you great warrior, then will eyes be wet with remembering.

MEDICAL WORK OF MISSIONARIES.

An interesting instance of the kind of medical work performed by East African missions is told in the monthly magazine of the U.M.C.A. by the Bishop of Masasi, who writes:—

"At a place three days' journey from Masasi a boy fell out of a tree, and his side was pierced by a bamboo, causing half his lung on one side to protrude, the bamboo only just missing the heart. Dr. Wigan and Dr. Taylor together decided that after the long delay in bringing the patient in, the protruding lung was in a state in which it must be cut away, and on the chance of saving the patient's life half one lung was removed and the wound stitched up. It seemed impossible that the wound could heal normally, but after about five days Miss Harvey found the boy walking to her, ready to listen to the gramophone. He is now back in his village and quite well."

LEARN FROM THE AFRICAN.

INTERESTING sidelights on Native life are disclosed in an article in the *Edinburgh Evening Dispatch* written by a missionary's wife. She says, *inter alia*:

"I have never seen any people so careful in drinking milk as the African. I used to gulp it, but in the bush you can see the Native population drink it as it was meant to be drunk, that is, to sip it slowly. When I asked a burly Native who taught him to drink it thus, he answered 'The God of Shadows.' It transpired that this freak African god had caused to be impressed on Native memory that when milk found its way to the stomach it was instantly curdled.

"It was laid down that if one drank a large quantity at once it was curdled into one big mass, on only the outside of which the juices of the stomach could work, but when sipped slowly, each sip was curdled up by itself, and the mass made up by numerous little lumps. In this way the digestive juices worked through, around, and all over, and the milk was speedily dissolved.

"When I asked the man if this was so, he told me it was the truest and the best explanation of what did happen, though he could not believe that the definition had come from a Native in the bush."

A remarkable feat of endurance on the part of a Swahili fisherman is recorded in the *Zanzibar Official Gazette*, which says:—

"The fisherman's *ngalawa* capsized off Chumba Island at about 1 o'clock on May 22, the owner and his small boy being thrown into the sea. Both remained in the water, clinging to the boat, until 7 p.m. on May 23, when they were picked up by a *dhow*. On being taken to hospital both complained of hunger, but suffered no other ill-effects."

"I feel so depressed"



**Your Nerves are Starved!**

WHEN you are "run down" and "nervy," the reason is simply that your nerves need food. Nature's remedy for strained nerves and an overweight system is a cup of delicious 'Ovaltine.' This Tonic Food Beverage is made from barley malt, milk and eggs flavoured with cocoa. 'Ovaltine' revitalises the body and re-establishes a lasting reserve of energy and fitness.

'Ovaltine' is easily prepared. Its refreshing fragrance will tempt when tea, coffee and other beverages fail. Let 'Ovaltine' feed your nerves with the nutrient they need.

**OVALTINE**  
 TONIC FOOD BEVERAGE

**Builds-up Brain, Nerve and Body.**

*Sold by all Chemists and Stores throughout the British Empire.*

Manufactured by A. WANDER, Ltd., London, S.W. 7.

# Loveliness follows the pure white lather

For soft, smooth skin use the fragrant white tablet of Lux Toilet Soap. Its cost is so small that its luxury is not an extravagance.



## LUX TOILET SOAP

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### ALL ABOUT BABY'S HEALTH & HAPPINESS

For three generations Baby's Basket has found room for the famous little red book, issued by Steadman's, entitled "Hints to Mothers." Giving useful hints on all baby's little illnesses, it is a very efficient standard reference which mothers like to keep handy, because it helps to overcome bothersome little troubles and, in the case of more serious disorders, tells what to do until the doctor comes. Incidentally—but only incidentally—the booklet serves as an effective reminder of the value of Steadman's Powders as a gentle and safe aperient for babies at weaning time and for children up to fourteen.

Half the battle of ensuring baby's progress and happiness lies in the regular action of the bowels. Careful mothers all over the world give one of the famous double E.E. powders at the first sign of constipation. They are absolutely safe and sure. A copy of "Hints to Mothers" is gladly sent free of charge, if you write to John Steadman and Co., 272, Warwick Road, London, S.E.17.

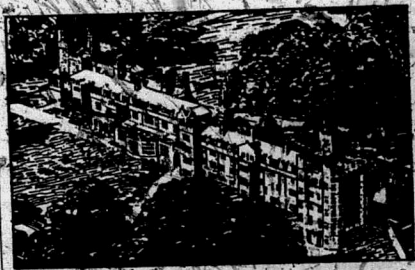
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Extra strength makes Tanglefoot Spray the most powerful insecticide that can safely be used for all general household purposes. It is equally effective for flies, mosquitoes, moths, bedbugs, roaches, ants and fleas. If you get Tanglefoot Spray you need nothing else.



## TANGLEFOOT SPRAY

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Santerslead, Surrey, England  
Half an hour from the City and West End,  
yet over 500 ft. up on the Surrey Hills.

**GREATLY REDUCED TERMS**  
No alteration in standard

A fine Elizabethan mansion rich in historic interest. The largest hotel within daily reach of London with **FREE GOLF ON PRIVATE 18-HOLE COURSE** (6,361 yards) IN OWN PARK OF 230 ACRES

Full car-petition with car to East Croydon Station. Billiards, tennis, dancing, squash rackets, all free. Riding the ideal residence where congenial company and country house atmosphere can always be found. Hot and cold water, telephone and radiator in every room. Numerous suites and rooms with private baths.

Illustrated brochure free on request

### BALSAM

Reliability and rapidity of action are the secret of the popularity of Dr. Bengue's Balsam. The first application gives almost instant relief in cases of **RHEUMATISM, NEURALGIA** and **GOUTY PAINS.**

Invaluable for mosquito bites, owing to its penetrating antiseptic action.

See also and literature on application to:  
**BENGUE & CO., LTD.,** Manufacturing Chemists,  
24, Fitzroy Street, London, W. 1, or from  
**HOWE & McGEORGE, LTD.,** Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika.

When writing to Advertisers mention "East Africa" and ensure Special Attention.

## "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.

Nairobi may shortly have its own gliding club.

The Gilgil golf course was recently damaged considerably by locusts.

The R.E.A.A.A. has erected over 20,000 signposts and danger boards throughout East Africa.

Heavy rains which fell in Zanzibar during mail week may have an adverse effect on the clove crop.

The Kenya Poultry Club is to hold a two-day show in Nairobi to coincide with the October race-meeting.

A Jinja sports team which recently visited Kampala was defeated by the latter at hockey, cricket and golf.

The Beira Engineering Works Company, Limited, is to construct a modern engineering works in the port for the use of small ships.

Potatoes are likely to figure more prominently among the exports from Kenya, Londiani farmers having put large areas under that crop.

Land in Tangi township and in the East Meru area of the Arusha district has been acquired by the Tanganyika Government for public purposes.

The Mufulira-Mokambo branch railway in Northern Rhodesia has been purchased by the Mashonaland Railway Company, Ltd., for £60,000.

The Kenya and Uganda Railways Administration proposes to cancel the eastward sailings of Lake Kloga steamers, thereby effecting a saving of about £1,680 per annum.

Zanzibar grape fruit, Chwaka crab and Tanganyika beef figured in the menu when His Excellency the British Resident in Zanzibar entertained a dinner party on Empire Day.

Amongst recent additions to the British Museum is a magnificent granite "sphinx" of King Tirhakah of Ethiopia, who was mentioned in the Bible, as a contemporary of King Hezekiah.

The Tanga Chamber of Commerce recently cabled the Secretary of State protesting against the "four-fold increase in the municipal tax, in view of the decreased rentals and uninhabited property."

The School of Oriental Studies, University of London, has received from the Rockefeller Foundation an offer of £3,000 annually for three years for the furtherance of research in African linguistics.

It is expected that the received orders to re-land at Fort Smith by September 12. The "Hawking" is to be sent to its new place, to re-land commission and to be sent to the station as to reach Bombay by November 10.

Sir Jacob Barth, Chief Justice of Kenya, was elected President at the recent annual meeting of the R.E.A.A.A. In view of the general depression, it was decided to reduce annual subscriptions for car owners to Shs. 30, and to Shs. 15 for non-owners and motor-cyclists.

That most of the business firms operating in Uganda could, by alteration of their accounting methods, arrange that no profits are shown to be made in the Protectorate is one of the points stressed by the Committee appointed by the Uganda Chamber of Commerce to report on the proposal to introduce an income tax.

A majority of the Livingstone Town Council favours acceptance of the proposal of the Victoria Falls Power Company to instal a hydro-electric generator in the Silent Pool Gorge at the Victoria Falls in return for certain guarantees and a concession of Northern Rhodesia's rights in power obtained from the Falls.

Return first-class tickets between any two stations on the Nyasaland Railways not less than 100 miles apart are now issued on payment of the single fare, provided the return journey is made within one month. The minimum return fare is 50s. Return first-class tickets, available for three months, are also being issued from Nyasaland to Beira on payment of the single fare.

A friend tells us that during his recent visit to Arusha, Sir Stewart Symes, the Governor, stated that Tanganyika had reduced her current expenditure by 28%, that the Native population was increasing at the rate of 2% per annum, that there were still some 125,000 acres of land available for European alienation in the Ufome triangle, and that he proposed to revive the defunct Road Boards.

The Immigration and Unemployment Control Bill introduced into Portuguese East Africa classifies as "foreigners" those who have had seven years' consecutive residence in the Colony, or ten years' broken residence, or three years' continuous residence plus urban property to the value of £1,500 or rural property valued at £3,000. Business houses may employ 50% foreigners thus classified, instead of 30% otherwise.

## Scrubbs' Ammonia

Always irritation caused by mosquito & other insect bites.

Softens hard water.

TRY IT IN YOUR BATH



Invaluable for Laundry and all Domestic purposes.

Cleans plate, jewellery and carpets.

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## DUX COFFEE SHIELDS

PROTECT YOUR YOUNG COFFEE PLANTS AGAINST CUT-WORMS.

Recommended by Director of Agriculture.

Samples on application to—

The DUX CHEMICAL SOLUTIONS Co. Ltd.  
Bromley-by-Bow, London, E.S.

Agents holding stock in Kenya—

J. W. MIBLIGAN & Co., Hardings Street, Nairobi.



**EAST AFRICAN PRODUCE REPORTS.**

**COFFEE.**

THE demand is still quiet, and there is little change in values.

*Kenya*—

"A" sizes, palish to greenish	66s. 6d. to 85s. 6d.
"B" sizes	61s. 6d. to 71s. 6d.
"C" sizes	56s. 6d. to 64s. 6d.
Peaberry	65s. 6d. to 84s. 6d.
London graded—	
First size	86s. 6d.
Second size	80s. 6d. to 65s. 6d.
Peaberry	74s. 6d.
Pale, brown and ungraded	43s. 6d. to 65s. 6d.

*Uganda*—

"A" size pale	53s. 6d. to 55s. 6d.
"B" size	45s. 6d.
Peaberry	50s. 6d.
Robusta	50s. 6d. to 54s. 10d.

*Tororo*—

"A" size pale	55s. 6d.
"B" size	49s. 6d. to 56s. 6d.
Peaberry	51s. 6d. to 83s. 0d.
Pale ungraded	56s. 6d.

*Bugisha*—

Brownish	57s. 6d.
Peaberry	55s. 6d.
Bull palish	50s. 6d.

*Tanganyika*—

Greenish mixed	50s. 0d. to 52s. 0d.
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*Kilimanjaro*—

"B" size palish	53s. 0d.
"C" size	46s. 0d.

*Usambara*—

London cleaned	54s. 0d.
Second size	54s. 0d.

*Belgian Congo*—

"A" sizes	72s. 6d.
"B" sizes	64s. 6d. to 62s. 0d.
"C" sizes	46s. 6d.
Peaberry	64s. 6d.
Palish green	55s. 6d. to 61s. 6d.
Pale brown	54s. 0d.

London stocks of East African coffee on June 22 totalled 30,320 bags, compared with 61,802 bags on the corresponding date of last year.

**OTHER PRODUCE.**

*Banana*—Steady, with Californian quoted at 30s. to 35s. per 44 lb. ex-ship.  
*Castor Seed*—East African is steady at about £10 5s. per ton. (The comparative quotation last year was 6s. 12s. 6d.)

*Cocoa*—Zanzibars on spot quoted at 74d. per lb., with July-August at 64d. per lb. c.i.f. (The comparative spot quotations in 1931 and 1930 were 84d. and 1s. 7d.)

*Copra*—Slightly better at £13 18s. 0d. per ton. (The comparative quotations in 1931 and 1930 were £12 and £10 10s.)

*Cotton*—Moderate general business has been done both in spot and about at from 51d. to 54d. per lb., according to quality. (The comparative quotation last year was 62d.)

*London Seeds*—Formerly £4 5s. per ton. (The comparative quotations in 1931 and 1930 were £4 5s. and £3 10s.)

*Groundnuts*—East African is steady at the slightly improved figure of £14 5s. (The comparative quotation last year was £11 15s.)

*Hides and Skins*—East African unbatched Mombasa heavy weights are quoted at about 41d. per lb. c.i.f., but there is little business passing. There have been no sales of goatskins.

*Wool*—Outer, with prices unchanged at about 18s. 6d. per 100 lb. in bags for 42d. yellow.

*Sisal*—Steady, with East African quoted £14 18s. per ton. (The comparative quotations in 1931 and 1930 were £13 10s. and £14 10s.)

*Tea*—East African No. 1 f.a.n. for June-August shipment is steady at £13 5s. per ton c.i.f. (The comparative quotations in 1931 and 1930 were £16 and £25 10s.) The market officially reports the sale of 125,000 bags for purchase, other than hinder-twine manufacture, and the market interprets this as for the new Sao Paulo bag-making plant.

*Tea*—617 packages of Nyasaland tea sold last week realised an average of 564d. per lb. (The comparative quotation last year was 4d.)

**RHODESIA RAILWAY FINANCE.**

THE Rhodesia Railway Commission announces that the realised income of the Rhodesia Railways for the year ending 31st December 1931, amounted to £1,200,000, the standard revenue to £1,256,264. Mr. J. G. Brown discusses from his colleagues concerning a refund of £200,000 to the Mashonaland Railway Company by the British Income Tax Commissioners, maintaining that the money should have been disposed of "in a manner which would have conferred the maximum benefit of the refund upon the railway-using public, from whom the amounts were wrongly drawn in the first instance through an error of the Income Tax Commissioners."

**HINTS TO TANGANYIKA PLANTERS.**

In the course of a letter to *Tropical Life*, Mr. Ernest Harrison, Director of Agriculture in Tanganyika, says:—

"Particularly important with some of these plantations is the need for up-to-date systems of contour terracing and layout of the areas. More attention should be given in many cases to cover crops, and to the 'banding' of the lands and to the planting of the trees in rows done by overbearing, and to carry out on a widespread co-operative lines, the timely action, with suitable materials, of spraying and anti-pest warfare generally. Careful attention to the cultivation of our coffee, always with an intelligent spraying programme, is the most likely means to-day for the planters in the Northern Province to improve the quality and hence the reputation of their crop, and thus improve their hold on the market. Present movements towards developments in connexion with the curing of the coffee locally and towards checking current unsatisfactory forms of speculative buying, particularly of Native coffees, are being encouraged and must all work out for the general good."

**RAINFALL IN EAST AFRICA.**

H.M. Eastern African Dependencies Trade and Information Office in London has received the following details of rainfall in East Africa for the week ended June 14: Lamu, 3.50 inches; Lunenburg, 1.45; Malindi, 1.14; Songhor, 1.54.

H.M.S. sloop "Delphinium" has left South Africa for a seven weeks' cruise up the East Coast of Africa. She will leave Durban on July 7 northwards.

Messrs. Allen Wack and Shepherd, Limited, have taken over the agency of the Harrison Line in Beira, and Messrs. Mann, George and Company (Beira), Limited, have taken over the agency of the Osaka Shosen Kaisha Line. Both these agencies were previously handled by the Beira Shipping Agency.

**IF YOU**

contemplate living,  
 investing or retiring in  
 Kenya, obtain a Report and  
 Valuation on any proposal submitted to you by:

**GEORGE A. TYSON, F.S.I.**

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 The Corner House, NAIROBI, Kenya Colony

Mr. Tyson is a Government  
 Approved Valuer, and a Valuer  
 to the Land and Agricultural Bank of Kenya.  
 Fees as per the scale of The Chartered Surveyors' Institution, London.



### PASSENGERS FROM EAST AFRICA.

THE s.s. "Llandoverly Castle," which reached London on Tuesday from East Africa, having voyaged *via* South Africa, brought the following passengers from:—

<i>Mombasa.</i>	Mr. W. Fryer
Mr. G. S. R. Dewsnap	Mrs. Fryer
Mrs. E. M. Fenton	Miss S. Fryer
Miss M. Franklin	Mr. W. B. Hutchinson
Mr. & Mrs. G. Kinnear	Mrs. Hutchinson
Master Kinnear	Master Hutchinson
Mrs. J. Marshall	Mr. W. N. Marcham
	Mr. H. C. C. Smith
	Miss A. Wallace
	Mr. W. V. Whittle

*Tanga.*

Mrs. E. Peñn

*Zanzibar.*

Mr. Hurlston  
Mrs. Hurlston  
Mr. P. A. H. Pettman

*Dar es Salaam.*

Miss D. J. Biggleston  
Mr. D. J. Cousin  
Mr. W. Donaldson  
Miss E. M. Donaldson  
Mr. C. D. Evans

*Beira.*

Mr. D. C. Ardagh  
Mrs. Ardagh  
Master Ardagh  
Mr. W. Devery  
Master Bivins  
Mrs. Cole  
Master Cole  
Mr. J. Rolfo  
Mr. J. E. Fennant  
Mr. J. T. Thornhill  
Miss E. M. Underwood  
Miss R. White

### PASSENGERS FOR EAST AFRICA.

THE m.v. "Dunbar Castle," which left London on June 23, carries the following passengers for:

*Beira.*

Mrs. W. C. Cardew  
Miss J. C. Cardew  
Miss C. J. Denham  
Mrs. A. Edwards  
Mrs. N. Fea  
Mr. Hulme  
Capt. H. Smith

Mr. & Mrs. H. Stevens  
Miss Stevens  
Mrs. F. Stobart  
Miss M. E. Stobart  
Mrs. J. Wallace

*Mombasa.*

Mr. J. G. Gavin

### EAST AFRICAN STEAMSHIP MOVEMENTS.

BRITISH-INDIA.

"Matiana" left Marseilles homewards, June 22.  
"Mantola" arrived Dar es Salaam homewards, June 25.  
"Mashobra" left Aden outwards, June 22.  
"Kenya" left Dar es Salaam for Durban, June 28.  
"Khandalla" left Lourenço Marques for Bombay June 28.  
"Karanja" left Mombasa for Bombay, June 24.

CLAN-ELLERMAN-HARRISON.

"Hesone" left Dar es Salaam outwards.  
"Historian" arrived Mombasa, June 24.  
"City of Salford" left Birkenhead outwards, June 25.

HOLLAND-AFRICA.

"Nijkerk" left Marseilles homewards, June 21.  
"Heemskerk" left Mozambique for East Africa, June 19.  
"Springfontein" left Makallah for East Africa, June 14.  
"Amstelkerk" left Amsterdam for East Africa, June 21.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

"General Voyron" left Marseilles outwards, June 22.  
"Jean Laborde" left Djibouti homewards, June 19.  
"General Duchesne" left Majunga homewards, June 22.  
"Leconte de Lisle" arrived Mauritius, June 24.

UNION CASTLE.

"Dunbar Castle" left London for Beira, June 23.  
"Dunbar Castle" arrived Lourenço Marques for Beira, June 26.

"Guildford Castle" left Cape Town homewards, June 22.  
"Llandaff Castle" arrived Natal outwards, June 26.  
"Llandoverly Castle" arrived Southampton for London, June 27.  
"Llanabby Castle" left Genoa outwards, June 25.  
"Llanabby Castle" arrived Marseilles homewards, June 27.

### AFRICAN MAILS.

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Toward mails are expected on July 2 by the s.s. "Jean Laborde," and on July 4 by the s.s. "Wangoni."  
This week's air mail was delivered in London on Monday morning. Outward air mails close at the G.P.O., London, at 4 p.m. each Wednesday.

### TRADE CONDITIONS IN ETHIOPIA.

Some of the highlights on trade conditions in Ethiopia are contained in a report issued by the Department of Overseas Trade. It states *inter alia*:

"In 1929 Ethiopia basked in the prosperity arising from the continued expansion of world trade and the consequent extension in the demand for coffee and hides and skins of all grades, notwithstanding a steady decrease in prices, which set in during the year. In 1930 the persistent depreciation of the British exchange value of the local silver currency stimulated export sales, and thus served to shield the country in some degree from the disastrous slump that occurred elsewhere. On the other hand imports, from the same cause, markedly diminished.

"Foreign competition has remained keen; there are undoubtedly too many merchants struggling for the small volume of trade, but on the whole British traders and manufacturers appear to have managed successfully in holding their own in most lines of profitable business.

"The most notable aspect of the trade returns since 1929 is the even level of Ethiopia's foreign commerce compared with the great and rapid expansion in that of the adjoining countries of Kenya, Uganda, and the Sudan. As measured by sterling values, Ethiopia's foreign trade has increased but 72% during the past twenty-five years, while in the same time that of the Sudan has increased seventeenfold and of Kenya and Uganda fifteenfold.

"The available facts indicate clearly that Ethiopia is not yet on the verge of any great commercial expansion. Nevertheless, Ethiopia provides a small and steady market for the cheaper commodities. A comparative idea of the importance of the market may be gained by noticing that the total trade, by value, of Ethiopia is about the same as that of Albania, two-thirds that of Cyprus, twice that of Liberia, and a sixth of that of Iraq."

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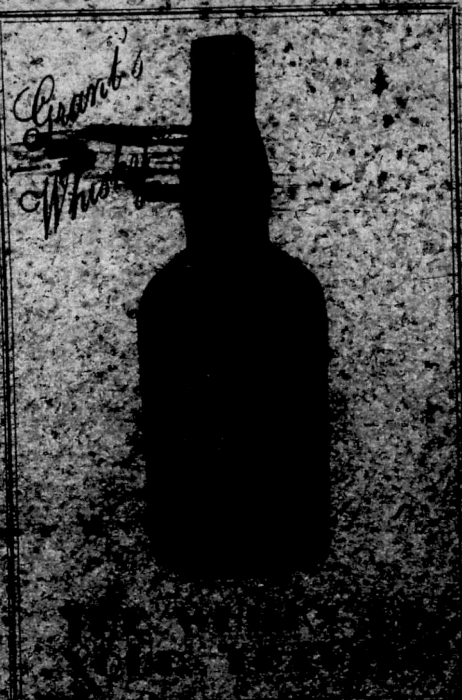
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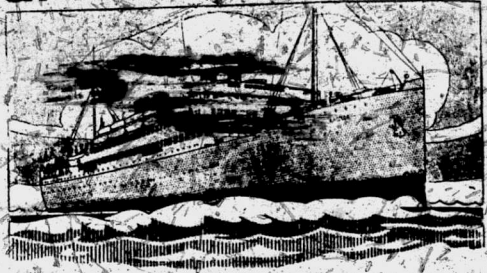
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The pressing need for economy will not be gainsaid by any student of East African affairs. Economy may take two forms—the retrenchment of expenditure which can be discontinued, or the performance of manifestly necessary work at especially favourable rates. In a rather panicky scramble to show savings some of the East African Governments have, we fear, failed to keep these two essentials clearly in mind, and have committed themselves to actions which are the reverse of true economy. For instance, we can cite cases of the retrenchment of officials of many years' satisfactory service whose release has shown the Government concerned neither a saving in money nor an increase in efficiency. In one case within our knowledge the pension of an Administrative Officer and the salary of a cadet taken on in his place almost exactly equal the amount which the country was paying the senior man; thus that Protectorate, while saving nothing, exchanges a man of twenty years' experience and admitted capability for a raw recruit. In another case, a technical officer has been retired on pension and replaced by a more junior and less skilful man, whose emoluments, plus the pension of his predecessor, again show no saving to the Departmental budget. These are by no means the only two instances of their kind, but we cite them as evidence that retrenchment which ostensibly shows a saving to an overburdened Dependency may in reality spare no money and merely substitute untried men for those of experience.

railway, or even a hospital, which must in any event be built within a year or two, would not merely assist the wheels of trade to turn, but directly and promptly assist production in the district concerned, and thereby confer dual benefits. We are not proposing a policy of building Government houses; on the contrary, we emphasise that the strictest discrimination should be exercised, but suggest that it would probably pay all the territories to appoint small businesslike mixed committees of officials and unofficials to examine various projects which the Government has had in mind but has pigeon-holed on account of the depression. Those which are considered productive might be immediately started. During a period of slack trade the wise manufacturer overhauls his machinery and even installs new plant in anticipation of a revival; why should the East African Governments not adopt the same sound policy?

Such a committee as we suggest would assuredly not have permitted the abolition of the Kenya water-boring service, with the consequent loss of a large sum on valuable machinery. In our issue of June we made an exclusive detailed disclosure on this subject, one which certainly seems to us to require official explanation, and one which will, we trust, be demanded by the Elected Members in the Colony. There can be scarcely any doubt that the interest and sinking fund charges on the machinery, now lying derelict, plus its depreciation while inactive, will constitute a far heavier drain on the finances of Kenya than would have been caused by the difference between earnings and expenditure under moderately efficient management; it is, we believe, a generally accepted fact in the Colony by those best able to judge that the water-boring branch could be made self-supporting even in these difficult times if it were conducted on business principles. Lord Moyne has laid stress on the urgent need for wiser financial control in the management of the affairs of Kenya, and if that had

We are likewise doubtful whether the clamour for the abandonment of all public works is really in the public interest. Discrimination ought, we suggest, to be exercised between productive and non-productive work. Expenditure on productive work may well be an economy at such a time as this, when materials and labour are at their lowest levels, and the immediate construction of a road, piece of

### THE UNECONOMY OF WATER BORING.

### WHY POSTPONE NECESSARY AND PRODUCTIVE PUBLIC WORKS?

been his only recommendation, its adoption would have justified his mission. The time has clearly passed when a Departmental head, who may be the veriest amateur in finance, should be allowed to plan new work, abandon accepted schemes, or trench *personnel* except in the closest consultation with the financial adviser to his Government.

For years past East Africa has advocated the raising of a cess by East African coffee planters for the purpose of providing funds to investigate production problems, improve marketing, and increase sales by means of advertising. On more than one occasion the Coffee Planters' Union of Kenya and East Africa has endeavoured to bring home to the planting community the advantages which might be gained from such a voluntary levy centrally administered, but unfortunately there has never been a sufficient measure of cohesion among the coffee growers, with the result that the advocates of the policy have had to watch the years pass unutilised. During the past two years, however, there has been a steadily growing appreciation of the need for some such control and general agreement that a well constituted adequately financed Coffee Board with a strong unofficial majority, but including official representation, might greatly benefit the industry.

We have now received by air mail the text of a Bill to make Provision for Control of the Coffee Industry, the main provisions of which have already been agreed by the industry. It provides that the Coffee Board shall consist of the Director of Agriculture (as Chairman), two members nominated by the Governor (one at least being a member of the Department of Agriculture), two elected licensed coffee dealers, and six elected coffee planters, three owning, occupying and managing estates east of the 30th meridian and three to the west of that line. The Board, which will meet at least quarterly, will have power to license coffee growers and dealers, the latter under obligation to keep records of all purchases and sales. The funds will be mainly derived from a levy of not more than one shilling per cwt. on all coffee produced in and exported from the Colony, and as during the last four years the exports of coffee from Kenya alone have averaged 11,258 tons, on the basis of the maximum levy the resultant revenue would be over £11,000. Provided with such sums of war the Board should be able to engage skilled scientific advisers and wage a well-planned and sustained *boycott* campaign in order to ensure a steady and remunerative market for the ever-increasing quantities of coffee which Kenya will produce in the next few years.

A Coffee Conference was held in Nairobi at the end of last week, and since the Ordinance establishing the Board had not then been passed by the Legislative Council, it was, we understand, the intention of the Kenya Government that the first appointments to the Board should be made by the Governor on the recommendation of the Director of Agriculture, who would presumably submit only names approved by the Conference, at which almost every coffee growing district in the Colony was expected to be represented. Probably it will have proved no easy

task to secure general agreement on the six planter representatives, but we hope that the broad view of the good of the industry as a whole will have been kept steadily in view, and that it will not have been sacrificed to the temptation to secure the return of a man resident in a given area, though he may be less qualified to discharge the duties of a member of the Board than a candidate from a neighbouring and perhaps less populous district. Though we can understand the wishes of the Kibumbu, Ruiru, Thika, and Nyeri in the eastern constituency, we each wish to have its own representative on the Board, it is quite conceivable that the interests of the whole of the constituency might be better represented on some other basis, or possibly even by two out of the three representatives being chosen from one area. Undue insistence on parochial representation would be disappointing, and we sincerely hope that the best men will have been selected, irrespective of their domicile.

One provision which appears to us invidious is that "with the approval of the Governor" the Board may pay for any service which in its opinion is calculated to promote the welfare of the coffee industry. Considering that the Government of Kenya is making no contribution whatever to the funds of the Board, we see no reason why the consent of the Governor should be necessary to any course which the chosen representatives of the industry may wish to follow. The Chairman and two other members will be nominees of the Government; the eight other members will be the elected representatives of coffee planters and coffee dealers, yet they, according to the present draft Ordinance, may find themselves overruled by a Governor acting on the minority recommendation of one or more of his three nominees. Indeed, in case of a difference of opinion between the official and unofficial members, the Governor would obviously look for guidance to the Chairman of the Board, who is also his Director of Agriculture, and whose advice it would be difficult for him to reject. Thus, despite the strong unofficial majority on the Board, which is to be financed entirely from unofficial sources, the possibility of official control is retained. That, it seems to us, is at variance with the spirit of the Bill, and we therefore believe that the words "with the approval of the Governor" should be omitted from Clause 11 (e). If Government control is to be retained, then the Bill should provide that the levy may be supplemented by such sums as the Kenya Legislative Council may from time to time vote; in the past the Government did offer to make a £ for a contribution, which, unfortunately, the planters did not accept with the alacrity which might have been anticipated.

The industry should consider itself deeply indebted to those who have worked so ceaselessly and selflessly for this Coffee Board, in particular to Mr. C. Kenneth Archer, the Chairman of the Coffee Planters' Union, to Mr. H. F. Bargman, and to Major Gaiskell, who have done most of the spade work, but who have been encouraged and supported by Mr. W. MacEwan Wilson, Major C. Steele, Mr. E. H. Spott, Mr. H. Graham Bell, Mr. P. J. H. Coldham, Mr. R. M. Pakenham-Walsh, and Colonel R. P. Collins-Webb, while on the Government side Mr. A. D. de Poer Trench, the Coffee Officer, was always critically helpful.

The annual report of the General Manager of the Kenya and Uganda Railways and Harbours is always one of the most informative and graphically compiled economic documents to reach us in the course of the year, and General G. D. Rhodes's review for 1931 is well up to the high standard of the past, it ought to be carefully studied by everyone interested in the development of Kenya and Uganda for railway policy must have an immense influence on the well-being of the territories. How many readers realise, for instance, that General Rhodes is managing a system created at a capital cost of £22,203,845, that in the last nine years £3,238,421 has been spent out of revenue on betterment and renewals, and that 36.7% of the total revenue earned last year was absorbed by loan charges. Yet those figures demonstrate that increased production is indispensable to the maintenance of the State-owned railway. That the gross earnings for 1931 were £800,000 below the estimates illustrates not merely the grave extent of the financial depression, but the suddenness of its arrival; if earnings were 13.7% below those of the previous year, drastic economy reduced the expenditure by £318,851, or 10.2%. There was a decrease of nearly 20,000,000 ton-miles of public traffic, and the average receipts per ton-mile fell to 11.07 cents against 14.07 cents in the previous year and 13.34 in 1929, the fall being partly due to an increase in the tonnage of low-rated commodities without corresponding increase in high-rated goods, and partly to the diversion of high-rated commodities to road transport.

Though the Kitale branch line showed a loss on the year of £60,884, the Thiko-Naro branch of £60,827, the Sorai branch of £28,819, the Thomson's Falls branch of £26,606, the Kisumu-Yala branch of £25,762, and the Naro Moru-Nanyuki branch of £2,306, the General Manager emphasises that these branches do perform a useful service; they carried 145,033 tons during the twelve months, clear evidence that large areas of country have been developed by the building of the lines, which bring considerable additional traffic to the main line. He also stresses that the actual loss to the Railway is much less than that shown by the accounting formula in use, opposes the idea of closing down the branches or demanding guarantees for their continued operation, and is confident that they will in time have a beneficial effect on Railway finances.

The detailed figures of the cost of every imaginable kind of service, and especially the efficiency indices, while recorded in the most matter-of-fact manner, are striking testimony to the efficiency of the system, every conceivable aspect of which is frankly discussed in the report; at least, every question which we have framed has been promptly answered, sometimes in the body of the report and then again in the excellent graphs and tables which accompany it. The administration is, of course, passing through a period of real anxiety, but the General Manager bases his confidence in the future on the fact that the assets of the system are in a high state of repair, that no further capital expenditure will be necessary for some years, that expenditure has been reduced to a minimum, that the potential productive powers of the territories are undeniably high, and that the

development of production is receiving the closest attention of the Government and of the leaders in agriculture and commerce. On the whole, the report might be much worse and would have been much better if the Government had not added to the type of road transport which sways railway traffic without permitting any comparable increase.

Close upon the heels of the protest of the four bishops of Uganda against the compulsory use of the Swahili language in elementary schools comes the publication of "Modern Swahili" by the Rev. E. J. Ratcliffe and Sir Howard Robinson, both of Kenya, and it is of interest to compare the attitude of the Uganda clerics with the optimistic outlook of their neighbouring grammarians on the future of the Swahili language. The bishops, it will be recalled, emphasised the great gulf between "classical" and "bazaar" Swahili, comparing the latter to "pidgin English", but recognising its value as a *lingua franca* between European, Indians, and non-Swahili-speaking Natives, and most of the tribes of the interior. They appeared to consider its smallness of vocabulary and entire absence of grammar and syntax as a virtue, enabling it to be acquired in the minimum of time and study, while they argued that the more grammatically and correctly Swahili is spoken, the less, away from the coast, is it understood. Further, they claimed that to the Uganda tribes Swahili is a foreign tongue, barred for that very reason in the teaching of religion, and could in no sense be considered a "vernacular" or the true mother tongue which educationists are agreed should be the medium of all elementary teaching.

The authors of "Modern Swahili," on the other hand, take the firm ground that Swahili has been made the official language for the four contiguous territories, Kenya, Uganda, Tanganyika and Zanzibar, and Colonel O. F. Watkins, for many years Chairman of the Languages Board of Kenya Colony, writes in an appreciative Foreword that "the tongue of the shore pirate, of the slave dealer, of the ivory poacher, of the pioneer hunter and trader, will before long become a vehicle to record the thoughts and aspirations and imaginings of men of many tribes whose mother tongue offers them no opportunity of written expression." Naturally, perhaps, no word of the bastard "bazaar" Swahili is to be found in their grammar, although both authors as linguists must have been painfully aware of its existence. They do emphasise the reduction in costs which must follow the standardising of the dialect, and the centralising of the authority issuing text-books, for not only will translation and printing be cheapened, but teachers will be made interchangeable. They quote Krapf, who said sixty years ago, "It is true that the variety of these multitudinous dialects presents peculiar attractions to the philologist, but for practical purposes it is very desirable that their number should be diminished," and their very excellent book is intended to accomplish this object. The bishops maintain that Swahili in its classical form will be for a limited period, and until it is superseded by English, useful as a language of educated intercourse. So there we have the battle joined. What its result will be we do not attempt to predict.

#### BRANCH LINE LOSSES LESS THAN THE FORMULA SHOWS.

#### MISSIONARIES AND GRAMMARIANS.

#### CONFIDENCE OF THE GENERAL MANAGER.

## DR. DRUMMOND SHIELS'S VIEW OF LORD MOYNE'S REPORT.

CRITICISM ON POINTS OF DETAIL.

Special to "East Africa."

*Dr. Drummond Shiels, M.C., Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies in the late Government, has been frankly critical of some aspects of East African affairs. Believing it to be in the public interest that the Labour standpoint should be authoritatively stated, we invited him to express his opinions of Lord Moyne's Report. He wrote:—*

Kenya has been the grave of many reputations. Lord Moyne, however, has found in it an opportunity not only for a considerable public service, but also to reveal qualities of independence and balanced judgment and a courage of statement which probably did not find full scope within departmental walls.

His report covers a good deal of the control and ground with which many of us are unpleasantly familiar. Its pronouncements on certain matters undoubtedly justify much that has been said by advocates of changes in Kenya. Nevertheless, we hear that it has had a good reception in East Africa, as well as in all quarters at home.

There are, I believe, two reasons for this. One is the detached position of Lord Moyne, the workmanlike way in which he puts his case, and his obvious sincerity. The other is that for the first time, we have figures on which definite conclusions can be based, and which carry conviction with them. If a third reason were required, it might be found in the impressive report of the Joint Parliamentary Committee, which showed that this investigation was needed and prepared the proper atmosphere for it.

### Matters of Taxation.

The vexed question of relative taxation and benefits has been going into with greater acuity and precision than on any previous occasion. Even if one cannot agree with all the conclusions, there is evident soundness in the general diagnosis.

I am glad to have the objections to the hut tax so well stated, and would like to see the suggested alternatives—even though they are not free from difficulty—tried out as soon as possible. The greatest political objection to the hut tax or its equivalents—that of racial discrimination—will be removed if the ability-to-pay principle is also applied to non-Natives by means of the income tax, which is rightly recommended.

Lord Moyne seems to recommend the entire abolition of the tax on widows. This tax is often paid by a son or other relative, who may derive no material benefit from such labour capacity as the widow may retain. Making them a family burden and expense tends to make their life less pleasant. Here, again, if European women become liable to income tax a glaring contrast will be lessened. A minor but valuable recommendation is that older or infirm widows should be exempted for life.

An excellent case has been made out for further grading of the Native poll-tax. Lord Moyne has been to the poorer areas, where famine conditions are not infrequent. I do not see any reference in the report to the recent serious fall in the wages of Natives who go out to work, a factor which must be kept in mind in estimating taxable capacity.

I regret that Lord Moyne has not been convinced by the argument for the removal of the age discrimination in poll-tax between the races. There is no scientific justification for saying that Natives mature at an earlier age than Europeans, and, even if there was, it would not justify the distinction. It is just this kind of thing that gives material for discontent and agitation. It is true that the revenue would suffer if the Native age was

raised to eighteen, but it would not suffer and would be helped by reducing the European age to sixteen. I commend this matter for reconsideration. I do not think Lord Moyne can have known the intense objections of the Natives to the *kipande* system, or he would not have recommended that poll-tax stamps should be issued in lieu of registration certificates. This system is hated by the Natives as a permanent burden, and has already objected to. Therefore, the Government should discontinue from the present system of issuing stamps in lieu of the poll-tax.

### The Native Betterment Fund.

The Native Betterment Fund is an interesting variation of the Joint Committee's recommendation, and there is much to be said for it. Lord Lugard's scheme, however, presumably provided for 100% return of Native taxation to the Native services and administration, while the Joint Committee did not name any proportion. Care will have to be taken if the proposal is adopted—that no more than a fair share of the 50% of direct Native taxation, and of the whole Native indirect taxation, is taken for general purposes, and that the fund is a supplement to, and not a substitute for, the present ratio of taxation levied.

The proposed composition of the Native Betterment Committee to manage the fund is somewhat vague, and it is a matter of the greatest importance, it is suggested that an impartial elected body should be included, and there is something to be said for this. But surely there could be no objection to Native Councils, or elsewhere, serving on the Committee. Besides, this suggestion invites disputes connected in the Native mind with the scheme, and no more harm than good, and I would suggest that African membership of the Committee should be considered essential. The need for further Native services is very convincingly shown, and the shocking inadequacy of the medical services, in particular, must come as a surprise to many people, even in Kenya.

The Native Marketing Advisory Council idea is sound, and on modern lines, and here, again, there should be some African membership. The proposals regarding Native Councils, however, are not so good as those of the Joint Committee, which I hope will be preferred. The Councils must be trained by being given some responsibility and have, wherever possible, their own chairman. The Joint Committee was unanimous on the necessity for abolishing all compulsory labour. Lord Moyne would retain it for local communal purposes, but he admits that equivalent services are done at Government expense in the European areas.

### The Secretariat System.

The review of the general budgetary position is well done, and is of great value. I have only space to comment on one point in connexion with it, that of divided financial responsibility. Lord Moyne's criticism of the Colonial Secretariat system properly applies to a large part of our Colonial Empire. The bottle-neck of the Secretariat has long ceased to be a suitable avenue for the manifold activities of modern government. Not only finance, but all the expert and technical services proposals have to be "vetted" by an overworked Colonial Secretary and his staff. The result is not only much tiresome delay, but also that junior members of the Secretariat often, in effect, give the deciding judgment on the proposals of heads of important Departments. Perhaps this mild blast of Lord Moyne's will lead to a reorganisation of Crown Colony Government far beyond Kenya.

I do hope that both settlers and Natives will find cause to remember the Moyne report as having opened up a new pathway to friendly co-operation and common prosperity.

W. H. E. EDGLEY, who has lived in Kenya for over twenty years, and is now in Grantham on leave, writes:—

Lord Moyne's report does not mention the £40 per head contributed by Kenya's European residents in indirect taxation. Prior to the last Kenya budget the Government Statistician said we each paid £30 yearly in indirect taxes. When the last budget increased the Customs duties on tyres, car spares, etc., postal rates, etc., the Government said it would add £7 per head per annum. The poll tax, including an education cess, has been set at £2, not 20s., as the report states. Other direct taxation seems to have escaped Lord Moyne's eye; the settler's provision of medicines for his employees, which works out at about 3s. per head p.a.; in the towns the employer has to pay the employees' hospital fees.

**LORD MOYNE ADVOCATES INCOME TAX.**

**FINANCIAL COMMISSIONER'S CRITICISMS OF KENYA FINANCE.**  
**Further Extracts from His Report.\***

The Colony of Kenya has from 1920 onwards failed to balance its budgets out of current revenue and successive deficits have been met out of accumulated savings. The accompanying table summarises the gross figures of revenue and expenditure and also surplus balances for the years 1920 to 1931. It will be seen that the Colony's financial position at the close of the year 1928 was a strong one. There had been a surplus on each year's accounts from 1924 to 1928 when the surplus balances reached the highest figure.

Year	Gross revenue	Gross expenditure	Surplus or deficit on year	Surplus at end of year
1920	1,027,223	2,414,681	+ 242,542	302,205
1921	2,849,110	5,515,115	+ 330,995	693,290
1922	3,020,604	2,834,647	+ 186,047	879,307
1923	3,338,742	3,506,072	+ 174,330	707,977
1924	3,241,600	3,438,875	+ 107,425	510,702
1925	3,609,939	3,216,080	+ 149,159	261,543

Consequently with the dissipation of balances the Colony has incurred a large increase in its funded debt.

**Causes of Financial Difficulty.** The weakening of Kenya's financial position has been due largely to the trend of world prices. In a community where external payments must depend almost entirely on primary production, the catastrophic falls in prices for maize, sisal, and other key products have necessarily caused a great restriction of purchasing power, which has been reflected in a heavy decrease in the Customs revenue. A serious local misfortune leading to heavy losses in the maize crop has added to the financial difficulty. The recent crop destruction by locusts began in 1928 and by the end of 1930 was estimated to have caused a loss to growers of £200,000. In 1931 an even worse visitation destroyed 40% of the maize crop. This reduced the export of maize by 2,000,000 bags and taking into account the destruction of other crops including wheat, is estimated to represent a money loss of £400,000 up to the end of 1931. The trouble still continues, and it is impossible at this stage to assess what damage will be suffered by the crop which has now been planted. This misfortune has not only caused disastrous losses to cultivators, but it has also had serious indirect results, firstly on expenditure in connexion with special defensive measures, and secondly, by reducing purchasing power and thus contributing to the fall in indirect revenue.

**Economy to Date.**

**Efforts for Economy.**—Early in 1930 the necessity for economy was realised and efforts were made to curtail expenditure without involving a reduction of services. At the beginning of 1931 the need became urgent, and as a first step a schedule of authorised reductions on the original estimates for the year amounting to £157,543 was issued in May, 1931. Strenuous efforts to retrench have again been made this year and a cut of £108,754 on the current estimates as approved for 1932 has already been secured, mainly on recurrent expenditure.

**Savings partly Non-Recurrent.**—These savings, however, are to some extent non-recurrent. For instance, an important decrease of about £100,000 is to be brought about by lengthening the period of the tour of Government officials and postponement of leave. The actual savings on account of passages must be far greater at the beginning of the period than when the working of the new system is fully established. The effect of this economy will therefore quickly cease to show itself in the expenditure of Departments because, being temporary only, it cannot be followed up by any corresponding decrease in establishments to compensate for the extra number of officials who will be available for duty at any one time in the Colony while the scheme is in operation. Therefore, if the Colony while the scheme is in operation in 1932 continued efforts must be made to keep down the cost of services which will otherwise tend to work up towards their former level.

**Need for Further Retrenchment.**—If it be decided

that the financial situation and prospects make further taxation unavoidable, those who will have to bear new burdens may fairly ask that these be lightened to the utmost by a further examination and application of the maximum measures of economy consistent with administrative efficiency.

General revenue (excluding land sales) amounted to £2,849,110 in 1921, its peak in 1929. It had fallen to £1,205,450, and the indications are that it will fall considerably below this level in 1932. Expenditure on recurrent votes, excluding the Public Debt, has risen during the same period from £2,303,321 in 1926 to £4,042,675, the final figure for 1932 after readjustment of estimates in accordance with the economies in sight. During the same period the service of public debt and interest has gone up from £484,011 to £1,070,582, although much of this increase is an account of loan charges on the transportation debt which are set off by reimbursements. These figures point to the conclusion that the *scale of public services is greater than the Colony can now afford* and suggest the urgent need for its reconsideration. **Economy Committee.** It would have been outside the scope of my inquiry and an unsuitable task for a single Commissioner to examine the possibility of detailed retrenchment in all the activities of the Administration. The Governor has stated his intention of setting up a small local Committee for this purpose. No terms of reference have yet been announced, but as it will be necessary to search for economies by an examination of the responsibilities, organisation, and activities of the Departments of Government, and also the policies upon which they are based, it is necessary to ensure that while business and local interests are included there should also be strong representation of officials who know the Government machine from inside and can direct attention to possible economies in organisation. In view of the persistent efforts which have been made in recent years to achieve economies which, although not necessarily all recurrent in the literal sense, have totalled since 1929 £1,046,200 on ordinary recurrent expenditure, excluding public debt charges and interest, and £280,788 on extraordinary votes, I do not anticipate that it will be possible to find any very large new economies, especially as about half the field of public expenditure is covered by irreducible services including public debt, pensions, and provision for the Native Betterment Fund, and scope for retrenchment is therefore definitely limited. For this reason, while seeking to ensure that expenditure is so conditioned as to give the best possible return, it must be a main part of the Committee's task to consolidate the retrenchments already in force and to counteract any automatic increases.

**This Year's Prospects.**

**Prospects for Out-turn of 1932.**—The information which is at present available definitely points to a worsening of the budgetary position. Although a deficit on January accounts is unusual, there was a heavy fall in Customs revenue this year. The Colony's loan charges were increased in January by £50,207, being the first payment of a half-year's interest on the loan contracted in 1930, in which by far the largest item was a provision of £973,367 for public buildings. Eliminating, for the purpose of revenue comparison, Colonial Development Fund receipts in 1931 and 1932 and the additional reimbursements amounting to £51,273 from the Railways and Harbours Administration, the revenue for January shows a short-fall of £48,410 as compared with revenue for January 1931. The preliminary figures for February and March indicate a further decrease of £28,440 making a total deficit of £76,850 for the first three months of the year as compared with the corresponding period of 1931.

In respect of Customs duties an increase of £62,705 on last year's revenue was shown in the 1932 budget estimates. There is a short-fall of approximately £50,000 in Customs receipts on the first three months of the year as compared with the budget estimates, but with a lower level of the more discouraging since the basic figure of Customs duties in force last year included nothing for the wines and spirits duties which had not at that time been incorporated in the general Customs revenue.

Against these decreases may be set the arrears of 1931 in Native hut and poll tax amounting to approximately £30,000 which have been collected during the first three months of 1932. It is too early to judge how far the collecting of these arrears will be offset by a possible short-fall in the hut tax estimate for 1932.

\* The Colony, however, guarantees bonds on certain branched lines. The amount actually paid to the Railway Administration in 1931 was £10,871.

\* Report by the Financial Commissioner on Certain Questions in Kenya. Cmd. 4093, 25. net.

**Prospective Deficit.**—It is impossible at this stage to estimate with any confidence the difficulties which are likely to develop as compared with the revenue estimates for the current year, but on present information it would appear reasonable to expect a not inconsiderable fall in total revenue of about £250,000 as compared with the budget figures. Assuming the expenditure to be at the level to which it has been reduced by the Government's proposals already referred to, this may lead to a deficit on the 1932 accounts of £144,682.

By the end of 1932 a cash deficiency of £481,030 may result after making provision for the £100,000 required for day-to-day needs of the Government.

**Field of Direct and Indirect Taxation.**—There is little prospect of expansion in the field of direct taxation owing to the fact that the Government are already working to capacity, but depends to a great extent on the incast system of Native and non-Native land taxes. Indirect taxation shows no present sign of recovery and there is strong evidence that the recent increases in the tariff and the encouragement which they have given to the development of Kenya industries must lead to diminishing returns.

#### The difficulties will not solve themselves.

**Debt Conversion.**—The increased burden of public debt involves a very heavy charge on the taxpayer. The whole burden of sinking-fund payments will not be paid until 1935 when the full sinking-fund amount of the loans will become payable. Taxpayers who examine these figures will not unreasonably inquire whether there is no hope of relieving their prospective load by means of conversion. Such a course might lighten the responsibilities of the present taxpayers by throwing the burden forward on to the shoulders of a future generation who may be in a better position to pay for their advantages when the fruits of present expenditure are being gathered. The possibility of debt conversion will no doubt be carefully watched, but it is well to point out that the problem in Kenya is very different from that in Great Britain. Whereas British Conversion Loans have been issued to deal with debt close to the date of maturity, the borrowings in Kenya are not repayable for many years. As a consequence and stand to-day at a price well above par. Under such conditions, conversion would be consented to with the consent of the bondholders, and it is evident that terms would naturally be required for a successful conversion which would prevent any spectacular advantage to the borrower.

**Prospects Summarised.**—There is no present indication that the financial difficulties of Kenya will solve themselves. Next year appears likely to open with an adverse balance against cash reserves and with the expectation of a large deficit on the revenue and expenditure accounts. The yield of taxation is dropping steadily below last year's estimates. Those subheads, such as stamp duties and licences, which give an indication of the state of commerce and industry point to a picture of shrinking conditions of business. On the other hand, although import duties are at present falling far short of the budget estimate it must be remembered that if this year's coffee crop fulfils its present promise of yield and quality, an increase of purchasing power will result for coffee growers and Native pickers. It would be unwise to build hopes of permanent financial recovery on so narrow a foundation. Crosses vary from year to year, and it would appear that in the absence of a world-wide recovery of prices budget stability can only be ensured by broadening the base of tax revenue.

#### Fresh Taxation Inevitable.

**Need for Fresh Taxation.**—During the present stringency there is a natural fear of the depressing effect of new taxation, in spite of the world-wide experience of the danger of unbalanced budgets. Taxation, however, can be devised on such principles as would protect capital resources from any interference. Attention has been drawn to the instability and one-sided foundation of Kenya finances. Even in a storm it is sometimes necessary to re-stow the cargo, and in the heaviest of weather it is imperative at least to stop the leak of an unbalanced financial system. Kenya can only ensure escape from present difficulties by following the example of the rest of the world and by taking action which delays its restoration to her position, not only by balancing the budget out of revenue but also by replacing the exhausted cash reserves so as to avoid the need of meeting current expenditure out of borrowings. I am forced to the conclusion that fresh taxation is called for. It can be imposed in a well-ried form which need involve no serious hardship. Increased burdens cannot with any justice be borne by the Native population and, if imposed, they should be graduated according to the ability to pay. Various alternative methods of direct taxation which have been applied in other parts of the Empire, with or without income tax in addition, have consequently been considered.

**Taxes on Land and Buildings.**—A land tax, whether

applied generally or to undeveloped land only, would be inapplicable to Kenya in view of the extreme difficulty of arriving at a fair valuation. There is very little demand for agricultural land in the settled areas under present conditions, and valuations based upon erratic market prices would be unjust. The possibility of a tax on built-up areas, or of a narrower application of the existing rates, is very inadequately examined. The influence of the present rates is usually as between farms and houses, and is not extended to the great variations in value of the latter. An inhabited house in one of the best districts of the Colony, although it might bear some relation to the apparent standard of life, would be extremely unequal in its incidence upon income. An overwhelming objection, however, to taxes of this type in a community where agriculture is of such great importance as in Kenya is that they would fall with heavy incidence upon that industry and upon many individuals who are making no income and from whom no tax could justly be raised.

#### Income Tax Advocated.

**Problem of Income Tax in Kenya.**—Income tax in Kenya is apt to be judged on the very exceptional experience of 1921. When it was imposed in that year a large proportion of taxpayers failed to pay, and, instead of enforcing the law, the Government decided to repeal the tax on the recommendation of a Local Economic and Finance Committee in 1922. The distortion which the half-hearted enforcement of the tax brought about in the receipts can be judged from the fact that, although the estimated yield for the year of 1921 was £328,413, only £100,000 was actually collected, and doubtless owing largely to the passive resistance of a section of the population, the proportion received from employed persons worked out at 63% of the total receipts as against 75% in England.

The mixed population of Asiatics offers no special problem in Kenya. It would seem reasonable that accounts should be kept in English, or at the most in one other language, and in a particular form, and there is already an arsenal of fiscal weapons which may be borrowed to deal with administrative details, from many Crown Dependencies where the same and other initial difficulties have been successfully overcome.

**Light non-Native Direct Taxation.**—The argument is sometimes used that the imposition of an income tax would deter prospective settlers from choosing this Colony. In view, however, of the almost universal application of this system and the high rates in force elsewhere, Kenya would still offer great advantages to incoming settlers under the comparatively light scale of taxation which would be necessary if remedial action be taken in advance of a serious crisis.

The comparison of the burden of non-Native taxation in Kenya with that borne by taxpayers in other countries is indeed striking. Whereas elsewhere civilised communities have had to maintain their solvency by adding still further to burdens of direct and indirect taxation which had already seemed almost intolerable, the non-Native population of Kenya are in the probably unparalleled position among civilised nations of bearing no direct taxation at all beyond a male poll tax of Shs. 30, a male education tax of Shs. 20 or Shs. 30, and a comparatively light scale of death duties. The resource of direct taxation in some degree proportionate to the means of the taxpayer is therefore as present practically un tapped, and the budgetary balance could be restored by a relatively low tax on incomes.

The growing incomes of Kenya are naturally anxious not to discourage fresh capital, but the British investor is much more likely to feel alarm at the present precarious budgetary situation with undefined possibilities of future taxation than by a reasonable rate of income tax. Under the usual arrangement for double income tax relief within the Empire such tax would make no difference to the total tax payable on an income and would in effect merely be deducted by the taxpayer from the higher rate otherwise due to the British Inland Revenue.

**Necessity for Unbalanced Budget.**—The opposition to income tax now evident in Kenya may perhaps be based very largely on imperfect knowledge of the real financial position and prospects of the Colony. When the facts and alternatives are realised, the non-Native population will understand, and believe in the future of their new country have hitherto contributed so much to its progress will doubtless not fail to respond to the need of enabling the Colony again to balance its budget, by accepting an equitable system of taxation in proportion to capacity. Neither her youth among peoples nor her fair inheritance among nations can save Kenya from facing hard facts and from the need to adjust her circumstances to new and harsh economic conditions.

POINTS FROM THE COLONIAL DEBATE

IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS LAST WEEK.

Mr. W. Lunn: Three-fourths of the area of Colonies and four-fifths of their population are in tropical Africa. There ought to be a well-equipped Labour Department in every Colony. In French and Belgian Africa vital statistics regarding feeding and health and allowable Native recruiting are kept. Where can I find such statistics in any part of the British Colonies? Is the right hon. gentleman aware that arrears of Native wages are assuming great proportions? Does he know of any prosecutions of offenders? Would he consider copying generally the legal provisions laid down in the Nyasaland Ordinance which makes the employment of Natives without adequate means of payment punishable by a fine of £100 or one year's imprisonment?

Mr. E. S. Amery: The tendency of the recent Government's Conference was to regard it as a mere meeting of Government and not quite enough as that central coordinating body on East African affairs which one would like to see. The Moyne Report is extraordinarily fair, understanding, practical and wise, essentially unpretentious, and shows a real human understanding of the Native situation. 75% of the taxation levied on the white community in Kenya goes to common services and only 25% to the specific needs of the white community, whereas of the taxation of the Natives 45% goes to their own immediate needs and only 55% to the common service.

Lord Moyne recognises as necessary in the present financial situation the imposition of some form of income tax in Kenya. No one who reads the report will dispute the justice of that conclusion. There is no reason to suppose that any community in Kenya, face to face with all the problems of the time and the efforts made here and in every part of the Empire to maintain solvency, would begrudge some contribution of a direct character to the maintenance of the general administration of the Colony. Canada may very well become Africa's greatest customer and find in Africa one of her best markets. If Ottawa succeeds, it may for the Colonial Empire be the beginning of a new and wonderful era of development.

Colonel Wedgwood's Querer Ideas.

Colonel J. C. Wedgwood: It can only be a pretence to say that your attitude to the Natives of Kenya is solely one of benevolence. The blighters in Kenya have got to work and we make them work. Hon. Members: Oh!

We have taken from them the best land. The reserves for the Masai, Kikuyu, and Kavirondo are all small reserves and too small for the growing populations.

In the Sudan there has been no outrageous taking of the land from the Native, no exploitation, no excessive taxation. What we have done in the Sudan we might do in the rest of the African Colonies. Teach the Natives English so that they can read English and acquire their trade unions.

Captain V. A. Gazette: Colonel Wedgwood considers that the only direct benefit which this country has ever conferred upon Africa was when he himself ruled, dictatorially, like Mussolini, a certain portion of the Union of South Africa some years ago. Nowhere in Africa is it the duty of the British administration to make the individual Native's life harder than that of the Ghibia. The administration of the road leaves much to be desired in Tanganyika and Kenya. Personalities in politics have played far too great a part in the history of Kenya and have retarded its growth and development. The idea that in East Africa, and particularly in Kenya, the Native gets a bad deal is not only a libel on the Administration, but is a travesty of the true facts. In Kenya the other day a whole four-year-old coffee crop had to be destroyed because the Natives who had produced it had not given it adequate care and attention.

If I were a settler in Kenya or Tanganyika I should oppose income tax, but after having read the facts and the arguments in Lord Moyne's report I cannot see that the arguments in Lord Moyne's report in East Africa, and particularly in Kenya, have a very strong case against the imposition of a light income tax. I hope those concerned will co-operate with the Government in producing an equitable scheme. From the point of view of propaganda for Kenya it is far better that the budget should balance than that there should be a large deficit year after year. A few months ago a farmer in Kenya was

exporting over a ton of jam a week to the Natives in the north of the Belgian Congo. Kenya has a magnificent body of labour second to none as regards the energy, hard work and foresight which they have applied to the development of their new homes. Relationships between employers and Native employees are excellent.

Dr. W. H. McLean: Education, like research, is a most profitable investment in the tropics. I trust technical education will not be allowed to suffer. When the Natives are educated the Derivishes in 1908, the Natives in Kenya will be well when he returned to London as a public lecturer. The Natives in the Derivishes in a devastated and desolate area, they subscribed the amount and Gordon College was erected. When I left home some thirty years ago to become civil engineer of that college, my friends were very sceptical about the possibilities and practicalities of the job I had undertaken, but among the congratulations which I received upon my election to this House, the one I value most was from the band of young men I had trained in that college. The majority I had met seen for twenty years; when I read the letter it flashed upon me that Lord Kitchener's faith had been justified and that this dream had come true.

Sir John Sandeman Allen: In 1921 income tax was a complete failure in Kenya. There was no proper staff to look after it and there was no income tax scheme in Tanganyika. If we set up a similar scheme in Uganda and Tanganyika in conjunction with it and managed by one set of officials, it will be a failure. Indian traders have branches and agencies in all three territories, and indeed some European firms similarly situated are quite capable of setting up agencies. Some have been incurred in the particular territory where the income tax is in force.

Mr. Morgan Jones: Mr. F. O. B. Wilson is in fact in possession of lands from which Natives have on some previous occasion been removed.

Secretary of State's Reply.

Sir Philip Cunliffe-Lister: So far from that being the case, the whole question was gone into when this land was delimited in 1920, and no Native laid any claim to any part of the land of which Mr. Wilson is in possession.

During the whole time the Labour Government were in office they carried on this military conscription in Kenya without ever raising the faintest objection to it. Men are required to do an amount of military service which is rather less than the ordinary schoolboy does in the O.T.C.

Mr. Hemsted, about the best, wisest, most sympathetic Commissioner that ever served in the East African Service, with a unique knowledge of Native requirements and Native interests. An unbalanced budget will be a far more effective deterrent to capital going into Kenya than a moderate rate of income tax. The arguments which Lord Moyne advances in favour of income tax being the fairest and most equitable system of direct taxation are very strong indeed. I do not think Kenya could possibly begin the number of the elect who can avoid some measure of direct taxation.

The Treasurer should be in the position of a Financial Secretary. His advice should be sought in all proposals for raising revenue or involving expenditure from public funds. You have been called Treasurers, but have not taken time to act as auditors and accountants and make them into effective Financial Secretaries. We must use some of the best men in the Colonial Service who will be able to assume and discharge the functions of Financial Secretaries. I think I differ from Lord Moyne in what is possibly only a suggestion—that the Treasurer should be responsible actually for the preparation and presentation of estimates. I think that that must be the job of the Colonial Secretary because actually estimates for the policies, and in the presentation of his estimates for the year he is really presenting the whole picture of executive and administrative expenditure. I consider it to be the primary duty of Governors and Colonial Secretaries to look over a period of years to the future to see what their Colony can afford and to condition the whole of their policies by financial and trade considerations.

I think the decision not to appoint a permanent Railway Adviser, but to send a man of unique experience to give particular advice to the railways, was sound. I very much doubt whether, apart from the question of expense, I do not want to saddle those Colonies with any expenditure that can be avoided—it is possible to have a General Manager of the railway and an expert adviser always there on the spot to give expert advice but not responsible for the executive action of carrying out that advice. If you are not satisfied with the manager of your railway, you must supply him. I do not like the idea of an expert adviser without responsibility and an executive manager with responsibility.

SIR ALBERT KITSON'S SURVEY

Criticism of Kenya Government's Arrangements

To His Editor of "East Africa"

SIR.—Sir Albert Kitson, a charming and very clear-headed man and a real worker (despite his sixty-one years) and Mr. Murray Hughes, also an expert, are the two men, I believe them to be impressed with the possibilities, at least, they are staying twice as long as they intended, and find the field, with its exceptionally rich "lens," quite unlike any other of which they have cognisance.

Government has not done all I might to provide housing accommodation for this eminent geologist and his staff, while the type of motor-car placed at their disposal for work in the hills is about the worst that could possibly have been selected, and has subjected them to unnecessary discomforts and delays.

Yours faithfully, DIGGER, Katomera, Kenya Colony.

HOW CROCODILES FEED

Interpolation and a surprising observation

To the Editor of "East Africa"

SIR.—Two of your correspondents have recently asked if anyone has seen a crocodile feeding. I have seen this on the Nile on more than one occasion, but always at a considerable distance. The eye was caught by a repeated flash of something white, which in each case as the launch drew nearer showed itself to be a fish being flung up and caught again by a crocodile on a sandbank. As the crocodile's tongue is a fixture, it evidently has to get a long mouthful, such as a fish, endways on before being able to swallow; and apparently it flings it up to catch it again by head or tail.

I have also had baby crocodiles in captivity for months at a time, long enough to have them grow in response to my whistle and come out for food, and have observed the same practice of throwing the morsel of meat up till it was longways on and so easy to swallow.

My recollection is that these small crocodiles preferred to be given their food out of the water, but would also take it and throw it up from the surface of the water. Never, even when competing for the same morsel, were they seen to take it under the water.

Of course, I have seen large crocodiles tearing at the floating corpse of a beast or fish, but did not on such occasions observe the manner of their eating.

Yours faithfully, ARCHIBALD SHAW, Southern Sudan.

POINTS FROM LETTERS.

"East Africa is a godsend to me out here in the blue on safari all the time."—From an official in Tanganyika Territory.

"Sir Charles Griffin was the youngest judge in the Colonial Service at one time. Now, on retiring from the Chief Justiceship of Uganda, he is the senior judge of the whole Colonial Empire."—From a subscriber in Uganda.

"It looks as though the Customs revenue will be £200,000 below the estimate this year, and not merely the £75,000 which the Elected Members anticipated. Government has already adjusted the shortfall to the extent of £107,000, but has now to find another £200,000 somehow."—From a Nairobi subscriber.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

CASUAL READER'S COOL DEMAND.

First Steps in Publicity

To the Editor of "East Africa"

SIR.—I saw your paper in my club and intended to advertise in "East Africa," but on second thoughts have decided instead to circulate your subscribers. Please send me their names and addresses.

Yours faithfully, London.

This cool request—or, rather, demand—from a non-subscribing ex-Regulator officer who has set up in business in London—certainly shows a military desire for intelligence, if nothing else. The writer is one of those people who expect not merely something, but a good deal, for nothing—and expect us to pay the postage on it. So that our correspondent may not receive free publicity we will hold his name and address.—Ed. "E.A."

THE SPELLING OF "BANGWEULU"

An Alfred Sharpe's interesting explanation.

To the Editor of "East Africa"

SIR.—I see a letter from Mr. N. N. Simpson on this subject in your issue of June 30.

Few people are aware of the origin of the word Bangweulu, the name given by Dr. Livingstone to this lake. Livingstone was not a good linguist. In the region round about Lakes Mweru and Bangweulu, all lakes and large waters are called *mwera* or *mwaculu*, just as in some other parts of Africa the general word for a lake or large water is *nyasa*, or *nyanza*, or *nyanja*.

Obviously, when Livingstone first sighted Lake Bangweulu, he asked the Natives for the name of the lake, they replied "*Pa mwaculu*," i.e., "at the lake," and Livingstone, taking it as the name, wrote it down as "Bangweulu."

Yours faithfully, ALFRED SHARPE, St. Stephen's Club, London, S.W.1.

CANON WOODWARD OF ZANZIBAR.

Now old "Nazi-Moja" becomes "Mnazi-Mmoja"

To the Editor of "East Africa"

SIR.—All who knew him will learn with regret of the passing of Canon Woodward, to whom you paid such well deserved tribute last week. He was a man whom to meet was to lose, who toiled ceaselessly for East Africa, and who died, as he would have wished, in harness and in Zanzibar.

Since reading of his death I have turned up the interesting notes on the U.M.C.A. which he wrote in the middle of last year for the *Official Gazette* of Zanzibar. Three points mentioned by him may not be known to many of your readers: (a) that the Rev. E. S. Randolph trained the first draught oxen and made Zanzibar's first ox-cart; (b) that the church at Nkunazini which has been called Kimoto, and which most people think has some reference to fire, is merely a corruption of "ki-Morton," after Morton, the European who built the church; and (c) he wrote of the great hurricane of 1872. "In the great hurricane of 1872 some of the Mission type (printer's) which was at Kiungani was picked up on Nazi-Moja afterwards. Before the hurricane there were two hundred coco-palms south of the cemetery and only one remained after it." Since then people have talked of "Mnazi-Mmoja" regardless of the fact that before the hurricane it was Nazi-Moja, although there were two hundred palms there.

Yours faithfully, "ZANZIBARI", London, W.1.



## Some Statements Worth Noting.

EAST AFRICA'S

# WHO'S WHO

## 109. Mr. Hugh Brown Hamilton.

"In spite of the slump it is difficult to be otherwise than optimistic about cotton growing in Nyasaland."—*Mr. H. C. Ducker, in the Empire Cotton Growers Review.*

"British car and lorry manufacturers are now producing vehicles eminently suitable for Imperial and Colonial employment."—*The War Office report on the Sudan Motor Convoy.*

"East Africa has a way of asking for the best, and generally gets it."—*Colonel R. B. Turner, addressing the first annual dinner of the South African Society of East Africa.*

"During the past three years three members of the present Imperial Cabinet have visited Arusha."—*Mr. G. F. Webster, Provincial Commissioner, speaking at the local St. George's Day dinner.*

"When Sister Alexis, of the St. Francis Leger Hospital, took the veil, the world emphatically lost a wonderful Director of Public Works."—*Mr. J. R. P. Postlethwaite, M.B.E., at the opening of the Hospital.*

"From my experience, I found British Somaliland the cheapest district in which to shoot in Africa."

"The best season, for climatic reasons, seems to be from December 1 to April 1."—*Major H. C. Maydon, in "The Field."*

"At Lake Kivu there are no mosquitoes and no crocodiles, and splendid bathing can be enjoyed in the Lake waters, which are just as clear and blue as at Capri."—*Mr. L. D. Galton-Fenzi, Hon. Secretary of the K.E.A.A.A.*

"Nothing in anthropology or biology indicates that racial intermixture is bad for the human species. Why then is it so much feared by some races that it is punished by social ostracism?"—*Miss R. M. Fleming, addressing the British Commonwealth League.*

"If the age of British Vice-Consuls continues to diminish as it has done in the last three appointments, we can look forward to having a Baby Austin Vice-Consul."—*Dr. Lacerda, at a farewell luncheon in Beira to the retiring British Vice-Consul, Mr. F. S. Gibbs.*

"While copper mining is going through a most difficult period, the electrical industry, in which the consumption of copper so largely depends, has continued to show a considerable degree of activity."—*Mr. W. Szikrik, at the annual meeting of Mufulira Copper Mines, Ltd.*

"Settlers in the Colonies and the smaller British territories are fond of touring Great Britain in their own cars, and there are quite a number of cars in England, carrying the letters E.A. (British East Africa and S.R. (Southern Rhodesia))."—*The "Daily News and Chronicle."*

"The whole matter (of water dowsing) is one of belief and imagination; of constant assertion backed up by no proof; an ancient custom grown out of ancient magic, and clothed nowadays with all the latest scientific wording."—*Mr. H. S. Parry, in "The Farmer's Weekly" of South Africa.*

"I have always taken a great interest in the Boy Scout and Girl Guide movements; indeed, until recently I used to appear in Scout uniform, but my family, always my most candid critics, tell me I am now getting too poorly for that attractive garb."—*Sir Joseph Byrne, Governor of Kenya, speaking at the Prince of Wales's School, Kabete.*



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Mr. Hugh Hamilton had not been long in East Africa before he had earned a reputation for shrewd business judgment, straight dealing, Scottish caution and hard work. Early in 1926 he arrived in Kenya to open a Mombasa office, for Messrs. Mitchell Cotts and Co., for whom he established headquarters in Nairobi in the following year and in 1928 built a coffee curing and maize meal mill in Kitale. He greatly extended the company's operations as general import and export merchants, as coal contractors to the Kenya-Uganda and Tanganyika Railways, and particularly as buying and selling agents to the Kenya Farmers' Association, the leading East African co-operative organisation, which embraces practically all maize and wheat growers in Kenya Colony, and for which his firm have been very successful, season after season, in effecting favourable contracts and in chartering steamers.

He is Vice-President for 1932 of the Nairobi Chamber of Commerce, which he has represented on the Maize and Wheat Consultative Committees, and was an unofficial member of the original Board of Agriculture of Kenya. He was engaged in the grain trade in Scotland before the War, was commissioned to the Highland Light Infantry and transferred in 1916 to the Royal Flying Corps, doing two years' flying in France. He was demobilised with the rank of Captain.

## PERSONALIA.

Monsignor Carlo Re has been consecrated Bishop of the Vicariate of Nyaera.

Captain J. G. Atkinson is booked to fly back to Nairobi for tonight.

Mr. J. Boxall, the Khartoum business man, is on his way to this country.

Captain J. Minnery, M.C., D.C.M., is now Acting Game Warden of Tanganyika.

Congratulations to Mr. and Mrs. R. Vallings of Nairobi, on the birth of a son.

Mr. H. H. Symons has been elected a member of the Uasin Gishu District Council.

General Sir Hubert Gough presented the pipes last Saturday at Trent College, Derbyshire.

Mr. J. C. Godley, of Turbo, who has been traveling on the Continent, has arrived in England.

M. Tschoppen, Belgian Minister of the Colonies, will leave Antwerp on July 15 to visit the Congo.

Mr. J. F. Strachan, the Tanga accountant, leaves Marseilles on Saturday on his return from leave.

Mr. A. F. Barron is this year's President of the Dedza section of the Nyasaland Volunteer Reserve.

Mr. Charles Bruton was recently elected President of the Juba branch of the Boy Scouts' Association.

Mr. H. H. Beamish left London at very short notice a few days ago on his way back to East Africa.

Sir Alfred Sharpe, K.C.M.G., has arrived back in England from his visit to Nyasaland and Portuguese East Africa.

Miss Margery Durrant, who recently visited East Africa in her amphibian machine, has arrived back in England.

Mr. Richard Paterson has been appointed a member of the Advisory Committee on Education in Nyasaland, by the Hon. James Reid.

Mr. V. Oury, son of Mr. Libert Oury, who has been visiting Nyasaland, is now in Beira, where he expects to remain for about two months.

A decree nisi was granted on Monday to Sir James Heath, Bt., for the dissolution of his marriage to Lady Heath, formerly Mrs. John Lynn.

Sir Francis Joseph, who visited Northern Rhodesia as a member of the Kirkley Trade Commission, has been appointed High Sheriff of Staffordshire.

Miss Glover won the Barrow Cup at the Cholo Flower Show, Nyasaland, for the most outstanding exhibit, and the Dargeters' Cup for most points.

Mr. W. J. Huddleston, C.W.G., O.B.E., is acting Governor General of the Sudan during the absence on leave of Sir John Loder Maffey.

Sir William Morris Carter, C.B.E., Chairman of the Kenya Land Commission, left London last week for Africa, and thence he will proceed up

Mr. Alexander H. H. [redacted] B.E. for so many years [redacted] Nyasaland, has written a new book entitled "The Gospel and the African."

Mr. David Watson, the well-known Kampala bank manager, and Mrs. Watson are expected home on leave very shortly. Mr. D. MacGregor has succeeded him.

Mr. F. M. Davidson, of Kalomo, Northern Rhodesia, scored 100 runs not out in two and a half hours in a recent exciting cricket match between Kalomo and Mazabuka.

Mr. H. H. [redacted] Prime Minister of Southern Rhodesia, and the Empire Parliamentary Association has taken on Southern Rhodesia: its interests and problems.

Lorditchener, whose recent attack of malaria and blackwater fever caused considerable anxiety, appears to be making satisfactory progress. He is now eighty-five years of age.

Mr. T. Campbell Black, flying a Moth machine as pilot for Mr. Ashwell Cook, won an air race round the Isle of Man last week. The course covered two circuits of the island.

Mr. Enslinhusan B. Kurji, who for many years has been prominent in Indian public life in Zanzibar, died in the Island during mail week at the age of sixty-three. He was a close friend of H.H., the Sultan.

The engagement is announced between Captain R. Royce, formerly of Northern Rhodesia, and Miss Jean Rose-Innes, elder daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Harold Rose-Innes, of Warden, Bloemhof, South Africa.

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We regret to learn of the death in Eldoret early last week of Lieutenant-Colonel W. L. Trench, M.C., son of the late Rev. W. R. Trench, Canon of Carlisle. Colonel Trench had for some years been a settler near Kitale.

Major D. W. Robertson, D.S.O., M.C., has been elected this year's President of the Uganda branch of the Caledonian Society, with Mr. P. L. Fenton as Vice-President. Mr. H. MacDonald is the Hon. Secretary of the branch.

Mr. Charles Corner, M.I.C.E., who died in Italy last week, was the engineer responsible for the construction of the railway from Beira to Salisbury. Subsequently he laid many hundreds of miles of railway in Southern Rhodesia.

A detachment of officers and men of the 1st Battalion Royal Welch Fusiliers, which recently returned home from service in the Sudan, was received by H.M. The King this week in the gardens of Buckingham Palace.

Lieutenant-General Sir Edward Garraway, K.C.M.G., who died last week, succeeded the late Sir Robert Coryndon as Resident Commissioner of Basutoland when Sir Robert was appointed Governor of Uganda in 1917.

We regret to learn of the sudden death in Brussels of Mr. A. J. L. Vander Elst, manager of *l'Echo de la Bourse*, the well-known Belgian financial daily newspaper, which has maintained so consistent an interest in Tropical African affairs.

The annual meeting of the 1820 Memorial Settlers' Association is to be held at 49, Belgrave Square, on July 22 at 5 p.m. The Earl of Selborne will preside, and the meeting will be addressed by the Earl of Athlone and the Earl of Leven and Melville.

Admiral Sir David Murray Anderson, K.C.B., C.M.G., M.V.O., whose voluntary retirement was announced last week, took part in the operations resulting in the destruction of the German cruiser "Koernigsberg" during the East African Campaign.

Colonel Rutgles-Brise, M.P., brother of the Tanganyika planter and former Legislative Councillor, last week introduced into the House of Commons a Bill to provide for the marking of all imported foodstuffs with the country of origin.

Sir Henry Miers, F.R.S., who recently visited East Africa, flying from Nairobi to Khartoum, presided at last week's annual conference of the Museums Association, on behalf of which he has been engaged on a survey of the museums of the Empire.

Misses Maud and Marjorie, on duty in the Sudan, before the start of the air mail, have spent a month's leave in London. They were Lord Frederick Cambridge, a nephew of the Earl of Athlone, Captain A. Boddington, and Lieutenant Montague.

Mr. H. Beer has been elected President of the Tanga Chamber of Commerce, with Mr. Buchanan as Vice-President. The other members of the Committee are Messrs. Payne, Sanders, and Saupé. Mr. V. A. Derbyshire, the retiring President, is shortly expected home on leave.

Mr. George Kinnear, editor of the *East African Standard*, Nairobi, reached London on leave a few days ago with Mrs. Kinnear and their seven-year-old boy, who contracted pneumonia on the homeward voyage but has now completely recovered. They will leave for Seville this week.

The marriage arranged between Mr. J. E. C. Ransome of the Tanganyika Administrative Service, and Para, only daughter of Commander G. E. Newell, R.N., and Mrs. R. C. Newell of Albemarle Court Hotel, Lemster Gardens, W.2, is to take place in Dar es Salaam early in October.

Among those on leave from Tanganyika are Commander G. A. C. Sharp, D.S.C., Master of the *T.R.S. Liemba*; Mr. A. A. M. Isherwood, Acting Director of Education; Mr. L. S. Greening, M.C., and Mr. J. R. Johnston, Assistant District Officers; and Mr. D. Wart, Superintendent of Education.

The marriage will take place quietly next month between Mr. H. J. Godson of the Tanganyika Administration, only son of Dr. and Mrs. Godson, of Shrewsbury, and Miss Bridget Norah Clowes Castle, younger daughter of the late Captain Norton Clowes Castle and Mrs. Noreen Clowes Castle.

A parcel addressed to Mr. G. W. S. Thomson, formerly a Forest Officer in Northern Rhodesia, is awaiting collection at H.M. Eastern Dependencies Trade and Information Office, Coekspur Street, S.W.1. A letter addressed to Mr. Claud Metcalfe also awaits collection at the same office.

Mr. F. S. Gibbs, who has been promoted to Antwerp from the position of British Vice-Consul in Beira, will take up his new duties at the end of the year. Before his departure from P.E.A. he was entertained by the Beira Club, H.E. the Governor honouring him with his presence. Mr. E. J. Joint is the new Vice-Consul.

Owing to disagreement with Councillor J. Mortimer, the Chairman of the Nairobi Fete Committee, who, as a strong teetotaler and secretary of the Kenya Temperance Society, objected to a cocktail bar, seven members of the Committee have resigned. The fete, which was to have been held in the City Park, Nairobi, has been cancelled.

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## PERSONALIA (Continued).

Among those on leave from Nyasaland are Major H. E. Green, D.S.O., Staff Officer of the Nyasaland Volunteer Reserve; Major C. C. Metcalfe, M.B.E., M.C., Chief Transport Officer; Captain A. J. W. Hamby, M.B.E., Assistant Director of Agriculture; Mr. M. J. Flanagan, Auditor; and Mr. J. Archer, M.B.E., D.C.M., Superintendent of Prisons.

Captain A. T. A. Ritchie, Game Warden of Kenya, who is at present on leave, has presented to the London Zoological Gardens several examples of Jackson's chameleon, a species described for the first time by Dr. Boulenger. They are small grotesque creatures, and in addition to the crest on the top of the head have three long horns projecting forward from the front of the face.

Lieutenant-Colonel P. B. Haig, C.R., who was present at last week's golf meeting of the Uganda Society in Scotland, first went to Uganda in 1899. He took part in the operations against the Sudanese mutineers in Unyoro, and was at the final defeat and capture of Mwanga and Kaberega, of whom the latter had had his knuckles shot away and had to have his arm amputated by Colonel Haig.

Inward passengers by this week's air mail included Lady Oppenheimer, from Johannesburg; Mr. Cecil J. Jeffreys, from Salisbury; and the Rev. and Mrs. Stuart, from Kampala. Those booked to leave London by air yesterday included Mr. H. M. Naylor, to Kampala; Rev. J. Gillett and Miss Leigh White, to Kisumu; Mr. Lloyd, to Dodoma; M. Wassergel, M. van de Gruyssen, and M. Aube, Paris to Juba; M. le Greve, Brindisi to Juba.

On Tuesday, Rhodes Day, Mr. F. H. Meiland appealed through *The Times* for a stronger lead in Africa. It is not a matter of rushing Natives into wholesale production of commercial crops and perhaps robbing them thereby of their priceless heritage of being self-sufficient. It entails a definite and rational policy for African development based upon sound and understanding knowledge of the inhabitants, and backed by laws that are helpful rather than repressive.

The Rt. Rev. Bishop E. D. Shaw has consented to become President of the Universities' Mission to Central Africa. Since 1921 he has been Assistant Bishop and Archdeacon of Bedford, and was formerly Chairman of the old Central Board of Missions, set up before the present Missionary Council came into being. One of his daughters is at present married to a young Portuguese, for the purpose of promoting the educational side of the Mission in the diocese of the Diocese of Nyasaland.

His many East African friends will learn with deep regret of the sudden death in London last week at the age of forty of Major Jack Coats, a great-nephew of Sir Peter Coats and Mr. James Coats, founders of the great thread manufacturing firm. He was a well-known big-game hunter and photographer, whose films of animal life are among the best yet taken in Africa. In 1928 he explored the wilds of Abyssinia with Captain "Babe" White, and early last year he flew home from Kenya with Mr. Campbell-Black.

Several of the better residents in Uganda attended a golf meeting in Gleneagles last week of the Uganda Society in Scotland, among those present being Mr. G. D. Smith, Dr. Van Someren, Mr. H. A. Mackenzie, Mr. Hudson, Colonel Greig, Colonel Haig, and Mesdames Smith Blair, Nicolson and Pringle. A heavy competition under handicaps was played, the results being: Mrs. Pringle (2 up) and Colonel Greig (1 up) equalling for the first prize, the runner-up being Dr. Van Someren. Mr. G. D. Smith presented the prizes.

The Nyasaland team at Bisley will be captained by Major E. T. Stephens, O.B.E., M.C., who was a member of the team which won the Junior Macdonald Cup three years ago, and had shot at the meeting for Southern Rhodesia as far back as 1900. The rest of the team will be chosen from Mr. J. Archer, M.B.E., D.C.M., Superintendent of Prisons in Nyasaland, and at one time Army champion of various branches of sport; Mr. R. Harris, of the Treasury; Mr. H. Dally, of the Transport Department; Mr. J. E. S. Tennant, Sub-Inspector of Police; and Mr. R. S. R. Townsend, a member of the 1920 team.

## Babies in East Africa

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KENYA — A Study in Black and White

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**LORD MOYNE MEETS EAST AFRICANS**

And Amplifies his Views on Kenya.

LORD MOYNE spoke on Tuesday afternoon to the East African Branch of the Overseas League in a public meeting at Frank's way of Kenya, with the anxiety of whose settlers and the attractions of which he is justly impressed. Since a fundamental formula for the assessment of taxation and the division of services between the various racial communities must be arbitrary and misleading, he considered capacity to pay the only practical criterion of revenue raising. The poll tax was unscientific and unjust in its incidence as between individual districts, greater differentiation was necessary according to the degree of advancement of each area. The present indiscriminating system of Native taxation could not be justified. His recommendations aimed at bridging a transitional period, not at formulating a permanent basis.

Dr. Leys had criticised him for recommending different standards of social services, but he was not impressed by the charge of preaching the doctrine of caste, for it was essential to reject abstract theories when they led to conclusions the application of which was absolutely impracticable. He agreed, however, to say that differentiation between Europeans and Natives was unjust as well as useful as a compensation for the loss of authentic as well as of the European standard to the level of the Natives which would be absurd, or raising the Native standard to that of the European, which, even if he admitted the standard suitable for the Native, which he did not, would clearly be beyond the financial capacity of the country. How could the Native contribution of 50s. per head per annum—the maximum which they could pay at present—pay for education on the European standard?

The Select Committee of the Kenya Legislative Council had far greater powers than the House of Commons, for it could increase as well as reduce votes. If there had been undue cuts in certain Native services, he was sure they had been unintentional and were the result of the system. The figures of Native taxation and services placed before the Joint Committee left him unconvinced, for they included allocations for pensions and the fees of officials, and quite arbitrary charges for the health quarters cost of the agricultural, agricultural, educational, public works, and other services. These estimates could not be justified. Such figures would, in any event, not prove to the Native that he was getting fair value for his money. The Native Betterment Fund would mean that the fertilising stream of service instead of disappearing underground, would flow in full sight of the Native.

New taxation was inescapable in Kenya but even an income tax was better than a fifth unbalanced budget. That indirect taxation of Europeans had fallen from £.42 per head in 1928 to £28 to-day proved that it could not be relied upon in times of slump. Whereas the European was now paying only 61% of his taxation directly, the Native paid more than ten times that percentage through hut and poll tax. (Comins paper 1932, of 1922, showed how an income tax could be introduced successfully in Kenya. The problem had been overcome in India, Fiji, and many other parts of the Colonial Empire.

He thought his most important permanent recommendation was that rigid financial control should cease, and that the Treasury should become really a financial adviser. Optimistic political considerations had too often ruled where expert financial advice was required. If there had been proper financial control in Kenya the large surplus balances of 1928 would not have been turned into a heavy cash deficit within four years.

Years of travel in British, French, and Dutch Colonies convinced him that Kenya's greatest asset was the unsurpassed courage and resource of her settlers, who had created a new system of agriculture adapted to Africa, in the face of appalling difficulties and disappointments.

**Comments and Criticisms.**

Mrs. Binnet regarded the Native Betterment Fund as a serious interference with the powers of the Legislature. She felt that the impoverished non-Native community could not be asked to provide further funds at present; suggested that income tax was being forced down the throat of Kenya at the worst possible time and was the result of pressure based originally on political considerations. She asked that the taxpayer should be told what additional sum must be raised and left to decide how the money should be found, and expressed the fear that the report would be regarded as reflecting on the credit of the Colony, and even as suggesting that it might default.

Lord Moyne replied that he had emphasised that the resources of direct taxation of the non-Native community had not been touched, and that the Colony's credit could not therefore be impaired. The worst of the world had had to face heavy new taxation during

the depression, not from scratch as Kenya would, but from a halfpenny. Mr. Kenear's criticisms were negative, not constructive, but if Kenya could provide the necessary non-Native taxation to offset painful form that income tax there was nothing in the report to discountage it.

John Sandeman Allen believed the Native Betterment scheme far simpler and less drastic than the recommendations of the Joint Committee. And said that steps must be taken to make Native holders pay their fair share of the cost of the Colony. Sir Humphrey Leggett contended that the report was a good one. Lord Moyne's report was that the Government steadily and wisely viewed a whole range of possible solutions of an evolutionary character. The proposals were sound, all the proposals and were recognized in Kenya would fail to reap its due reward. As to income tax, the Colony would benefit to the extent of 25, 30% in the £ on dividends on British capital, which was now paid to the British Treasury; moreover, with taxation on a broader basis the many petty and wasteful licences now imposed could be abolished. The Native cultivation tax was, in effect, an income tax on Natives, and showed the impartiality of the scheme.

In reply to Mr. J. F. H. Harper, who asked whether indirect taxation was not more closely related to ability to pay than direct, Lord Moyne said that Native direct taxation was not related to ability to pay, for it was remained unchanged, while in the last four years the average earning capacity of the Kenya Native had probably dropped to about one-third. But average figures were misleading; the average income tax payments of the City of London and of an outer London town like Middlesbrough would show astonishing contrasts and prove nothing. The great thing was to reach equality of sacrifice. He hoped for the abolition of indirect taxation for smaller colonial duties, and for a greater capacity to produce a greater income, but that such changes until the actual revenue from income tax was known.

A Koru settler suggested that 3s. per head per annum was a very cheap price for the Native to pay for the security brought by British rule; commented that compulsion upon the European to serve in the Defence Force was forced labour (laughter); pictured a European boy whose parents lived in a grass hut (attending a European Government school); and said it was absurd that the Governor of Kenya should be paid half the salary of the President of the U.S.A.

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## SISAL PRODUCERS ASK OTTAWA

For £5 per ton Duty throughout the Empire.

We should like to feel that the other producing industries of East Africa have submitted so well argued a case to the Ottawa Conference for increased Empire preference as that presented to the Secretary of State for the Colonies by the Empire Hard Fibres Section of the British Empire Producers' Organisation. If sisal growers have tackled their problem in so businesslike a way, it is chiefly due to Sir Humphrey Leggett, Colonel Marcuswell Maxwell, and Major C. L. Walsh, whose contributions their colleagues would readily admit to have been especially valuable.

The memorandum to the Secretary of State urges that the whole Empire should impose duties on non-British hard fibres, and emphasises that 95% of Canada's imports of fibre in the last three years for which statistics are available were of non-Empire origin, that Australia imports 2,000 tons of Java, 500 and 1,400 tons of Manila hemp and cable, and that the U.K. has been importing 50,000 tons of Manila a year; yet the Empire could supply all Empire requirements, East Africa alone producing 20,000 tons. A preference of at least £5 per short ton is required; in the words of the memorandum the turn of the market depends on two factors:

### The Two Main Differentials.

(a) The differential in the standard of production costs in the Empire and non-Empire fibre producing countries respectively, on the basis of such costs being on the lowest possible level to maintain the European and Native workers engaged in the industry on the minimum standard necessary to their health, their value as consumers and as contributors to their respective Governments. We estimate this differential as being not less than £2 10s. per short ton to the disadvantage of the Empire fibre producing territories, especially those in East Africa.

(b) The average differential on the cost of freight movement from the fibre producing countries to the chief fibre consuming countries. Freight rates for sisal from Mexico sisal can be shipped to Canada for about 25s. per short ton, whereas from East Africa the corresponding freight is not less than 80s. per short ton weight. We estimate that the average freight differential amounts to £2 10s. per short ton to the disadvantage of Empire fibres.

(c) Taking (a) and (b) together, we therefore estimate that the fiscal arrangements to ensure the turn of the market for Empire fibres should be based upon a total average differential of £5 per ton. Although it may be argued that a smaller figure might secure the turn of the market, experience has already shown the danger of Mexico undercutting in price which would neutralise the whole effect of our Empire policy, almost from the outset.

In the consideration of hard fibres we are most strongly of opinion that Manila hemp should be included, since it is essential that Empire fibres should be assisted to compete with Manila and obtain a place in the heavy rope trade. Moreover, the exclusion of Manila from the scope of the duties would result in assisting it to compete with sisal in the manufacture of twines and cordage of 1 in. diameter and under.

### Duties and Drawbacks on Ropes.

If substantial duties are not placed on all sizes of twines and ropes, foreign raw material will enter the Empire in the manufactured form, to the detriment of the Empire rope and cordage industry, while the advantages sought for Empire raw material will be nullified.

Unless it is made a condition that a large proportion of Empire fibre and workmanship must be contained in Empire produced ropes and cordage in order to qualify them for the preferential entry into any Empire country, factories may be established in some Empire country which does not grant substantial preference to Empire raw fibre, and foreign raw material may thus obtain preferential entry into Empire countries in the manufactured form. Instances of this have already occurred in Canada, where Mexican fibre has been used for binder twine which has afterwards been imported duty free into the U.K., thus obtaining the benefit of Imperial preference to which it should not be entitled.

The question should be considered of allowing a drawback on the duty paid on Manila hemp, when spun into ropes of over 1 in. diameter, to Empire manufacturers, who might otherwise be seriously handicapped in their export trade against foreign competition. The drawback should apply: (a) to Manila ropes exported to foreign

markets, and (b) to Manila ropes purchased by vessels in Empire waters for their own purposes. This, however, should only apply until such times as it may be definitely established that sisal can replace Manila hemp for all types of marine cordage.

We feel, however, that the extension of this drawback to Manila used in twines of 1 in. and under cannot be considered, since this would definitely tend to promote the use of Manila in cordages which are now manufactured from other sources. Instances should be drawn to the attention of the Secretary of State for other foreign fibres.

Should the drawback be secured, the volume of trade in sisal between the Empire, Canada and the United States would maintain a regular and profitable exchange between these countries, with an assured minimum monthly cargo of 6,000-7,500 B.L. tons of sisal. It is difficult to over-estimate the advantages that would accrue to Canada, East Africa and the Empire shipping by the opening up of this new and long desired shipping route. A large amount of the sisal which would be diverted to this market has in the past been carried in foreign bottoms.

With the foregoing objects in view, we put forward the following proposals which we trust may be placed before the various Dominion Governments for their favourable consideration and adoption:

### Minimum Protection Necessary.

(a) An import duty of not less than £5 per short ton to be imposed on non-British hard fibres including Manila, with duty free entry for the Empire product. Should the general tariff of an importing Empire country subject hard fibres to an import duty for revenue purposes it would be necessary that such general tariff duty should be not less than £5 per short ton, in order that a preferential tariff may be given that amount be granted to the imports of Empire hard fibres. Should any Empire country desire a duty against fibres grown outside her boundaries in order to develop a hard fibre industry, it is requested that her tariff may be so adjusted as to permit of Empire hard fibres grown outside her boundaries being given a preference of £5 per short ton over foreign hard fibres.

(b) A substantial duty to be imposed on all imported twines and ropes irrespective of the nature and origin of the fibre from which they were made, with the exception that Empire manufactured ropes and twines shall have preferential entry, provided that not less than 75% of their value is represented by Empire material and labour. The difference between the general and preferential rate of import duty should be so calculated as to be equivalent to not less than £5 per short ton on the raw fibre of which the ropes and twines are composed.

(c) A drawback to be considered of the import duty on Manila fibre when spun into ropes of over 1 in. diameter provided that such ropes are exported to foreign markets. The drawback to be also to all Manila ropes purchased by vessels in Empire waters for their own requirements until such time as it may be definitely established that sisal can replace Manila hemp for all types of marine cordage.

The measures which we recommend are based on the minimum requirements necessary to safeguard the Empire hard fibres industry by enabling producers to secure the turn of the market against the competition of foreign hard fibres. At the same time we are confident that these measures will inflict no burden on the Empire farmer. For even if the full amount of the duty on raw fibre at £5 a ton were reflected in the price of binder twine, the additional cost of the production of a bushel of wheat would not exceed one-tenth of a penny. This estimate is based on the assumption that one ton of binder twine is sufficient for 1,000 acres of wheat and that the production of wheat is 12 bushels per acre. However, owing to the large supply of Empire sisal and other fibres which is available, there is very little likelihood of the price of binder twine being increased to any appreciable extent by the introduction of these suggested duties. But the desired result would be obtained, namely, that the Empire producers would receive an assured market for a substantial proportion of their output.

A missionary pageant given in Romsey, Hampshire, last week depicted Zanzibar of the 10th century. Slaves being bought and sold in the market place, the beating of tom-toms, and the cries of the bazaar merchants made a vivid picture of the island in those times. Then followed the laying of the foundation stone of the Cathedral on the spot where the whipping post had stood. Between three and four hundred people took part.

**SOMALILAND'S NEW COMMISSIONER**

*from a Northern Correspondent*

IN view of the innumerable articles which had been current for some time regarding the selection of a successor to Sir Harold Rubenstein, who left Somaliland on transfer to British Honduras in December last, the news of the appointment of Major A. S. Lawrence, M.C., D.S.O., as H.M. Commissioner and Commander-in-Chief, came as a great relief to the people of Somaliland. Major Lawrence has richly merited the promotion after thirty-three years of Government service, of which over twenty-seven years have been spent in Somaliland, and innumerable congratulatory messages are a glowing testimony to the esteem and popularity in which he is held.

The new Commissioner entered the Army in 1890, served in the South African War in 1900-1902, in Somaliland with the O.S.B.A.R. in 1903-1912, and was appointed Assistant Surgeon in Northern Nigeria in 1911. He returned to Somaliland in October, 1923, as Commandant of the Somaliland Camel Constabulary and became a District Commissioner in 1927; he was promoted Secretary to the Government in 1929, and has administered the Government on various occasions from 1921 to this date. He received the D.S.O. in 1920 in connection with the operations against the Mad-Mallahs, and the C.M.C. in 1921.

The ceremony of swearing-in took place in the main square (Duce Kh) amidst a dense crowd of Government officials, Indian and Arab traders and Somalis. At the Akils' Court Mr. H. M. O'Byrne, O.B.E., the senior officer in the Protectorate and the Royal Commissioner, administered the oaths of allegiance and office to the Commissioner. A salute of fifteen guns was then fired. After the first gun Mr. H. M. O'Byrne, speaking on behalf of all Government officials, made a short speech, followed by a speech by Mr. S. S. Mani on behalf of the Indian subordinate staff, and by an Indian and Arab merchant.

The Commissioner replied in cordial terms to the expressions of good will and offers of co-operation, and his evident determination to tackle the various problems with energy has created an atmosphere of cheerful optimism throughout the Protectorate.

**AMONG GORILLA AND BONGO.**

*Mr. Basil Reel returning to Tanga.*

MR. BASIL REEL reached London at the beginning of the week and leaves to-morrow by air for Marseilles on his way back to his Tanga headquarters, after spending nine months in French West and Equatorial Africa, largely in the Lake Chad and Ubangi-Shari districts, as professional hunter to Mr. and Mrs. Kenneth Hoyt, whose journey was undertaken in order to secure films and to collect live game and trophies for American and French museums and zoological gardens. They brought back with them a great variety of animals, including two live gorillas, one of which unfortunately died on board from dysentery.

They found a stream in the French Congo contains numerous small herds of buffaloes and, from lone observation, were struck by the fact that the male was always accompanied by four, five, or six females. If they all took to flight, he promptly followed, but on any occasion on which the majority of the females appeared to be cut off, the male grew violently angry. One, which attacked so savagely that he had to be shot by Mr. Hoyt in self defence, stood 3 ft. 6 in. high, had a chest measurement of 60 in., and an arm span of 100 in. On another occasion Mr. Hoyt bagged two large bulls with a tight and left.

Mr. Reel, who has spent the past twenty-four years in East and Central Africa, serving through the East African Campaign, can claim some of the biggest deerbats shot in Tanganyika since the first bushveld hunter to set up in and in 1887. He was the first to start the war and to export hyrax skins from the Kilimanjaro district.

Mr. and Mrs. Hoyt have previously travelled widely in East Africa and have trans Africa this time next year.

**DEATH OF MRS. RACHEL STUART-WATT.**

*First White Woman among the Kikuyu.*

By the death of Mrs. Stuart-Watt at her residence in Kilimleshigie, Co. Wicklow, Kenya has lost the first white woman a venture into the heart of the interior. In 1893 with a family of five young children she travelled on foot from the coast to the interior with the intention of starting the first white missionary work among the Akamba. Her death was a great encouragement from their missionary friends at the coast is evident from the fact that one of them (the Rev. D. K. Biuns) wrote to Mr. Watt:

"You do not ask my opinion regarding your expedition, but I must frankly tell you I think it would be a great mistake for you to take your wife and children into such a place. What if you were to die, is to become of them? On what soil do you go in faith. True, but it is written 'Thou shalt not tempt the Lord thy God.'"

An official letter from the Imperial East Africa Company, dated Kikuyu Fort, Dec. 12, 1893, and signed by Francis G. Hall, also warned them against the danger of entering Kikuyu "unless accompanied by a considerable armed force and occupying a properly fortified position." So in view of this note Mr. Stuart-Watt, after penetrating the heart of Kikuyu and making blood-brotherhood with its chiefs, led his party to Machakos. Here Mr. John Answorth had Sudanese soldiers drawn up with fixed bayonets in acknowledgement of the arrival of the first European lady. It was eventually within eight miles of this town that the family settled down among the Akamba, subsequently supporting their work by fruit-growing.

**A Fine Example.**

A couple of years later Bishop Tucker, escorting the first party of lady missionaries to Uganda, visited their station, and one of them wrote: "It was so refreshing to see these sweet healthy little English faces in this far off land. The little people came up here with their parents two years ago in the rainy season and, though wet through day after day, seem none the worse for it. In spite of their wild surroundings they have been beautifully brought up."

After forty-three years in Africa Mrs. Stuart-Watt returned to England in 1928. She leaves seven children to cherish the memory of her selfless life—for whether it was grappling with the hardships of the early pioneer days, making their boots from wildbeest skins, or educating the older ones until the building of the Uganda Railway enabled them to get home, or her inspiring example of later years, they have been left the invaluable legacy of the life of a devoted Christian mother.

There was no mourning at her funeral, at which wreaths of red roses helped to emphasise the words of the hymn that was sung on the graveside:

"Oh, Cross, that liftest up my head,  
I dare not ask to fly from Thee,  
I lay in dust life's glory dead,  
And from the ground there blossom red  
Life that shall endless be."

E. S. W.

**FORTHCOMING EVENTS**

- July 7.—Executive Council of Joint East African Board, 10 a.m.
- July 8.—Associated Producers of East Africa, 2.30 p.m.
- July 8-18.—Hunstanton meeting of Kenya Golfing Society.
- July 20.—African Society's annual general meeting at Imperial Institute, 4.30 p.m., preceded by lantern lecture on Northern Rhodesia by Mr. F. H. Melland.
- Fidy 22.—Uganda Diocesan Association meeting, Stationers' Hall, 4 p.m.
- July 28 Aug. 2.—Kenya Bisley.

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**PROBLEMS OF THE SISAL INDUSTRY.**

**Is Grading for Strength Desirable?**

COLONEL MARCUSWELL MAXWELL, Chairman of the East African Sisal Growers' Association, who recently flew home from Nairobi to assist in the preparation of the sisal growers' case for the Ottawa Conference, was present at last week's meeting of the East African Sisal Sub-Section of the London Chamber of Commerce, over which Mr. Campbell H. Hausburg presided.

Colonel Maxwell, having said that in East Africa sisal planters had been producing at a loss for the past two years, mentioned that whereas sisal had been graded on length and colour, strength had never been considered. Now certain spinners had complained that when buying they did not know if they were getting sisal of the same strength in one parcel as in another, and had suggested that different types of the fibre might be segregated, certain grades being earmarked for certain uses. Spinners would thus have the certain knowledge that a certain brand was suitable for a specific purpose. Shipping charges represented an enormous tax on the industry, and every step possible should be taken to reduce them.

Reviewing the position broadly, he felt that East African growers could hardly secure a greater share of the U.S.A. market, which consumed more than half of the world output; in the case of Canada the freight differential was prohibitive, for it cost £5 per ton to send sisal from East Africa to London, whereas it cost only 25s. from Mexico to Canada.

Mr. A. W. Wigglesworth said grading would be worth considering if it were likely to improve the fibre, but no satisfactory means of grading had been found. In fact, Manila had had to scrap the grading of types after September 1, the whole five or six grades were to be lumped together, shippers being left to grade as they liked. His firm had had no complaint from spinners about the strength of African sisal, which depended upon such a variety of circumstances that it would be impossible to standardise one strength. Java sisal was substantially behind African sisal in strength.

Mr. Cowan related in support that a friend had taken the worst bale of sisal in his works, and as an experiment had spun rope from it in a certain way, with the result that the breaking strain was nearly a ton more than the Board of Trade tests. Mr. Grant criticised Colonel Maxwell's figure of 25s. as the cost of transporting a ton of sisal from Mexico to Canada; he believed the cost was £4.

**Now P.L.A. Charges.**

The Chairman announced that the Port of London authority was reducing its charges on sisal to the following new scale: wharfage and delivery, 7s. 6d. per ton, less 10%; warehousing, including landing, sorting, weighing, opening for Customs, inspection, and delivery, 20s. per ton, less importers' discount of 5% and a general reduction of 10%, making the net charge approximately 72s. 1d. per ton; landing, sorting for damage, weighing 10% of the consignment, opening for Customs' inspection and delivery, 17s. 6d. per ton, less importers' discount of 5% and a general reduction of 10%, 10s. per week (from the date of ship's breaking bulk), 7d. per ton, less importers' discount of 5%. Mr. Hausburg said the new charges did not compare favourably with Continental ports, but were a step in the right direction. Sir Humphrey Leggett said that if further information could be submitted to the Council, it might lead to further reductions, and suggested that the case might be put up to the Imperial Shipping Committee. Mr. Wigglesworth was asked to submit an outline of the case.

A communication having been read from the Director of Army Contracts stating that 10 or 20 tons of sisal cordage might be used for Army purposes, Major Dale reported that he had suggested that the War Office should test sisal in connexion with the webbing equipment issued to the troops.

Mr. Hausburg reported that he had received, and accepted, an invitation to serve on the Vegetable Fibres Committee of the Imperial Institute, as a representative of the Sisal Sub-Section.

An account of the work of the Salvation Army in East Africa is given in the annual report just issued, which states that more than 3,000 Natives joined the organisation during 1931. The report, which is well illustrated and is entitled "Light in Dark Places," contains an appeal for further funds to extend the Army's work in Kenya.

**EAST AFRICAN GOLFERS IN ENGLAND.**

AMONG those who are expected to attend the forthcoming Hunstanton meeting of the Kenya Golfing Society between July 8 and 18 are Mr. E. K. Figgis (Touring Captain), Colonel E. B. Hawkins, Mr. F. S. Dunn, Mr. J. H. Turner, Dr. J. H. Parry, Major A. E. Dunlop, Mr. Claude Wright, Mr. R. E. Lester, Mr. G. T. Godby, Mr. H. F. Eagleton, Mr. H. E. Goodson, Mr. G. Lester, Mr. W. Pickford and Captain Niel Stewart.

The Royal Blackheath Golf Club beat the Society's team by eight games to two (two halved); the individual scores (Blackheath players being named first) were as follows:—

**Foursomes.**—J. T. Godby and G. T. Eagleton (1 up) v. H. F. Eagleton and Claude Wright (1-0), H. R. J. Rhys and S. Wolfenden v. Dr. R. H. Parry and G. Lester (1 up), 0-1; Colonel E. Watts Allen and J. B. A. Parrish (1 up) v. W. Pickford and Captain Niel Stewart, 1-0; C. J. T. Robertson and W. O. Willis (Captain) (3 and 2) v. E. K. Figgis (Captain) and C. S. Long Jones, 1-0.

**Total:** Royal Blackheath, 6; Kenya Golfing Society, 1.

**Singles.**—J. T. Godby (3 and 2) v. H. F. Eagleton, 1-0; G. T. Eagleton v. Claude Wright (3 and 2), 0-1; H. R. J. Rhys v. Dr. R. H. Parry, halved; S. Wolfenden v. G. Lester, 1-0; Colonel E. Watts Allen (5 and 3) v. W. Pickford, 1-0; J. B. A. Parrish v. Captain Niel Stewart, halved; C. J. T. Robertson (3 and 2) v. E. K. Figgis, 1-0; W. O. Willis (5 and 3) v. Captain C. S. Long Jones, 1-0.

**Total:** Royal Blackheath, 6; Kenya Golfing Society, 1.

**AN OLD SOLDIER.**

Extract from the Northern Rhodesia Legislative Council *Hansard*.—

Mr. L. F. Moore: "We have on the Commission the hon. the Chief Secretary, a civilian. I do not suppose he is any more a soldier than I am, though I think it is only right to say that I have been a soldier."

The Chief Secretary: "So have I."

Mr. L. F. Moore: "Well, I started before you were born. I was a bombardier in the Prince Alfred's Own Cape Volunteer Artillery in Cape Town in 1892."



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**ENGINE:** six cylinder overhead valve type; detachable head; 4 bearing crankshaft, invar-strap special alloy pistons. Bore—4 1/2 in. Stroke—5 1/2 in. **VALVE-GEARING:** Full pressure automatic force feed system, special oil filter, air-cake ventilation. **TRANSMISSION:** Three speed forward and reverse. **STEERING:** Steer-by-wheel type. **BRAKES:** Foot pedal, vacuum assisted expanding wheel brakes; 4 wheel independent operation over shaft. **FRAMES:** Reinforced powder steel with channels of exceptional width and depth. Heavy cross members. **SPRINGS:** High carbon steel semi-elliptic. Front 5 1/2 in. x 14 in.; Rear 5 1/2 in. x 11 in. Four hydraulic shock absorbers. **WHEELBASE:** 8 ft. 1 1/2 in. **Track 56 in.** Ground Clearance 6 1/2 in.

**VERY COMPLETE EQUIPMENT,** including leather upholstery, fire wire wheel, luggage carrier, tool kit. Price in East Africa less than £375.

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THE FACTS**

"Every Kenyan has been irritated by the books published about his adopted country. But there is one book which he can read with pleasure and confidently recommend. It is *Mr. H. O. Weber 'KENYA WITHOUT PREJUDICE'*"

"The author of *Kenya Without Prejudice*," says one reviewer, "tells you that Kenya is a good country, and makes you believe it. He is informative, readable and sincere. Sincerity is an outstanding quality. It is a book about the real Kenya, a book without prejudice."

"Kenya Without Prejudice" 5s. 4d. post free from "East Africa" 51, Great Titchfield Street, London, W.1.

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WITH Anzora you can do your hair just how you like it, and keep it in place all day. It is by far the most efficient of all hair fixatives, and its ten million regular users prove that there is nothing so equal to it. Don't be put off with inferior substitutes. Ask for Anzora by name - the original and still the best. Does not soil hat linings or clothes.



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CREAM AND VIOLA  
BOTH MASTER THE HAIR

Anzora (Viola containing oil of violets) is for dry scalps and Anzora Cream for greasy scalps. In 1/6 and 2/6 bottles at all chemists, hardware stores and stores.  
ANZORA PERFUMERY Co. Ltd.  
London, N.W.6, England.

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WRIGHT'S**



**the soap that safeguards health**

THE IDEAL TOILET AND NURSERY SOAP

Stretts 25

**DR. BENGUE'S BALSAM**

Reliability and rapidity of action are the secrets of the popularity of Dr. Bengue's Balsam. The first application gives almost instant relief in cases of **RHEUMATISM, NEURALGIA and GOUTY PAINS.**

Invaluable for mosquito bites, owing to its penetrating antiseptic action.

Samples and Literature on application to:  
**BENGUE & CO., LTD.,** Manufacturing Chemists,  
24, Fitzroy Street, London, W.1, or from  
**HOWE & McGRORGE, LTD.,** Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika.

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**COLD-STARTING AND ABSOLUTELY RELIABLE RUNNING ON ANY HEAVY-FUEL OIL.**  
75 to 85% SAVING OVER PETROL ROLLERS.  
NO AUXILIARY STARTING ENGINE.  
NO ELECTRIC STARTING GEAR.  
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NO MAGNETO. NO CARBURETTOR.  
NO WATER SUPPLY TROUBLES.

The world-famed efficiency of the Marshall Roller endowed with the economy of the heavy-oil engine.

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Engineers **GAINSBOROUGH** England.

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The Safe Germkiller

**VETERINARY PRODUCTS**

have accomplished remarkable cures. They may save valuable animals for YOU. Write for copies of Reports from members of the Royal College of Veterinary Surgeons to:

**KODAK (East Africa) LTD.**  
P.O. Box 28,  
NAIROBI.

MAJOR POWELL-COTTON'S RECORDS.

MAJOR PERCY H. G. POWELL-COTTON, who has done a great deal of big game shooting in East Africa, is planning a visit to the Sudan at the end of this year. Interesting reminiscences of his previous visit were given last week to the Evening Standard by Mr. G. F. Pinfold, curator of the Queen's Museum.

Mr. Powell-Cotton was the first man to preserve the skin of a dead African giraffe—a feat which had been considered impossible. He was the first European to shoot a "manian" (they thought to be the rarest of the African mammals). He set up a record as the first hunter to pass through the Turkana country on a shooting trip, and was the first to go shooting on the north-east of Lake Chad. In his forty-two years of big game hunting fifty-four new species or races have been described from the specimens he has collected.

One of his most prized treasures is his thirteenth lion, which he shot on a Friday. It is an equatorial African lion, which almost cost the hunter his life. The lion, which had sunk below a little bush among the sun-scattered grass. Nothing could be seen of it above the level of the plain, and the hunter decided to approach the borders flinging earth and sticks towards the spot where the lion had last been seen.

As one of the sticks hit the bush the animal suddenly sprang out and charged the thrower, who turned to run. Major Powell-Cotton fired and mechanically put out his hand for the spare rifle. But the gun-bearer had fled. He hurled his empty rifle at the lion and ran, but the animal sprang up on its back and threw him to the ground. A porter who was carrying the lion about the head with a stick and a man joined the attack with a whip. With the animal's attention thus distracted, a Numan asari was able to kill him at close range.

Major Powell-Cotton shot the tallest elephant yet brought out of Africa—it stands 11 feet 6½ inches at the shoulder—and has also secured the heaviest pair of elephant tusks known to have been shot by a white man.

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

MAJOR WALTER HOWARD.

MAJOR W. A. WILLIS, who served during the Matabele Rebellion of 1896 and wrote "The Downfall of Lobengula," says in the course of an interesting article in South Africa on the Alan Wilson Patrol, every member of which was killed near the Shangani River while seeking to persuade Lobengula to surrender.

"One of the many brave men in Major Forbes's column—to which Major Wilson's hide posse of about twenty men belonged—was Walter Howard, still, when last I saw him in my house at Selsey Hill, very much alive. After Forbes's one fight on the Shangani some cattle appeared across the river before the starving column, and I quote Forbes's despatch 'Mr. Howard, a volunteer who had served in the B.B.P., swam across the river with his revolver in his mouth and tried to drive them across. It was very plucky thing to do, as the bush was thick and we could not see that it was not full of Natives. The cattle were frightened at his white skin and ran away. He went on a short distance after them and saw a number of Natives and schemes in the distance and then returned across the river.'

Forbes might have added that the Shangani was in full spate and full of crocodiles. The following day he called for volunteers to cross the Shangani to look for Wilson. Howard was quite ready to go by himself, but I would not allow this, as I could find no one who would accompany him. It must be remembered that by this time Forbes's men were worn out with hunger, fatigue and constant fighting in bush where 10,000 Matabele might have been hidden within a few hundred yards. All this is more demoralising than it sounds, and only those who have enjoyed such episodes can realise the feeling. Forbes's detachment was later saved from its misery by a strong column under Rhodes and Jameson with ammunition, food, and yet us home, a good supply of arms.

Howard was an old Winchester boy, who as a major in Thornycroft's M.L. won the D.S.O. in the Boer War. He was shot through both lungs on Spion Kop and lay for forty-eight hours without food and water. In 1913 he essayed for a small bet to ride alone on a bicycle through "Darkest Africa," from Salisbury to Khartoum. He got as far as German East, but in August 1914, was captured by the Germans and detained under such terrible conditions that most of the prisoners died. He was rescued by General Northey in 1917, and was trying to get a fighting job in France when the War ended in 1918. A stout fellow, and one of the best, though there were many like him on the Rhodesian frontier in the old days and to-day.

We, who were fellow-prisoners of his in "German East," can bear testimony to Major Howard's pluck, dignity, and unquenchable good humour under conditions which were as bad as they could well be, but yet failed to fulfil the apparent intention that "most of the prisoners died."

All too many did—which was not surprising considering that they were given food considered unfit for the arduous work to do hard physical labour from dawn to dusk under a tropical sun, denied proper medical attention, and worst of all, shown little or no consideration when suffering from serious illnesses. If a man was on the black books of the guards—as all the stoutest fellows were—he could be certain that sooner or later, when he was down with a bad bout of malaria or dysentery, he would be sent on a seven, ten, or twenty-day safari to some other camp. Often the plan succeeded and his comrades hurried him en route; but, to the openly expressed chagrin of the German guards, it equally often failed. There is a divinity which shapes our ends, rough-hew them as we may.

Major Howard, D.S.O., J.E., is now back in Southern Rhodesia, of which Colony he was one of the pioneers.

**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 has been serving the lives of infants and delicate invalids for more than 20 years.

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

**VIROL AND MILK**

**ALL STORES STOCK BOTH**

VIROL LTD., SALING, LONDON, ENGLAND.

## "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.

Tanganyika exported 3,008 tons of sisal during April.

Milestones are shortly to be erected on the Nairobi-Nakuru-Eldoret-Kitale road.

The texts of the new Customs Agreements between Kenya, Uganda, and Tanganyika have been published.

H.M.S. "Cardiff" and H.M.S. "Carlisle" are to visit Zanzibar ports on the East Coast of Africa during this month.

Kisii post office, which has hitherto been in the charge of the District Commissioner, has been taken over by Mr. R. Gethin.

A new alignment of the Kaparfo-Moshi road has been surveyed. It will cut out nearly a hundred miles of the present track.

The first of the thirty-three main spans for the Lower Zambezi Bridge has just been completed in Darlington. Each span is 260 feet long.

The staff of the Eldoret Municipal Board have agreed to a levy on their salaries, amounting to 5% in the case of three senior officials and 2 1/2% in the case of others.

In order to check cannibalism, cases of which have been discovered in several districts in the Congo recently, two Natives arrested while engaged in eating human flesh have been publicly executed in Umuja.

The Magadi Soda Company is to ask Debenture holders at a meeting to be held to-morrow to approve a reduction of their fixed rate of interest from 6% to 4% and a suspension of the sinking fund for a period of five years.

The Benguela Railway Company, in which Tanganyika Concessions, Limited, are the largest shareholders, report a decrease in receipts during 1931 of Escudos paper 1,909,532, while working expenses showed an increase of Esc. 715,888. The loss for the year (Esc. 1,376,657, or £305,924) increases the debit balance to £1,534,342.

Messrs. Brooke, Bond & Company, Limited, who are associated with the Kenya Tea Company, announce a profit for the year to May 25 last of £17,615, compared with £157,770 over the previous twelve months. A final dividend at the rate of 10% per annum is to be paid, and £100,000 is to be transferred to the General Reserve Fund.

A vote of censure on the Executive of the Associated Chambers of Commerce of Eastern Africa has been passed by the Jinja Chamber following the issue by the Association of a memorandum on the development of Native Reserves which was held not to conform to the resolution passed at the last session of the Association. The Jinja Chamber complains that the constituent Chambers should have been consulted, and demands that the memorandum shall be withdrawn immediately.

The Egyptian Cabinet has authorised the payment to the Sudan Government of £113,300 for the construction of a railway between the Sudan capital and the dam to be built at Gebel Aulia. The railway is to be used for the transport of labour and materials.

The Tanganyika Gazette contains an expression of the Government's appreciation of the good work done by the District Administration, the 2nd Battalion, the Nigerian Rifles and others in connection with the relief campaign in the northern areas of the Territory.

### BETTER NEWS FROM THE SUDAN.

Better prospects for the Sudan are indicated in the following message from *The Times* correspondent in Cairo, who says:

"The Sudan cotton crop is excellent, both in quantity and quality. It is estimated at 625,530 kantars, the bulk of which is Sakelladine, grown in the Gezira. Exports up to the end of April totalled 468,230 kantars of a total value of £1,278,825 2s. against 674 kantars of a value of £1,100,000 in the first four months of last year. The 437,922 kantars of Sakelladine shipped this year fetched £1,090,120, or 250 piastres a Kantar, against 320 piastres a Kantar last year.

Cotton seed exports have increased proportionately, and the exports of sheepskins and ivory have also improved. The same is true for the four months shown in the accompanying table, which shows an increase of 20% in the value of exports, while the value of imports has fallen by 22%.

Work on new roads is in progress in many parts of the country, and fresh districts are being opened to motor traffic. During the four months 172 aeroplanes landed at Wadi Halfa, or 61 more than in the corresponding period of last year.

### TRADE PROSPECTS IN THE TERRITORIES.

LATEST cabled reports from East Africa received by Barclays Bank (D.C. & O.) give the following information:

**Kenya.** The prospects of the new coffee crop are excellent. Good maize yields are expected where there has been no damage by locusts. There has been continued development on the Kakamega goldfields. **Tanganyika.** Heavy rains have delayed sisal production, and may possibly adversely affect the coffee crop. With the opening of the groundnut season there was a slight improvement in the demand for cotton goods, but otherwise business is dull.

**Uganda.** The total cotton crop is estimated at 100,000 bales, being an increase of 10,000 bales over last season's output. Quieter conditions are now prevailing in the bazaars with the end of the cotton season, and trade generally is dull.

**Nyasaland.** Prices received for this year's tobacco crop are lower than those for last year by approximately 1d. per lb. for flue-cured and 2d. per lb. for fire-cured. The total crop is now estimated to aggregate over 12,000,000 lbs. The cotton crop promises well, and output will approximate that of last year.

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HIS MAJESTY KING GEORGE V.

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SEND FOR FREE ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUES.

**43, SACKVILLE ST., LONDON W.1.**

# RIFLES

**EAST AFRICAN PRODUCE REPORTS.**

**COFFEE**

During the past week the quantities offered have fallen off, but there has been no improvement in demand. Values on a whole show little change, though some East African lots have been sold rather cheaply to close accounts. The latest sale prices were:

*Kenya*—

"A" sizes palish to greenish	455/- od. to 485/- od.
"B" " " " "	505/- od. to 605/- od.
"C" " " " "	475/- od. to 495/- od.
Peaberry	465/- od. to 495/- od.
Palis, brown and ungraded	445/- od. to 495/- od.

*Uganda*—

"AA" sizes pale	015/- 6d. to 625/- od.
"A" sizes	555/- od. to 595/- od.
"B" " " " "	505/- od. to 525/- 6d.
Peaberry	455/- od. to 605/- od.
Robusta	455/- od. to 555/- od.

*Tana*—

Palis, wood greyish	765/- 6d.
Palis, peaberry	545/- od.

*Mount Kilimanjaro*—

"B" size	565/- od.
Peaberry	545/- 6d.

*Tanganyika*—

Palis ungraded	555/- 6d.
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London stocks of East African coffees on June 29 totalled 57,575 bags compared with 59,223 bags on the corresponding date of last year.

**OTHER PRODUCE.**

**Cashew Seed.**—Firm at £25 5s. per ton. (The comparative quotations in 1931 and 1930 were £17 7s. and £13 5s.)

**Chilies.**—Spot Zanzibar are steady at 7½d. per lb. with values of July-August shipments at 6½d. c.i.f. London stocks total 3,915 packages, against 3,208 packages a year ago. (The comparative quotations in 1931 and 1930 were 9½d. and 11½d.)

**Cocoa.**—Firm generally, but East African is rather lower at £13 40s. per ton. (The comparative quotations in 1931 and 1930 were £12 and £17 10s.)

**Cotton.**—Fair trade has passed in East African at from 3½d. to 3¼d. per lb. according to quality. (The comparative quotation last year was 5½d.)

**Cotton Seed.**—Nominally £4 5s. per ton. (The comparative quotations in 1931 and 1930 were £4 5s. and £3 5s.)

**Groundnuts.**—East African is unchanged at £14 2s. 6d. per ton. (The comparative quotations in 1931 and 1930 were £17 10s. 6d. and £14 5s.)

**Gum Arabic.**—Exports from the Sudan during the first five months of this year amounted to 8,673 tons, compared with 41,751 tons during the corresponding period of 1931.

**Hides and Skins.**—Dull and quiet. Heavy unbatched umbasas are quoted at 4½d. per lb. c.i.f. Goatskins are neglected.

**Wool.**—Quiet, with East African No. 5 white flat afloat offered at 10s. od. and No. 4 yellow flat offered at 10s. 3½d. per 30 lb. in bags.

**Woolen.**—White and/or yellow is rather lower at £14 per ton. (The comparative quotations in 1931 and 1930 were £13 10s. and £14 5s.)

**Tea.**—Steady. East African No. 1, f.a.g. for July, September shipment being quoted at £13 15s. per ton and August-October at £14. (The comparative quotations in 1931 and 1930 were £10 5s. and £15 10s.)

**Tea.**—851 packages of Nyasaland tea were sold last week at an average of 5.62d. per lb.

**KONGONI MIDLAND TOUR CANCELLED.**

The Midland tour of the Kenya Kongoni Cricket Club, which was to have opened at Loughborough on Monday against the Gentlemen of Leicestershire, has had to be cancelled owing to lack of players, chiefly because the leave moratorium has prevented many Civil servants from taking their leave. It is hoped, however, that the southern tour planned for August will be undertaken.

**CONVENTION AND ASSOCIATED PRODUCERS.**

At a recent meeting of the Executive of the Convention of Associations of Kenya, it was unanimously resolved:

That this meeting of the Executive Committee of the Convention of Associations regrets exceedingly that the Associated Producers of East Africa has formed the intention of withdrawing from the Producers Association of Kenya, and assures the Association of the Government of Kenya of its sympathy for all that has been done by the Association for the benefit of East Africa and the producing interests of the Colony in particular. Further, it trusts that the Convention will not be inhibited by the inability to subscribe to the funds of the Association which will not entail the cessation of the Association's activities.

**EAST AFRICAN MAILS.**

MAILS for Kenya, Uganda, Tanganyika and Zanzibar close at the G.P.O., London, at 6 p.m. on—

July 7 per s.s. "Chitra"  
" " 14 " s.s. "Malwa."

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

Inward mails are collected on July 6 by the s.s. "Wangoni" and on July 10 by the s.s. "General Duchesse."

This week's air-mail was delivered in London on Monday morning. Air-mail closes at the G.P.O., London, at 4 p.m. each Wednesday.

**NEWS OF OUR ADVERTISERS.**

Messrs. Marshall, Sons & Company Limited, of Gainsborough, are exhibiting several of their latest products this week at the Royal Agricultural Society's show in Southampton. Among them are two Diesel tractors, a high-speed oil engine, a thrashing machine, and a steel hand-cart.

**LIVE IN KENYA  
INVEST IN KENYA  
RETIRE TO KENYA**

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Land and Estate Agents, Planning Agents, Secretaries,  
Produce Merchants, Insurance Agents, etc., Nairobi.

PASSENGERS FROM EAST AFRICA.

The s.s. "Llanstephan Castle," which left Kilindiini on June 1st, has brought the following homeward passengers:

- Gambia**  
 Lt. Colonel de Houghton  
 Mr. E. N. Landale  
 Mr. G. C. Meville  
 Mrs. D. H. Polack  
 Mr. P. A. Scott  
 Lt. Colonel W. K. Tucker  
 Miss L. M. Tucker  
 Mrs. A. D. Vickers

- Marseilles**  
 Miss B. E. Burton  
 Mrs. M. Chabre  
 Major & Mrs. T. Lechran  
 Mr. S. Davis  
 Mr. O. W. Davis  
 Mr. F. U. M. Greer  
 Mr. & Mrs. W. Jesse  
 Miss L. P. Jesse  
 Mr. & Mrs. J. Lewis  
 Mrs. M. Mountain  
 Dr. C. H. Phillips  
 Mr. & Mrs. H. Welby

- England**  
 Mr. & Mrs. H. Le P.  
 Mr. T. A. Allison  
 Mr. & Mrs. C. H. W.  
 Mr. & Mrs. R. S. W.  
 Mrs. E. C. Blake  
 Mrs. H. V. Borain  
 Miss A. M. Brewster  
 Mr. & Mrs. F. C. Bridle  
 Mr. J. H. Butler  
 Miss W. U. Carr  
 Miss K. E. Chamberlain  
 Mr. & Mrs. J. S.  
 Mr. E. Cole  
 Mr. & Mrs. A. G. Cowley  
 Master E. Cowley  
 Dr. & Mrs. H. M. Davies  
 Major J. V. Dawson  
 Mrs. E. Dixon  
 Mr. H. Douglas  
 Mr. & Mrs. C. Dru Drury  
 Master E. B. Dru Drury  
 Mrs. J. A. Duggan

- Mr. G. P. Ellis  
 Miss A. M. Ellis  
 Mr. P. H. Faithorn  
 Mr. & Mrs. J. C. Forgan  
 Mrs. A. S. Gracie  
 Mr. A. J. Gibson  
 Mr. J. P. Hamilton  
 Capt. & Mrs. J. S.  
 Harmsworth  
 Miss H. M. Harmsworth  
 Master J. D. Harmsworth  
 Miss D. Harvey  
 Mrs. E. Harrison  
 Master B. Harrison  
 Mr. & Mrs. W. Victor Harris  
 Miss R. Victor Harris  
 Mr. E. L. T. Hoare  
 Mr. A. R. Holliday  
 Mr. & Mrs. A. O. Kirkwood  
 Mrs. E. A. Lewis  
 Master H. W. Lewis  
 Mr. & Mrs. H. G. Mason  
 Mr. H. Mayell  
 Dr. A. J. Meek  
 Mr. & Mrs. R. S. Moore  
 Captain E. S. Molligan  
 Mr. & Mrs. T. R. Nestor  
 Mr. R. S. A. Newhook  
 Mr. & Mrs. E. F. Parsons  
 Mrs. M. G. Parsons  
 Mr. & Mrs. W. C. Peain  
 Mr. S. M. Peat; J.  
 Miss F. Phillips  
 Mr. & Mrs. L. F. Pickering  
 Mr. D. H. Peck  
 Mr. & Mrs. H. S. Potter  
 Mr. & Mrs. W. F. Poulton  
 Mr. H. F. Rainford  
 Mrs. E. M. Reinecke  
 Mr. F. Skarr  
 Miss E. G. Bowman Smith  
 Dr. Florence M. Snell  
 Mr. & Mrs. B. Stredwell  
 Mrs. E. Wynne Tate  
 Mr. & Mrs. K. Thomson  
 Miss F. M. Thomson  
 Dr. H. C. Trowell  
 Mr. E. W. Varian  
 Mr. & Mrs. J. Walker  
 Mr. & Mrs. Cardiff Watson  
 Mr. & Mrs. B. F. Watts  
 Mr. C. G. Wrench

The s.s. "Ubangi," which is leaving tomorrow, carries the following outward bound passengers for:

- Bombay**  
 Miss K. Sadeby  
**Dar es Salaam**  
 Mr. & Mrs. H. Capron  
 Dr. A. Gremelski  
 Mr. A. Kistner  
**Nairobi**  
 Mr. O. Flückiger  
**Mombasa**  
 Mr. & Mrs. E. G. O.  
 E. E. Andersen  
 Miss F. G. Anson  
 Mrs. D. E. Belfield  
 Miss D. Bowman  
 Major & Mrs. G. F. Claude  
 Mrs. H. Haberlin  
 Mrs. M. Honey  
 Miss M. Howard  
 Mr. J. Kieh-Hansen  
 Mrs. J. Loose  
 Miss F. MTEachlan  
 Dr. E. Nilsson  
 Mr. D. F. H. Nolte  
 Miss N. C. Popler  
 Miss A. T. Ruffone  
 Mr. & Mrs. K. Schauer  
 Miss L. Stevens  
 Mrs. M. Tchorznicka  
 Mrs. H. Vail  
 Mr. & Mrs. Valentine  
 Mr. B. K. Suleiman Verjee  
 Mr. O. Vorlog  
 Mr. & Mrs. H. R. Whitehead  
 Miss J. Williamson  
 Mr. & Mrs. G. Wurich

EAST AFRICAN STEAMSHIP MOVEMENTS.

- BRITISH INDIA:**  
 "Mantola" arrived Mombasa homewards, June 29.  
 "Madhra" leaves Marseilles outwards, July 9.  
 "Mashobra" arrived Zanzibar outwards, July 3.  
 "Kenya" arrived Durban, July 6.  
 "Khandallah" left Mombasa for Bombay, July 6.  
 "Karat" left Bombay for East Africa, June 10.  
**IRLAN-ELLERMAN HARRISON:**  
 "Historian" arrived Dar es Salaam outwards, June 30.  
 "City of Salford" left Birkenhead outwards, June 29.  
**HOLLAND AFRICA:**  
 "Nieuwerkerk" left Cape Town for East Africa, June 28.  
 "Klipfontein" left Amsterdam for East Africa, June 28.  
 "Nijkerk" passed Ushant homewards, June 27.  
 "Springfontein" left Dar es Salaam for South Africa, June 25.  
**MESSAGERIES MARITIMES:**  
 "Bernardin de St. Pierre" arrived Mombasa outwards, July 1.  
 "General Voiron" arrived Port Said outwards, June 27.  
 "General Duchesne" left Mombasa homewards, June 27.  
**UNION CASTLE:**  
 "Dunluce Castle" left Beira for East Africa, July 3.  
 "Llandovey Castle" arrived London, July 1.  
 "Langibby Castle" left Port Sudan outwards, July 2.  
 "Llanstephan Castle" arrived London, July 3.

PASSENGERS FOR EAST AFRICA.

The s.s. "Madura," which left London on July 1, and is scheduled to leave Marseilles on July 9, carries the following passengers for:

- Port Sudan**  
 Mr. & Mrs. F. G. Cates  
 Capt. I. L. H. Chase  
 Mr. E. G. Coryton  
 Mr. & Mrs. G. B. Evans  
 Dr. T. F. R. Jewer  
 Mrs. J. Morrison  
 Mr. & Mrs. J. Taylor  
 Mr. E. W. Parry  
 Mr. F. D. Ruggman  
 Mr. R. F. Wileman  
 Mr. P. W. Harris  
 Mr. F. Hewlett  
 Mrs. P. London  
 Mr. & Mrs. J. N. Russell  
 Mr. A. J. Randall  
 Miss E. Seaton  
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 Mr. A. L. Winters  
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