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A WEEKLY JOURNAL



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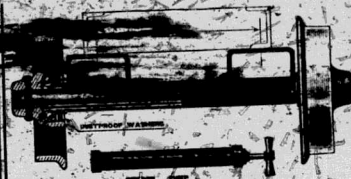
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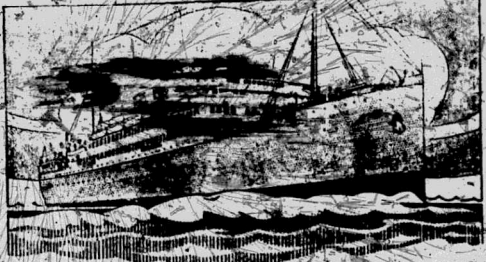
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## MATTERS OF MOMENT.

Almost every criticism which has so far reached us of Lord Moyne's Report (Cmd. 4093, H.M. Stationery Office, 2s.) affords proof that the critic had not read the voluminous and important appendices which occupy as much space as does the text of the report itself, and which are certainly an essential part of it. Such tables do not, of course, lend themselves to newspaper reproduction as do Lord Moyne's opinions on the subjects which he was invited by the Secretary of State to investigate, but the misconceptions held by some of our readers, including a number who have done a good deal of public work, and are close students of public affairs generally, make it evident that emphasis must be laid upon these appendices. They have evidently been compiled with the greatest care, and though in some cases nothing more than guesswork is possible, even such approximations are the result of detailed analysis, which commands respect and a measure of confidence which could not be given to haphazard assumptions on a large scale.

Widely varying estimates of the sums contributed to the Customs revenue of Kenya by Europeans, Asiatics, and Natives have been put before the public at different times. Now thirteen pages of appendix are devoted to an estimate by Mr. Geoffrey Walsh, the Commissioner of Customs, of the amount of duty paid by the various sections of the community, showing how he arrives at the conclusion that in 1931 Europeans contributed 42.8%, Indians 10.8%, Goans 6.4%, Arabs 2.4%, and Natives 28.6% of the Customs revenue of the country. He admits that individual items of the estimate are liable to a wide margin of error, but

pleads that the aggregate totals are probably not grossly inaccurate, a claim which anyone who examines the schedule with care will be inclined to concede. He was faced with an extraordinarily difficult task, which most people would have sought to avoid, or, if compelled to perform it, would have hoped that their calculations would have been spared publication. Here stands Mr. Walsh's detailed estimate as an invitation to all and sundry to criticise. Whether anyone in the country can produce a schedule which will win a greater measure of public confidence seems very doubtful.

Another criticism which has been made is that in assessing the racial contributions to the revenue Lord Moyne omitted this or that item contributed by the European community. Schedule 2 of Appendix 1 gives the answer in detail. Elsewhere he itemises the expenditure which, regarded as indivisible, shows why this or that vote should be debited to this or that community; splits up local capital expenditure into general indivisible, European, Asiatic, Arabs, and Native parts; takes the main departmental votes and examines them on the same basis; details the shortfall he anticipates in the 1932 revenue estimates; tabulates the comparative expenditure in the last seven years on various services; surveys the revenue and expenditure of local Native Councils; gives the outline of a Native cultivation tax, Native livestock tax, and adult male Native poll tax; writes of the finance of his proposed Native Betterment Fund; and includes interesting memoranda by District Commissioners, Provincial Commissioners, and the Statistician to the Governors' Conference. These documents should, we suggest, be most carefully studied by those who are critical of any feature of the report of which they form an integral part.



It needed no prescience to predict that Kenya would dislike that part of Lord Moyne's report which recommended the introduction of income tax as an inescapable means of putting the finances of the country in order. Addressing the East African Branch of the Overseas League last week, Lord Moyne, with obvious reference to the well-known objections of East Africans to such a tax, stated that Command Paper 1788, of 1922, showed how it could be successfully introduced. We promptly read it, with, we admit, considerable disappointment, for it certainly does not answer some of the points most frequently advanced by Kenyans in opposition to such an impost; the White Paper is, in fact, little more than an explanation of details familiar to anyone who pays income tax in Great Britain. Regarding that fact we are not prejudging the issue, which is, not so much whether income tax is in itself the best form in which Kenya should raise further revenue, but whether the Colony can avoid it. A Committee consisting of Elected Members of the Legislative Council, the Associated Chambers of Commerce of East Africa, and the Convention of Associations, sitting in Nairobi, has now resolved: "That having regard to the recommendations of Lord Moyne's report, and believing as it does that it is the intention of the Government to introduce an income tax into the Colony, this Committee maintains the arguments consistently advanced against an income tax in Kenya, and is definitely of opinion that until Governmental expenditure has been cut down to the utmost limits to the satisfaction of the Economy Committee no proposal for such a tax can be entertained." That further Government economies are essential will not be questioned, but Lord Moyne's contention is that new taxation will still be necessary. Many people will be surprised that this *ad hoc* Committee did not strongly oppose income tax *per se*, but we believe that its members have taken the wiser course in not so committing themselves.

Uganda, Nyasaland and Kenya are all criticising officialdom for having ignored the established precedent of consulting recognised public bodies before the nomination by the

### THREE GOVERNORS BREAK AWAY FROM ESTABLISHED PRECEDENT.

Governor of unofficial representation, in the first case to the Inter-Colonial Railway Council, in the second to the Nyasaland Legislative Council, and in the third to the new Board of Agriculture. In the case of Uganda, Mr. A. D. Jones, who has sat on the Railway Council for years, was, we gather, suddenly informed that he would not be re-appointed, and, to the surprise of the Protectorate, has been succeeded by a man who, whatever his qualifications, has not taken any prominent part in public affairs; in Nyasaland and Kenya the plea is in essence the same—that the power of nomination should not be exercised arbitrarily by a Governor, but only in consultation with the recognised public bodies. It is our conviction that the public interest is best served by such consultation in all possible cases, and by giving Chambers of Commerce, Conventions of Associations, District Associations, and similar organisations the opportunity of nominating two or more persons from whom the Governor may make his own selection. Moreover, since such appointments obviously carry a greater measure of public support, they enhance the standing of the nominee in the councils of the State. There have been some appointments in East Africa in recent years which would never have been recommended by the un-

official community, and which appeared to have been made primarily because the person selected was one whom the Governor concerned would not find it difficult to handle; at any rate, they were so regarded by many. To such an extent appointments which have not been recognised as an honour became the rule. The C.P.S. is disquieting to find Governors acting on their own initiative in this matter at almost exactly the same time. Prior consultation is not a high price to pay for public confidence and contentment.

Mr. K. L. Hall's first address to the Legislative Council of Nyasaland in his capacity of Acting Governor frankly recognises public comments and criticisms of certain actions of Government in the past, and gives evidence of a desire to meet unofficial wishes. Though opposing an *ad hoc* Economy Committee similar to those set up by Uganda and Tanganyika, which territories, His Excellency emphasised, had taken that course only because their budgets were not balanced, he expressed his willingness to appoint a standing Finance Committee of the Legislature consisting of the Treasurer and two or three unofficial members. Further, to meet the wishes of the unofficial community, the committee stages of proceedings in the Legislature are to be reported once adequate arrangements can be made. Mr. Hall also emphasised the importance of European settlement in the general interest of the country and of the Native, and pleaded with individuals and with importers, European and Indian, to buy British and to consider whether it is not possible, without sacrificing business to sentiment and without waiting for the reconsideration of treaties, to make some response to the magnificent gesture of the Imperial Government in departing from the traditions of a century—the decline of trade with the U.K. must, he urged, be arrested.

Financial statements of Governments, as of public companies, usually make unhappy reading nowadays, but, considering the difficulties of the times, that, which Mr. Hall had to make might have been much worse.

The surplus balances at the end of 1931 still totalled £77,808, or only £12,000 less than a year previously, half of the reduction being due to expenditure on the construction of the Zomba electric light and power scheme, which will produce revenue this year. The most disquieting factor is the heavy fall in Customs duties, which in the first two months of this year were nearly £9,000 below the corresponding figures for 1931, and a maximum shortfall of £35,000 in the Customs revenue for the year is already envisaged. The Imperial Treasury has accepted the draft budget for 1932 on the understanding that the actual deficit of last year shall be made good within the next eighteen months, thus bringing the surplus balances back to the £200,000 level by the end of next year.

In reply to a question by the Hon. W. H. Evans, the Treasurer admitted that of five cattle dips constructed by contract and eleven built departmentally in the North Nyasa district, every one of those built by contract and all but one of those built departmentally had proved unsatisfactory and had had to be rebuilt or reconditioned. Curiously enough, there does not appear to have been any supplementary inquiry as to the reason for

this most unsatisfactory expenditure of public money. The statement that the contractor was paid only £385 out of the total contract price of £418 merely begs the issue; he was presumably to be paid £418 to build five tanks of a specified quality, and if they did not come up to that quality, he and not the public should in equity have borne the loss. Someone was responsible for what proved a complete fiasco. Who? Has he been held to account? If there is a good and sufficient reason for this wholesale failure, the public, which must pay the bill might well be told the facts, and on the other hand, it is attributable to incompetence, the authorities might state what steps have been taken to deal with it and what precautions have been provided to prevent the possibility of other expensive failures in the future.

The enlightened regulations enforced in the British East and Central African Dependencies for the preservation of the unique fauna of the country stand out in strong contrast to the practices prevalent in the Belgian and French African Colonies, if the state of affairs therein is anything like as bad as stated in the report of a French Government Mission which recently visited the West. According to this document, much of Africa's big game will be extinct within a few years unless drastic steps are taken to restrict the killing of elephants, "horned rhinoceros" (a curious phrase: are there any African rhino without horns?), giraffes and hippopotami. One case is quoted in which Native troops shot eleven giraffes "for target practice," and it is asserted that all battalions of Natives working on Government construction schemes in elephant districts of the Belgian Congo are allowed to kill one elephant a week for food. The report goes so far as to recommend that frozen and cured meat should be substituted for the animals now killed, though how this is to be done, whether by importation or not, is not very clear; in any case the expense would appear prohibitive. A treaty between Great Britain, France and Belgium forbidding the export of rhinoceros horns and instituting severe laws limiting the shooting of animals is also suggested; but there is little fault to be found with the present British laws on the subject, which are really implemented by the keenest of Game Wardens and the most sporting of Rangers. It is no use passing legislation unless it is enforced, and we fear that neither in the Belgian nor the French Dependencies is supervision sufficiently close, and public opinion, even among officials, sufficiently informed, to bring about much improvement in regard to the wanton slaughter of wild game which undoubtedly prevails

**GAME SLAUGHTER IN BELGIAN AND FRENCH AFRICA**

and Canada to secure the approval of the leading spinning interests to the proposals of the Hard Fibres Section of the British Empire Producers Organisation that the Governments of the Empire should... Major Walsh asked for America last Saturday... a formal invitation to state the case of Empire... East African sisal growers to the great spinning interests, who while naturally forced to regard the matter from the standpoint of their own advantage, appear friendly in principle. "My negotiations," Major Walsh told us on the eve of his departure, "will be done mainly behind a cigar, and entirely with the spinners, who will certainly not overlook the point of view of the farmer, who is their best customer." He is embarking upon an admittedly difficult and self-imposed mission, which, however, if successful, will confer immense benefits on Empire sisal growers generally. Probably he will spend a few days in Ottawa in order to be able to give Sir Edward Davson any assistance which he may desire, but Major Walsh emphasises that his purpose is essentially to talk frankly to the spinners, and to endeavor to enlist their sympathies with the objectives of African growers to re-locate Mexico as the principal source of supply of the raw material used by Canadian and American undertwines and rope manufacturers. Producers generally will, we are confident, wish Major Walsh well in his public-spirited effort.

Last week we published the memorandum presented to the Secretary of State for the Colonies by the Hard Fibres Section of the British Empire Producers Organisation, which embraces the leading interests engaged in fibre growing within the Empire. The case of such producers having been put before the public in the frankest possible fashion, we are not surprised to have received protests from prominent planters at the news that Mr. Alfred Wiggleworth has forwarded a private memorandum on the subject to Sir Edward Davson, on whose advice in this matter the Secretary of State will rely at Ottawa. The danger is that a memorandum written by the Chairman of the Vegetable Fibres Committee of the Imperial Institute in his purely personal capacity may be regarded as something more than an individual opinion; it must therefore be made clear that it is a purely personal document. We know nothing of its terms, except that the suggestion that they should be communicated for information, if not for criticism to the recognised sisal organisations in London was not adopted. In the ordinary course of business and business men, of course, perfectly entitled to make private representations in any quarter on any matter affecting his business, but when, as in this case, an individual states at a public meeting that he will send a memorandum for the information of the person chosen to advise the Secretary of State for the Colonies on trade matters, it might have been anticipated that it would not have been under the seal of confidence. It is to be presumed that it deals primarily with questions affecting Ottawa, and that, in the case, the privacy would seem to be misplaced.

**MR. WIGGLEWORTH'S ACTION CRITICISED**

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The action of the East African Sisal Growers Association in sending their Chairman, Colonel Marcuswell Maxwell, to England by air a few weeks ago in order to discuss with the leading sisal producing interests of the Empire the case of the industry for submission to the Imperial Conference at Ottawa has fully justified itself; it is, we believe, further agreed that it would have been desirable for a representative of British East African sisal growers to be in attendance at Ottawa to give expert advice in case of need, but for financial reasons none of the organisations serving producers has been able to send a delegate. In these circumstances Major C. L. Walsh, acting in a purely personal capacity, decided to do what he could by personal negotiations in the United States

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

## MR. J. C. W. DOUGALL'S BROADCAST

ON THE CONTACT OF EUROPEANS WITH NATIVES.

The most tremendous fact of African life today is that the foundations of tribal authority and custom are tottering to the ground, and no one knows exactly what may happen.

The Kikuyu have a tradition that the tribe sprang from a certain tree in the Fort Hall district known as Mokare wa Gathanga where lived the tribal ancestor and there he had nine sons who were the fathers of the nine clans of today. These clan-heads would scarcely recognise the country to-day. The railway to Uganda strikes north-west along its border, climbing painfully from Nairobi, crossing the great escarpment at Voi, and passing across the Great Rift Valley by the crater of Longonot and the shining waters of Lake Naivasha. A branch line leaves the main railway at Nairobi and encircles the Kikuyu Province on the south-east, bringing the fertile districts of Fort Hall and Nyeri within reach of the centres and markets for exports as it takes its way round the slopes of Kenya mountain which rise its snow-peaks into the clouds at 17,000 ft. Nobody who has watched Kenya emerging from the mists in the lovely African dawn can wonder that it is the sacred mountain of the Kikuyu, the dwelling of the great God Ngai.

Within the angle cut by these two railway lines are to be found the scattered villages of the Kikuyu people. They are mostly crude, untidy and dirty-looking, with straggled maize-cobs and their withered wrappings strewn all over the ground. On one side by side with the old Kikuyu village there are signs of attempts at more habitable and sanitary dwellings. These are square huts, instead of round, and the roofs are of corrugated iron or battered rusty squares of tin obtained from old paraffin-oil cans. And occasionally there will be a flower-bed and a patch of green grass to show that the owner has begun to take pride in a garden. There may be potatoes and vegetables in orderly lines, but it will be typical of the present stage if you find maize growing in among the dadjas, and goats nibbling the young lettuce leaves.

### How Wages are Spent.

As your car speeds along the dusty red roads you meet Kikuyu women carrying terrific burdens on their backs, suspended by a strap that goes over the forehead, and you meet young Kikuyu lads walking into the towns and settled areas for employment. Each man wears an old blanket or cotton cloth over his shoulders, and his belongings are tied up in a very small bundle, containing perhaps a shirt and a pair of shorts (his best suit), some snuff, a tattered Gospel with which he has begun to practise reading, a sautepan and some food. See the same young men on their way back to the Reserves after six or twelve months' employment. They have acquired clothes—brilliant new khaki, hectic woollen jumpers, fancy stockings, boots or shoes (which they sling over their shoulders when they want to be really comfortable), a battered sun-helmet or sombrero, and often the jacket (bought at an auction-sale) which once formed part of a European's wardrobe.

You see the Kikuyu everywhere. They pull the rickshaws, drive the trucks, cook the food (the Kikuyu boy is in great demand as a cook), dig and keep the gardens, and act as nurse-maids; there are masses of them in offices, banks, shops, and warehouses, and many more are employed in the railway workshops and up and down the line. At every township and settlement you can find Kikuyu boys in employment, skilled and unskilled. In these townships you can always see a Native settlement which, in spite of strenuous efforts by the municipal authorities, is usually a slum of dilapidated shanties, overcrowded, leaking in the rains, where the African employes pay exorbitant rent for their hovels, and where there is a general tendency among the younger Kikuyu to feel the lure of the shops and centres of population, growing discontent after new wants, and general inclination to throw over the reins of parental and clan control.

To understand what is happening in Kikuyu society to-day we must imagine the position of parents and elder relatives. For years the custodians of tribal tradition, representing the public conscience and life and duty. Their authority can be imagined only if we lump the knowledge and prestige of schoolmaster, magistrate, lawyer, doctor, journalist, historian and statesman all into one. Even when they did not discharge these functions they were the medium through which any spiritual or professional

services could be obtained. Consequently the purpose of education was to train the boy and girl to observe the correct manners and behaviour to parents and to those elder relatives who stood to them in the position of fathers and mothers.

### How Parents were Regarded.

Under a system of such a nature it is not surprising that the young must stay by them. They must give their parents and their huts and grain stores, herd, sheep, water and firewood. This was further emphasised by the fact that the youth or girl could not advance from one stage to another in the social scale without the parents' will and active assistance. The Kikuyu boy looked forward with intense longing to the time when he would be circumcised and thus become a full member of the tribe, a soldier, a dandy, a dancer. Till then he could not inherit any property or get married. His father and relatives alone could arrange for his circumcision. Without their permission he could not get married, for he had not the cattle and goats necessary, and the marriage involved such bargains as only the families could arrange. He could not even go in a beer-drink without his father's permission. He must bring beer for his father and his uncles before he could touch any himself. Even in such taking the same respect was shown.

A disobedient son got on well in the world; the disobedient or careless son, in fear of his father's curse, which was the heaviest of all religious sanctions, and left the parents in uncleanliness. A son of this kind was doomed to transmit the curse to his children; nothing he did could prosper, nothing he touched could live. The father's position was further strengthened by the fact that he was the proper means of communication and fellowship with the ancestors. As the nearest relation on earth, he was the priest of the household and alone entitled to offer the family sacrifices.

A new social scale has been introduced by the presence of the white man. The young man knows more than his grandfather. The clothes he stands up in, which he washes and irons with such meticulous care, are they not signs of his experience? Probably he has money, and that alone puts him in a superior position; for he believes money is the key to success. It brings with it all the material knick-knacks which he covets. They may be no more than a mirror, a safety-razor, a bicycle or a sewing-machine, but they spell power. If he has been to school he feels himself immensely superior. The prestige of education is such that boys of fourteen and sixteen who began to go to school as small children are a positive embarrassment to their slower and more senior teachers. If that is so, think how difficult it is to maintain a father's dignity as the oracle, the sage and prophet in one. Whether or not the boy has been taught in a mission school, he will believe in Kikuyu magic when the white man's magic is so much more wonderful? Once he would not have made a journey on the seventh day or eaten food from a cracked pot because a supernatural penalty would follow; to lay a stick in the fire the wrong way might bring sin or uncleanness; the snake he struck at in vain or the bird that flew in front of his face might be an ancestor who had come back to the old home to give warning or to punish. How can he take these things seriously when Europeans and Africans of his own and other tribes regard them as old wives' tales and commit the apparently heinous ritual offences with impunity?

If there is one thing certain about African religion it is that some mixture of the ceremonial and the moral. And if a Kikuyu no longer believes that a pot broken at planting time brings uncleanness, or *thahu*, at harvest, he is just as likely to discard the moral sanctions which kept marriage sacred or property safe. Thus it was morally wrong in Kikuyu to steal or to kill, to commit adultery or to strike a member of the same circumcision grade. These offences brought their own punishment, a punishment that took inevitable effect whether society noticed the offence or not. But when the people do not distinguish ceremonial and moral offences, the one is discarded as readily as the other. The fear of guilt has gone and one can sin without these visitations of the spiritual powers. With Kikuyu who have lived away from home there is a rapid decline in customary morality and a decadence of belief in a spiritual power.

### The Old Order Changeth.

In the old days religion was a family or group affair and not personal religion in our sense at all. Land and even cattle were held in common. Work was a social and sociable affair, voluntary and unpaid, all the workers being related to each other more or less. You, as an individual, were not paid for the work you did, nor did you think of claiming exclusive rights over property to dispose of it as you felt inclined. In individual Kikuyu



by the time he was full grown and had been through the initiation school knew that all these were the proper things to do, they were "good form."

"To refuse was not simply to lose the opportunity of help when your time came and you wanted to get married, or to build a house, or to harvest your gardens—it was to label yourself an outsider and draw the invidious attention of the unseen powers upon yourself. So you helped in the provision of a marriage feast by bringing your quota of sugar cane. You went with your parents to build a house for some distant relative. You drew water for some old lady of the clan, or herded the goats for an elder too infirm and old to stir from his hut. You worked till you got cattle for some brother or combined to pay off the fine levied on a fellow- clansman, for it was the clan to which you and he belonged that mattered. And all this was an affair of custom, of attitudes that had become habitual, a routine that had been ingrained by constant practice in this kind of corporate life where the community that worked and suffered, the community that prayed and worshipped."

"You wonder that Kikuyu social morality begins to crumble whenever it is confronted by the attitudes and assumptions of the civilised white man? To begin with there is nothing which a man acquires by his individual efforts and which he uses, not always, but mostly, for his private profit. Work is no longer service with relatives and for relatives; it is wage-earning, an individual contract with an employer of another race, perhaps a hundred miles from home. It no longer matters what your work is or its result: it is the wage you work for. I once asked some Kikuyu why it was that if one got into difficulties with a car, one could not get help without paying. (Those who have known East Africa for ten or twenty years will tell you that such help was given gratuitously in the old days.) The answer got was that 'Europeans have taught us to do nothing without money.'

"So the individual works for wages, pays his own taxes, breaks the law and is punished. As an individual he comes out of his group and becomes a Christian. He adopts the customs of his tribe incompatible with the new religion and therefore repudiates them. Religion is now a personal concern and he has no more need for the mediation of his elder relatives. He is familiar with the political machinery of an English community. In the West, whose members buy and sell their farms and building plots as he has learned to buy and sell potatoes. So now he is asking for title deeds to his gardens and a vote in the choice of representatives in the Government.

"All the demands made by English law reach him *quid* individual, at the customs of a white society appeal to individual taste and self-assertion. He stands or falls by himself. The family, the clan, and the ancestors have little or no relevance to the pressing needs and opportunities of the day. Hence the old groupings become less and less significant and new groupings take their place which have no relation with blood and family relationships. They are more like trade unions and associations for party propaganda.

"Such are the younger Kikuyu to-day, politically-minded, increasingly sensitive to racial issues, intensely keen on education, very suspicious of strangers, unhappy because they are at home in neither the old world nor the new."

**DEATHS OF OLD EAST AFRICANS.**

"Lord John" Wilson's Sudden Passing.

With deep regret we record the passing of two very well-known Kenyans of the early days, Mr. H. Wilson, C.B.E., senior partner of Messrs. Smith, Mackenzie & Company, and Mr. A. J. Maclean, formerly a Senior Commissioner.

Mr. H. Wilson—affectionately known throughout East Africa as "Lord John"—went to Mombasa in 1908 and Lord Delamere and he were the first two nominated unofficial members of the Kenya Legislative Council, the former representing European settlers and the latter commercial interests; Mr. Wilson threw himself into the public life of the country and continued to serve on the Legislature until he came home early in 1914 to supervise the control and development of which he played so large a part, his clear brain and long vision contributing markedly to its success.

He will be remembered by many of our readers as a generous host, a sportsman in the best sense of the term, a very keen and good tennis player, an

ardent angler, and a splendid shot. He was at Lords on Tuesday of last week, but on Thursday had to undergo an operation for appendicitis, and died on Sunday morning. In recent years, Mr. Wilson had spent some time living in Scotland, paying frequent visits to London. He was awarded the Order of a Star in recognition of his services during the War, was a director of the Eastern Telegraph Company until the recent merger, and was on the board of Messrs. Richards & Co., Ltd., the Aberdeen spinners. The cremation takes place to-day at Golders Green. He was in his seventieth year.

**Mr. A. J. Maclean.**

Mr. Adrian John Maclean, who died from heart failure in Pietermaritzburg, Natal, on July 7, served in Kenya for twenty-seven years, retiring from the service four years ago. He was a popular official, whose open hospitality was proverbial. Both he and his wife were closely identified with charitable objects and organised many successful fetes and galas for deserving causes. They were eager collectors of Arab work, and in 1928 they motored from Elmore to Nairobi prior to settling on a large estate in Nairobi. Mr. Maclean was the son of the late Colonel Sir Henry Maclean, R.A.

**How Dr. Christy Died.**

We have now received further authoritative details of the death in the Belgian Congo of Dr. Cuthbert Christy, who reached the elephant training station at Gangarava Bodio (Welle, near Faradie) late in December, and shortly afterwards shot two large elephants, the skins of which were prepared and sent to the Congo Museum at Tervuren, near Brussels. On May 17 he began a safari up the River Aka to secure four more elephants, two boys, and twenty-five carriers. Native elephant hunters, two boys, and twenty-five carriers. Eighteen days later a Native hunter brought the news to Welle that the doctor had been so severely wounded by a buffalo two days before that he could not be carried to the station. A medical assistant was at once dispatched to the camp fifty miles away, but on the way he met another runner, who reported that the Englishman had died on May 20, and that his escort was bringing back his corpse. A coffin was sent, and the body buried, wrapped in blankets, brought to Gangara on June 17. He was buried in the British plot, the following morning, all the officials in the station attending the funeral.

His Native hunters said that Dr. Christy had left camp early on May 27, armed with a 500 H.V. rifle, and accompanied by two Native trackers with an unloaded Mauser and a spear. About noon they sighted a small herd of buffalo, and the doctor hit a bull at 60 yards range. The animal fell, and Dr. Christy prepared to shoot again, but unfortunately put only one cartridge in his rifle. That he shot again wounded the enraged animal, which rose and charged straight towards the men. They ran for shelter but the buffalo covered the ground so rapidly that Dr. Christy could not escape and was gored in the right thigh. One of the Natives threw his spear in the animal's back, while the other, killing the buffalo, hit Dr. Christy in his rifle, and killing the buffalo. Seeing his master severely wounded, one of his boys ran back to the camp, two hours distant, to fetch a stretcher. When Dr. Christy was carried back to the camp in the evening his wounds were cleaned and he aged under his own directions, but he refused to stand the next day to be carried to Gangara, for the pain was too great. On the morning of the third day, he sent his boys away from his tent, telling them he wanted to be left alone, at 2 p.m. he died.

**STUDYING THE AFRICAN.**

Addressing the International Institute of African Languages and Cultures at a Government luncheon in London last week, Sir Robert Hamilton, Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies, said that his desire to obtain the co-operation of officials, missionaries, teachers, traders and all others in the African field must commend itself to all practical men.

"In the past," he continued, "there has been in certain lines of research in Africa a tendency to regard Africans too much as 'specimens.' Once about thirty years ago I introduced an important local personage to two members of the British Association, who, instead of entering into even the slightest conversation with him, proceeded to regard him from different points in order to obtain the best view of his facial angle, his supra-orbital ridges, and his cranial ridges, a proceeding which left both him and myself in staggered surprise."

## LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

## WHY "BANGWEULU" IS OFFICIAL.

But the Lake's Native Name is "Bemba."

To the Editor of "East Africa."

SIR, I think that "Bangweulu" has sound connotations foreign to the Natives living in that part of Africa, whereas "Bangweulu" comes naturally to them; so I certainly favour the latter spelling, which is also that officially accepted.

The Natives, however, do not call the lake by either name. To them it is Bemba. To avoid confusion with the neighbouring tribe of Bemba (or Weimba) it was decided about thirty years ago to keep to the African name recorded by Livingstone but to make it as correct as possible, i.e. Bangweulu.

Yours faithfully,  
F. H. MELLANT.

Caterham Valley.

## HOW DOES A CROCODILE FEED?

Sudan Reader Suggests Experiments.

To the Editor of "East Africa."

SIR, I have been interested in the correspondence as to whether the crocodile can or cannot swallow under water. Alligators can swallow under water, and the two genera are closely enough related to have the same abilities even though they may not have the same habits. The ability to breathe under water is not involved in the question, as note the whale, the seal, the tortoise, and many other air-breathers.

I cannot speak with certainty about the crocodile's ability to swallow under water, but I can both chew and swallow while ten feet under water. Why does not somebody living near the beasts try some conclusive experiments? Some chicken wire over a tank and a crocodile which is hungry ought to settle the question decisively.

Khartoum,  
Sudan.

Yours faithfully,  
C. H. BARLOW.

## SLATIN PASHA IN DISGUISE.

An Incident in the Sudan.

To the Editor of "East Africa."

SIR, The paragraph in your issue of June 30 about Baron Rudolf Slatin reminds me of an interesting experience I had with Slatin Pasha, as I knew him.

In November, 1905, I had the honour of being one of his guests at a dinner party given in his house in Khartoum; it was a wonderful experience, and at that time unique, as there had never before been so many white women at the same time in Khartoum. A few days later I was a passenger on a Government boat (thanks to the kindness of the Sudan authorities) on the way to Gondokoro to join my husband. On reaching the boat I was rather startled to be asked by the officer in charge if I would mind an Arab sheik joining us at night for a few days. Of course, I had to say that I did not mind at all.

Before the sheik got on at El Obeid he said to me in charming but broken English: "So you do not know me. It has been a pleasure to meet you and I admire your courage (or words to that effect). I hope you will enjoy your journey up the Nile. It was Slatin Pasha whose disguise had been complete!

Thatcham,  
Berks.

Yours faithfully,  
MARION LOWSLEY.

## MR. MARTIN JOHNSON ON FAKED FILMS.

The Truth about "Jungle Hell."

To the Editor of "East Africa."

SIR, I have just read your letter on faked films, which would do so much to set matters right. After reading the various comments on your article I wrote several "confebacks" but they were not published. Now come Mr. F. Ratcliffe Holmes's excellent comments in your May 10 number, and they please me very much. He has said it all most convincingly and intelligently.

I am sorry some of your correspondents feel that I went too far in labelling audiences as the "dear dumb public," but if they had gone through the years of trying to give the public clean films, only to find that same public turning their thumbs down on my efforts in favour of cruel and faked films, why, I think they would feel I had to do about it.

Perhaps I gave the impression that I hold the distributors blameless. I don't, for I know that they do go too far in making their releases thrillers, but it would be silly to say they were not giving the people what they think they want. Take, for instance, my film "Jungle Hell," that was re-titled "Jungle Hell in England." I do not look upon this film as one of my best by any means, but certainly there is no "jungle hell" in it, and as I sold the negative outright, my lawyer tells me there is nothing I can do about it.

However, I have had my say; Mr. Holmes has said his say in a much clearer way than I did; and I am content—but I would like to hear Major Radcliffe Dugmore's comments on the same subject. He has, for years, gone through the same mill as Mr. Holmes and I have.

New York,  
U.S.A.

Yours faithfully,  
MARTIN JOHNSON.

## TAXING BACHELORS IN THE SERVICE.

Their Contributions to Widows' and Orphans' Funds.

To the Editor of "East Africa."

SIR—There are many who, like your Tanganyika correspondent, see the injustice of compulsory deductions from smaller salaries of bachelors for the maintenance of widows and orphans of married officials, who, in many cases, drew as much as ten times the salaries of their subordinates.

If it in all purposes a tax, and like other East African taxes, falls more heavily on the man of humble means. A man of twenty-one in Kenya on a salary of £180 even, has to pay £3 in education and pell taxes and £12 to the Widows' and Orphans' fund, that is, £15 per annum, or a whole month's salary every year in direct taxation alone. Further, as Widows' and Orphans' deductions are inter-colonial, almost all of this large sum plus interest, is a dead loss to the territory from which it is collected.

Married officials with the luxury of families should subscribe for their own responsibilities, and if a bachelor eventually marries a deduction could very simply be made for past periods of his service, but it is rank injustice to compel bachelors, particularly those struggling on low salaries, to support married men's families. This is aggravated by the fact that in so many cases married officials' wives are also in Government service, keeping single men out and paying no contributions. It is to be hoped that the present need of drastic economy and reconstruction will put an end to the old days, when family men made such harvests, and that up-to-date, practical regulations based on merit alone will be made to replace the out-of-date ones of Victorian days.

Bournemouth.

Yours faithfully,  
R. W. WYTER.

MR. LOVERIDGE ON REPTILE "MIMICRY."

Parallel Development of African Snakes.

To the Editor of East Africa.

SIR.—In response to Mr. N. B. Witterby's query of April 28 regarding "mimicry" in reptiles, I venture with trepidation on this dangerous ground, for there are two schools of thought. One philosophically denies that "mimicry" in the vertebrate by another exists outside the human imagination, and would refer such striking resemblances to do exist to environmental conditions and ecological factors. It is undoubtedly true that snakes in one continent are so closely matched by those from another (though not so closely related) that they can only be distinguished by critical study. In such cases mimicry is out of the question, so why invoke it as an explanation of others?

There seems some justification for the theory, however, in the case of certain aposematically coloured tropical coral snakes which are closely paralleled by the striking colour pattern by many other coral snakes of groups such as *Strophopogon*, *Thalassophis*, etc. It appears to be demonstrated, however, that such harmless species do in fact derive immunity from their natural enemies by such resemblance to poisonous ones, as so many creatures which prey on snakes have developed immunity to the action of venom.

First a word as to the venomous for de lauter (*Bothrops atrox*) and its alleged "mimic" (*Atroxion merriami*) mentioned by your correspondent. The fangs of the former are situated one on either side of the mouth, at the very front of the mouth and maxillary bone. The enlarged frog-like solid teeth of the latter are paired and situated on the hind part of the maxillary bone (i.e. below the eye), being preceded by at least half a dozen solid teeth. Such solid fangs are common to many kiperu and dozens of species of harmless snakes whose colour or marking in no way resembles those of poisonous ones, so that we can dismiss the suggestion of such fangs as having anything whatever to do with "mimicry" in this case.

In Africa the most commonly cited example of "mimicry" is that of the venomous rhombic night adder (*Crotalus rhomboides*) and the harmless egg-eater (*Dasyatis scaber*). The rhombic pattern of the former is closely followed by that of one of its colour phases—the latter, but while the adder is a rather thick-bodied reptile of terrestrial habits, the egg-eater is elongate and a good climber. The night adder is common at Nairobi, but the egg-eater is scarce there; however, it is plentiful at Kabete, but the Kabete egg-eaters are usually wholly black, occasionally wholly brown, not grey with rhombic pattern as at Morogoro, where the rhombic night adder does not occur. Such instances are typical of their distribution in East Africa. Whether the "model" and "mimic" can be shown to occur together in South Africa outside of museum jars, I cannot say.

Other striking resemblances between poisonous and non-poisonous or harmless species in East Africa might be mentioned. Among them are—

- Burrowing Viper (*Atractaspis bibronii*).
- Green Mamba (*Dendroaspis viridis*).
- Orange phase of Cobra (*Naja nigricollis*).
- Water Cobra (*Boulengerina stomatica*).
- Boomslang (*Dispholidus typus*).
- Harmless to Man.
- Uniform Snake (*Amelastaps unicolor*).
- E.A. Green Snake (*Chisochis neglectus*).
- Mole Snake (*Pseudaspis* sp.).
- Ornate Water Snake (*Crotaphaga oruata*).
- Jackson's Tree Snake (*Thrasops jacksoni*).

Of these the first two are burrowing, the second and fifth arboreal, the third terrestrial, and the fourth aquatic. The rhombic *Dasyatis* so closely resembles a burrow that it was at first ascribed to the genus *Peters*, once described a lantern snake from East African green species of *Thrasops*. The common East African green snake is so similar to the form of the green mamba that it is well to look carefully before attempting to handle it. Molt green snake in localities where both occur together. The snakes have been mentioned for the sake of the cobra by East Africa. The handsome ornate water snake is conspicuous because that of the water snake, but the head of the former is considerably narrower than that of the

latter; both occur in Lake Tanganyika. The larger eye of the jet-black phase of the boomslang is the only way in which one can distinguish it from Jackson's tree snake when alone. A critical examination of teeth will distinguish them.

Persons should not refer to instances of parallel development of habits and environment. Yours faithfully,  
Cambridge,  
Mass., U.S.A. ARTHUR LOVERIDGE.

TANGANYIKA'S LABOUR DEPARTMENT.

How the Personnel has Fared.

To the Editor of East Africa.

SIR.—Your very interesting leading article on the Tanganyika Labour Department which you correctly state, has been so reduced in staff as to be practically emaculated—prompts me to suggest that the retrenchment was due, first, to the fact that the Department had been comparatively recently started, and having worked to a large extent without the knowledge of the general public, and, I may say, the average bona fide, could be abolished without much of an outcry. The second and main reason to my mind was that the majority of the officers employed could be either done away with altogether or absorbed back into the Administration without expense to the Government.

Taking the Staff List of the Department for 1931 in detail, you will find:—

- Major Orde Brown, the Director: Offered an appointment again in the Administration, but preferred to resign.
- Mr. Waterrall: Appointed to Bar es Salaam to the Administration with special reference to labour matters.
- Mr. Kenny Dillon: On last tour. Retired.
- Mr. Alcock: Reverted to Administration. Special duties in connexion with Manyoni-Singida railway construction.
- Mr. Curry: Reverted to Administration.
- Mr. Cassell: Probably reverted to Administration.
- Mr. George: Reverted to Sanitary Department.
- Mr. Bennett: Twelve months' provisional A.D.O. as compensation.
- Mr. West: Retrenched without pension or gratuity.
- Mr. Freeman: Twelve months' provisional appointment as A.D.O. in compensation for having had to sell out of his original estate before being allowed to join the Labour Department in the first place.
- Mr. O'Brien: Retrenched.
- Captain Baker: Retrenched.

Thus it cost the Government nothing to do away with the Department, though if His Excellency the Governor had been longer in the Territory I think he would have been much more likely to adopt the advice of the Retrenchment Committee, namely, after making certain—

the Commission have recommended that the number of Labour Officers should be reduced from eleven to eight. They propose that effect should be given to their recommendations by returning to the Administration officers of that branch who will no longer be required in the Labour Department. The Commission consider that the appointments of Labour Officers should be filled by specially recruited men of some experience in connexion with conditions of the labour, etc.

With further reference to your leading article, is it conceivable that one officer posted to Dar es Salaam can with the best will in the world, undertake the labours of a Commissioner and his officers who spent their whole time travelling about finding out things? How many Administrative Officers are going to worry about the different foods suitable for the various tribes employed as labour? There are numberless problems of the same sort to which no Administrative Officer has the time, even if he has the inclination, to attend.

Yours faithfully,  
Tanganyika Territory, AGAINST ABOLITION.



**A FANGED NON-POISONOUS SNAKE.**

Letter from Mr. FitzSimons.

To the Editor of "East Africa."

SIR—There is no species of African snake which is non-venomous, but which, nevertheless, has crested fangs. Many non-venomous species of snakes have solid pairs of teeth either in the upper or lower jaw which are larger than the rest, and have the appearance of poison fangs.

The egg-eater snake, (*Darypeltis scabra*) inhabits Africa from Cape Colony to Senhar and Sierra Leone. It closely mimics the night or demon adder (*Causus rhomboidalis*). This latter snake also inhabits Africa from the Cape to Central Africa. The egg-eater is more common, and most certainly no Native camp-snake than one from the other. The egg-eater is toothless; but, when on the defensive, it coils like a night adder, puffs out its throat, and strikes vigorously for all the world like a venomous species of snake.

Yours faithfully,  
F. W. FITZSIMONS

**IS THE GOVERNMENT ACTING ILLEGALLY?**

Firearm Licences in Tanganyika.

To the Editor of "East Africa."

SIR—In 1924 the Tanganyika Government imposed a firearm licence of 20s. per gun for the life of the firearm. Now they have introduced an annual firearm licence of 5s. per gun in substitution of the old one. Is not this action illegal? Some of us maintain that, having discharged our obligations for the life of the weapon, we should not now be required to pay again.

Yours faithfully,  
TANGANYIKAN

**"PORT FLORENCE" ON A MAP.**

To the Editor of "East Africa."

SIR—At an East African lecture given at the Imperial Institute last week I noticed that on the map lantern slides appeared the words "Port Florence" instead of the more familiar Kisumu. Only a small point, of course, and certainly one not calculated to spoil the good work being carried out by the Institute, but the lecturer might have been embarrassed had he referred to Kisumu and endeavoured to point it out on the map.

Yours faithfully,  
S.W.19. HOME FROM KENYA.

**PROBLEMS OF THE SISAL INDUSTRY.**

To the Editor of "East Africa."

SIR—In connexion with your report headed "Problems of the Sisal Industry" in your issue of July 7, may I remark that I said that East Africa could hardly expect to increase her sisal trade with America while shipping freights were so much against her.

Your report states that Mr. Grant criticised the figure which I gave of 25s. a ton as the freight on sisal from Mexico to Canada, and thought it was £4 a ton. My figure was for ocean freight only while his, I think, included all handling, and inland freight to the mill.

Yours faithfully,  
M. MAXWELL

**ASSOCIATED PRODUCERS' FUTURE.**

Lord Cranworth the New Chairman.

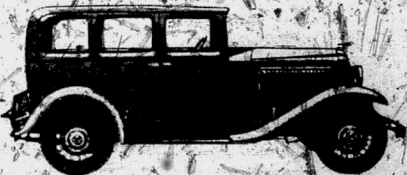
... of East Africa have been... of me, and, we hope, of me... the decision of a special meeting last... suggestion of the Convention of Associations in Kenya and remain in being. All the old officers resigned, and Lord Cranworth was unanimously elected Chairman with a committee consisting of Colonel S. H. Charrington, Colonel R. P. Collins-Wells, Mr Campbell Hansburg, Mr. F. S. Joelson, Sir Neville Hearson, Mr. Geoffrey Keto, Major Leslie Renton, Mr. S. Seth-Smith, and Major C. L. Walsh.

Lord... were expressed to Major Crawley for his service... extending over many years as Chairman and Vice-Chairman alternately, and to Mr. E. P. Evans for his willingness to continue the secretarial duties on an honorary basis for the time being.

At the request of the Convention of Associations it was resolved to notify the Joint East African Board that the Associated Producers would henceforth be represented on its Council by Lord Cranworth, Mr. Hansburg, and Colonel Collins-Wells. The Executive Section of the British East African Producers' Association has also notified the Secretary of State for the Colonies for submission to the Ottawa Conference were endorsed.

A modified scheme of agricultural development in Nyasaland providing for a central research station with experimental farm, research laboratories and agricultural school in the neighbourhood of Zomba, with district stations at Port Herald, Milanje, Lilongwe, and Karonga, and involving a capital expenditure of £15,000, has been submitted for the consideration of the Colonial Development Advisory Committee.

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

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**Some Statements Worth Noting.**

EAST AFRICA'S

"Uganda is a country where eternal summer is enjoyed."—*The Rev. W. B. Gill, speaking in Exeter.*

"Beira is the only place on earth in which to live so far as I am concerned."—*Mr. T. L. MacDonald, of Beira.*

"It is felt that the limit of low copper prices has been reached."—*Sir Ernest Oppenheimer, at the annual meeting of the Anglo-American Corporation of South Africa.*

"Ireland is now passing through her third era; first there was the pagan era, then the Christian era, and now this devil-era."—*The Rev. J. C. Dinham, speaking in Arusha.*

"The name Kakamega may become as famous as that of Johannesburg."—*Colonel R. B. Turner, addressing the first annual dinner of the South African Society of East Africa.*

"We recently loaded 23,000 bales of cotton into a ship in twenty-two working hours. No port can beat that."—*Mr. G. V. O. Bulkeley, C.A.B.E., Port Manager of Mombasa, speaking in Nairobi.*

"I am satisfied that broadly speaking, every part of the British Empire desires to reciprocate the policy of this country in regard to preferences."—*Sir Philip Cunliffe-Lister, speaking in the House of Commons.*

"There are very many people in Nairobi drawing good salaries whose work in Canada would not bring them half what they are getting now. They would get the door after one day and starve in the snow."—*The "Mount Kenya Review."*

"The Emperor of Ethiopia has ordered a service of Press cuttings from English newspapers. They are carefully perused by an Ethiopian who was at Cambridge."—*Lord Noel-Buxton, addressing the Anti-Slavery and Aborigines Protection Society.*

"A Native consistently progresses in curves and twists, and scissor bends. He claims that the ghosts have less chance of following him if he walks a crooked path, and, though he has a very proper respect for his ancestors, he hates to have them following him about."—*Miss Margaret Peterson, writing in "The Empire Review."*

"Of the two methods of raising revenue—an income tax or a temporary levy on official salaries—I am definitely in favour of the former, because I am strongly opposed to any measure which would in effect be a special tax on one particular section of the community."—*H.E. The Acting Governor of Nyasaland, addressing the Legislative Council.*

"An unfortunate aspect of present racial controversies is that they tend to lay emphasis on skin colour as a criterion of racial character, though no one, so far as I know, has ever attempted to prove that the skin is the seat of the intellect or the moral character, or of that elusive enigma the soul."—*Miss R. M. Fleming, addressing the British Commonwealth League.*

"Africa really belongs to the ants. The white man has no right there whatsoever, the black men very little. Everywhere the ant silently but triumphantly reigns. I really do think that in Africa the ants will in the end conquer man. We will probably save a lot of time and money if we give up the contest against them forthwith."—*Miss Margaret Peterson, writing in "The Empire Review."*

**WHO'S WHO**

**110.—Colonel Marcuswell Maxwell.**



Copyright "East Africa"

The wonderful still photographs and films of big game, particularly of elephant, gorilla, and lion, which Colonel Marcuswell Maxwell has made in East Africa since he took up the post in 1920 have won him a world-wide reputation. A keen lover of animal life, who never shoots, he thought that the interest of watching game would be enhanced by photography, so began a casual interest which rapidly developed into the proficiency of the expert and has resulted in two published collections.

After leaving school in England, Colonel Maxwell took his degree at an Australian university and was engaged in electrical engineering in the United States when the War broke out. Returning home immediately, he joined the Signal Service, Royal Engineers, spent three years in France, completed his service as Chief Signal Officer in Ireland, and retired with the rank of Lieutenant Colonel.

In 1920 he went to Kenya to take charge of the estates of Sir Gordon MacMillan, his uncle, and having thrown himself into public work for the industry has been twice Chairman of the East African Sisal Growers Association on whose behalf he flew to London in 1932 to assist in preparing the case of East African sisal planters for submission to the Ottawa Conference. He is a member of the Board of Agriculture of Kenya and a keen flying man, who qualified as a pilot in 1930.

## PERSONALIA

Lord Bingham is visiting the Sudan.

Major C. A. Hooper has arrived from Nairobi.

Miss Clarice Mayne has arrived home from Kenya.

Colonel Charles Ponsonby is at present in camp with the Territorials.

Mr. J. M. T. Focks and Miss Dorothy Bird were recently married in Nairobi.

Mr. H. M. Kirk has now taken charge of the local troop of Boy Scouts in Ndela.

We regret to learn of the death on his estate near Kitale of Mr. F. Wilding-Davis.

Dr. Armindo Monteiro remains Colonial Minister in the new Portuguese Cabinet.

Mr. A. Carriline has been transferred from Entebbe to Kampala as Postmaster.

Sir Donald Cameron is expected in this country on leave from Nigeria on August 6.

Sir Edward Grigg has been appointed a director of Messrs. Thos. Cook & Son, Limited.

Captain W. B. Kerr is now acting as Hon. Secretary of the Aero Club of East Africa.

Mrs. Pollock-Gore, whose husband is a settler in East Griqualand, is spending a holiday in Kenya.

We regret to hear that Captain H. E. Schwartz has had to undergo an operation for appendicitis.

Mrs. Nason has won the Hussey Golf Cup in Kampala. In the final she defeated Mrs. Smith by one up.

Mr. J. A. Robertson and Mr. W. Sanger have been appointed members of the Bukoba Township Authority.

The new Cathedral, which is to be erected in Kikuyu has been designed by Mr. B. B. Gaymer, the Nakuru architect.

Mr. R. E. Dent lectured on fishing in East Africa at the annual conference in Nairobi of the Kenya Angling Association.

Messrs. R. E. W. Nichols and W. M. Nutter, of the staff of the Amami Institute, are on leave from Tanganyika Territory.

Mr. Max Beiles, manager in Uganda of Messrs. A. H. Wardle & Company, and Mrs. Beiles are on holiday in South Africa.

Captain E. M. Palmer, O.B.E., R.N. (Ret.), who has been Port Officer in Port Sudan for the past five years, has retired.

Mr. H. G. Duncan, general manager of the Nyasaland Railways, has resumed his duties after having spent a holiday in Kenya.

Colonel G. M. G. and Mrs. James Roy, of Nairobi, on their return to London. They have lived in Kenya for the past fourteen years.

Mr. H. Mayel, manager of the Zanzibar branch of Messrs. Ogdens and Madeleys, Ltd., is on leave. Mr. J. M. Jemison has succeeded him.

Mr. W. T. Shapley, the well-known Nairobi solicitor, will leave Marseilles on July 20 by the "Explorateur Granddier" for Mombasa.

Sir Philip Caniffe-Lister, Sir Edward Davson, and the other British delegates to the Imperial Conference at Ottawa left London yesterday.

Sir Albert Goble, on the honour of knighthood was conferred on him yesterday Honours, is the first C.M.S. missionary to receive that honour.

Captain J. G. Aronson, the pioneer of coffee auctions in Kenya, is due to leave London next Wednesday by air on his return to the Colony.

Captain A. T. A. Ritchie, Game Warden of Kenya, and Mrs. Ritchie had the honour of dining with the Prince of Wales one evening last week.

The Rev. F. Cripp, formerly Principal of the C.M.S. School at Butere, has been appointed Chaplain to the Mission to Seamen in Mombasa.

Mr. Otto Thaning, Danish Vice-Consul in Johannesburg, recently flew through Central Africa, accompanied by his wife, *en route* for Denmark.

Mr. H. G. Foulger has assumed charge of the Lilongwe district of Nyasaland, while Mr. A. G. O. Hodgson is now in charge of the Manje district.

Archdeacon A. G. B. Glossop, of Nyasaland, and the Rev. W. S. Syson, of Uganda, were among those present at a missionary gathering in Bridport last week.

Mr. James Isherwood has been elected President of the East-Africa Kennel Club, with Lady Sidney Farrar and Captain F. H. Sprott as Vice-Presidents.

Mr. J. N. Young, who is flying an auto-gyro machine to East and South Africa, is awaiting the arrival of spare parts in Cairo before proceeding on his journey.

Senor Eduardo Fernandes, financial inspector of the Mozambique Company, who is now in Lisbon on leave, has served in Beira for the past twenty-seven years.

Mr. R. H. Palmer, who has been appointed Provincial Commissioner at Mangu, Northern Rhodesia, has spent twenty-seven years in the territory, mainly in Barotseland.



Mr. T. A. Wood, C.N.G., of Nairobi, has been re-elected representative of the Association of Chambers of Commerce of Eastern Africa on the Harbour Advisory Board.

Miss Marjorie Duncan, youngest daughter of Mr. R. M. Duncan, one of the pioneers of Lusaka, Northern Rhodesia, was recently married to Mr. A. Salf, of the Rhodesia Railways.

Mr. E. H. Warren, M.B.E., Comptroller of Customs in Nyasaland, is on his way home on leave. He has served in the Nyasaland Customs Department for the past twenty-three years.

Mr. Dan Long, of Elementeita, and Miss Joan Treat, of Gilgil, were recently married in Nakuru. Both are well known in the district, where their respective parents are prominent settlers.

Captain A. J. W. Hornby, M.B.E., is to lecture at the Imperial Institute on Thursday next on "Forests, Fires, and Farming in Nyasaland." The lecture is timed to begin at 2.30 p.m.

The Hon. F. Gordon Smith, Attorney-General in Northern Rhodesia, who has been transferred to the West Indies, served with the Northern Rhodesian Police during the East African Campaign.

Mr. H. P. Robertson, who has just been appointed Superintendent of Luzira Prison, Uganda, has been for some time in charge of Nairobi Prison, and has served in Kenya for the past seventeen years.

The Royal Empire Society has elected as Fellows the Rev. J. Gillett and Mr. R. H. Tyrwhitt-Drake, of Nairobi; Mr. Lawrence D. Smith, of Dar es Salaam; and Captain W. K. Thompson, of Zanzibar.

The Secretary of State for the Colonies has been pleased to appoint Mr. E. E. Scott, O.B.E., M.C., Acting Governor, to be Chief Secretary to the Government of Uganda with effect from June 4, 1932.

Mr. John Carveth Wells, Jr., who recently travelled through Uganda and Kenya, has arrived back in London. Since leaving Mombasa he has been to South Africa, Singapore, Hong Kong, Shanghai and across to America via Japan and Honolulu.

A thanksgiving service on behalf of the Girl Guides was recently held in the Nairobi Synagogue. Miss Pauline Lomen was in charge of the party of about 100 girls, the service being conducted by the Rev. E. Ellis.

Colonel A. Raven, the Kenya settler, recently visited his estates in Southern Tanganyika by air. The Imperial Airways machine by which he and some of his friends travelled landed on his private aerodrome.

Mr. H. C. Raven, leader of an American expedition which recently visited the Lake Kivu district to secure adult gorillas for anatomical study, has contributed to *The Sphere* a record of his experiences.

Mr. A. J. Wakefield and Mr. F. R. Sanders, of the Tanganyika Agricultural Department, have written an excellent pamphlet on coffee cultivation, with special reference to the Northern Province of the Territory.

Mr. M. A. Callaghan, D.S.O., District Officer in Tanganyika, has been seconded for labour duties in the Muhesa district. Mr. P. G. Russell and Mr. C. B. Wilkins, Assistant District Officers, have been transferred to Pangani and Mbeya respectively.

Mr. G. H. Trace, of the Air Survey Company, has informed the Uganda Government that the suggested aerodrome site near Rort Bell would be totally unsuitable for the safe operation of loaded commercial aircraft. Two further possible sites are being surveyed.

A marriage has been arranged and will shortly take place between Mr. Charles de Bunsen, of the Sudan Political Service, son of Mr. and Mrs. de Bunsen, of 14 North Street, Westminster, and Margaret, eldest daughter of the late Sir Henry Babington Smith.

Mr. Edward Hindle was last week awarded a Senior Fellowship in Tropical Medicine by the Trustees of the Beit Memorial Fellowships for Medical Research. Mr. Hindle is the author of upwards of seventy papers and publications on tropical medicine.

Mr. F. Dudley Travers, who has been an Imperial Airways pilot on the cross-Channel services and on the Near East section of the India air route for several years, left Croydon yesterday for Johannesburg, for service on the southern section of the Cairo-Cape air route.

Mr. K. R. Tuckey, the Treasurer, and Dr. W. Small, the Director of Agriculture of Nyasaland, recently visited Southern Rhodesia to discuss with the delegates from that Colony to the Imperial Conference at Ottawa questions of common interest to the two countries which might arise.

Over £118 was raised in Broken Hill as a result of an Empire Day sports meeting. Mr. John Shaw, local secretary of the British Empire Service League, carried out most of the arrangements for the gala, the proceeds of which were handed over to the Joint Distress Committee in Broken Hill.

**TO GET BETTER  
BETTER GET  
BOVRIL**

## PERSONALIA (continued)

Miss Mary Leonard, a little won the President's prize of the Nairobi Golf Club, in the original competition there were forty-eight entries, and in the final Miss Leonard tied with Mr. De B. Goyder with a score of five down over thirty-seven holes. In the play-off Miss Leonard won on the last green by a putt.

The engagement is announced, and the marriage will shortly take place, between Mr. George Pretymann, of Orwell Park, Ipswich, and Riby, Lincolnshire, eldest son of the late Rt. Hon. E. G. Pretymann, and a lady Beatrice Pretymann, and Cambridge, daughter of Lord and Lady Cranworth.

Colonel G. A. P. Maxwell, D.S.O., M.V.O., M.C., General Manager of the Tanganyika Railways, and Mrs. Maxwell left London last week for Dar es Salaam via South Africa. Colonel Maxwell, who was in far from good health when he came on leave, has benefited greatly from the rest and change.

His many friends in Uganda will be interested to learn that Captain C. T. ("Collie") Knox was the author of a play broadcast by the B.B.C. on Monday evening. It was entitled "Around the Town; a Little Bit of a Lot of Things." Captain Knox was at one time A.D.C. to Sir William Gowers.

In congratulating Mr. Justice Joseph Sheridan on his knighthood, Mr. M. P. Chitale, President of the Law Society of Tanganyika, recalled that he was present when Sir Joseph was sworn in as a judge in Nairobi twelve years ago. He said that members of the Bar greatly appreciated the sense of justice and courtesy of the Chief Justice.

We regret to learn of the sudden death last week of Mr. Reginald Livesey, who a year ago, when he was in his seventy-seventh year, made a long journey through Africa in the company of his cousin, Lord Kintsey. He was a contemporary at Rugby of Captain Selous, the great African hunter, who was killed during the East African Campaign.

Among the appointments gazetted by the Colonial Office last week were those of Mr. T. G. Buckley, O.B.E., to be Provincial Commissioner in Tanganyika; Mr. A. C. Taylor, to be Senior Superintendent of Prisons in Tanganyika; Major J. L. Wilcocks, D.S.O., M.C., to be Assistant Commissioner of Prisons in Kenya; and Mr. B. Pullon, to be Government Printer in Northern Rhodesia.

Among the passengers who reached Croydon by air from East Africa on Sunday were Miss Ganwell and Miss Davies, from Mpika; Baroness von Blixen, from Mochi; Miss Miles, from Nairobi; Miss Forth, from Kampala; and Mr. Johnston, from W. Halla. Monsieur le Frane and M. and Mrs. Tivente flew from Juba to Paris. Outward passengers by yesterday's air-mail included Mr. Brayne (Jr.), to Kisumu, and Mr. F. Hamilton Gordon, to Nairobi.

Captain W. L. Haze, who was flying in Kenya at the time of the visit of the Duke of Wales in 1928, and is again in Kenya in connexion with the coronation, was on the King's 4-in air race on Saturday. The winner of the race, who has done considerable work in Kenya, and whose brother is a pilot in the Royal Air Force, took part in the race, finishing fifth.

Mr. J. Phipps, who has been a settler in Eort Jameson, North Eastern Rhodesia, for the past eighteen years, has left the district for health reasons. He and Mrs. Phipps were well known in Eort Jameson for their kindly hospitality, while Mr. Phipps' keenness for sports of all kinds won for him a large circle of friends. During the Campaign he enlisted in Nyasaland and served as a dispatch rider.

A meeting of the Uganda Diocesan Association will be held at Stationers' Hall on July 22 to welcome the Rev. C. B. Stewart, the Assistant Bishop, Bishop-elect of Uganda, and his wife. The Archbishop-elect of London will preside. The service will be at St. Paul's Cathedral at 4 p.m., and at Stationers' Hall at 5 p.m. Particulars may be obtained from Miss M. Baker, 44, Depot Road, Horsham, Sussex.

Mr. A. E. Waterman, the well-known manager of the New Stanley Hotel, Nairobi, who leaves London to-day after leave at Home, will find the new buildings of the hotel rapidly approaching completion. His son-in-law, Mr. C. M. P. Arries, the Ruiri coffee planter, who was born in Kenya, is at present paying his first visit to England. He recently spent some time on the Kakamega goldfields, and will be returning to the Colony a couple of months hence.

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# EAST AFRICA

## FREEMASONRY IN EAST AFRICA

### New Lodge for Arusha

Bro. H. N. Maxwell, who was recently installed W.M. of Lodge Equator, Kisumu, is a son of W. Bro. J. James Maxwell, who occupied the chair in 1920, and also the second initiate of the Lodge, becoming Master, the first being Mr. H. W. Swan, formerly of the Uganda Marine, who was W.M. in 1920 and now lives in England on pension. The installation ceremony was attended by the B.G.M. accompanied by the D.D.G.M. and several D.G. Officers.

Bro. A. S. Hopkins was recently installed W.M. of the David Livingstone Lodge, Livingstone, and appointed and invested the following officers: D.M. Bro. J. Jordan; S.M. W. Bro. R. H. Orr; W. Bro. J. D. Brown; J.W. Bro. J. H. W. Ward; Secretary, W. Bro. J. S. Lynn; Treasurer, W. Bro. F. D. Law; S.B. Bro. R. H. Payne; J.D. Bro. A. W. Lang; Chaplain, W. Bro. G. H. Roberts; Table Bearers, Bro. B. Pullon, W. Bro. J. Smith, Stewards, Bro. H. E. Roberts, W. Bro. Hastings, and E. R. West; J.C. Bro. W. A. Green; and Tyler, Bro. W. McDonald.

Arusha is shortly to have its own Lodge, under the name of Mount Meru Lodge, No. 5303, whose first W.M. will be W. Bro. W. J. Gordon. The consecration ceremony will take place shortly. Thirty brethren from Arusha have attended Lodge Kikumbaro, Moshi.

## EAST AFRICAN SERVICE APPOINTMENTS.

The following appointments to the East African Public Services were made by the Secretary of State for the Colonies during the past month:

- Tanganyika Territory*—Assistant Auditor, Mr. L. J. Swaine.
- Recent promotions and transfers include the following: Mr. R. A. Brats, Senior District Stores Superintendent, and Deputy Stores Superintendent, Kenya and Uganda Railway.
- Mr. F. G. Buckley, O.K.E., Deputy Provincial Commissioner, to be Provincial Commissioner, Tanganyika Territory.
- Mr. G. Corbett, Agricultural Superintendent, to be Tobacco Officer, Mauritius.
- Mr. N. W. P. de Heveningban, Deputy Registrar, High Court, to be Resident Magistrate, Tanganyika Territory.
- Mr. E. F. C. de Robillard, Assistant Director, Medical and Health Department, to be Deputy Director of Medical Services, Mauritius.
- Mr. R. H. Payne, Manotype operator, to be Assistant Government Printer, Northern Rhodesia.
- Mr. B. Pullon, Assistant Government Printer, Northern Rhodesia, to be Government Printer.
- Mr. A. G. Taylor, Superintendent of Prisons, Tanganyika Territory, to be Senior Superintendent of Prisons, Tanganyika Territory.
- Mr. W. Welch, Deputy Stores Superintendent, to be Stores Superintendent, Kenya and Uganda Railway.
- Major J. S. Willocks, D.S.O., M.C., District Officer, to be Assistant Commissioner of Prisons, Kenya Colony.

## AFRICAN SOCIETY'S REORGANISATION

The annual general meeting of the African Society at the Imperial Institute on Wednesday, July 20, at 4.30 p.m. will give Earl Buxton, the President, the opportunity to describe the steps recently taken to reorganise the Society, which, it has long been evident, can be made a much more useful servant of African interests.

Lord Edward Gichen, Sir F. Denison Ross, Major C. S. Goldring, Captain F. Shelford, and Messrs. E. W. Bovill and D. O. Melville retire from the Council but offer themselves for re-election, and Mr. Drummond Shields and Mr. F. H. Melland are new nominees for election.

The balance sheet and income and expenditure account show that the Society has 22,120 of invested funds, that subscriptions and donations during 1931 totalled £203, that salaries totalled £406, and that 1931 was spent on the publication of its journal, whereas sales and advertising were brought in only £413.

## UGANDA WINS THE LUCIFER CUP

### Success of Mr. R. J. R. Potts

Mr. R. J. R. Potts, who was successful in winning the 1931 Empire Challenge Cup, Mr. R. J. R. Potts, who occupied the chair in 1920, and also the second initiate of the Lodge, becoming Master, the first being Mr. H. W. Swan, formerly of the Uganda Marine, who was W.M. in 1920 and now lives in England on pension. The installation ceremony was attended by the B.G.M. accompanied by the D.D.G.M. and several D.G. Officers.

The Duke of York attended the Society's subsequent dinner, which was held at the Mansion House, the Lord Mayor presiding, and Sir William Gowers proposed one of the toasts.

Among those present with East African interests were:

- Kenya—Messrs. H. P. Allchurch, A. H. Beattie, J. G. Bentley, Herbert Bruce, James Braid, Rear Admiral D. V. Brook, H. C. Brown, E. P. Clennell, W. R. C. Cook, D. S. Crawford, G. A. Davis, K. S. Davis, Doughty, P. S. Danb, H. E. Eagleton, Commodore A. Ferguson, E. K. Fergus, R. Forrest, J. M. Harold, H. I. Hendriks, H. M. Hepworth, H. M. Kelly, Captain T. H. Carlton Leveck, H. M. Logan, R. N. Moore, G. V. Noble, Dr. J. H. E. Potts, Sir George Penny, W. G. F. Pickford, W. J. P. H. Potts, Sir George Penny, W. G. F. Pickford, Captain Neil Stewart, Dr. R. H. Swan, H. M. Thornton, F. Statkam Toyle, H. J. H. Turner, J. H. Venn, J. W. Webster, and H. J. Yates.
- Uganda—Messrs. D. C. Arnell, C. V. Bailey, Sir Bernard Bourdillon, J. P. Everett, Major N. J. C. Barber, Sir William Gowers, Sydney Graham, J. P. Hall, H. Hargreaves, G. C. Leveck, T. H. Mackenzie, K. F. Porter, R. J. R. Potts, R. B. Rees, and R. H. Slater.
- Nyasaland—Messrs. D. K. Brown, Francis Devenell, R. F. Garnham, A. S. Gibbs, and H. R. Price.
- Somalia—Messrs. H. W. Claxton, J. E. W. Flood, Major Anthony G. Hamilton, and R. Harpy.

NO COUPONS  
NO PRESENTS  
JUST QUALITY

WILL'S  
GOLD FLAKE  
VIRGINIA CIGARETTES



JOINT BOARD DISCUSSES INCOME TAX.

GOVERNOR SAYS IT WORKS WELL IN NYASALAND.

SIR JOHN SANDEMAN ALLEN, M.P., was unanimously elected Chairman and Mr. Geoffrey Peto, C.B.E., M.L.C., Merton, U.K., Chairman of the Executive Council of the Joint East Africa Board. Mr. Peto's name being proposed by Mr. Shenton Thomas, Vice-Chairman, Major Crowley in very complimentary terms.

Sir Shenton Thomas, the Governor of Nyasaland, and Colonel Marcuswell Maxwell, Chairman of the East African Sisal Growers' Association, attended by invitation, and were cordially welcomed by the Chairman.

Congo Basin Treaties.

The Secretary having referred the report by the Board from the Imperial Chamber of Commerce, of a resolution that should be in the inclusion of Uganda in a comprehensive scheme of Imperial Preference... The Imperial Chamber had adopted the proposed line, Lord Cranworth stated that the motion which he had initiated in the House of Lords on the subject had produced the admission that there had been an undisclosed understanding with other powers that the Convention of St. Germain should not until 1935, this admission having followed previous discussions. He considered that the East African territories derived no benefits from the Congo Basin Treaties, which he felt might well be denounced if it seemed probable a suitable bilateral treaty with France could be arranged. The present position was of the greatest benefit to Japan and a severe and unfair handicap to the British cotton spinners in Lancashire and elsewhere and of no benefit to the territories themselves. He could not help feeling that the Government had not given proper consideration to the request of the Board four years ago for an inter-departmental committee to consider the subject, and that the present Government, if it had the will, could find a way of dealing with the situation now.

Sir Humphrey Leggett said that the Mombasa Chamber, representing the main trading centre of East Africa, was undoubtedly thinking of the important trade between East Africa and the Belgian Congo, which now included a great and growing trade in local produce such as tea, sugar, butter, and jams, of which last-named commodity surprisingly large sales were being made. He was most anxious to see modification of the treaties to permit the introduction of Imperial Preference if it was possible, but in the case of cotton goods the duty would have to be one at least 35% and would mean that local purchasers would have to pay more for their supplies. It was decided to ask the Mombasa Chamber to give detailed reasons for opposing the amendment of the Treaties.

Sir John Sandeman Allen emphasised that a bilateral agreement with France would be impossible until we had denounced all our most favoured nation treaties, since under them more than fifty other countries would be able to claim whatever terms we were prepared to give to France.

Income Tax.

Mr. Basden submitted a memorandum reading:

"The population of Uganda is estimated to be divided approximately as follows: Natives, 3,515,010; Asiatics, 15,077; Europeans, 3,023.

"The country has not raised from an uncivilised condition within the last forty years by the influence, activities and resources of Europeans, supplemented by Asiatics. During the process very large sums of money have been brought into the country, which have been sunk in its development and are yielding no income.

"The circumstances of the country do not allow of the possibility of establishing a prudent scheme founded upon an equitable basis for assessing tax on incomes for the following reasons:

"(a) Before income tax on any current profits can be equitably demanded, the payer is justified in claiming to set off the losses on revenue account which he has inevitably incurred while devoting his capital and labour to creating the industry and commerce from which the State seeks to benefit. The admission of such claim cancels any possibility of gain to the State from this tax for years to come.

"(b) To establish the existence of assessable income the results of trading must be known. It is probable that many (over 90%) of the population are unacquainted with any means of ascertaining such results, so that some who should be liable for tax would be unable to pay. A rebellious spirit would be encouraged among those who are unable to defend themselves from over assessment.

"(c) Of the remainder of the population estimated at less than one-half of 1%, only a few earn profits in Uganda. The remainder, other than employees, bus and

travellers, are engaged in agriculture, which the profits (if any) are made unprofitable by the taxation.

...merely acquiring a few acres of land elsewhere. Profit of land is a variable quantity and where it is realised.

In these circumstances it is not assessable in Uganda and the amount of tax payable would all be borne by a fraction of an immensely high tax would be a very disproportionate one. The cost of arriving at reasonable profits for assessments and of the collecting the amounts assessed. If this were accomplished, the incidence of tax on profits, the irksome waste of time and money which would be occasioned by adjustments, appeals, etc., could not be regarded as detrimental to the general administration and progress of the country.

Extravagant Government Expenditure.

It is suggested that the occasion for the increase of taxation is an unjustifiable increase of expenditure which should be reduced and curtailed, and about which those who have to pay the bill in the country have for long complained, without being allowed any power of control, in spite of the fact that they are bearing the burden of Customs duties as well as poll taxes. These reduce income and constitute an alternative to income tax.

Appeals made that the adjustment of State income and expenditure may be rectified on the lines of the last paragraph, with the co-operation of those referred to therein.

Sir Shenton Thomas asked whether he would say how income tax worked in Nyasaland, said that there were under two thousand tax payers and less than two thousand Indians in the whole of Nyasaland whose population therefore constituted the same percentage as in the other Dependencies. There had been no complaint against income tax while he had been in Nyasaland, which had, in addition, a non-Native poll tax, and he had tax in his opinion and in that of the Treasurer, that it worked equitably, and there were practically no objections.

Mr. Basden's objection that circumstances were different in that Uganda shipped her cotton to Bombay, Japan or Liverpool for sale, and that any profits were made there, and not in Uganda. Sir Shenton Thomas replied that tobacco and tea are exported from Nyasaland to be sold in England, anyhow. If no profit were made in the country there would obviously be no income tax to pay. It was stated that the loss of collection was negligible, demanded the supervision of only one Treasury officer.

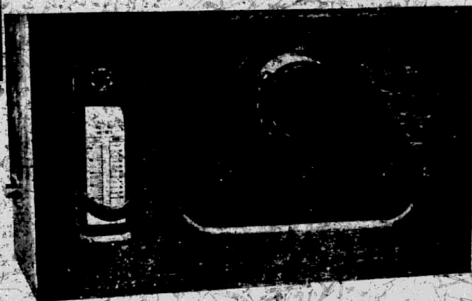
Mr. Hattersley argued that the present high rates of a Marginal rate had been introduced as a substitution of income tax, which could not equitably be introduced unless the imports duties were lowered. He had always believed that the export tax on cotton, which had been the main source of Uganda's surplus balances, totalling £1,250,000 at one time, had been imposed for the sole purpose of raising funds to be devoted to the improvement of the cotton industry, and asked that the Colonial Office might be requested to state whether that was not the case. If it were, then the revenue would be available for general purposes of the country and it was unnecessary to contemplate an income tax. Sir Shenton Thomas, who was in Uganda at the time of the introduction of the Excise duty on cotton in 1919, said that to the best of his recollection the intention was to devote the proceeds to the needs of the industry.

Sir Humphrey Leggett's Views.

Sir Humphrey Leggett strongly opposed adoption by the Executive Council of Mr. Basden's memorandum, which contained a number of statements of which Lord Moyne had already disposed, and made much of other objections complained to every country in the world. The cotton tax burdened the country in effect an income tax on his production. On the other hand, he could certainly not agree with the argument that no profits were made in

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**EAST AFRICA IN THE HOUSE.**

Mr. Hines asked whether, under the Kenya Native Authority Ordinance as recently amended, it was possible to employ the labour of compulsorily unpaid workers in the public works. Sir Philip Cunliffe Lister informed that provision still existed in the Ordinance for the compulsory unpaid labour for works for the benefit of the community to which the natives belong. He quoted the provision of the International Convention which especially stipulates minor communal services of a kind which is now performed by the members of the community in the direct interest of the said community, could these be considered as normal civic obligations incumbent upon the members of the community.

Mr. Hines then asked whether, when a boundary mark was put on a hitherto area of European and Native jurisdiction and labour paid or unpaid, was contributed by Europeans and natives, any contribution towards the cost was made out of the public funds. The Secretary of State replied that the demarcation of boundaries between Native Reserves and European or other areas was undertaken by the Survey Department, which was remunerated out of the public revenue of the Colony. He had no information as to whether unpaid labour, whether Native or European, was employed.

**Captain F. O.B. Wilson's Land.**

Sir Philip Cunliffe Lister informed Mr. Morgan Jones that the boundaries of the Machakos Reserve in the Ukamba Province of Kenya were described in a Government Proclamation, dated June 18, 1906. In 1908 certain Akamba were removed from a portion of that area, and the Governor in Charge of the Province, at that time reported that they acknowledged that the land was not originally owned by their tribe. They one and all definitely agreed to this communication that they would move to another station, was freely discussed. No pressure or menace was employed and every person present was encouraged to have his say.

Mr. Morgan Jones then asked for the Land Office number and size of Captain F. O.B. Wilson's farm which forms part of an estate allocated to a Captain Slater about the year 1908 subsequent to the eviction of Akamba Natives, and what was the size of the estate allocated to Captain Slater, and whether any of the Akamba living in a headman named Mohindu who were resident on the land remained as squatters on the land after the resale of a portion of it to Captain Wilson's. Sir Philip Cunliffe Lister said his information did not enable him to deal with all the points, but in 1908, when Captain Slater's land was transferred to Captain Wilson, fifty-seven Native families were living on it under agreement with Captain Slater. In 1910 the agreement was renewed with Captain Wilson, and the number of families was increased to sixty-six. On Captain Wilson's present estate, which includes areas other than that derived from Captain Slater, there are at present 488 adult male Natives with their women and children. On the occasion of the demarcation of the Machakos Reserve in 1929, no formal inquiry was held as the boundary was not in dispute, the boundary was first described by map and diagram in the area in which Captain Wilson's lands situated has remained approximately unchanged. During the interval of twenty-five years no objection has been raised by the Akamba to this boundary, nor had any claim to the land occupied by Captain Wilson ever been advanced by them.

**Safeguarding Native Interests.**

Colonel Wedgwood, who inquired regarding Native rights in land or royalties in those parts of the Native Reserves in Kenya which were being prospected for gold, was told by Sir Robert Hamilton that the Government was safeguarding Native interests to the fullest extent. Sir Robert Hamilton also informed Colonel Wedgwood that the welfare of Natives employed on the Lower Zambezi Bridge and approaches was superintended by a Superintendent of Labour, a medical officer, seconded from the Government. His monthly reports were transmitted by the administrative and medical staff of the Colonial Office. In April 2,020 Natives were employed. Dr. McDonough asked whether the Secretary of State would take steps to investigate the need for, and if found necessary, to establish a local rent board during the development of Lusaka as a capital for Northern Rhodesia. Sir Philip Cunliffe Lister replied that he had not received any expression of local opinion in favour of such a board.

The annual cost of maintaining ships comprising the East India Squadron is £790,000, said Sir B. Eves. The Government of India contributes £100,000 towards the cost.

**CENTRALISING LOCUST INFORMATION.**

The Entomology in London, and twenty-five other countries, and a report of the Imperial Agricultural Stationery Office, U.K. The Institute's object is to obtain as complete a picture as possible of all past and present movements of each species of locust, so that a preliminary idea can be formed as to the breeding centres and lines of migration of invading swarms.

Already certain tentative conclusions with regard to the desert locust *Schistocerca gregaria*, Forst. have been drawn. Both breeding areas and the routes taken by swarms seem to be fairly regular. There are generally two generations a year, the first of which develops in winter in more or less permanent breeding grounds, probably selected for such reasons as the amount of winter rainfall and the physical properties of the soil. The summer generation is produced wherever the swarms find favourable conditions, generally among the crops and pastures of long suffering tribesmen. In the tropics there are also several generations a season. The progeny of the winter generation breeds in permanent breeding grounds and aim at dealing with incipient swarms. Once they have invaded cultivated areas all that can be done is to defend the crops.


The report states that a five-year programme of research is now in operation at the East African Agricultural Research Station at Amaji, which acts as a central quarantine station for plant introductions into the East African Dependencies. The Board has agreed to maintain their contribution to the station in 1932-33 on the same basis as in 1931-32, while the East African Government have agreed to make similar provision.

Lions are now housed in an open-air enclosure at Mlupinsade. A wooden shed, a small pond and three covered dens are provided in the reservation, which has been converted from an old chalk pit.

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## "EAST AFRICA'S" INFORMATION BUREAU

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

Nairobi's new church is to cost £900.

Nairobi rates for 1932 are unchanged at 1/-.

Gold prices in London reports reach us from Tanganyika.

A municipal fire brigade has been formed in Eldoret.

The new Royal Air Force Institute in Khartoum has been opened.

The first vessel to use Bukoba's new pier was the s.s. "Clement Hill."

The Dabaga Farming Company, Ltd. of Uganda, has been wound up voluntarily.

East Africa has been added to the list of publications admitted into the Irish Free State free of duty.

Two Nairobi Indians drew the third prize in the Calcutta Derby Sweepstake. The prize was worth £14,000.

The homeward-bound Imperial Airways machine made a night landing on Nairobi aerodrome last Saturday.

Brazil's offer to exchange some of her surplus coffee for German coal is reported to have been accepted.

Messrs. Messier and Green have taken over the Arusha branch of Messrs. C. C. Mackinnon and Company.

The annual session of the Association of Chambers of Commerce of East Africa opens in Nairobi at the end of next week.

Two visitors from Kenya purchased several Guernsey animals at the Royal Agricultural Show in Southampton last week.

Kenya Indians are this week celebrating Desai Week in order to raise funds for the building of a Desai Memorial in Nairobi.

The East African Review, of Nairobi, now incorporates East African Aviation and the East African Kernel Club Gazette.

M. Alfred Leon, of the Paris merchant house of Messrs. Maurice Barke & Company, is paying a business visit to East Africa.

Beira has again set up a record for rapid loading, 24,016 bags of maize having recently been put aboard the s.s. "Clan Skene" in one day.

Indian Chambers of Commerce in Kenya and Uganda contemplate the establishment of an Indian Associated Chamber of Commerce in East Africa.

Kenya exported 1,236 tons of wheat during April, 812 tons being sent to Great Britain and 277 tons to Belgium. Tanganyika exported 3,723 tons in May and 4,570 tons in June.

An old subscriber in Eldoret, one of the main wheat-growing areas of Kenya, tells us that large consignments of Australian wheat are being imported at 18s. per bag, a much higher figure than that received by local farmers.

Home, and imported quantities into Kenya and Uganda during the first three months of this year totalled 11,000 tons, valued at £1,438,416. During the same period the total was 10,000 tons.

The Government has announced that Tanganyika Consular Officers have been appointed to level on the north coast of Africa, and are continuing Singaiteny and are furnished with their commissions.

During March 221 visitors entered Tanganyika, 154 of Belgian and 34 of British nationality. There were 37 non-official immigrants and four new officials arrived to take up their appointments.

The mineral production of Northern Rhodesia during 1931 included: Gold, 712 ounces (£3,027); silver, 30,500 ounces (£2); copper, 2,105 tons (£63,322); vanadium, 54,403 lb. (£35,301).

A garage in Kampala owned by an Indian merchant was destroyed by fire during mail week. This is the second serious fire in recent months in which the lack of fire-fighting appliances was manifest.

The Victoria Transvaal Power Company has received a dividend for 1931 of £385,008 compared with £354,470 for the preceding twelve months. A dividend of 15% on the Ordinary shares is recommended.

The Kenya Public Works Department has reported adversely on a scheme by which additional water could be supplied to Nairobi by drawing on the Rufiji River. An expenditure of about £232,000 would have been involved in the project.

Southern Rhodesia's European population now numbers 49,010 (94.5% having been born under the British flag); there has been an increase of 27.4% in the European population between 1926 and 1931. There are 1,470 Asiatics and 1,009,012 Natives in the Colony.

Wilson Airways, Nairobi, are contemplating the establishments of a service between Nairobi, Mombasa, Tanga and Dar es Salaam, principally to expedite delivery of the air mails. Though the Postmaster-General of Kenya and Uganda has intimated his inability to subsidise the service, he would be willing to pay the company the amount of the extra air stamps.

The business of Messrs. Mitchell Cotts & Company is now conducted under the name of Mitchell Cotts & Company, Limited. The Chairman is Mr. R. Grichton Mitchell Cotts, son of the late founder, Sir W. D. Mitchell Cotts, Bt., and the managing director is Mr. Alexander Hamilton, who was associated with the late Sir William in the management for nearly thirty years.

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**COFFEE**

Small supplies were offered last week, auctions, and demand was very slow with little change from a year ago.

1931/32	60s. 0d. to 78s. 6d.
1930/31	46s. 0d. to 60s. 0d.
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1928/29	65s. 0d.
1927/28	55s. 0d.
1926/27	53s. 6d.
1925/26	53s. 6d.
1924/25	55s. 0d.

London stocks of East African coffees on July 6 totalled 55,103 bales compared with 57,500 bales on the corresponding date of last year.

In their quarterly review of the coffee market Messrs. Leslie and Anderson make the following reference to Bukoba and the other coffee producing regions between commercial importation and the Tanganyika Government it has not been found possible for the latter to impose the complete programme they desired to enforce, with a view to improvement in deliveries, but yet understand a compromise is likely to be reached resulting in superintendence and better deliveries. Much would be gained from the buyer's point of view if all coffees arriving at Bukoba could be inspected and an official certificate granted stating that the coffee was dry, with foreign matter, blacks and broken bits limited to a percentage.

**OTHER PRODUCE**

**Beeswax**—Steady but quiet at 105s. 0d. with sellers of Dar es Salaam for shipment at 85s. (The comparative spot quotation last year was 75s.)

**Castor Seed**—Rather firmer with East African quoted at 10s. per ton. (The comparative quotations in 1931 and 1930 were £11.10s. and £14.2s. 6d.)

**Chilies**—Quoted steady with Mombasa quoted 17s. 6d. for 1st August shipment. Small spot sales have been made at from 43s. to 50s. (The comparative quotations in 1931 and 1930 were 47s. 6d. and 50s.)

**Cocoa**—Some small business has been done at about 7d. per lb. spot on a steady market. Sellers quote July-August at 6d. 1d. (The comparative quotations in 1931 and 1930 were 6d. and 11d.)

**Copra**—Fair sun-dried is steady at £13.10s. per ton on a quiet market. (The comparative quotations in 1931 and 1930 were £13 and £18.5s.)

**Cotton**—Improved business is reported in East African at from 2d. to 6d. per lb. according to quality. (The comparative quotation last year was 3d.)

**Cotton Seed**—Nominally £4.5s. per ton. (The comparative quotations in 1931 and 1930 were £4.5s. and £5.5s.)

**Groundnuts**—East African has improved to £14.15s. per ton. (The comparative quotations in 1931 and 1930 were £12 and £14.7s. 6d.)

**Hides and Skins**—Shippers of hides do not seem very anxious to sell at present rates and little business has been done. Mombasa heavy works are quoted at 41d. per lb. Skins are dull and inactive. (The comparative quotation for hides last year was 51d.)

**Wool**—There has been an improvement and East African is quoted at £14.7s. 6d. per ton. (The comparative quotations in 1931 and 1930 were £13.5s. and £14.)

**Sisal**—Firm, with East African No. 1 for August-October shipment quoted £15 per ton c.i.f. As some sales of float parcels have been made, accumulation of stocks in store has been prevented. (The comparative quotations in 1931 and 1930 were £16 and £25.)

**Tea**—270 packages of Nvasaland tea sold last week realised an average of 1s. 8-6d. per lb. (The comparative quotation last year was 1s. 4-7d.)

**Tobacco**—Advance samples and early shipments of new crop Rhodesian darks have arrived and include some good grades. Bright tobaccos are in small supply. Nvasa and Rhodesian leaf, darks 8d. to 18d.; semi-dark to semi-bright, 10d. to 10d.; medium bright, 11d. to 13d.; Strips, dark, 11d. to 15d.; semi-dark to semi-bright, 8d. to 12d.; and medium bright, 13d. to 17d. per lb. according to quality. All these figures are approximately 10 to 20 per lb. lower than last year's figures.

Sir Joseph Byrne, the Governor, was expected to visit the district at the beginning of this month, but has been absent for three days there in company with the Governor of the West Indies, whose interim report may be submitted at an early date. His Excellency will take the opportunity of conferring with the Executive Committee of the Kenya Miners' Association, of which Lieutenant Colonel G. A. Swinton Home is Chairman and Lieutenant Colonel A. D. Stitt, Vice-Chairman. The other members are Messrs. C. D. P. Fitzgerald, R. Payle, S. Williams, E. Foster, and L. A. Johnson, with Mr. G. W. F. Grundy as Honorary Secretary.

From various usually well-informed sources we learn that three separate and potentially rich reefs have been discovered which are likely to interest the mining houses, and there is confidence that more will come to light at an early date in many places prospecting is very difficult owing to the heavy overburden and dense undergrowth. A home-made stamp and mill is being working shortly.

Work has been going on being carried out in areas distant from the goldfields in the Usin Gishu and Trans-Nzoia. Rumours are in circulation of the finding of both gold and coal.

**RAINFALL IN EAST AFRICA.**

F.M. Eastern African Dependencies Trade and Information Office in London has received the following detailed information of rainfall in East Africa during the week ended June 28: Eldama, 0.36 inch; Fort Hall, 0.30; Kericho, 0.58; Kambugu, 0.85; Kilifi, 3.04; Kipkaron, 1.08; Kori, 0.81; Lamu, 0.60; Lumbwa, 0.90; Malindi, 1.60; Mombasa, 0.27; Mombasa, 3.06; Njoro, 0.27; Songhor, 0.40; Soy, 0.52; Sushiki, 0.52; Kampala, 0.00.

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A WEEKLY JOURNAL



Vol. 8, No. 409.

THURSDAY, JULY 24, 1932

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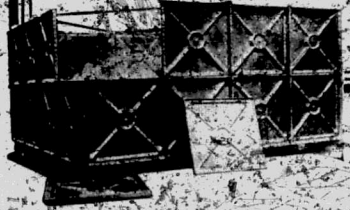
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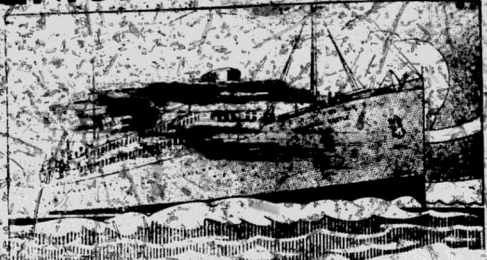
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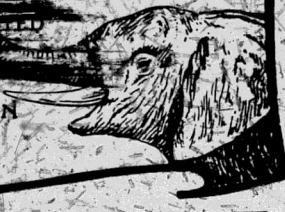
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## EAST AFRICA LOOKS TO OTTAWA.

THE Ottawa Conference, which opens to-day, must achieve something outstanding in Empire history unless British statesmanship is bankrupt—which we refuse to believe. If we do not expect Ottawa to solve all our difficulties, we are not among the pessimists to whom it is a mass holiday for Empire politicians guaranteed to produce nothing more useful than talk. The great Dominions are entering upon this memorable meeting determined to contribute to the common weal; the Mother Country, at long last freed from the shackles of an outworn dogma, approaches the central problem from the same standpoint as the sister nations; and the Colonies, separately represented at an Imperial Conference for the first time, are anxious to play their part. Great Britain and the Dominions have sent their best teams, political and economic; thousands of miles to face momentous issues in a frank and courageous fashion. They can do no more; they dare do no less, for failure at Ottawa would be a catastrophe for each participating country and for each participating statesman, for some at least of whom it might mean permanent personal eclipse—a contingency mentioned only to encourage the faint-hearted. They were beaming on East Africans to realise that powerful forces will be thrust into the scale to achieve results worthy of the occasion.

Of the seven British delegates—Mr. Baldwin, Mr. Neville Chamberlain, Mr. J. H. Thomas, Lord Runciman, Sir Philip Cunliffe-Lister, Lord Hankey, and Sir John Gilmour—four have definite East African interests; of the official and unofficial advisers appointed by the Imperial Government or private organisations, East Africa can confidently count on the good offices of such men as Sir Edward Dawson and Mr. Amery; while the practical sympathy of the Southern Rhodesian delegation—which prior to its departure consulted officially with the Nyasaland Government on matters of mutual concern—is assured. Thus British East and Central African interests will be watched and voiced as never before at any Imperial gathering. And it is well, for Africa must play an increasingly im-

portant role in world affairs, and the territories between the Sudan in the north and Southern Rhodesia in the south must enormously extend their contacts and commerce with the Mother Country, South Africa, India, Canada, and Australia in particular, and with the British Commonwealth of Nations in general. That inevitable development can be hastened by wise planning at Ottawa, for the guidance of which East African Governments and public bodies have carefully studied many intricate problems, and sent well-reasoned statements of their case; the Secretary of State has on his side spared no pains to consult officials and non-officials in the preparation of his brief, which certainly merits success.

It is most appropriate that the chosen leaders of the Empire should meet in Ottawa, for it was a Canadian Government which, in 1879, first proposed mutual preference, and it was another Canadian Government which, in 1894, first suggested a Colonial Conference in Ottawa, only once before, at the time of Queen Victoria's Jubilee, had the statesmen of Great Britain and the British Overseas met to discuss their problems. Moreover, it was Sir Wilfrid Laurier's generous initiative in granting a preference to British goods entering Canada without demanding any compensating advantages in the Mother Country, which set a precedent readily adopted by the other Dominions, and which decided Mr. Joseph Chamberlain to resign office at the height of his career in order to fight for Imperial Preference. Canada inspired him, and he inspired a movement which has at last come into its own in the Mother Country, with benefits of which East Africa has had a foretaste in the preferences on tea, coffee, tobacco, and sisal.

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

## MATTERS OF MOMENT.

East Africa is able to disclose that agreements have been signed and the machinery ordered for a large paper mill factory to be erected near Lamu, in the Kenya Highlands, where, as is recorded at the time of its negotiation, Mr. Charles Udall has held bamboo-cutting rights over an area of some 25 square miles. He has now succeeded in interesting one of the leading British newspaper groups, which has undertaken to invest some £500,000 in the enterprise, which will probably be in running order within a year. We congratulate the concessionaire and the Colony on his happy result, which, apart from its obvious and direct benefits, may well lead to a great deal of newspaper propaganda of the right kind, and if one of the big groups—whose identity we withhold meantime—begins to take a greater and better balanced interest in the territories, others may quickly follow the lead.

The Eastern Province Chamber of Commerce, Jinja, has resigned from the Association of Chambers of Commerce of Eastern Africa as a **BIET IN THE LUTE**, a sequel to its protest to the action taken by the Executive in submitting a memorandum on the development of trade in Native areas to the recent Governors' Conference. The Uganda Chamber of Commerce, Kampala, which resigned from the Association some time ago but which would, it was hoped, shortly rejoin, shares the objections of the Jinja Chamber and is not now expected to apply for renewed membership. Thus the two bodies established to serve commercial opinion in Uganda are at present unrepresented on the organisation formed to speak for the traders of Kenya, Uganda, and Tanganyika Territory, on whose behalf it has undoubtedly done much excellent work, even if, now and then it has caused dissatisfaction to some of the affiliated Chambers, not only those in Uganda. The secession of the two Uganda Chambers is most regrettable from the broad East African standpoint, and we sincerely trust that the breach may shortly be healed, so that the Association may again be able to speak with one voice for the commercial communities of the three territories, whose general interests are so closely intertwined.

A Colonial Memorial in the form of a crypt surmounted by a 30 ft. obelisk has just been erected and dedicated in Bremen in the presence of a large public assembly, to which President von Hindenburg sent a telegram expressing "reverence for the memory of our German brothers who fighting in desperate plight in the German Protectorates, sealed with death their loyalty to the Fatherland. May their example ever be an admonition to keep alive the spirit which animated Germany in her great defensive struggle for honour and life." The occasion was seized upon by the President of the German Colonial Society to demand the restoration of the Colonies "stolen from Germany through the greatest fraud in the world's history," and by the Chairman of the Bremen Branch of the same body to speak of "the inexorable demand, sealed by the blood and death of our Colonial soldiers, for the

immediate restoration of our Colonies, the cherished inheritance of our people," and the Burgmaster of the City of Bremen as a symbol of "the impregnable front of Germany." Colonel von Lettow Vorbeck, voted a tribute to the German soldiers who fell during the East African Campaign, and Marshal von Mackensen reviewed a parade of officers and men who had served in East Africa. That German eyes are still fixed on Tanganyika Territory was made very clear.

When the Coffee Control Bill has been adopted by the Kenya Legislative Council, the proposed Coffee Board set up, and the cess of not more than one shilling per cwt.

**ADVERTISING KENYA COFFEE.** levied on all coffee exports, one of the earliest activities of the Board will presumably be to sponsor a publicity campaign designed to make as widely known the Kenya coffee as possible, thereby to stabilise and extend the market for a crop which has continued in the enjoyment of wonderfully good prices throughout a period in which almost all primary commodities have fallen to unremunerative levels. That, fortunately, has not been the case with coffee, which can therefore take steps which, in our view, ought to have been taken years ago, if it must be fully seven years since *East Africa* first proposed the course which has now been adopted. Since the Coffee Board will represent only planters in Kenya Colony, and will be financed entirely by them, the advertising will obviously not relate to East African coffee generally, but will be restricted to Kenya coffee.

What attitude will the planters of Arusha and Moshi adopt? As their output is insufficient to produce anything like the revenue

**A SUGGESTION FOR TANGANYIKA.** which will accrue in Kenya, a competitive campaign, even if it were desirable, would be out of the question.

But the interests of Kenya and Northern Tanganyika in this matter are far more complementary than competitive, and it should not be difficult to reach a basis of accommodation if the planters of Northern Tanganyika desire to subject themselves to a similar cess. For them to seek with a much smaller sum to do the full work which Kenya planters must do, would be a court failure, but there is no reason why they should not reinforce the Kenya efforts. For instance, if the theme of Kenya's advertising in a certain newspaper were "Buy Kenya coffee on account of its excellent quality," a smaller space might be taken in juxtaposition on the same page of the issue, to say in effect: "Arusha produces another excellent East African coffee. Kenya would probably not object to such a corroborative campaign—which she would in any event be powerless to prevent, and which she might indeed facilitate by supplying those who controlled any such Tanganyika effort with a detailed schedule of the proposed Kenya advertising. We should have preferred to see one composite scheme of publicity for East African coffee generally, but if Kenya will alone pay the piper, she has every right to call the tune."

WORK OF EAST AFRICA'S LONDON OFFICE

MAJOR DALE'S REPORT FOR 1931

New Settlement affected by the Slump

THE REPORT on the work done during 1931 by U.M. Eastern African Dependencies Trade and Information Office in London, written by Major V. H. Dale, C.B.E., the Deputy Commissioner, has just been published, and ought to be studied by all those who are interested not merely in the activities of the London Office, but in East African development generally. In particular we commend it to those too numerous critics of the Office, whose strictures have proved that they know very little about its administration and activities.

Major Dale's Report

Kenya. Inquiries of the Office have been directed towards obtaining inquiries and encouraging farmers to consider adopting either mixed farming or coffee planting. The improvement in coffee prices on Mombasa Lane placed coffee planting favourably in the eyes of potential settlers, and in my opinion at the moment coffee planting presents the brightest spot in Kenya from the growers' point of view.

The usual number of inquiries a greater number of inquiries have been received from men anxious to start out to learn farming, but who possessed no capital to start on their own. In view of the employment situation in Kenya, and also the office's instructions on the subject, these men have not been encouraged; every other likely inquiry has been very carefully dealt with and repeatedly canvassed until they have either decided to go out, turned down the proposal, or failed to answer repeated communications from the Office.

Attracting Residential Settlers.

Towards the latter half of the year particular attention was given to the residential type of settler, especially since the United Kingdom went off the gold standard, and it is hoped that these efforts will prove more fruitful as times goes on and until the agricultural position improves sufficiently to encourage more farmer settlers. I am glad to learn of the Committee established in Nairobi to further residential settlement; in my opinion more depends on what is done in Kenya to further this aim than merely publicity at this end, especially as this is from the point of view of the areas put forward by the Committee for residential settlers and the detailed information literature provided for issue by this Office in connexion with the scheme, as it is impossible to reap the full benefit of an advertising campaign, however efficiently it may be carried out. It must also be remembered that advertising is expensive, and that even a small town in the U.K. can do nothing nowadays of spending £10,000 in one year to advertise the town in the U.K., whilst the present Nairobi is only able to afford £1,000.

I regret to report several cases where the intending settler has changed his mind at the last minute about going to Kenya, either through reading depressing information in the local Press, or through letters of a like character from relatives in England, or thereabouts.

During 1931 a large number of prospective settlers, both men and women, passed through the Office, and their dependents, certificates for their passage and letters of introduction, and sailed for Kenya. This year shows a heavy fall from the figures for 1930, but taking into consideration the general depression in agriculture, localities, and above all the very heavy fall in the value of securities at Home, the very critical financial crisis in the budget of the United Kingdom, and the subsequent political crisis, I am afraid the fall was inevitable. The establishment of a National Government, and the fact that the U.K. financial effects of the gold standard may however have beneficial effects on settlement generally during 1932, are factors which are a way of inducing rural business and cheapness through the Continent to live on a permanent basis in Kenya, the then advantageous rate of exchange, to the U.K. of the 1920's, instead of the 1931 one, even has been given to the capital and of income. The statement made by them represents the Office and on the settlement made by them represents £17,000. Of the remaining £10,000, and live have capital was forthcoming in the case of 12, and live have gone out to do a twelve months training and then take up paid positions at the end of the apprenticeship

factory. In addition, seven men and three dependents of total given only in one case, viz. £2,000 have gone to settle if they like the country.

Much Interest in Northern Rhodesia.

Northern Rhodesia.—The fall in the price of copper and the consequent retrenchments amongst the employees of the mining industry and the effect of reducing the cost of transport, have had a great effect in Northern Rhodesia. The territory still remains a good second to Kenya, and the amount of land suitable for settlement is also large. It is hoped that when the area is complete it is hoped that the Northern Rhodesia area will improve considerably. The difficulty which the Office continues to be neglected. The difficulty which the Office experiences in getting enough farmers of the right type who are willing to take part in a severe handicap to the work of the Office in the case of those young fellows who wish to go out and learn their farming on the spot before investing their capital in the country and starting on their own account. There has been an increase in the number of inquiries about coffee estates in the Abercorn district, where settlement appears to be progressing steadily.

Five settlers, pupils and dependents have gone out to settle in Northern Rhodesia. The value of the capital and of income of only six of these has been given to the Office and on the statement made by them representing £10,800. In addition one man (capital £4,000) has gone out with a view to settlement.

Nyanza Territory, Tanganyika Territory, and Uganda.—Settlement has continued to be adversely affected by the continued slump in the prices for agricultural produce, and is being hampered by the raising of the bridge over the Nyanza and the completion of the railway northward to Lake Nyasa may make in due course, the production of other crops for export an economic proposition. There is no mention of any likelihood of building the railway extension in Tanganyika Territory from the Central Line to Fife, and without this I fear the development of the Southern Highlands will be slow.

Five settlers, dependents and pupils have gone out to Tanganyika. In addition one man has gone out to settle if he likes the country.

Two dependents have gone out to settle in Uganda.

For all the territories applications from young men without capital have had to be turned down.

General Settlement Statistics.—Altogether 516 entries have been made in the Prospective Settler Register. The concession for settlers' household goods and personal effects into Northern Rhodesia referred to in the last two annual reports has now become operative. The pupil scheme still continues to be the most effective method of sending new settlers out. A number of parents who have visited the Office during 1931 with regard to the future of their sons (who have been sent out under the auspices of the Office) have expressed their appreciation of the arrangements made by the Office on their behalf. I cannot recall any complaint having been made during 1931 by applicants placed on estates through the Office; on the contrary, many letters of appreciation and thanks were still received here. The number of pupils remaining on the Register for Kenya at the end of 1931, for whom arrangements were, or are, in the course of being made, was very few, viz. two.

The fact that the Kenya Land Bank is now functioning is greatly welcomed by new settlers with strictly limited capital.

Importation of Pedigree Stock.—The assisted schemes for Kenya and Northern Rhodesia have been maintained throughout 1931, but the number of such notifications to the Office by the respective Departments of Agriculture was 128 cattle, 6 pigs, and 3 sheep. Unfortunately notice has been given by the Empire Marketing Board to terminate these schemes at the end of 1931, owing to the vote by the Empire Marketing Board having been cut down by the United Kingdom Government through financial stringencies in Great Britain.

Employment Found for Applicants.

Employment.—Over 1,315 entries have been made in the Employment Register. No accurate record is possible under this heading because of the failure on the part of the person concerned to notify this Office that the post has been secured, but even in these present difficult times for employment it is interesting to note that the existing record in this Office shows that 113 men, 25 women and 33 men, 25 dependents and four women have gone out to take up definite posts, and three men, two women and one dependent have gone out with a view to employment.

Northern Rhodesia.—10 men, four dependents and one woman have gone out to take up definite posts, and nine men have gone out with a view to employment.



**Nyasaland.**—One man and two dependents have gone out to employment in Nyasaland, and one man has gone out with a view to employment.

**Tanganyika Territory.**—Four men have gone out to take up definite posts.

**Uganda.**—Four men and one woman have gone out to take up definite posts.

**Government Service.**—A newly appointed Government official (four of whom were accompanied by their wives and one daughter), five wives, who have gone out to join their husbands, and five dependents, who are going to meet Government officials, have gone out to Kenya, Northern Rhodesia, Nyasaland, Tanganyika Territory, Uganda, and Zanzibar, and were supplied with information before their departure.

#### Travel and Sport.

"While the financial depression has had an adverse effect on the number of people visiting East Africa for travel and sport, there is no falling off in the interest displayed in Africa generally from this point of view, and there is no doubt that an improvement in world conditions and a return to more stable prosperity would see a very considerable increase in tourist traffic. Apart from the actual share of the money for travel, many people who could not afford to travel have had to keep at work and remain in the critical periods through which all countries are passing. In consequence negotiations regarding projected trips have often terminated with expressions of keen desire to do them but regrets that it was impossible at the present time. How far the campaign which commenced in the latter part of the year in favour of spending the winter in England has had an adverse effect on East African travel is difficult to estimate, but it is a factor that has to be kept in mind by all interested in overseas tourist traffic. East Africa, fortunately presented no difficulties in regard to exchange, and this factor, which was emphasised in our advertising after Great Britain went off the gold standard, was in a favourable position.

It has been a disappointing year for travel, but it may be said to have maintained its position as one of the most attractive world travel resorts.

There has been a disappointing year for travel, but it may be said to have maintained its position as one of the most attractive world travel resorts. A new edition of the Kenya and Uganda Railways and Harbours Travel Guide was also produced and distributed, and a travel guide to Tanganyika and Central Africa was published and made available for travellers. Both of these booklets very rightly emphasise the facilities that exist for making East Africa a part of general African travel by special reference to the through connections to north, south, and west. With the opening up of Africa by air, rail, and road communications, it is only natural that the traveller should wish to see as much of it as possible in the time at his disposal, and the greater proportion of inquirers here require not only details of what they can do and see in Kenya and Uganda, but how they can get to other parts.

The completion of the Juba Nile road in the Sudan, thus making possible a direct connexion weekly during the tourist season, and to be kept during the rest of the year, will add to the comfort and reliability of this popular route, while the opening of Imperial Airways services to South Africa will provide a further link between East Africa and the South. Handbooks, etc., have been sent to Canada, and the Canadian Pacific Railway Company have consented to distribute them.

#### More Lantern Slides Needed.

**Lantern Slides.**—The Nyasaland and new general East African boxes ordered to last year were completed, and a Tanganyika box has also been completed, thanks to the kind assistance of Government officials on leave and others who have lent negatives. It is, however, still far from representative of the territories as a whole. Still, all the territories many useful additions. Slides have been made, but more are still required. Slides were lent to 247 persons on 62 different occasions. Slides were lent to 247 persons on 62 different occasions. Slides were lent to 247 persons on 62 different occasions. Besides the members of the staff, they were lectured at London (2), Cambridge (2), Dulwich College (1), Royal Naval College, Dartmouth (1), Halesbury (1), East Grinstead (1), and Basing (1).

**Films.**—A four-reel film of Zanzibar has been added to our collection. The film of Ilit la Broken Hill has not yet materialised. Films were sent on four occasions, and if we had a larger and better selection the demand would be far greater. If we had the money to have fresh negatives made we could get these films exhibited throughout the country.

(To be continued.)

## FURTHER POINTS FROM MOYNE REPORT.

### Unwise Division of Financial Responsibility.

**Unwise Financial Responsibility.**—Efforts to conduct these are likely to prove temporary in their results unless spending is to be curbed by effective methods of financial control. In Kenya there is in force a system of financial administration under which the Treasurer is responsible for the revenue while the Secretary is responsible for the expenditure on the various services of the Government. The preparation of the budget and the execution of it are in the hands of the Treasurer, while the Secretary is his adviser for their final adoption. The Colonial Secretary is in effect also the Financial Secretary, as he is not only responsible for expenditure but also introduces the budget and conducts the Appropriation Bill in the Legislative Council. Actually the chief functions of the Treasurer of Kenya are those of an accounting officer.

This arrangement is in marked contrast to the system of Treasury control in force in Great Britain. British Government Departments do not even begin to consider proposals for fresh expenditure, or to frame the policy upon which the normal estimates of the year depend, except in the closest touch with the Treasury throughout. The tendency to increase expenditure is therefore checked and controlled from the earliest stages by officials with special financial experience.

"The British system is not entirely appropriate to Crown Colony conditions but there is a strong case for the application of closer financial control, wherever conditions may be such as to justify the constitution of a Treasury. It is considered that the Treasurer should be regarded as the Financial Secretary to the Government, and that his advice should be sought not only on all proposals for raising revenue, but also on all matters involving expenditure from public funds or otherwise affected by financial considerations, before decisions are taken on such questions. He should have free access to all Secretariat files in order that he may be fully cognisant of all the considerations affecting the financial policy of the Government and be in a position to offer advice when that policy is in process of formation.

**Control of Establishments.**—Another marked contrast with the British system is to be found in the Establishments Branch being under the Colonial Secretary and not under the Treasurer. The effect of Departmental establishments on Government expenditure can hardly be exaggerated. The very high proportion of total expenditure represented by the pay list of Government Departments under modern conditions explains and justifies the British system under which the control of establishments is one of the five main heads under which the responsibilities of the Treasury are divided. If extravagance in personnel and services is to be avoided in Kenya, I am convinced that control of the establishments in Government Departments should be placed under an official responsible for the whole system of finance. The present arrangement under which financial responsibility is divided between the Treasurer and the Secretariat seems likely to lead to lack of control, duplication, waste of energy, and unnecessary expense. It appears more than ever necessary that there should be one official primarily responsible for finance in all its aspects and for advising both the Executive and Legislative Councils on all financial matters.

### Tribute to Kenya Producers.

Kenya producers and manufacturers are making good use of their opportunities, and although this development is of excellent service from the point of view of internal production, it is not to be taken as a justification for increasing advertising expenditure. The fact that the consideration of revenue derived from certain luxury duties also suggests that more revenue might be secured by a lower rate of duty. Owing to the Customs Union this is a matter which cannot in any case be considered by Kenya alone, but when the periodic reconsideration of tariff rates takes place it will be necessary to ensure that any decreases in the rates on the luxuries consumed by non-Natives are set off by corresponding concessions to the Native population, who, especially in the matter of duty on unbleached cotton goods, are paying a specific rate far above the *ad valorem* standard originally fixed, and who have therefore a strong claim to a lightening of the burden of taxation which they are paying on these articles.

Although there is some ground for recommending the case for lightening certain rates of import duty, it is out of the question to embark on any course which might involve loss of existing revenue until the budget has been balanced and until the yield of new taxation which may be imposed is established not merely on estimates, but upon firm experience.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

WHO HAS SEEN A CROCODILE FEEDING?

Facts from the Semliki River.

To the Editor of "East Africa."

SIR.—How crocodiles feed can be readily observed at the mouth of the Semliki River... at the mouth of the Semliki River... into Lake Albert. Crocodiles swarm to such an extent in the waters of the river that their long, flat heads with their projecting nostrils seem to form a regular barrage across the stream. The sandy banks of the estuary are covered with monstrous forms whose rush towards the river of the approach of a human being is like a cavalry charge. The reeds on the bank appear to be occupied at regular intervals, with similar monsters, wallowing in the sun with their huge mouths gaping wide. I doubt if another spot in the world offers such a spectacle. I have to my knowledge equal is to be found at the Murchison Falls which I have not visited.

Fish life extremely abundant in the estuary of the Semliki, and the crocodiles are able to find there plenty of food, for they do not disturb the Native fishermen who camp at night on the banks of the river. It is not a rare sight, as one ascends the river in a dug-out, to see the crocodiles pursuing their prey up to the very side of the canoe, fighting on the surface of the water.

I am therefore able to state from personal experience that the crocodile when feeding holds his head almost vertically out of the water, with the struggling fish crossways in his mouth. The operation is by no means as simple as would appear from the formidable character of his jaws. The brute is obliged to make several attempts, and it is almost comic to see his efforts, during which it seems that he must choke himself.

Having shot a fairly big crocodile on the banks of the Semliki, I was able to find in a cache in the midst of the reeds, a half-devoured fish, kept, no doubt, in reserve by the full-fed animal. One of my companions having shot at another crocodile and missed it, the animal suddenly woke up, and after some most grotesque actions plunged into the river, allowing, in his haste, a fish to escape which he had held enclosed in his jaws while he was asleep. A few minutes later he returned to look for his prey, only to see its possession disputed by another crocodile which emerged from the water.

It is not without difficulty that the crocodile seizes his prey when it is on land; he has to lay his head down on one side to get hold of it in his powerful jaws. That must have been noted by all those who have made the acquaintance, on the shore of Lake Victoria at Entebbe, of Lutembe, the famous crocodile which comes when he is called.

On my last visit to the Semliki with Sir William Gowers, Governor of Uganda, we were less fortunate in our observations. But the weather was overcast.

Yours faithfully,

A. J. MOELLER,

Governor of the Eastern Province, Stanleyville, Belgian Congo.

"YES, A CROC. CAN SWALLOW UNDER WATER."

To the Editor of "East Africa."

SIR.—Mr. Phillips has asked through your columns whether a crocodile can swallow under water. My impression, gained during several years' observation on the shores of Lake Victoria, is that he can do so.

(On one occasion I was fishing about a mile from the shore in the Kavirondo Gulf and a large fish which I had hooked and was hauling into the canoe was bitten in two by a crocodile, leaving the head of the fish on the hook. After a few minutes the crocodile rose to the surface and submerged again almost immediately without making any visible swallow.

Whenever I have opened up crocodiles I have shot and found in the stomach pieces of fresh fish together with the scales of fish-nets; and I have frequently seen fish-nets, much badly torn, which the Natives averred was caused by crocodiles some miles from the shore. I cannot imagine that a crocodile would travel such a distance to the shore each time he seized a fish in order to devour it. These remarks refer to the fish-eating crocodile called ganya by the Luo.

There is no doubt, however, that crocodiles, having seized an animal, do store it under water and then devour it on shore. But I imagine they devour immediately under water any smaller creature which they can swallow at a gulp.

Yours faithfully, KUKUMEGA, Kenya Colony. J. D. BONHAM.

NO, HE CANNOT SWALLOW ANOTHER READER.

To the Editor of "East Africa."

SIR.—Yes, at Lake Baringo and Lake Rukwa I have often seen crocodiles in the act of eating live fish. Your correspondent is in error in supposing that the fish is swallowed under water. The head of the crocodile after he has caught a fish, is held high out of the water, the fish is grasped in the middle by the croc., which snaps his jaws until the fish disappears down his throat.

I once saw crocodiles feeding on the decomposed carcass of a hippo. The procedure was as follows: seizing a piece of meat, the croc. proceeded to spin round and round until it was torn off. They invariably held their heads high out of the water to swallow it.

It would be interesting to learn if any of the readers of East Africa have ever heard a crocodile calling or making any kind of noise, except stomach rumbling.

Yours faithfully, W. THOMSON, Kenya Colony.

THE CASE OF LUTEMBE CITED.

To the Editor of "East Africa."

SIR.—Mr. Phillips's doubts as to a crocodile's ability to swallow food when under water are justified, so far as my experience goes. I can state that a crocodile eats fish out of water and that a crocodile taken by myself proved this.

Another instance I quote is that of Lutembe, the tame (?) crocodile at mile 13 on the Kampala-Entebbe Road to whom visitors are in the habit of throwing fish. Whether Lutembe catches the fish out of or under the water, he invariably masticates, or swallows, out of water, and only when he has swallowed does he retire under water.

Yours faithfully, R. N. D. REID, Mombasa, Kenya Colony.

"Certainly no local paper published in Kenya and Tanganyika has such well-informed news as 'East Africa,'" writes a subscriber in Tanganyika.

## DOES EAST AFRICA NEED TOURISTS?

Has Big Game Advertising been Overdone?

To the Editor of "East Africa."

SIR.—The other day I asked a friend of mine in a nursing home where he thought of going for a convalescent trip. Having already done the West Indies, Swiss winter sports, Norway and Egypt, he had thought of a Mediterranean cruise. When I suggested East Africa, he objected that he was too short-sighted for big game shooting! He is typical of a number of intelligent, well-to-do folk who have been taught by advertising to visualise East Africa solely in terms of animal slaughter.

When I showed him that there were many attractions in these beautiful lands, besides "big game," and described to him the scenic splendours and climatic advantages of Kilimanjaro, Zanzibar, the Great Lakes and the Ngohongoro region, he became interested. When we turned to travel literature, however, he pointed out that the steamer fare to Mombasa is higher than that to Calcutta, though the latter is much farther from London than the former.

I do not know how much of its appropriation £1,000 he mentioned for the year the new Kenya Central Publicity Committee intends to spend on advertising aimed purely at the tourist. My comment, two points to its notice—less stress on shooting facilities, for these are sufficiently well known; and more emphasis on travel amenities, secondly, reduced travel fares, both sea and rail.

Granted that big game hunting has in the past attracted to East Africa visitors who directly or indirectly have influenced settlement. But the meagre appropriation for Government advertising of these Dependencies has hitherto sufficed only for a few small spaces in the better-class illustrated weeklies. In all cases too much stress has been laid on big game.

Well-directed tourist publicity is also badly needed in India and Ceylon. The Englishman in India—who was formerly induced to spend his leave in Australia by a well-organised programme of reduced fares at certain seasons, alternative trips in the country itself, inclusive of rail and hotel coupons, etc.—can have his holiday-seeking eye turned to East Africa. He makes probably the best type of settler. But prohibitive steamer fares between Bombay and Mombasa and no British steamer connections at all between Colombo and Mombasa are great stumbling-blocks.

It is possible by advertising to "sell" a country, just as it is possible to sell a commodity. South Africa and its orange farms is a case in point. No man in his senses takes up land in a new country without going there first as a visitor. But many visitors who go in the first instance on holiday bent, fall in love with the country and stay there or come home and sing its praises and ultimately go there when they retire on pension.

To concentrate on the tourist, rather than on the big game safaris, is the way to help settlement in East Africa.

Finally, it is very necessary to keep steadily continuing, as East Africa has always done, the soundest sort of publicity from which these Colonies have suffered for date. This has consisted of diatribes against the alleged filching of land from, and the exploitation generally of, the Native, or splash Press headlines of the "Helen of Troy" category.

Richmond,  
Surrey.

Yours faithfully,

ERIC REID.

## PLUCKY ACT OF CAPTAIN KIRTON

An Incident of the Campaign Recalled.

To the Editor of "East Africa."

SIR.—Recently you reported the arrival in this country of Captain "Dick" Kirton, of Ruiru, of whom the following story might find a place in your columns.

During the campaign his Native orderly was arrested for absence without leave. By some means the orderly escaped from the guard-room, seized a rifle, and shouted out that he would shoot anyone who approached; he was particularly incensed against his own *bwana*, whom he believed responsible for his arrest, and declared his intention of killing him on sight.

When Captain Kirton reached the lines that evening he heard what had happened. Next morning he decided to go up to the hut alone. The other *askaris* were held spellbound by this example of courage, which they probably regarded as madness. But approach he did, telling his orderly, as he got nearer, not to be a fool, that his case would be inquired into, and that he should immediately return to the guard-room—which, after hesitating, he did. As an example of sheer grit I think the case is hard to beat.

Yours faithfully,

London, W. 1.

"BWANA NDEGE."

## POINTS FROM LETTERS.

"East Africa grows in interest and value with each number, and few of us would be without it."—From a District Officer in Tanganyika.

"My wife and I are both diligent readers of 'East Africa,' which seems to improve every year. What I like about it is its absolute impartiality. Missionaries get as fair a look in as Government officials and settlers."—From a well-known Uganda non-official of long experience.

# CAPSID BUG AND ANTESTIA BUG Staff Allen & Sons LIQUID EXTRACT of PYRETHRUM

The Kenya Department of Agriculture has demonstrated that a spray containing the active principle of *Pyrethrum* flowers produces excellent results in the control of the above pests.

STAFFORD ALLEN & SONS, the leading pyrethrum insecticide manufacturers in the British Empire, offer their highly concentrated liquid extract of pyrethrum. This is biologically standardised so that a spray of definite strength can be made in a few moments. 1 gallon is added to 60-80 gallons of paraffin for Capsid and to 40-50 gallons for Anestia. An "ALLEN" Sprayer is recommended.

Stocks held by  
J. G. ARONSON, LTD.  
MINCEING LANE, NAIROBI  
General Agents for Kenya.

Manufactured by Stafford Allen & Sons, Ltd., London, E.C. 2.



AN EAST AFRICAN'S MANUMISSION.

A COUNTRY LIFE ON RETIREMENT.

By T. T. Melross.

NATIVE nicknames for the white man in East Africa are funny. For some unexplained reason the Natives in my district, in addition to giving me my correct title of *Bwana wa Shauri*, used to call me behind my back *Bwana Fedha*, or *Fesa*; when they annoyed me I became *Bwana Baruti*, but then I knew the reason.

However, that is nearly fifteen years since I showed behind me long ago and far away. To-day they would have to add something to the *Fedha*, but what it would be I do not know. I never knew the Swahili for "fox," if any, and I am certain that there is no such thing as a silver fox in the whole of East Africa.

How often, after a long day extracting tax money from the unwilling Wamakonde of the poverty-stricken Wamakua, have I sat by the camp fire, watching those savage-fly things stub their noses against the hurricane lantern, and listening to the hum of the myriad insects and the other sounds which go to make up the African "silence," wondering how to get back home, and, in a hazy way, to achieve the freedom of an African existence with the comforts of civilisation!

Years ago in a seaport in Tanganyika, I got the job of heading out a *kharti ya huru* to a number of unwilling Natives. This was just after we took over "German East," and I felt like Garibaldi, Abraham Lincoln and all the other liberators of the oppressed races rolled into one. What puzzled me was that the recipients of this inestimable boon conferred on the Africans by the enlightened British Government did not seem as pleased to get their freedom as their Arab masters were to get rid of them. I explained to them the value of the gift of manumission and the joys of the freedom which was now theirs, but none seemed sure that I was right, and, in my inexperience, I wrote them down as a lot of ungrateful black-brethren. When, a few months later, both work and food ran short and there was a considerable famine stalking my district, and I was confronted with a horde of pathetic helpless hungry freed slaves sitting in front of my *boma* all day long waiting for the munificent Government, which had struck from them their chains of bondage, to provide food to allow them to enjoy their new-found liberty. I understood the reasons for their doubt: freedom is all very well, but slavery and enough to eat is better than freedom coupled with hunger.

Silver Fox Farming for Retired East Africans.

Africa offers a great life. They say distance lends enchantment and, nearing the end of a thirty months' tour, it is the thought of Piccadilly is pretty wonderful; but after a few months things pall and one begins to long for the open air life again. No one who has the love of bush life in his blood can be happy for long in an English town; I never could. But the difficulty was to know, first, what business to follow, and, secondly, how to go about it. It would have been worth a great deal to me to be able to have read just such an article as I am now writing for those who are what I then was.

I wanted a country life, sport, an interesting, outdoor occupation, and lucrative, without, I had to have it. What would you? When one has a wife and three children, one cannot live by bread alone.

I have got all I aimed for—and through silver fox farming. It cost me a great deal more money in the beginning than it costs others to begin now; I had to pay dearly for my experience. All I knew in the beginning was that, when my wife wanted a silver fox fur, it cost me a great deal more than I had expected, and I reasoned that, between the actual money it took to raise a fox and that amount I had to pay for a finished skin, there was a margin for Master to earn his daily bread—and with him on forsooth.

My investigations led me all over Europe and to America, and I found that the industry of breeding silver foxes was increasing year by year, and at that time ranked fifth in magnitude among the exports of Canada. I found that there were a few farms in Great Britain—some doing well, others not, depending mainly upon the situation of the farms, both with regard to isolation and proximity to a source of cheap food supply, and, most important of all, upon the ability of the owner. There were obviously large profits in the industry; the problem was how to get them out. The higher the interest, the higher the risk, and in this uncertain world, where all business is a gamble, the article of commerce entailing the greatest risk is the commodity we call "life." I found accurate information difficult to obtain, and concluded that the only way to test my convictions was to embark on the industry myself.

I have succeeded, and, while Africa which was a reality to me is now no more than a pleasant memory

my pipe dream of an independent country life at home is now a solid, material fact. I know that there are many who, by reason of age, or other causes in their mind, are through the force of circumstances, are compelled to leave Africa for good, and wish that, in some manner, they had endeavoured to evolve a business which would enable them to enter the industry of their own country as well as their own.

In the United Kingdom, the silver fox is so far the most successful. It is not enough for the seller to accept the price of the fox and to take a loss; the business is not complete until the fox has been sold and the buyer has taken the proper treatment it can give, constituting his most important addition to the knowledge of the retiring official. The industry, both in this country and abroad, has been in the past subject to the whims of company monopoles and the get-rich-quick speculators, but since the inception of The Silver Fox Breeders' Association of Great Britain, membership of which is by election, a great amount of opportunity for efficiency has been eliminated. While the principle of absentee ownership is apt to be frowned upon by the principles of the man on the spot, it can be stated that in silver fox farming the advantages provided by the Association do very greatly assist in making the investment as water-tight as possible.

Silver foxes are purchased and registered at the stud book of the Association, and identified by means of two marks on each ear, and, after inspection by the official inspector, each fox accepted for registration is furnished with a certificate signed by the Secretary, and ownership is transferred as an ordinary share in the company. Ownership of the official documents and the fox title to the animal and a transferable and inheritable title to the fox are the prerogatives of the foxes in question.

Co-operation for Mutual Profit.

This is all very well, but I soon found that there were other factors to be considered when the benefits of the industry as an investment were considered, as with all livestock breeding is apt to be vigorous. One pair of foxes may have six cubs one year and one or two the others; they may have a steady three or four cubs every year all their breeding life; others may never have any at all. Life, and as a co-producing machine is an animal, results can never be forecast with certainty. It is of small consolation to a man whose foxes have had no cubs at all this year to know that his neighbour on the same ranch with the same feeding and the same strain of animals got two cubs with two litters. The general result of an experience of this description is that the party of the first part is a distinct bear in the fox market, while *babies* of the second party are jubilant about the wonderful investment they have made. This is not as it should be, and after considerable thought I applied the principles of Socialism and co-operation to my ranch with the best success.

In the present breeding season there are upward of 150 fine quality silver foxes, belonging to myself and also to some twenty-five individual owners, these latter being scattered all over the world. Each of these owners has a direct interest in the success or failure of his colleague and myself, and I personally also share equally with them all *pro rata* per pair of foxes owned. No man can make a fortune with me, but no one loses money. All the cubs born on the ranch are pooled and the number divided by the number of breeding pairs, each individual owner receiving the same number of cubs per pair as the number of foxes owned as his fellow, myself taking one-third of his share as my charge for keeping the animals and raising the litter. After experience I found it possible to guarantee a net minimum increase of two cubs per pair, with the usual margin before the breeding season starts each year, if my clients know the minimum number of foxes of one sex they will have to dispose of in the autumn.

I found also that this was not enough. It is not sufficient to raise good quality foxes; they have to be sold, and selling anything in these days is an expert's job. It was obvious also to me that no man-owning only a few pairs of foxes could hope to compete with a ranch the size of my own. Not only that, but there was a distinct disadvantage to myself to sell live breeding pairs of foxes to another owner who would necessarily become a competitor of my own when making as soon as his animals came into production. Here again the principle of co-operation was applied, and I undertake to dispose of the progeny of my clients' foxes on the same advantageous terms as my own. The unlimited and extensive publicity which I have at my command therefore is at the disposal of every fox farmer who joins me, and I share a direct financial interest in the success or failure of each individual pair of foxes. The greater the number of individual owners I have with me, the stronger is my marketing force, and by this means I have eliminated competition with my customers.

## MR. MARTIN JOHNSON'S NEW FILM

"Congorilla" sets a New Standard.

That every foot of the picture was made in Central Africa, without the adventitious aids of the photography or the addition of any subsequent inserts, is the proud claim made by Mr. and Mrs. Martin Johnson for their new film, "Congorilla," which was trade-shown in London on Friday last. Let it be said at once that it marks a new standard in African films, and particularly the one made by Americans. "Here is no wholesale swindling of animals to make a holiday for the cinema public; no pretended sacrificing of life, European or Native, for a thrill; no parading of an almost nude heroine for the sake of 'sex appeal'; none of the 'theatrical stuff' which purports to be heroic but succeeds only in being farcical.

Mr. and Mrs. Martin Johnson have been content to take Africa as it is, and to reproduce its scenes and settings for the benefit of the wider world. Their method has been very successful, and cannot fail to interest and please East Africans, even though many of our readers will be irritated by the atrocious pseudo-Swahili which Mr. and Mrs. Johnson will insist on perpetrating, and by such claims as that made on the screen that there was "the greatest jungle expedition of all times," and in the programme that the two "famous explorers spent two years in the heart of previously unexplored primeval forests," which assertions are, of course, no more than ridiculous hyperbole. Merely to mention their *Safari* in comparison with say, Stanley's search for Livingstone is a conclusive rebuttal of the first exaggeration; as to the second, an expedition transported on several heavy barges along excellently made roads can hardly be regarded as one of "exploration," and certainly not as opening up "previously unexplored countries." The Ituri Forest has still many secrets to disclose, but it is in no sense *terra incognita* to-day.

## A Film to be Seen.

These criticisms, however, while justified, must not be allowed undue weight in assessing the merit of what is probably the best African film yet shown to the public. It contains excellent records of elephant, hippo, and crocs taken near the Murchison Falls, which Mr. Johnson considers the best elephant country of the world; good lion, giraffe, oryx, eland, ostrich, and wild dog "shots" from the Serengeti Plains; and the two mattheaters were fortunate enough to see game migration in progress on a large scale; a beautiful record of bathing on Lake Nakuru; a long, but by no means interesting and often amusing record of pigmy life; and, as the red *bonnie bonche*, a surprisingly clear "bonnie" picture from the Alumbumbi mountains, which, like the fighting gorilla, were captured and only exhibited at the San Diego Zoo, California.

The human interest of the story is well sustained, the picture-makers having used skillfully and quite legitimately such incidents as two pygmies taking a box of matches to light a cigarette, and then, on succeeding, two native children emulating the dance of their elders; and a young gorilla and a young chimpanzee rambling in camp. The narrative is also lightened by humour, exactly when the picture might be shown in the West End and failed generally throughout the country is still undecided, but East Africans can be confidently recommended to see it when they get the opportunity.

The Macgregor Laird Centenary commemorating the departure from Liverpool in 1822 of the first expedition to open up trade with the interior of Africa by ascending the Niger River, was celebrated in Liverpool last week end, and in London on Tuesday by a divine service in the morning, a garden party at the Royal Geographical Society in the afternoon, and a dinner at the Savoy Hotel in the evening.

## LORD FRANCIS SCOTT ON INCOME TAX

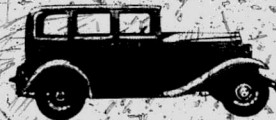
Criticism of the Moyné Report.

LORD FRANCIS SCOTT, addressing his constituents in a short speech on July 19, said, according to the *Statist*, in connection of the *Times* article that was a subject of the Parliamentary Joint Committee on Finance and Revenue, "a recent history of Kenya has been a masterpiece of things more difficult for people here to understand than anything in the country. Most of these committees recommend something to be done to the so-called 'poor down-trodden natives,' but forget to put in a word for the 'poor down-trodden settler'."

While Lord Moyné had reported in a fair spirit, he (Lord Francis) was disappointed at the result disclosed, which did not go to the root of the troubles. The report, summed up, led to an income tax which the Governments there and at home were determined to impose, but if the Kenya Government reduced its expenditure to a minimum every one would then be ready to help to balance the budget. What was required was an increase in productive wealth to pay for necessary things, but fresh taxation could not help that.

The main business of the resolution against the proposed tax was to state that it would be a disaster to the productions of industry in Kenya.

Two Uganda Native priests arrived in London last week, and were received at the White Fathers' house at Weston. In September one of them, Father Joseph, will join the White Fathers novitiate in Algiers, while the other, Father Timothy, will return to Uganda. During their stay they are studying English.

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"Lake Victoria is the same size as Scotland."—*Captain Victor Caslet, M.P., at the Imperial Institute.*

"Mount Abuntain, with its twin rocky peaks, is the most striking of all the Eastern Usambara mountains."—*The U.M.C.A. magazine, "Central Africa."*

"There are very few things in Northern Rhodesia that can be bought for less than 3d."—*Mr. F. D. East, in evidence to the Northern Rhodesian Finance Commission.*

"To-day, with nine hundred coffee planters in Kenya, the membership of the Coffee Planters' Union is 102."—*Mr. W. Mackellan Wilson, speaking in Kiambu.*

"I, the Emperor of Ethiopia is seriously overworked. He summons his Ministers at midnight and then again about five in the morning."—*Lord Noel-Buxton.*

"The Broken Hill mine, which has produced 1,013,775 lb. of vanadium, valued at £871,326, can claim the largest reserves of vanadium known to exist."—*The Rhodesian Mining Journal.*

"I am strongly in favour of any currency or existing, pending denomination which may be introduced in Southern Rhodesia being made legal tender in Nyasaland."—*Mr. K. L. Hall, Acting Governor, addressing the Legislative Council of Nyasaland.*

"The proportion of Empire-grown tobacco in the total tobacco consumption of the United Kingdom has risen from less than 1% in 1919, before the introduction of Preference, to over 20% for the recorded months of 1932."—*The Tobacco Federation of the British Empire.*

"At Kilindini we have a depth of water one foot in excess of that of the Suez Canal; we are equipped to handle a million tons per annum; and our largest annual tonnage to date is nearly 700,000 tons."—*Mr. E. K. O. Bakkerley, C.B.E., Port Manager of Kilindini, addressing the Nairobi Rotary Club.*

"When I was in Ethiopia in 1900 bars of salt were used as small change—four bars, about eight inches long, to the Maria Theresa dollar, then worth 1s. 6d. On one journey I had a mule laden with nothing else. The only disadvantage was that they tended to dissolve under heavy rain."—*Mr. Herbert French, of Cornwall, in a letter to "The Times."*

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**"EAST AFRICA'S"**

**WHO'S WHO**

**115** **Reginald Ellce**



Copyright "East Africa."

Has any man on the East African Plateau a more responsible task than that of Captain Madge, headmaster of the European school in Eldoret? From schools in Eldoret and district of some 250 boys and girls, approximately 35% of whom are English, 55% South-African Dutch, 2% German, and 5% Scandinavian, he is seeking to build up a homogeneous community which shall regard Kenya as its home. As a means to that end, he at once gave special attention to developing the home system and the same aim of the school has extended to other schools, by the cricket, football and other teams, conceived the happy idea of securing upon visitors to the township and persuading them to lecture to the scholars on matters of which they have personal experience, and devoted himself so wholeheartedly to the welfare of the pupils that he has won the esteem and friendship of the whole Plateau.

Having taken his degree at Cambridge just before the outbreak of the War, he promptly joined the 5th Lincolnshire Regiment, and spent four and a half years on the Western Front being promoted Captain and being mentioned in dispatches. He went to Kenya in 1919 as an Assistant Master of the Nairobi European School, and there he remained for nine years before being promoted to Eldoret. At Cambridge he won on his College boat, and is a keen golfer, tennis and hockey player.



## PERSONALIA.

Mr. and Mrs. R. T. C. Russell are home from Cairo.

Mr. McLean Hill is expected home almost immediately from Nairobi.

Mr. E. E. Johnson-Davies has set up in legal practice on his own account in Kampala.

Dr. A. McA. Blackwood is now acting as Deputy Director of Medical Services in Tanganyika.

Sir Kenneth Wood, at one time British Agent in Zanzibar, and Lady Wood are spending a long holiday in Italy.

Dr. J. E. Murray, the well-known Kikuyu missionary, is spending most of his leave in Edinburgh.

M. Paul Focholen, Belgian Minister of the Colonies, has left Brussels to make a tour of the Belgian Congo.

Dr. J. E. Church, a missionary from Canada, Urundi, was present at a missionary exhibition in Kenilworth last week.

Mr. Gordon C. Bennett, of the Kikuyu Sisal Estate, Lindi, left London on Monday to return to Tanganyika from leave.

Mr. W. H. E. Dugley, of Nairobi, has left Grantham for Cornwall and expects to be in London at the end of this week.

Sir Perry Loraine, High Commissioner for Egypt and the Sudan, is expected to arrive in London from Cairo at the end of July.

A statue to the memory of the late Sir Charles Coshlan, first Premier of Southern Rhodesia, has been unveiled in Bulawayo.

Mr. A. Summers, of Blantyre, Nyasaland, recently scored 82 runs not out for the home team in a cricket match with the Indian Sports Club.

Mr. William A. Lee, the Kericho tea planter, was in London for a few days last week. He is spending most of his holiday in Scotland.

The engagement has been announced between Dr. A. McK. Fleming, of Mulagoi, Uganda, and Miss D. S. Coward, a nursing sister in Uganda.

Lord Mayor of Butiraba is how the Uganda Herald describes Captain Ronnie Hosken, commander of the K. U. R. steamer. Robert Coryndon.

Mr. A. M. Baker, of the Tanga Branch of the African Mercantile Company, is shortly expected home on leave. Mr. W. J. Smith has succeeded him.

Dr. Gresford Jones, Bishop of Warrington, who was Bishop of Kampala from 1920 to 1928, preached at a festival for missions overseas held in Exeter last week.

The term of years of Jubilee has been accorded the Dr. Murray's name and the term of years for such a jubilee has been fixed at the end of East Africa.

Commodore Sir John G. A. Younger, of Nairobi, D.B.E., who has been afloat director of Ceramics in the Royal Naval Dockyard, M. S. London.

At the recent installation meeting in Eldoret of the North-Border Lodge, No. 4756, Bro. G. J. Carter, of Kamakopia, was installed W.M. for the ensuing year.

Mr. G. D. and Mrs. Dray are expected home on leave from Kenya very shortly. During his term of duty he was stationed in Kenya for some considerable time.

Lieutenant-Commander Sir Archibald Alison Baird, D.B.E., who has been placed on the retired list in his own request, served in East African waters during the War.

Mr. G. E. B. and Mrs. J. E. and recently general manager of Kagera, Ltd., and Tinfields, has arrived home by air from Fort Bell. He has been succeeded by Mr. S. J. Ferrell.

Mr. G. W. Rodd and Miss Dorothy Gwendoline Squires were recently married in Livingstone. The parents of the bride and bridegroom were pioneers of Northern Rhodesia.

Sir Edward Glyde, who has recently taken up residence at Badminton, near Bristol, has consented to become a Vice-President of the Bristol branch of the Royal Empire Society.

The marriage of the Hon. Camilla Gordon, daughter of Sir Lord and Lady Cranworth, to Mr. George Presham will take place on July 30 at St. Mark's, North Audley Street.

Mr. U. Williams recently won the men's singles championship in the Manica and Sofala Lawn Tennis Tournament in Portuguese East Africa. Mrs. Bowker won the ladies' singles.

Mr. E. J. Adams is now Provincial Commissioner of the Rift Valley Province of Kenya, with headquarters in Nakuru. He has succeeded Mr. H. E. Welch, who is now home on leave.

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NAIROBI.

Mr. and Mrs. H. F. Lock, which Genet last week visited in America. For several months past Mr. and Mrs. Lock have been circulating their pictures in the various offices of the U.P.A. in East Africa.

Mr. Robert de Beira, who has captained a yacht in the old Central African traveller and trader, has been seriously ill, and has had to undergo an operation in Bonrne-mouth.

Captain M. E. Rice, the popular Kenya Superintendent of Police, has been transferred to Palestine as Deputy Commandant in charge of the Criminal Investigation Department.

Mr. B. E. Wright is Acting High Commissioner for Southern Rhodesia in London during the absence of the Hon. Sir George, who has accompanied the Southern Rhodesian delegation to Ottawa.

Sir Spencer Davis, who was Treasurer in Tanganyika in 1916, was received in audience by the King last week and kissed hands upon his appointment as Governor and Commander in Chief of St. Helena.

Mr. W. Gascoigne recently won the Mayor's Cup in Ndola following a golf competition over thirty strokes. The trophy was presented by Mr. J. Tuoma, a pioneer of the district, and present Mayor of Ndola.

The Rev. W. Bryan Jones, who is expected in this country on leave next month, has been appointed the first headmaster of the new European School in Arusha. After a short stay on this side he is going to Australia.

Lord Irwin, K.C., G.S.S.I., G.C.I.E., until lately Viceroy of India, who has been appointed President of the Board of Education, was Under Secretary of State for the Colonies in 1923, his chief being Mr. Winston Churchill.

Mr. Christopher Bell, of the Department of Education at Kasama, Northern Rhodesia, and Miss Jean Reekie, elder daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Reekie, of Aberdeen Court, London, were recently married in Broken Hill.

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 acts as Hon. Secretary of the branch.

Congratulations to Mr. J. S. Walsley Bourne, M.C., on his appointment as Deputy Commissioner of Police in Kenya with effect from January 1st last. We understand that the position of Assistant Commissioner will be filled by Mr. [REDACTED].

Mr. C. R. Reilly, who was Commissioner in Mombasa, who has resigned in Rhodesia on leave pending retirement, has served in the territory for the past twenty-five years, many of which were spent in the Judicial Department.

Mr. J. S. Robertson, who has lived in Beira for the past twenty years, is shortly expected to arrive in this country on retirement. Before his departure he was entertained by the Sports Club, of which he is the present tennis champion.

During the absence at Ottawa of Sir Philip Cunliffe-Lister, Secretary of State for the Colonies, Sir Samuel Hoare will be in charge of the Colonial Office, and Mr. Ormsby Gore will act for Sir John Gilmour, Minister of Education.

The Rev. J. C. Dutham, M.A., will, we hear, come on leave from northern Tanganyika about two months hence, but hopes first to have the new church and house at Moshi and the new church at Taveta completed and consecrated.

We regret to learn of the death in Mombasa of Dr. J. A. P. Cullen, at the age of fifty-six years. Dr. Cullen, who died from malaria, had held several public appointments in this country, and was formerly a consultant in malaria to the Ministry of Pensions.

We regret to learn of the death in Dar es Salaam of Mr. E. T. A. Dooge, Assistant Construction Engineer on the Tanganyika Railways, who had recently been engaged on the Manyoni-Kinyangiri extension. He had served in Tanganyika for about two years.

Field-Marshal Viscount Plumer, who died in London last Saturday at the age of seventy-five, served in the Sudan Campaign of 1884, through the Matabele Rebellion of 1896, and through the South African War, at first in command of the Rhodesian Frontier Force.

We regret to learn of the death in Nakuru, from heart failure, of Mr. George Kearney, of the Kenya Police Force. He served in the East African Campaign with the S.A.M.R., joined the Kenya Police in 1917, and was promoted to commissioned rank about nine years ago.

Mr. J. H. Maxwell, Principal of the Indian School in Nairobi, and Mrs. Maxwell had the honour of being invited to the Royal Garden Party held to-day at Buckingham Palace. Mr. Maxwell will return to Kenya at the end of this month, but Mrs. Maxwell will remain in this country for the present.

Group Captain E. R. C. Nanson, D.S.O., M.P., whose retirement at his own request was gazetted last week, served in East Africa during the Campaign, being awarded the D.C.S. After the War he served in Iraq, and for the past three and a half years has been in command of the Cashot Base.

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## PERSONALIA (continued).

Major Sir Hubert Mount, was received by The King on Tuesday and kissed hands on his appointment as Governor of Nyasaland.

Congratulations to Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Henn of Kiambu, Kenya, on the birth of a daughter a few days ago, and to Mr. L. I. Robinson, A.D.O. at Manyoni, Tanganyika, and Mrs. Robinson, on the birth of a son.

Dr. Anson Phelps Stokes, President of the Phelps Stokes Fund, which sent an important educational mission to East Africa some years ago under Dr. Jesse Jones, is on his way to South Africa to lecture for universities in the Union. He hopes to return to the U.S.A. via East Africa, the Nile route and England.

Mr. R. Evans, who last year made an unsuccessful attempt to fly from England to the Cape, and who was formerly in the Tanganyika Administrative Service, is now touring Tanganyika in a motor lorry accompanied by his wife. They intend staying for some time in the Lake Ruvu district in order to photograph game and bird life.

Captain A. E. Trewin, who is shortly expected on this side from Uganda, has spent twenty-three years in the Protectorate. After serving in the Essex Regiment for three years he was seconded to the King's African Rifles in 1908, and entered the Uganda Administrative Service just before the War. During the early part of the Campaign he was Adjutant of the Uganda Volunteers.

Sentence of six months' imprisonment on each of two charges, to run consecutively, was passed in Nairobi recently on Claud Hlat, formerly manager in Nairobi for the African Mercantile Company, for having stolen money from the firm. Mr. Justice Lucie Smith said the company had treated the accused in a most liberal way. The verdict was arrived at after the jury had twice disagreed.

There will be general satisfaction in Uganda at the appointment made this week of the present Acting Governor, Major Eustace Scott, O.B.E., M.C., to be Chief Secretary to the Government. He has served continuously in the Protectorate since 1908, except while absent in G.E.A. during the Campaign as Deputy Director of Military Labour, enjoys the confidence of officials and non-officials in marked degree, and is the very man on whom the country hoped that the mantle of the late Mr. Percy Perryman would fall.

Lieutenant-Colonel W. K. Tucker, C.B.E., T.D., Managing Director of East African Estates, Ltd., and its associated companies, has undergone medical examination since his arrival in London a fortnight ago, and is about to enter the Rithin Castle Clinic for a six weeks' treatment on the advice of Lord Dawson of Penn and Sir Percy Sargent. Few business men in Kenya have served on as many public bodies as Colonel Tucker, who has repeatedly



acted as a substitute member of the Legislative and Executive Councils and for the past eight years on the Inter-Colonial Railway Council.

Mr. James Walker, O.B.E., Chief Veterinary Research Officer in Kenya, is at present on leave pending retirement, intending staying for a time in Switzerland in order to take up special studies. During the fourteen years he has served in Kenya Mr. Walker has conducted much veterinary research, and his departure, it was anticipated, would be a loss to the veterinary community of his colleagues.

Mr. E. P. Evans, who since his retirement from the Kenya Administrative Service has managed the West End branch of Messrs. Japp Hatch & Co., Ltd., whose Piccadilly office has now been closed, has joined Messrs. Hfeki Borman Grant & Co., Ltd., of 25, Cockspur St., S.W.1, a company established in 1849, and specialising in travel service. He will always be glad to give any assistance in his power to East Africans or to those contemplating a visit to the territories. Mr. Evans's work as secretary of the Associated Producers of East Africa is well known to many of our readers.

Lieutenant-Colonel Leonard Daniels, who died in London last week, was for a short time seconded in the Sudan before the outbreak of war. He spent the last part of his life in France as Assistant Director of Veterinary Services. In August, 1915, he returned to the Sudan, and served there continuously for nine years until June, 1924. In 1917-1918 he took part in the operations in the Myiana Hills, and in July of the latter year was appointed Assistant Director of Veterinary Services. Later he was promoted Director of Veterinary Services in the Sudan and Principal Veterinary Officer of the Egyptian Army. He returned to this country in 1924.

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SAA SITA ON THE PROBLEM OF ROAD AND RAIL COMPETITION.

NYASALAND'S NEW FINANCE COMMITTEE. Government and "Follow-my-Leader."

"Bwana, is it a new order of the Government that motor lorries cannot take loads unless they pay a heavy tax?"

"Yes, Saa Sita. The lorries were getting all the work and the railways nothing, and so now the Government has charged the tax."

"Bwana, that is bad. A friend of mine was just bought a lorry to carry loads. He paid the old tax but cannot pay the new one. What shall he do?"

"Pay, Saa Sita, and look pleasant."

"Pay," answered the old man. "But would you pay yourself?"

"Saa Sita, you have known me many years. Have you ever known me to avoid paying tax to the Government?"

"Truly, I have, except when you knew the Government would not find out."

"What do you mean, you old rascal?"

"Nothing, nothing, bwana, but that year with the gun from Nairobi and the ammunition. And then there was the elephant that died."

"Oh! that was nothing, only a Customs matter."

"But they found some ammunition with my other bwana and made a big fuss. Bwana, my friend is driving his lorry to a shop at Mombasa, and he would have a big profit. What shall he do?"

"Is your affair, Saa Sita."

I had forgotten the incident when, a few days after, I was driving on the Moshi road and passed an old lorry, snorting and puffing and laden to about twice its ordinary capacity. To my surprise, I heard somebody calling me. I turned, and there, lying on the top of bales of goods, was Saa Sita. I halted at the next village and presently the lorry arrived. Saa Sita rolled out and approached me.

"Well, I'm afraid your friend will have a big punishment when the police see him in Mombasa, that is, if he ever gets so far, carrying all those goods."

"Bwana, I thought a long time. The teacher had told me that the new tax was for carrying goods only. So I told my friend not to charge any money for carrying the loads, but to let the people come on the lorry and bring their own loads. The people would pay the same money as the loads. The people always carry the loads free."

"Saa Sita, you are clever."

"And I wondered what the Attorney-General would think of this loophole in the Road Transport Bill."

In announcing in the Nyasaland Legislative Council the proposed appointment of a Standing Finance Committee consisting of two or three members, the Acting Governor said:

"I believe that the Finance Committee will suffer for the first time. There is no objection to advising the appointment of an Economy Committee composed entirely of unofficials if at any time it is found that a deficit on the budget cannot be met without drastic retrenchments and further taxation. But I must decline to be dragged into admitting that course merely in order to participate in a kind of follow-my-leader with other less fortunate territories. It must be remembered that the compelling reason in the territories where Economic Committees have been appointed is the fact that budgets were not being balanced, and that revenue was dropping to a point below that of the current expenditure. It is impossible for me to say that I have not been reached at Nyasaland."

R.S.V.P.

From the minutes of an executive meeting of the Association of the Members of Commerce of Eastern Africa. Resolved that all Executive members and Members of the Association be invited to attend the R.S.V.P. Meeting.

Representatives of the Royal Empire Society, the Victoria League, the British Empire Service League and the British Empire Union have passed a joint resolution strongly supporting the imposition of tariffs on films imported into and exhibited in any part of the Empire with full preference for British films.

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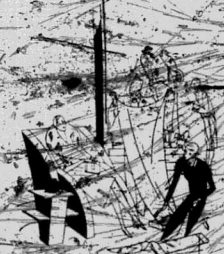
LAND ALIENATIONS IN TANGANYIKA.

The large area of land owned by Germans in Tanganyika is indicated in the annual report of the Land Department, which gives the following details of land alienated at the end of last year according to the nationalities of holders: British, 72,405.3 acres; German, 405,728 acres; Indian, 317,205 acres; Greek, 234,122 acres; missions, 93,207 acres; South African Dutch, 56,991 acres; British holdings number 563, against 416 German.

The largest area of alienated land is in the Tanganyika Province, with 606,240 acres, the next largest being the Northern Province, with 467,828 acres. Alienated agricultural and pastoral land totals 1,977,808 acres.

The revenue from land rents, receipts from Government plantations and land sales amounted to £50,532, compared with £58,104 during 1930.

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#### Splendid Shooting at Long-range Targets.

HEARDEST congratulations to the Nyasaland team which won the Junior Mackinnon Cup last week at Bisley. By thus repeating the achievement of the 1929 team, Nyasaland can claim to have won the trophy on the only two occasions for which she has entered, and that despite the fact that the shooting is at ranges of 500 and 1,000 yards, which, of course, are much greater distances than are usually shot under best African conditions.

Major E. C. Stephens, the captain of the team, who had been suffering from an abscess in the hip, stood down for Mr. J. S. Tennant, Acting Inspector of Police, who returned the splendid score of 93 out of a possible 100. The other three members, all of the Nyasaland Volunteer Reserve, were Messrs. R. G. R. Townsend, F. H. Dally, and J. Archer, who scored 92, 91, and 80 respectively. Messrs. Dally and Archer were these things 40 out of 50 in the first shoot at 500 yards, the form of the team was thus almost up to international standard, and 50 out classed other competitors that Nyasaland's aggregate of 365 was not seriously approached. Trinidad the runners-up, totalling only 345, the F.M.S. 338, the Gold Coast 333, Nigeria 321, and the Sudan 312.

Colonel W. B. Sherton, formerly of the K.A.F., was one of the Nigerian team, and returned the excellent score of 87, despite the fact that this was his first appearance at Bisley and the first occasion on which he had shot at a target for over seven years!

#### Other Dependencies Miss their Opportunity.

As briefly reported last week, the Junior Kolapore Cup was won this year by the Gold Coast, with a score of 549, Trinidad being second with 536, Nyasaland third with 528, and the Sudan fifth with 518. The weather conditions were very trying, part of the shoot being made in mist and part in heavy rain, so that luck played its part in the contest. Sir Charles Bowring and Sir Shenton Thomas, two ex-governors of Nyasaland, were present in the hope that their team would triumph, and must now have wished that they had deferred their visit to witness the Junior Mackinnon competition.

Two of the Nyasaland team got into the final hundred for the St. George's Vase, the next best target in the King's Cup, and Mr. Archer finished fourth, securing a bronze cross for his score of 73, compared with the winner's 74 out of a possible 75. Major Stephens finished twelfth.

Why did Kenya and the other larger East African Dependencies not compete at Bisley this year? There were disconsolate Kenyans among the spectators who failed to understand why someone had not taken the trouble of raising a team from men on leave.

### EAST AFRICA IN THE HOUSE.

#### The Air Mail to East Africa.

MR. RAVEN-ELIAS asked the Postmaster-General if he would direct attention to the fact that of the last twelve weekly air-services to Kenya eleven had arrived at the entry port of the Colony within one hour and a half hours of the scheduled time, and on the twelfth occasion there was a delay of only eight and a half hours. He also asked that in future, under-standing a letter addressed by air mail should not be held up, and sent by sea.

Sir Kingsley Wood replied that the figures quoted applied only to Kisumu arrivals at Nairobi had not been so punctual as had been suggested. The exceptional arrangement under which under-stamped letters were forwarded by air, and not retained for the ordinary route, was of a provisional character, and its maintenance depended on the extent to which under-payment was found to prevail, and on the consent of the other postal administrations concerned.

#### Road and Rail Transport.

Mr. F. A. Macquarie asked if the Secretary of State for the Colonies would inquire into the action of the Tanganyika Government in imposing a levy at the rate of £500 a year on each motor vehicle plying in the Territory, although those vehicles did not use the roads, but travelled across open country, what action was contemplated to terminate the charge?

Sir Philip Curzon replied that that tax applied to the motor vehicles which were used on the roads, and that the levy was a tax on the use of the roads, and not on the use of the motor vehicles. He said that the Government had been instructed to report on the matter, and that the action was contemplated.

Mr. Macquarie asked if the Government was simply taking over the roads, and if so, what was the best mode of transport the people of the Colonies desired, to which Sir Philip replied that the essential interest of the Colonies was that the railways should be maintained.

#### Colonel Wedgwood would give Tanganyika to the U.S.A.

Colonel J. Wedgwood disclosed an extraordinary proposal in the House of Commons last week, when he said that a Senator of the American State of Oklahoma had recently suggested that in order that Britain should meet the American debt by other methods than the payment of gold, she should transfer her mandated territories to the United States. "I should welcome that proposal," said Colonel Wedgwood. "At any rate, the Natives would be looked after by America quite as well as by us, and the Natives in South West Africa a good deal better. The Natives in Tanganyika would be looked after quite as well, and I am certain that Palestine would welcome the change. Possibilities lie in that direction, and we are faced with the question of the future of the British Empire, and it is not impossible that we may be able to carry out a more liberal and more just policy than the American people."

We have received from the Secretary of the Kenya Rifle Association the programme of the 1932 Bisley meeting due to take place in the Colony from July 28 to August 2. Shooting for the Manning Cup (inter-territorial) competition is to take place at 7 a.m. on August 1.

## SILVER FOX FARMING

FOR those due to retire in a few years from Service overseas, who are desirous of providing during their remaining years abroad for an addition to their pension on retirement, The Nithsdale Silver Fox Ranch has perfected an arrangement whereby a certain definite yearly increase is guaranteed, and the gamble hitherto associated with the industry is eliminated.

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All clients of Nithsdale have free shooting over a 2,000 acre grouse moor.

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NITHSDALE SILVER FOX RANCH  
Thornhill, Dumfriesshire.

## NAIROBI CHAMBER WANTS PREFERENCE CANADIAN SPINNERS AND EMPIRE SISAL.

And demands Revision of Tanganyika Mandate.

Good News from Major Walsh.

A MAJORITY of the Nairobi Chamber of Commerce favours the abolition of the Congo Basin Treaties, and at a recent meeting unanimously resolved

that it is of paramount importance to all three territories to maintain to its full extent the existing Customs Agreement between Kenya, Uganda, and Tanganyika, with a view to the furtherance of closer union, and it is for this reason that the provisions of the Tanganyika Mandate must not be reviewed in order to enable these territories to give preference to the Motherland and the Empire, an object which this Colony so earnestly desires, in view of the manifold obligations which it owes to the Motherland.

A motion pledging the Chamber to support the introduction of Imperial Preference was withdrawn on the plea that it would be time enough to decide on that matter if it was found that the Tanganyika Mandate could not be altered.

### BRITISH EMPIRE LEAGUE'S MEMORANDUM.

The British Empire League has sent to the delegates attending the Ottawa conference a memorandum in the course of which the League

urges upon the Imperial Government the need for securing the co-operation of Sir G. G. Leveson-Lowe, in respect of Kenya, Uganda, Zanzibar, Nyasaland, and part of Northern Rhodesia, so as to make it possible to frame a comprehensive Empire trade policy which will give full consideration to the resources and requirements of all Empire countries.

The British Empire League requests that the most favoured nation clause and certain international treaty restrictions should be examined with a view to modification so as to give a free hand to all Empire countries to grant preferences by reciprocal commercial agreements or in any other way with each other and with foreign countries.

We have received from Major F. C. Walsh, who will probably leave for New York tomorrow by the Berengaria, a telegram from Montreal reading:

"I have been in touch with all Canadian spinners. They are all in favour of the Imperial policy of special low rates for the Empire, but are not attracted on that point. But they are all in favour of Imperial Preference in view of the fact that the largely competitive"

After meeting the leading fibre dealer in New York and discussing matters thoroughly with the leading wool and cotton spinners in Canada, Major Walsh is left with the impression that there is a serious shortage in the East, owing to a strike, and that the trade on that side of the Atlantic consequently anticipates a considerable improvement in the near market.

### STANDARD BANK ANNUAL REPORT.

The annual report of the Standard Bank of South Africa shows that, regarding the balance of 2,142,622 brought forward from last year's accounts, the amount of the profit and loss account at March 31st amounted to 2,008,000. An interim dividend at the rate of 12 1/2 per annum was paid in January, leaving a balance of 2,250,000 from which 2,000,000 has been appropriated to the bank's reserves account, leaving 250,000 to the officers' pension fund, and a dividend of 58 per share on 200,000 shares (being at the rate of 10 1/2 per annum less tax) making a total distribution for the year at the rate of 11 1/2. 2,130,000 remains to be carried forward. The annual meeting will be held in the Cannon Street Hotel on Wednesday next at 11.30 o'clock.

Captain G. Whitehouse is returning from France.

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"AMATEUR WIRELESS" Jan. 1931. "1231 Ether Searcher." COMPLETE KIT	£5-13-7
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Nov. 1930. "Short Wave Two." COMPLETE KIT	£4-3-10
2 Valves, 19/- extra	
"POPULAR WIRELESS" Complete Cabinet Three. COMPLETE KIT	£3-19-7
3 Valves, £1-7-6 extra	
"WIRELESS MAGAZINE" Dec. 1930. "Reynolds' Hyperdynamo" COMPLETE KIT	£7-16-10
5 Valves, £3-16-0 extra	
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**TOBACCO GROWERS AND OTTAWA**

*Empire-wide Preference Requested*

The Tobacco Federation of the British Empire, to which tobacco growing interests in Nyasaland and the two Rhodesias are affiliated, has submitted to the Secretary of State for the Colonies a memorandum requesting an effective margin of preference for Empire tobacco growers in Dominion and Colonial tariffs.

Pointing out that the position of tobacco growers in the Empire is most unsatisfactory, the Federation urges a readjustment of the statistical position by means of the adoption of a definite whole-empire policy in regard to tobacco, to carry out which three elements are involved: (a) the preferences accorded to Empire leaf by the various Governments of the Empire in their import duties; (b) the goodwill of tobacco manufacturers towards such leaf; and (c) the cultivation of public taste. The great increase in the consumption of Empire tobacco in the U.K. is quoted as an example of the effect of tariff preferences in expanding the market. The goodwill of manufacturers is now said to be almost completely inoperative in some cases, and almost completely in others.

Regarding the cultivation of public taste, the memorandum states: "It has been said by an authority on tobacco that to introduce a better tobacco in a blend may make a worse blend." It is the frank belief of the Federation that any nervousness in regard to the least change in the favour of a Secretary is not justified by the history of the industry. There is hope in fact, any great danger that any change of flavour would be introduced through the introduction of an Empire leaf into what are known as Virginia cigarettes, but there is also the *a fortiori* argument that even where changes of flavour have been introduced they have been satisfactorily carried out.

In the United States manufacturers decided to introduce a considerable proportion of Turkish tobacco into their cigarettes, formerly made from United States Virginia leaf. The change over was effected with remarkable rapidity, and the public did not in the least demur, though the change in flavour was substantial. In South Africa, in order to absorb a greater portion of locally grown tobacco, a heavy import duty was imposed, and in consequence less and less imported leaf was used. Here again the public accepted the alteration without comment."

**WHAT N. RHODESIAN TRADERS WANT.**

*Memorandum to Finance Commission.*

We recently referred briefly to the evidence given to the Northern Rhodesian Finance Commission by the Livingstone Chamber of Commerce. Having now received a copy of the memorandum submitted on behalf of the Chamber by Messrs. T. F. Moore and F. D. Law, we can quote the following claims:

"(1) That, except on out-station quarters should not be provided for officials at the public expense, that if the value of such quarters should not be added to salary in computing pensions. That occupants of public property should pay rent calculated at Loan rate of interest for their houses and the cost of maintenance.

"(2) That in cases where a casual leave extending to a fortnight per annum is taken, there should be no long leave, but that one month per annum might be allowed to accumulate and be taken as long leave; that allowances for travelling on leave be discontinued.

"(3) That allowances for travelling duty be extended annually, and that no loans for the purchase of motor cars or transport be made except to those employees who are required to travel on duty (i.e. not those in charge of office and office work).

"(4) That in future employment in the public service should be as open to Northern Rhodesians or South or Central African of European ancestry as to a Home-born Central African of European ancestry of the former. That applicants with any bias against the latter Government, and public servants be engaged by the local Government, and that selection be entrusted only when the circumstances that selection by local employment.

"We hold that such economies can be effected by the above means as to preclude the necessity for increased taxation, which in all cases should not be imposed until economic conditions materially improve."

**THE STUDY OF AFRICAN LINGUISTICS.**

*School of Oriental Studies Programme.*

We recently disclosed that the London School of Oriental Studies (University of London) had received from the Rockefeller Foundation an annual grant of £10,000 for the next five years for the advancement of African Linguistics.

We now learn that the new Department of African Linguistics will be in close co-operation with the Department of African Languages and Culture, and will further such investigation by sending workers into the field in Africa and provide opportunities for the co-ordination of their results in London. It is hoped that suitable apparatus may enable them to secure permanent records, not only of the better known languages, but of those which, though less familiar, are of great linguistic importance.

The Department will not be concerned solely with linguistic and phonetic analysis, but will have a lively interest in the social conditions of linguistics, such, for instance, as the education of dialects and the future of English in Africa.

Among the new appointments which have been made are those of Dr. A. S. Tucker, a specialist in the phonetics of Bantu languages, and until recently linguistic expert to the Sudan Government; Dr. H. J. Melzian, who has for some time worked on Shilluk and is familiar with the problems of South African Bantu languages; and Miss Honkima, who has worked on Shilluk dialects and the Bantu language. Miss Honkima will be the senior appointee in the new Department, the head of which will be Mr. A. Lloyd James.

Under a new monetary and exchange law, no gold may now be exported from Portuguese East Africa without authority. Local traders have instructions to exchange with the Government 40% and later up to 75% of the foreign currency received by them.

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## "EAST AFRICA'S" INFORMATION BUREAU.

East Africa's Information Bureau exists for the free service of subscribers and advertisers desiring the Editor's aid on any matter. One of its primary 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.

Mr. and Mrs. C. S. Chapman have opened the Heikulu Hotel in Tangia.

A Colonial and International Fair is to be held in Antwerp during August and September.

The foundation stone of a new Catholic Cathedral for Eldoret was laid in Addis Ababa last week.

The *Times* is to publish a new brochure setting out the attractions of that district of Kenya.

The British Consular Agency in Tete, Portuguese East Africa, has been closed on the grounds of economy.

The Amateur Boxing Association of East Africa is to conduct a championship tournament in Nairobi on July 29 and 30.

Imperial and International Communications, Ltd., reports a profit of £75,535 for 1931 and is to pay a dividend of 5s. per cent.

Customs receipts for the port of Beira during May amounted to £16,837, compared with £23,732 during the corresponding period of 1931.

Mr. John Bennett, formerly of the Stanley Garage, Nairobi, has been granted a suspensive and conditional order of discharge from bankruptcy.

The Northern Aviation Company, operating from Ndola, Northern Rhodesia, carried 800 passengers in their Mark II DeSoutter machine last year.

No drawback is now allowed on cloves shipped from Zanzibar. Local merchants have been opposed to the measure since its introduction four years ago.

A decision reached by the Nairobi Municipal Council some weeks ago to abolish the post of cost accountant was reversed at a meeting held during mail week.

The Kakamega Miners' Association, which now represents the vast majority of the practical miners and diggers in the Colony, has been re-named the Kenya Miners' Association.

We are able to announce that a new monthly publication, entitled *East African Motoring*, will shortly be published in Nairobi under the aegis of the Motor Trade Committee.

A pygmy woman from Central Africa was one of the attractions at the Cork Industrial Fair last week. She is twenty-eight years of age, stands thirty inches high, and weighs only 42 lb.

Of the 108 visitors who entered Tanganyika during November, 80 were Belgian, 47 British, and 28 Italian. Sixty non-official immigrants were admitted during the month, 38 being British and 17 German.

Northern Rhodesia has introduced a Customs Ordinance providing that the "domestic value" of goods for the purpose of estimating the amount of *ad valorem* duty shall be the market price at which at the time of exportation such goods are offered for sale in the country from which the goods were exported. Hitherto the basis for estimating the duty was the current value for home consumption at the date of importation.

The cruisers "Eglington" and "Eurydice" have completed their separate cruises in East African waters and are on their way back to Colombo and the Seychelles, which they visit from July 21 to 26.

The [redacted] Bankers' Association and [redacted] Association have both passed resolutions urging the Kenya Government to increase the [redacted] at the disposal of the Land Bank.

A Native burglar recently stole the entire contents of a European bungalow near Kitale, transported them to a distant village, and announced that he would hold a sale. When captured he was wearing three of the stolen suits!

A hundred lions stranded in France because their German owner could not afford to buy them food, have been fed by the generosity of private people. It is thought that the low market value of lions may force the proprietors to have them slaughtered.

The total export traffic railed to the coast by the Kenya and Uganda Railways during the first four months of this year amounted to 107,783 tons, compared with 104,500 tons during the corresponding period of 1931. The total traffic handled over the same period amounted to 26,007 tons, compared with 52,046 tons.

The Rhodesian Selection Trust, Limited, has convened an extraordinary general meeting of shareholders for July 26 to sanction an increase in capital to £2,500,000 by creating 5,000,000 new 5s. shares. The meeting will consider and, if thought fit, approve an agreement recently executed between the company and the American Metal Company, Cull and Company, and the Lehman Corporation.

## TWO AFRICAN PLAYS

BEYOND THE ROAD  
UP THE ROAD

By R. E. LLOYD

Under the titles "Beyond the Road" and "Up the Road" the author portrays the last of the hunters and the first of the settlers in an imaginary Central Africa Protectorate, with the difficulties they meet.

The author has lived in Central Africa during the last six years and in India for twenty years.

The words of David Livingstone written in 1868, not far from the site of the new station at Mpika, are chosen as a motto.

"I shall make this beautiful land better known, and I shall be an essential part of the process by which it will become the pleasant haven of men."

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EAST AFRICAN PRODUCE REPORTS.

EAST AFRICAN DISTRIBUTORS WANTED

COFFEE.

By World's Largest Battery Manufacturers.

Supplies were still small at last week's auctions, and the demand was slow, but with little change in values.

Mr. A. C. Filley, African representative of the Chloride Electric Battery Co., Ltd., makers of the largest and most reliable dry batteries and the largest manufacturer of electrical storage batteries, is on his way to the East on Monday morning to join the "Red Rover" Castle, at Marseilles en route for Dar es Salaam, Tabora, Mwanza, Kisumu, Jinja, Kampala, Nakuru, Nairobi, Mombasa, and Tanganyika for the purpose of appointing distributors. Any of our readers interested may communicate with Mr. Filley, c/o the Standard Bank of South Africa, Dar es Salaam (to August 20), Kampala (to September 8), Nairobi (to September 23), and Mombasa (to October 1).

Table with 2 columns: Location/Type and Price. Includes entries for Arab, B, Peaberry, London graded, First size, Second size, Ungraded, Uganda, AA, A, B, Robusta, Mount Elgon, Peaberry, Bragisha, Peaberry, Toru, London graded, First size, Second size, Nyasaland, Good ordinary, London cleaned, Brownish green mixed.

Table with 2 columns: Location/Type and Price. Includes entries for Uganda, AA, A, B, Robusta, Mount Elgon, Peaberry, Bragisha, Peaberry, Toru, London graded, First size, Second size, Nyasaland, Good ordinary, London cleaned, Brownish green mixed.

Table with 2 columns: Location/Type and Price. Includes entries for Uganda, AA, A, B, Robusta, Mount Elgon, Peaberry, Bragisha, Peaberry, Toru, London graded, First size, Second size, Nyasaland, Good ordinary, London cleaned, Brownish green mixed.

Table with 2 columns: Location/Type and Price. Includes entries for Uganda, AA, A, B, Robusta, Mount Elgon, Peaberry, Bragisha, Peaberry, Toru, London graded, First size, Second size, Nyasaland, Good ordinary, London cleaned, Brownish green mixed.

London stocks of East African coffees on July 13 totalled 53,458 bags, compared with 57,420 bags on the corresponding date of last year.

OTHER PRODUCE.

Castor Seed.—July-August shipments are quoted nominally at £11 15s. per ton c. f. (The comparative quotations in 1931 and 1930 were £11 15s. and £14 2s. 6d.)

Chillies.—Quiet, with chillies ranging widely from 25s. to 40s. per cwt. according to quality.

Cloves.—Steady, with spot Zanzibars quoted 7½d. per lb. and 6½d. for July-August shipment. (The comparative spot quotations in 1931 and 1930 were 9½d. and 1s.)

Copra.—East African is steady at about £13 10s. per ton. (The comparative quotations in 1931 and 1930 were £12 2s. and £17.)

Cotton.—Improved business in East African has been done at between 4d. and 6d. per lb. according to quality. (The comparative quotation last year was 6d.)

Cotton Seed.—Nominally £4 10s. per ton. (The comparative quotations in 1931 and 1930 were £4 5s. and £5 5s.)

Groundnuts.—East Africans are barely steady at £15 2s. 6d. per ton. (The comparative quotations in 1931 and 1930 were £14 10s. and £24 17s. 6d.)

Hides and Skins.—Very quiet. Unbathed Mombasa heavyweights are quoted at 44d. per lb. Skins are merely nominal.

Maize.—There has been a moderate demand, with East African No. 4 flat yellow, afloat quoted at 10s. 6d., and No. 4 yellow round at 10s. 3d.

Smoking.—White and/or yellow has again slightly improved to £15 per ton. (The comparative quotations in 1931 and 1930 were £13 10s. and £14 10s.)

Sisal.—Firm, with East African No. 1 good marks for August/October shipment selling at £15 10s.; f.a.q. is quoted at £15 5s. (The comparative quotations in 1931 and 1930 were £15 17s. 6d. and £23 15s.)

Tea.—783 packages of Nyasaland tea sold last week at an average of 6d. per lb. (The comparative quotation last year was 5½d.)

TO ASSIST NATIVE PRODUCTION.

Uganda appoints Advisory Committee.

The Government of Uganda has appointed an Advisory Committee to advise the Director of Agriculture, Chairman of the Director of Veterinary Services, the Assistant Chief Secretary, Mr. Michael Moses, M.B.E. (appointed by the Governor), Mr. G. B. Craddock (nominated by the Uganda Chamber of Commerce), Mr. J. Farley (nominated by the Eastern Province Chamber of Commerce), Mr. P. V. Mehta (nominated by the Uganda Cotton Association), and three Native representatives to be nominated by Provincial Commissioners, to advise on the development of Native production. The terms of reference are:

(a) To advise Government generally on matters concerned with the development, production, and marketing of Native agricultural produce, and particularly on steps required to maintain or improve the quality of such produce. Existing crops of products are within the purview of the Committee, and also any new crops or products the Committee may wish to suggest from time to time.

(b) If and when proceeds become available from the cotton-export tax for the creation of a special fund to be devoted to the development of Native agriculture, to advise Government as to the expenditure of such funds.

RAINFALL IN EAST AFRICA.

H.M. Eastern African Dependencies, Trade and Information Office has received the following detailed information concerning rainfall in East Africa during the week ended July 5: Eldama, 1.34 inch; Eldoret, 2.86; Kericho, 0.69; Kipkaren, 2.27; Kisumu, 0.66; Kitale, 2.22; Limuru, 0.14; Malindi, 0.37; Mombasa, 0.72; Nairobi, 0.02; Ngori, 1.00; Rumuruti, 1.42; Songhor, 2.28; Soy, 1.41; Subusa, 0.58; Kamukou, 0.71 inch.

Advertisement for MONSOL DENTAL CREAM and MONSOL PASTILLES. Features a large triangle logo with the word 'Try' and 'MONSOL' inside. Text includes 'DENTAL CREAM', 'As good as the famous', and 'MONSOL PASTILLES'.

NEWS OF OUR ADVERTISERS.

Caterpillar Tractors have published some interesting data concerning their new Diesel tractor. In an initial run in America between March 4 and April 27 it ploughed 6,880 acres, or 149.8 acres per twenty-three hour day. The tractor pulled twelve 16-inch Oliver chilled ploughs. Full details may be obtained from the agents in East Africa, Messrs. Garley and Roberts.

During April, May and June the new smelting furnace in Northern Rhodesia owned by the Rhokana Corporation produced nearly 17,000 tons of blister copper.





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The passenger service of Imperial Airways between London and Cape Town is now open. You can fly in a splendid air liner from almost any Imperial Airways air station to any of its other air stations - by far the quickest and most comfortable means of African travel, which often saves many weeks to inland destinations. The whole air journey from London to Cape Town takes only eleven days. This minimises the time factor of travel and increases your opportunities for business or pleasure. Take full advantage of it and travel by air.

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J. H. McDonald's indispensable book for coffee planters. *post free*
- "Kenya Without Prejudice" 5/4  
H. D. Weller's balanced and critical review of the country and its people. *post free*

All the above books may be obtained, post free, at the quoted prices from "East Africa," 91, Gt. Titchfield Street, London, W.1.



Any information and literature will always be gladly given to anyone in any part of the Eastern Africa by

All interested in Land Settlement, Trade, Tourist, Hunting, or Prospecting in KERYA, NORTHERN RHODESIA, NYASALAND, TANGANYIKA, UGANDA or ZANZIBAR are invited to apply to the address given below for the latest information.

**H.M. Eastern African Dependencies**  
 Trade and Information Office,  
 ROYAL MAIL BUILDING, COCKSPUR STREET  
 LONDON, S.W. 1.  
 Entrance: Spring Gardens.  
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| Brilliantines              | Metal (brass)          | Shower baths       |
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