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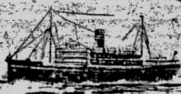
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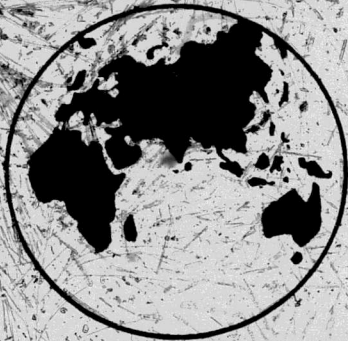
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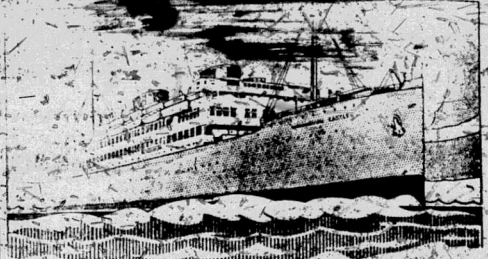
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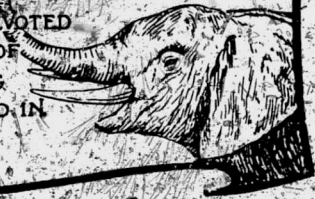
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TROPICAL CROPS AND BIG BUSINESS.

THE growing of big crops in the tropics, said Sir John Russell, F.R.S., Director of the Rothamsted Experimental Station, Harpenden, to the Empire Cotton Growing Corporation at its recent annual general meeting. "It is exactly like a big business; it always wants watching, and it never reaches the stage when it runs itself." The Corporation was wise to invite one of the greatest of British experts in plant research to give its members some idea of what that research means in time, patience, skill and money, for it cannot be denied that the general public, including its business men, in Great Britain as in East Africa, is prone to impatience at the slow progress of research, especially the "long-range" variety, and inclined to press for retrenchment in the personnel of research stations, and even the abolition of research institutes, when financial conditions are unfavourable. That such steps are false economy was the burden of Sir John's paper, granting that he was defending his own position and that of his colleagues throughout the Empire, he undoubtedly made out a strong case which deserves the attention of business and other critics in East Africa.

The agriculturist starts a new crop in the tropics as he did with coffee in Ceylon and Kenya, with cotton in Nyasaland and the Sudan, with tobacco in the Rhodesias, and almost at once he encounters difficulties, which Sir John described as "the tricks of the plant." Given time, he may solve them himself, but it is far better and much quicker for the community to arrange for a few people to devote their whole time to discovering all they can about the plant, its strong points, its failings, the things it likes, and the things it does not like, how it lives, and how it feeds. That is "long range research," which, if wisely planned and ably conducted, is as economical an agricultural investment as can be made for it saves time and, better still, saves many costly mistakes. Consider the question of soil

which we now know to be the most complicated medium with which the agriculturist has to deal, and which is obviously the one which he must do his best to understand. Its peculiarities can be found out by bitter experience and years of financial loss, or they can be discovered by well organised scientific investigation which is much cheaper and quicker, besides being much more certain and providing information on how to deal with difficulties which may arise in the future.

Then there are the problems of disease, complicated and enhanced in these days of rapid and wide transport by the facility with which disease germs are spread. "Black arm" disease of cotton is caused by a minute bacterium which did little harm in America, its own home, somehow it was transported to Africa, perhaps in a packet of seeds, and it promptly developed into a major pest of cotton. At Rothamsted special chambers were built to investigate this disease, chambers in which it was possible to reproduce the actual climates of the American cotton belt and of the Sudan, the conditions of sun, heat, humidity, and soil being under complete control. By this means it was found exactly how and why the bacterium caused its dire effects in its new environment. Mr. Kirkpatrick, now onomologist at the Amami Institute, solved the problem of "leaf curl" in the Gezira, where, in 1931, it did great damage—by a careful research into the life history of the "white fly" which is the vector of the disease. And here we encounter the "never-ending" feature of plant research. Mr. Kirkpatrick's method involved the abolition of foreign crops in the neighbourhood of the growing cotton, and that brought about complex reactions on the cultivators—a new problem which has still to be solved. Mr. H. G. Wells's wonderful character, Dr. Moreau, it will be remembered, said of research: "I sought an answer to my question—and got a new question." That is eternally true, and is, indeed, merely another version of Sir John Russell's own words: "No sooner is one trouble over, than another appears." The lesson is clear: constant vigilance, continuity of research, and patience in awaiting results.

MATTERS OF MOMENT

Friends of the cause for which the African Society stands will be glad that its Council has taken steps to set its house in order, and the only hope that the task, which might have been undertaken years ago, will be successfully solved for the Society could, and should, play a vital and vitalising part in African affairs, instead of being so sober a body that most people hate to regard it as so momentous. There can be no doubt that it has been too prone to magnify the work of officials, and to overlook that of non-officials; that its hospitality has been extended almost exclusively to officials, past and present; and that the secretariat ought to be held by a man of parts with personal experience of Africa and with a personality able to thrust the Society into the foreground. In Mr. R. Nicholson, who spent eight years in West Africa, and has had the great advantage of serving as private secretary to that great public servant, Lord Lugard, such a secretary has, we are told, been found. It is also satisfactory that new blood has been introduced to the Council in the persons of Dr. Drummond Shiels and Mr. F. H. Melland, whose election brings the membership to eighteen, exclusive of the Chairman, Hon. Treasurer, and Secretary, perhaps already an over-numerous executive body, but Lord Buxton's hint of added membership on the non-official side is a satisfactory indication of a realisation that the balance is still not well distributed.

The Society's *Journal*, if, unfortunately, has in recent years appeared to lack the inspiration of a clearly defined policy, and, in particular, has seemed inclined to publish articles much more suitable for the *Journal* of the International Institute of African Languages and Cultures, with which a much closer co-operation might have been established and maintained. Indeed, the creation of that Institute appears to an outsider not to be unconnected with the troubles of the African Society, which, instead of facing the issue and mapping out a course of future action, seemed to drift along in the old way, with the inevitable result that to many people the two bodies appeared sometimes to be seeking the same objects; and then, since the International Institute was much more active, it won the support which might have been given to the older organisation. Yet there is no reason why there should be any clash, for the two bodies are complementary rather than competitive, and would co-operate more closely with greater benefit to both. This is particularly the case in the matter of their publications, and we shall hope to find the African Society assisting to increase the flow of technical articles to the International Institute, and to see its own journal become more popular without becoming any less authoritative. These paragraphs will, we trust, not be regarded as in any sense an attack on *East Africa*, which would much prefer to comment than to criticise, hopes that it may have cause frequently in the future to write in appreciation of a more virile African Society, to which the East and Central African territories might look with confidence for an understanding of their problems and for the necessary knowledge of their achieve-

The late Mr. Percy Herriman, who lived and loved Uganda and its people, has recorded that the Buganda chiefs came to him asking for more restrictions on the movements of their young women, who could for a shilling or two take a motorbus and go off on their own, much to the distress of their relatives, and the scandalising of the tribal elders. Sentimental and peripatetic visitors to East Africa have noted with approbation, loudly voiced in their return to Great Britain, that the Natives never correct their children corporally, but are extremely indulgent to them. That these two phenomena are correlated is pointed out by Mr. G. Orchardson in a paper on the marriage customs of the Natives, and it is an acknowledged authority, it has nevertheless wider application.

Kipsigi children, it appears, though taught duty to parents and respect to elders, and being always polite to such, may go off to neighbours' houses, often a mile or so away, where they are sure to be fed without question, and may stay the night if they like. They need not ask leave of anyone, and this habit of wandering, acquired early, is not easily given up in later life. Before the British Government came to establish peace in the countryside, such wandering was naturally restricted by fear of kidnaping by slavers or of trespassing on the area of the surrounding hostile tribes. Now, of course, it is possible for Natives to go everywhere and anywhere in perfect safety. So Kipsigi girls, when married, do not hesitate to run away from their husbands, have a good time in town or elsewhere, and on their return expect to be, and are, welcomed to the bosom of their family in accordance with tribal tradition. Incidentally, and as a sidelight on the alleged status of slavery of African women, these revelations of Kipsigi habits are amusingly crushing.

And there is another aspect of the matter. The growing tendency of African women to show a lack of respect for marriage is, at times, POLYGAMY, NOT RESPONSIBLE. and especially by the sentimentalists, the alleged vicious habit of the old men of the time of marrying young girls against their wills to add them to their harem, as it is put. Mr. Orchardson can find little evidence of this. First, wives of the old means old men often run away with girls given in free choice of young husbands, even of their own sweethearts, do not hesitate to go off if they feel so inclined, and Mr. Orchardson comes to the conclusion that this distressing state of affairs is "the result of the New Freedom, which the old method of bringing up children and some of the old laws are not strong enough to control." As most of these extremely modern young women leave their husbands to go to other men, Mr. Orchardson suggests that if the Government compelled the man who housed a fugitive wife to hand over the presentation cattle for her, he would think twice about the business.

saof or suffer some other form of punishment. But how can a man's suggestion! Who in these days of the New Freedom shall crush the desires or actions of anyone?

In advocating the closing of the link line between Voi and Moshi, the Dar es Salaam Chamber of Commerce has, we feel, fallen a victim to the insidious malady of parochialism, which too often sways public discussions in the East African territories. The recommendation of the course intended to reserve the traffic of the Northern Province to the Tanganyika railway running from Arusha to the sea at Tanga, but while we have every sympathy with the natural desire of local Tanganyikans to strengthen the finances of their own transport system, we cannot accept the underlying idea that any East African Dependency should regard itself as a watertight compartment in which a policy of exclusiveness would be either desirable or profitable. The demolition of the Voi-Moshi railway was recommended years ago by General Hammond, but fortunately resisted by the commercial public which is to-day far more ready to take a broad view of East African affairs, and for that very reason out of sympathy we are sure, with the hasty proposal of the Dar es Salaam Chamber. The Moshi Chamber naturally lost no time in condemning the idea, and we cannot think that the Associated Chambers will do otherwise than support Moshi if their opinion is invoked during the meeting now in session in Nairobi. Everything which will make for closer contact between the territories is desirable, and we shall always be most suspicious of anything which proposes to interpose obstacles to their co-ordination and co-operation.

TACKLING THE LOCUST PROBLEM.

Some idea of the vast destruction and the great cost involved in the locust invasions of Africa is given in the Fourth Report of the Committee on Locust Control just published. During the years 1922 to 1931 the damage is conservatively assessed at over £6,000,000, the expenditure on control at £1,000,000, and the number of man-days of labour spent in control at no fewer than 28,000,000. The conclusions reached are that it is impossible to control an outbreak once it has been permitted to spread over large areas; that the problem is essentially an international one; and that its solution lies in locating the original breeding grounds of each species of locust and ascertaining the laws by which breeding and swarming are governed. Success must obviously depend upon long and difficult investigations, but the measure and character of the co-operation already achieved have been most promising, while the qualifications of the experts engaged are a guarantee that the work will be carried on with the utmost efficiency. The Committee recommends that £3,800 should be voted for the continuance of laboratory research at the Imperial Institute and of field work in the affected parts of Africa during 1932-33, and it cannot be said that this amount is excessive. Sufferers from locust invasions in East and Central Africa should derive some comfort from the knowledge that the problem of control is being energetically attacked on the only lines which promise a radical solution, and they will assuredly not grudge the relatively insignificant sum of money necessary for

It is scarcely credible, but nevertheless true, that prominent London telephoned a few days ago for details of the German East African Territory. The German East African Territory they replied that they meant the German Colony in East Africa. They did not know that Germany has since the War possessed no Colonies at all. That same day's official record of debates in the House of Commons credited—on rather debited the Postmaster-General Sir Kingsley Wood, with the assertion that the air service to Kisumu was operating very efficiently; as the port on Lake Victoria has already had its name changed on one occasion, Kisumu residents must perhaps be tolerant. There is manifest need of that propaganda campaign which Kenya in particular, and East Africa in general, have long contemplated launching.

BUKOBA A FUTURE PLEASURE RESORT.

Bukoba is without doubt the most delightful spot on Lake Victoria. It is neither a Tanganyikan nor is it posed to admit over-readily that any country has greater attractions than that other East African Dependency in which he has cast his lot; Bukoba, he asserts, could become an important pleasure resort for Kenya, Uganda, and Tanganyika Territory. But, of course, tourist traffic must be attracted and satisfied not by no means all visitors would come by lake steamer, nowadays, when almost every European in East Africa runs his own car, even the visitor from the highlands of Kenya, instead of travelling by rail and ship, might well decide to do the trip awhile *via* Tororo, Jinja, Kampala, and Masaka. It appears, however, that some twenty of the fifty-two miles on the Tanganyika side of the border are in very urgent need of attention, and could be metalled at reasonable cost, and to make motor transport between Bukoba and Kampala a pleasure instead of an uncertain and painful venture. Though we recognise that times are hard and funds scarce, we voice the criticism for the information of the authorities, who have just provided Bukoba with a magnificent all-weather pier and breakwater; to make the town more approachable by road would also seem sound policy.

PUBLICITY.

Major C. H. Dale, O.B.E., Deputy Commissioner to H.M. Eastern African Dependencies' Trade and Information Office in London, has done well in his report for 1931, extracts from which appear in our last issue and are continued in the current number, to draw attention to the need of the Office for further good photographs of life in the territories, and we hope that the appeal will meet with a ready response from our readers, official and non-official, particularly from those who can supply unusual pictures suitable for newspaper illustration or from which lantern slides can be made. All the Dependencies are anxious to attract a greater tourist traffic, and pictorial publicity in the press and on the screen often plays a great part in deciding what countries an intending traveller shall visit. In sending a few photographs to the Office the reader may therefore be helping to attract visitors, some at least of whom may either decide to settle themselves, or may become so attracted by East Africa that they will recommend others to follow in their footsteps. Particularly for this reason do we commend the request for photographs to our readers in, or recently from, the territories.

CAPTAIN J. SUTHERLAND DEAD.

The Man and His Records.

RUMOURS of the death in Central Africa of Captain "Jimmy" Sutherland have reached us several times from different sources during recent weeks; but as they always lacked confirmation, we withheld publication, indeed, on the very day on which one such report was received we had a visit from an East African who had left him in the French Congo not many weeks previously. But now our hope that the news was inaccurate has been dispelled, for a sister living in Barrow has received a telegram from the Southern Sudan reporting the death of her brother's best friend.

"Poor old Jimmy," said the first three East Africans at Home to whom we telephoned the news—but each added that he would have wished to die in Africa away from civilisation. Of that there can be no doubt, indeed, in recent years he had buried himself in an out-of-the-way part of the French Sudan, reluctant to move from his inaccessible stronghold, even though it yielded him only the barest living for its elephant population was fast disappearing and, according to a recent visitor, animals carrying tusks of over ten pounds were few and far between. But, though suffering from oncoming blindness, dysentery, and resultant weakness, he retained the old optimism, his sense of humour, his complete indifference to discomfort and danger, and his unshakable power over Africans. On account of his failing sight he had to creep to within a few yards of elephant to bring them down, but the man who used to say years ago that he never fired at a charging tusker until it was within fifteen yards, and then could always rely on killing it stone dead with his first shot, did not let such a circumstance deter him.

Shot over One Thousand Elephants.

Whether he was the greatest elephant hunter who ever lived may be a matter of debate, but his name can certainly be coupled with that of Selous, Neumann, and Harcourt Bell—though, unlike many other leading hunters, Sutherland devoted the whole of his skill, courage, and energy to the hunting of the great pachyderms, being almost uninterested in lions and other less game. He had, we believe, shot well over one thousand elephants, the vast majority of them bulls, though we doubt whether there is much substance for the story reported in the last few days by several English newspapers, that the never counted cows being content to place his spear in over six hundred bulls.

Landing in Cape Town in 1896, he soon moved farther and farther from civilisation, was for some time in Beira and its hinterland, and then took up hunting seriously in Nyasaland, Northern Rhodesia, the Belgian Congo, and what was then German East Africa, spending most of the years between 1904 and the outbreak of the War in German territory. He rendered the Germans excellent service during the suppression of the Maji-Maji Rebellion of 1905-6, being rewarded with a Prussian decoration and what he prized much more, *carte blanche* to shoot elephants when and where he liked—a full advantage of this privilege, giving a rare record of his adventures in "Adventures of an Elephant Hunter," in which he claimed to have shot 447 bull elephants in ten years.

Lieutenant-Colonel W. T. Shortrose, D.S.O., who knew him well, and served with him during the East African Campaign, writes:

"Jimmy" Sutherland once shot four elephants so close together that as they fell the four bodies touched one another, a record which would be hard to beat for nerve

and marksmanship; but the other side of Jimmy's character was a little different, for Simba, the lion he shot in 1911, when he saved his life from a lion, and was awarded three furs, and four years later he shot a leopard and saved the life of a man, and was awarded two other big furs.

With a friend, H. Anderson, and Sutherland on a hunting trip a few years before the Great War, and a hunting expedition sprang up, because they did not like to go together, and during those first days of the trip they managed to escape from southern German East Africa, in which they had been hunting, and taking some fine pictures of elephants.

Services during the War.

When Jimmy Sutherland joined the Nyasaland Force, and Anderson went home to France. Both were wounded early on, and both joined up and met again. Jimmy Sutherland became Chief Intelligence Officer to General Bothey, and I was privileged to meet him in that position. He was mentioned in despatches and awarded the Legion of Honour.

Jimmy Sutherland was a small but well-built and very manly who had fought many a fight in the ring with a band of Jimmie's friends. Adventure and love of the wide free spaces were in his blood. Man's heart is not made to be caged. I had often said: "He would only let himself go if he thought his man was genuinely interested, and on such welcome occasions his rather high opinion of himself but they laugh became infectious, his jests and observations more descriptive than his words. Sometimes he would break suddenly into a boxing attitude when describing how he won a belt at Beira or, perhaps, while outlining some epic tussle with an elephant, completely forget one's presence and all-aglow with past memories, vigorously act the scene over again.

Sutherland, a heavy-bore merchant, who always used a double 577, must have shot close on a thousand elephants. He once showed me a gold cigarette case with the inscription: "To your 'tooth'—a gift of Janey, from Andy." His movements after the War were hidden in obscurity. Of late years he had suffered from dysentery, and owing to defective sight in his right eye was obliged to shoot from the left shoulder.

He loved Africa, even when the time came for him to go. May our last tribute to him be for his as well as for his spontaneous generosity of mood and nature, his loyalty to his friends, and, yes, his gentleness and love of untrammelled beauty."

MAJOR EUSTACE SCOTT'S PROMOTION

To Chief Secretary of Uganda.

Last week we made the official announcement that Major Eustace L. Scott had been promoted Chief Secretary of Uganda. As a result we have received from a well-informed and widely experienced subscriber a note reading:

Though not a resident of Uganda, singular contact with various sections of Uganda has enabled me to say without hesitation that Eustace Scott's preference will prove as popular as it is deserved, at the same time strengthening the practice, which has much merit, of promotion to the Chief Secretaryship from the ranks of the same Administration, instead of necessarily importing from outside gentlemen who, however worthy and ripe for promotion, prejudice continuity of policy in many instances, and in all take time to learn their new job and attain themselves to the country as well as to the team they are called upon to lead.

Well over twenty years' faithful service, a good War record, popular with his subordinates, and a first-class sportsman, Major Scott may be relied upon fully to justify the wisdom of the Colonial Office in their choice. In the discharge of those more important functions he is fortunate in the support of a very charming wife who, as a hostess, excels in a country where generous hospitality is proverbial.

* Their epic escape was described in "East Africa" of March 3, 1927.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

REPLY TO AN "EAST AFRICA" REVIEW

Of "Ivory, Scourge of Africa"

To the Editor of "East Africa"

Sir— I have just received a copy of your issue of May 28, in which you review my book, "Ivory Scourge of Africa," and ask the author for "further particulars."

First, as to the bombing of elephants from an aeroplane. This was reported in a pamphlet entitled "Ivory and the Elephant," 1923, issued by Messrs. Lewis & Dyer, Ltd., the prominent ivory brokers of London, and was repeated by three well-known author and sportsman, Mr. Denis D. Tyndal in his book "The African Elephant and Its Hunters" (1924), page 483. In view of this prior publishing by these two responsible British authorities, to whom I now refer you, I had no hesitancy in including the item in my book.

Now, as to my careless assertion, as your reviewer describes it, that Lord Lugard had hunted been a professional elephant hunter near Lake Nyasa, I refer you to his book "The Rise of Our East African Empire" Vol. 1, chapter 11, page 12, wherein he states that he went to Lake Nyasa as an elephant hunter employed by the African Lakes Company.

As to my writing absurdly, as your critic says, of Mr. John Boyes as a "German-educated Englishman" who had a "well-organised, well-armed, khaki-clad and disciplined Native force which made him supreme in the unsettled district lying to the east of Lake Naivasha." I refer you to Mr. Boyes's own book, "John Boyes, King of the Wajikuyu," on page 15 of which he says "I was sent to Germany to be educated. It was there that I received all the schooling I have ever had." As to his little uniformed army and its authority, I refer you particularly to pp. 181, 182, 216, etc.

No, I am not sorry for Zanzibar. Did your critic not read my dedication: "I, too, have slept in the arms of Zanzibar, have been her slave and am her lover still." To me her spoiled beauty is worth a thousand times all the wealth Mombasa ever can gain.

Finally you say that the American Consulate at Zanzibar was established to "encourage the slave trade between Zanzibar and Massachusetts." May I offer the fact that New England, which includes my native state of Massachusetts, was, like old England, free, and not slave, soil. Moreover, twenty-five years before the establishment (in 1833) of the first American Consulate in Zanzibar, our Constitution was altered to prohibit the importation of slaves anywhere within the United States. No doubt slaves were afterwards smuggled into the Southern slave-holding states, but certainly our Government did not establish Consulates for the purpose of encouraging violations of its own Constitution.

You doubt if it is "really of interest at this late date to dig up" the ancient history of the East African slave trade. No, not by itself, but the story of ivory (with which slavery was inseparably connected) was for many years the story of Central Africa itself, and the quest for ivory had a tremendous vital effect on the history, exploration, and development of East and Central Africa.

I believe my book is the first effort to give a comprehensive picture of this exceedingly important phase of the story of Africa. It is a source of deep pleasure to me to know that it should make me

appear so unsympathetic to a country which I loved and in which I had spent the happiest years of my life. I am, Sir, yours faithfully,
D. P. Heston

To this letter Mr. Moore has appended a postscript reading: "On the day that I published the above letter, he died suddenly from a heart attack. Because of his sincere interest in this subject and the earnest desire to prove all statements made by him in his books I would appreciate it very much if his letters were published. We deeply sympathize with her in her bereavement, and should, of course, in any case have published the author's reply to your reviewer's criticisms."

Our reviewer, as to whom Mr. Moore's letter was submitted, repeats Mr. Moore's statements by giving chapter and verse in defence of his statements; individually, they may be conceded to be correct, but in one reading them with the full context, they make an entirely false impression. Argument can be made naturally but entirely out of court by Mr. Moore's sudden death, which I deplore. I should like to associate myself most sincerely with the expression of sympathy with Mrs. Moore, which the editor of East Africa has published.

NYASALAND'S FINE WIN AT BISLEY

Why did the other Dependencies not Compete?

To the Editor of "East Africa"

Sir— In reporting the splendid win of Nyasaland at Bisley in the shooting for the Junior Mackinnon Cup you asked why Kenya and other larger Eastern African Dependencies did not compete. You did well to pose the question, and it will be interesting to see what answer, if any, is given by the rifle clubs of the other territories. If they do offer any explanation, I hope it will not be the threadbare excuse that not enough people were on leave to form a team, for that is clearly not the case, as they may each say that not enough were in England to make an ideal team, but it would have been better to have tried and lost than never to have tried at all. At a time when each of the territories is awakening to the need of publicity, the public must assuredly see that participation would have been valuable, if only from that standpoint.

I should like to feel that each territory may in future years be counted upon to field a team at Bisley. If little Nyasaland can put up such a splendid performance, her bigger sisters ought to be encouraged to take part. Meantime, what wonderful shooting the Nyasalanders put up!
Yours faithfully,
BUNDUKI

DEAD-AND-ALIVE BARDAMAT.

Is its Lion Reputation Unjustified?

To the Editor of "East Africa"

Sir— The Bardamat mentioned by Mr. C. T. Stoneham in his "Wanderings in Wild Africa" is evidently intended for Bardamat, in the Narok district of the Masai Province of Kenya. It is a place on the western fringes of the Loita Hills where there is a very small dead-and-alive trading centre, always (when I have been there) hard up for water, and with a reputation as a haunt of lion which, in my experience, was hardly justified. There is nothing whatever grand about the place, whatever there may be about its name. Your reviewer, A.L., was right in thinking there was a snag in it, as split in the book.
Kakauiga,
Kenya Colony.

Yours faithfully,
P. D. Heston

MAJOR DUGMORE ON FAKED FILMS.

Discouragement of Honest Producers.

To the Editor of "East Africa."

SIR—I reply with pleasure to the suggestion of my friend Martin Johnson that I should write a few words on the subject of "faked" films.

It is, however, a complicated question with more than one side to it, a fact that we who aim at the strictest truth in our Nature films are somewhat apt to ignore. Both Johnson and I have suffered much by sticking absolutely to facts and ignoring all attempts at sensationalism. A result is that the distributors tend, as a rule, our hard work and expenditure reaping inadequate reward. This comes a supposed-to-be accurate travel and big game film such as "Africa Speaks," with its staged, and I might say with truth, nauseating incidents, its transparent faking—and the public decries it while its editors make a lot of money. Why? Simply because the public as a whole are easily fooled. They cannot see what is real and what is not. I have had people declare that the splendid scene of the jumping impala was obviously faked and yet accept the vile scene of the so-called killing of the Natives as real because "they had even heard the scream of the wretched man."

I think films dealing with travel and natural history should be divided into two classes, more or less defined as "fact" and "fiction." The former should give true pictures and accurate accounts of wild life, human and animal. All the work should be done in the field without recourse to the alluring conveniences of Hollywood's splendidly equipped menageries or zoos. This does not mean that there should be no story to carry the film; on the contrary, the perfect "fact" film is one which shows the life in the wilds with a story, provided, of course, that it is as well done and free from misrepresentation—and this, judging from some of the attempts that have been made, is not as easy as it sounds. It requires a lot of imagination to overcome the restrictions of facts.

For the "fiction" film which takes you into the so-called "jungle"—why are all wild and distant places, especially those in the tropics, called jungle?—almost anything is legitimate, provided it keeps within the bounds of reason and, of course, avoids all cruelty. That Nature itself is cruel does not excuse anyone from making capital out of it by film displays. But decent faking is necessary if these outdoor drama films are to be made. Take "Trader Horn" for example. There we have the combination of the natural wildlife and the staged scenes. I go to such a picture as an entertainment and accept the faking, or, perhaps I should say, staging, just as I accept the scenes of people being killed by bandits, warfare or other causes dealt with in the drama films, knowing full well that the killing is not real; it does not actually happen, yet the impression is so realistic that it carries conviction almost.

The two extremes of nature films are fairly represented by, let us say, Martin Johnson's marvellous new film of an African big game, in which there is perfect photography and wonderful subjects with sounds effects made by the wild animals themselves. Altogether delightful, true, and clean: This on the one side; and, on the other, films such as "Trader Horn" and others which I prefer not to mention. From the box office point of view which will prove the better? I fear the question has only one answer: The film with the faking scores over the straight one because it is more sensational, even apart from the much talked of sex appeal.

Between these extremes is that masterpiece "Chang," but that is, I think, in a class by itself. It depicts wild animals as forced to do as the master hand wishes. The making of such a film is so full of difficulties that few men are capable of overcoming them. The purist might say that "Chang" was faked. To this I reply: "Would that there were more men like Schoedack who would give us such fakes," and no one dislikes faking more than I do. Yet how is one to define this much used and abused

word in a satisfactory way in so far as film work is concerned? To me at least, briefly, a misrepresentation of facts. Africa is a vast continent and is an example of what I believe to be a "wild" domain, which space forbids.

But I do not believe that children can be the more revolting than the adult public and that the public should therefore be forbidden the right of public exhibition. The public should be protected against them. I should even go so far as to forbid the showing of pictures of wretched animals being killed—even in so-called self defence. We show, I hope, come to a stage of development that our better feelings are outraged by unprovoked suffering on the part of animals, wild or otherwise, and no one should be allowed to make money by showing such pictures.

To-day we are realising more and more the value of films as educational factors. But unfortunately most countries put obstructions in the way of those who would be only too glad to do good work in the various fields and away from student influences. So great are the obstructions that they have had a most discouraging effect, for the cost of duty alone adds so greatly to the expense of expeditions as to be in some instances overwhelming.

Other restrictions also act as deterrents. A few years ago I wanted to make a film in the Sudan. The story dealt with a great expedition in the picturesque trip, the making of a great discovery, and all as the basis of a most interesting and profitable picture. Everything was arranged even to the engaging of a suitable steamer from which all the work was to be done. But the Sudan Government refused permission on the ground that the Native must not be exploited. Yet that same Government had incited me a year or two before to make a film ("The Vast Sudan") of that interesting country following the production of my film "The Wonderland of Big Game," which dealt chiefly with Kenya. Such is the discouragement given to those who would make truthful and interesting films of life even within our own Dominions.

These conditions help to stimulate and in other ways produce the faked films which are likely to do more harm than good. The faker follows the lines of least resistance. He produces his conception of Africa comfortably at a lesser freedom risk and trouble, at a minimum of expense and a maximum of profit. He gives the public thrills instead of facts and the box office grasps him by the hands; calls him a good fellow and passes over the cash. Like Martin Johnson and others, I write feelingly on the subject; that virtue is its own reward applies to us perhaps with much truth. The public may, and I believe, does want good, clean stuff, but will it pay for it?

Yours faithfully,
C. A. DUGMORE,
Carnwall.

A. RADCLIFFE DUGMORE.

THE OLFACTORY SENSE IN BIRDS.

Have they Any?

To the Editor of "East Africa."

SIR—You have ventilated many interesting topics in the correspondence columns of "East Africa," and I venture to suggest a subject upon which your many readers both at home and abroad may shed the light of experience.

Have birds any sense of smell? Since Charles Darwin's famous experiments with condors in South America, by which he proved that these carrion-eating birds were unable to detect the presence of sinking meat hidden under a tarpaulin, though they fought for it as soon as the covering was removed and they could see it, it has been generally accepted that birds cannot smell. Yet their olfactory nerves are, in many cases—as in those very condors and other vultures—highly developed; and the question naturally arises, what purpose do those nerves serve, if not for "smelling"? Nature would not retain highly developed nerves if they were useless to the animal.

I suggest tentatively that the nasal nerves of birds enable them to estimate the force and character of the upward currents of air which are of such importance to them for "soaring," just as they are to modern aviators who go in for "gliding."

Yours faithfully,
London, S.W. (1).

A. A. COOPER.

EAST AFRICA'S LONDON OFFICE.

Further Points from Major Dale's Report.

Press Publicity.—The Press generally have continued to give free publicity to various items of news distributed by the Office. This has been even more noticeable than in previous years, and East Africa has had more publicity, and better-balanced publicity too, during 1931 than in any previous year. In this connexion are included crop reports, tabled prices, monthly reports from the secretaries of the Advisory Committees in the case of Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland, all of which are much appreciated by the commercial firms, banks, and other institutions interested in the territories. Copies of all the reports were distributed to over sixty provincial papers.

When the Press is in fact have appeared in the Press, corrections have been sent to the periodicals concerned, but as recorded previously, the Office cannot take part in political controversy. Cut-outs of all the advertisements of the Office and copies of all contributed articles have been sent to Colonel Franklin's Office in Nairobi, and copies are kept in London.

The supply of official information from all the territories is now fairly satisfactory, and the monthly reports from the respective territories are very useful and helpful to the Office, but notifications by cable, or otherwise of special occurrences or happenings are sometimes not received, or else are received too late to be put to their best use. These special happenings often afford an especially favourable opportunity for obtaining extensive free Press advertisement. The information concerning the agricultural and other products of East Africa, which is distributed to commercial houses and the trade Press, is of the greatest use to them and a surprising number of thanks and remarks of appreciation for their receipt are received in the Office.

Kenya.—New editions of the Kenya Handbook and the Kenya and Uganda Travel Guide (with an improved cover) have been issued.

White Rhodesia.—The issue of an illustrated handbook in the near future is contemplated, and will be very welcome, as Northern Rhodesia is poorly represented in literature at present.

Nyasaland.—A very original and attractively produced travel brochure has been published which has aroused much favourable comment and a new edition of the handbook is being prepared.

Tanganyika.—An attractive travel guide has been issued and is much appreciated.

Uganda.—It has been decided by Government to postpone the issue of a new edition of the Handbook until early in 1933. The old issue is in good demand.

Kenya owes the Office 20s.

Office Publicity.—After repeated efforts extending over three years the Office has at last succeeded in obtaining some publicity material from East Africa, which is of real advertising value to the coffee planters of East Africa. A cardboard cut-out copied from the prize poster (which was illustrated in the Report for last year) showing coffee pickers in Kenya and known as 'last year's Drovers', was prepared for the Coffee Planters' Union, who agreed to pay the capital expenditure necessary for its production. The work was undertaken before the money was subscribed on the guarantee of H.M. Senior Trade Commissioner, but to date only 2s. has been received, and the Office has had to pay the balance. For the time being, 67s. of these cut-outs have been issued with different wording at the top according to the requirements of the trade. The great majority have been paid for at cost price (2s. 6d.) after allowing for the capital for the cost price, but for which the cost would have been higher. A certain number were issued gratis, i.e. at the expense of the Office, as complimentary copies, and as samples sent in the view to securing orders. The response from the trade was nothing like that which we had hoped to expect, despite a very heavy amount of work undertaken in trying to popularise the cut-out, and our interest in it, but even so, the fact that so many grocers' shops in the U.K. now have this attractive exhibit calling attention to East African coffee should have some good results, especially as it has synchronised with the great 'Buy British' movement. A framed copy, electrically lighted, has also been exhibited in the office window and at exhibitions.

Coffee for the Navy.—I obtained information from the Director of Naval Contracts that since coffee had been adopted as part of the naval rations they were buying entirely Kenyan coffee.

Coffee Market in San Francisco.—A memorandum by H.M. British Consul-General on the Market for Kenya

Coffee in San Francisco was obtained through the Department of Overseas Trade and copies sent to Nairobi and commercial firms thought to be interested.

Sisal.—Sisal in the U.K. of binder twine is made through the Department of Overseas Trade. These were all circularised and the results of which of them were using East African sisal. From this information a list of users has been compiled by the Office and sent to Nairobi for the Sisal Association and also to commercial firms holding sisal with a view to the non-users being canvassed and converted into users.

Manufacture of Sisal Sacks.

Manufacture of 100% Sisal Sacks.—Probably the most important occurrence of its kind for the sisal industry occurred during the year, and this is the question of making sacks entirely from sisal. In April, 1931, I was approached by a firm in Belfast on the subject of manufacturing bags (theftans) from sisal. I discussed this matter generally with Mr. Alex. Holm, the Director of Agriculture in Kenya, who was in England at the time, and Major Conrad Walsh, both of whom were very interested in the idea and who agreed with me that, if any progress was to be made in a commercial way on the subject, it would be necessary to approach the Corn Trade Association and Oil Seeds Association with a view to getting them to issue the contract forms to permit the goods being shirred. These Associations and I therefore received favourable replies that they would be quite willing to bring the matter before their Committees, but before any substantial progress could be made it would be necessary to have actual trial shipments made of the bags, so that the reports of these shipments would be available for consultation by the Committee, together with a sample of the sacks. [Trial shipments have since been made, with very satisfactory results.]

Nyasaland Tobacco Reports.—During the year Mr. S. S. Murray, Senior Assistant Secretary to the Nyasaland Government, was seconded for work in the Office, his particular duty being to furnish the most comprehensive monthly reports to the Nyasaland Government on Nyasaland tobacco. The records of the Office (such as the imports and re-exports, etc.) were placed at his disposal. He was also introduced to the most important firms, officials, etc., interested in and with experience of Nyasaland tobacco; his first report was issued in April and similar reports have been sent regularly every month since. In my opinion these reports are the most comprehensive which have been issued on the subject and should be of great service to the industry in Nyasaland.

Tropical Dairying.—An inquiry was received from Kenya for detailed information in connexion with starting a dairy proposition at the Coast including the cost of machinery. A full detailed report was furnished and with the aid of the Department of Overseas Trade the names of suppliers were obtained, who in one or two instances took the trouble to tender for the machinery with complete plans and cost of machinery—an instance of British initiative which I think is worth mentioning.

Butter Exports.—The Kenya Government asked me to assist in trying to arrange for larger refrigerating space being available at Mombasa for the export shipments of Kenya butter. I had a number of interviews with Mr. Gibb, Director and General Manager of the Union-Castle Line, who was always most helpful, and was able to arrange the accommodation which was asked for and also to provide the same accommodation for the year 1932.

Sunflower Seeds.—An inquiry was received from a U.K. firm who wished to be put into direct touch with exporters of sunflower seeds from East Africa. Several names of shippers from Northern Rhodesia were given.

Chicago.—An inquiry was received from the Director of Agriculture, Kenya, asking for prices over a number of years and import duty into the U.K. Great difficulty was experienced with this inquiry, but the information was finally obtained and sent out.

Prompt Action in Mexico.

Mass Importations into Mexico.—Difficulties having arisen with regard to some direct shipments of maize into Mexico, my assistance was flitted. As the matter was of great urgency the Colonial Office called me in for direct communication with the Foreign Office, which took the very prompt and energetic action by cable with the Mexican Government through the British Minister and pressed very hard for redress.

Kenya Cedar Shells.—The tests of the pencils made from the Kenya cedar shells, which pencils were made by Messrs. F. Chambers & Co., Ltd., Harrogate, supplied by the Agricultural Stationery Office, Ltd., have proved satisfactory to the Stationery Office. This Department have notified me that they will specify for pencils made from Empire cedar in future whenever possible.

DISGRACEFUL ASSAULT ON TWO NATIVES

Two Europeans who ought to be Deported

SOME Europeans are clearly unfit to live in Africa, and Otto Ruppel and Hubert Jeschowsky, two German residents of Tanganyika Territory who must be included in that number, can consider themselves extraordinarily fortunate that they have not received heavier sentences for their outrageous conduct towards two Native servants. They rightly deserve to be deported on completion of their sentences, and it is more than likely, a petition in that sense is sent to the Governor by European residents of the Moshi and Arusha districts in which their crime was committed. We hope that Germans will be as eager to sign it as men of other nationalities, and that they will then effectively dissociate themselves from such cowardly compatriots.

A special report received by *East Africa* by air mail states that Otto Ruppel, Hubert Jeschowsky, Hans Pook, Karl Heinz Pook and Mathias Thoen were met at Moshi on July 8, and it is for having caused "bodily harm to two Natives, Letaishowa, Ruppel's cook, boy, and Sakaiyo, his porter, by setting the houses of stealing clothes which had been removed from a clothes-line during the night, Ruppel called on a neighbour, Mr. F. Gerrard, for whom Letaishowa had worked, and was advised by him to report the matter to the police; but, said Mr. Gerrard in evidence, Ruppel replied, "No, I won't do that; I will carry out my own methods—take him into the coffee and talk to him under four eyes."

Letaishowa deposed that he was taken into the estate; his hands and feet securely bound with rope, and that he was thrown down and beaten with the *kihoko* until he confessed that Sakaiyo had stolen the clothes and given them to him. Then Sakaiyo was also taken into the coffee, his hands tied behind his back, and repeatedly beaten with the *kihoko* by Ruppel and Jeschowsky; he declared that Ruppel said: "If you will not tell me, we will kill you with the *kihoko*," and that he replied: "Don't kill me with the *kihoko*, but shoot me." At length, when they stopped beating him and stood talking nearby, Sakaiyo managed to loosen his hands, withdraw the gag, and bolt.

Native Cook one Mass of Bruises.

Thereupon Ruppel, Jeschowsky, Hans Pook, and Mathias Thoen took two other Natives in a lorry to Letaishowa's house to look for the clothes, which they could not find. Enraged at their failure, Ruppel fired a shot from a revolver near Letaishowa's head further to intimidate him, and beat him with a stick (the one produced in court was some four feet long by at least two inches thick). Then on the way back to Ruppel's house, Letaishowa was dragged out of the car, again beaten, and left insensible on the side of the road.

Dr. R. C. Speirs, giving evidence of the state of the two Natives when admitted to hospital, said that he had never seen a man so badly beaten as Sakaiyo, who was one mass of bruises from the lower part of his back to his heels, and from his elbows to his finger tips, and scarcely any portion of his bare anatomy had escaped some injury; there were also several abrasions such as are usually caused by a stick or *kihoko*. The boy, who was still in hospital twenty-five days later, had developed a septic swelling on the right leg, and it was possible that his nervous system would be affected. Letaishowa had been detained in hospital for eleven days.

The defence was that when Ruppel accused first Letaishowa and then Sakaiyo separately, each attacked him and Jeschowsky, who accompanied him; the two Europeans admitted that they went back with small sticks. Ruppel was found guilty of assaulting both Natives and sentenced to four months; on the second, on the first count and twelve months; on the second, on the first count and twelve months; Jeschowsky found guilty on the first count and three months; and nine months' hard labour respectively; Hans Pook, found guilty of aiding and abetting the assault on Sakaiyo, was fined £10 or two months' hard labour; and the two other accused were found not guilty and discharged.

We give this measure of prominence to a disgraceful case lest it be said by the all-too-numerous critics of East Africa that such an incident is condoned by East African opinion, which, on the contrary, it will shock, disgust, and anger.

EAST AFRICA'S

WHO'S WHO

112. Major **Stephen Stephens, O.B.E., M.C.**



Copyright "East Africa"

Nyasaland has no better, or more popular sportsman than Major Stephens, their energetic Commissioner of Police, whose bags of elephant, lion, and other big game are well known to everyone in the country. Under his command the Police Force has been so much improved that all serious crimes have been almost entirely done away with. He has also done much to help the Natives, and large numbers of Natives are constantly returning to the Protectorate from Southern Rhodesia and South Africa, where they have met and mixed with expert Natives criminals.

Too young to get out to the Boer War in any other capacity, Major Stephens served as a stretcher bearer. Later he joined the ranks of the B.S.A.P. (Bulandist) commission within four years. In August, 1914, he went to the Zambesi with the first Rhodesian column and acted as a parliamentarian when the Germans surrendered at Shucknansburg, and was then Staff Officer to the Rhodesian Forces on the Abacorn-Eise border under Colonel Murray. In 1917 he was invalided to the base and seconded to the Nyasaland Regiment of the K.A.R. The 4th Battalion of which he commanded in operations in P.E.A. In 1920 he was offered command of the Nyasaland Police. He wears the O.B.E., M.C., and King's Police Medal. He captained the Nyasaland team at Bisley in 1922 and was in the 1920 team.

PERSONALIA.

The annual East African Bishops' Conference was held in Nairobi last week.

Mr. W. R. McGeagh has assumed charge of the District Office in Kericho.

Mr. J. Cook and Mlle. Fernande Bouille were recently married in Naivasha.

Sir Donald Cameron has sailed from Lagos en route for this country on leave.

General Ernie Baines, nominated Governor of the Congo from Province of the Congo.

Major C. L. Walsh left New York on Saturday by the "Berengaria" and is due in London to-night.

Mr. J. A. Beyer is now on his way to Northern Rhodesia to establish himself in practice as a solicitor.

Lord Woolavington, who has interests in East Africa, is entertaining a house party at Goodwood this week.

Mr. W. Mackie is now H.C.S. for the Overseas League in Kampala, in place of Captain Graham, who has retired.

Mr. R. B. Hett recently won the Browning Golf Cup in Kampala, the runner-up being Mr. R. J. Thorne-Thorne.

Colonel Sir John S. Young, who died last week at the age of eighty-nine, was engaged in the Nile Expeditions of 1884 and 1885.

Mr. H. M. Emley, Acting General Manager of the Sudan Government Railways and Steamers, is shortly expected home on leave.

Dr. Margaret Mason, who for the past four years has been a medical missionary at Mbereshi, Northern Rhodesia, is on holiday in Leicester.

Mr. Martin Elliott, who recently retired from the staff of the Tanganyika Railways, is now in business in Nottingham as an insurance broker.

Mr. G. W. Gerrard, who has served in the Sudan for the past twenty-six years, has arrived home on retirement, accompanied by his wife and daughter.

Miss L. Pilgrim, who has spent over thirty years as a missionary in Uganda, is now back in the Protectorate after spending some time in this country.

Lieutenant-Colonel F. L. Robins, general manager in South Africa of the British South Africa Company, and Mrs. Robins, have arrived in this country on leave.

Mr. H. S. Maxwell, of Nairobi, last week addressed a meeting of the Norwich branch of the English speaking Union on present-day conditions in Kenya.

Mr. W. Wood recently arrived in Kampala from South Africa with the object of opening a new garage. His son, Mr. H. H. Wood, is a tutor at Makerere College.

Mr. Herman van der Merwe, who has been Mr. A. van Rooyen, is reputed to have discovered diamonds in Tanganyika, recently died in Petersburg, South Africa.

Mr. Justice Haythorne Reed, of Nyasaland, and Sir Charles Griffin, K.C., Just of Uganda, were among the guests at a dinner given last week to His Majesty's judges.

Colonel H. R. O. Walker, commanding the 4/15 Punjab Regiment in Quetta, who left London last week on his return to India from leave, has visited Kenya on three occasions.

Mr. Bernard Astley, of Nairobi, and Miss Barbara Jean Sutton, younger daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George Sutton, of Harrogate, were married at St. Albans Abbey last Saturday.

Lieutenant-Colonel C. S. Slack, C.M.G., has been elected President of the Honey Breeders' Society of Kenya, with Mr. W. B. Thompson and Major W. A. Conduitt as Vice-Presidents.

We regret to learn of the recent death in this country of Mr. W. G. Taylor, lately of the Tanganyika Criminal Investigation Department, who was invalided from the Service in Apia.

Mr. Oliver Baldwin, who visited Kenya some ten years ago, has joined a London firm company. He is a son of the Rt. Hon. Stanley Baldwin, and was formerly Socialist M.P. for Dudley.

Several correspondents in Zanzibar, in recent weeks commented on the keenness, with which Lady Rankine, wife of the British Resident, is interesting herself in female education in the island.

Mr. J. Thont, a prominent business man in Ndola, and one of the pioneers of Northern Rhodesia, is extending his business premises at a cost of £2,000. He is at present Mayor of the township.

We regret to record the death of Dar es Salaam of Mr. Thomas Stanley, who had served as Nairobi and Morogoro newspapers, and at the time of his death was on the staff of the Dar es Salaam Standard.

The Rev. G. A. and Mrs. Conolly have relinquished their work in Kenya and have gone to Kongwa, Tanganyika, where Mr. Conolly has been appointed to take charge of the training institution.

Mr. N. S. Haig, of the Uganda Agricultural Department, has been temporarily transferred from Mbale to Entebbe. He is a keen golfer, and in the former township acted as Hon. Secretary to the local Golf Club.

The engagement is announced between Miss Mary Agnes Barry, second daughter of Captain O. Barry, D.S.O., R.N., and Mrs. Barry, of Nyeri, and Mr. Richard-Carne Peet, only son of Mrs. Peet, of Umberleigh, Devonshire.

Colonel Randolph Grey Crewe-Read, D.S.O., who died recently, left estate valued at £7,370, with a personality £276. He was a brother of Mr. E. C. Crewe-Read, the former Kenya Provincial Commissioner, and owned land in Kenya.

Captain R. B. Darke, D.S.O., has been appointed to the command of H.M.S. "Enterprise," in succession to Captain P. E. Phillips, D.S.O., who has several times visited East Africa. Captain Darke has had much submarine experience.

Mr. H. L. Buxton, son of the late Mr. Edward Buxton of Carlton Hall, Norwich, and Miss Anne Hawise Collett, the only child of the late Lieutenant Colonel A. H. Bowring and Mrs. Swinburne-Ward of Ng'ro, were recently married in Nakuru.

Sir Samuel Wilson, Permanent Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies, who visited East Africa four years ago to report on Closer Union, is shortly proceeding to Malaya to investigate proposals which have been made for the decentralisation of the system of Government.

Dr. G. H. R. Chell, who has served in East Africa for the past twenty-four years, the last nine of which have been spent in Uganda, is now acting as Director of Medical and Sanitary Services in the Protectorate. Dr. H. R. Neilson has succeeded him as Deputy Director of Sanitary Services.

Louise de Beaufort and M. Van de Capelle have been appointed District Commissioners in the Ruanda Urundi Province of the Belgian Congo.

Captain Frank [redacted] and King's African Rifles, and Captain [redacted] M.C., of the 6th King's African Rifles, [redacted] transferred to Dar es Salaam from Tabora and [redacted] respectively. Lieutenant J. J. Rodgers, of the 6th Battalion, is now commanding the company at Mahenge.

Films of angling in other countries were shown after the annual dinner in Nairobi of the Kenya Angling Conference, over which Mr. A. Dacre Shaw presided. Mr. L. W. Hateley and Major J. D. Leonard spoke at the function, the arrangements for which were carried out by Mr. H. Copley.

"Nyasaland—Darkest Africa in Forest Mood" was the winning slogan submitted by Mr. A. T. Tait, of Blantyre, in a competition organised by the Nyasaland Publicity Bureau, and J. R. Lennon of Zomba won the second prize with the slogan "Nyasaland of the East—Livingstone."

Mr. R. W. S. Murray-Jardine, who has been transferred to Jinja as magistrate, served with the 4th King's African Rifles during the Campaign, and served as a magistrate in Tanganyika after the Armistice. In 1921 he was reappointed to Uganda, where he had spent two years before the War.

The engagement is announced between the Rev. W. Wynne Jones, M.A., Principal of the C.M.S. Training College, near Mpwapwa, Tanganyika, and Miss Ruth Minton-Taylor, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. H. Minton-Taylor, of Sydney. Miss Minton-Taylor is at present on the staff of the C.M.S. Girls' School for Nyute.

An "Eastern Province Rugby Union Football Association" has been formed in Jinja with Mr. C. L. Brnton as President and Chairman, and Mr. T. L. C. Baneroff as Hon. Secretary and Treasurer. Lieutenant-Commander J. T. Templer, R.N. (retd.), has been elected Captain, and Mr. P. L. Shinger Vice-Captain.

The Primitive Methodists of Northern Rhodesia recently held a synod at Chipembwi. The Rev. H. Carter, Acting Chairman of the Southern Rhodesian Wesleyan District, the Rev. J. G. Soulsby, General Superintendent, and the Rev. J. R. Felt, who is now in Government service in Northern Rhodesia, were among those present.

Mr. G. W. Graham, O.B.E., Government Geologist and Conservator of Antiquities in the Sudan, has arrived home on leave. Before his departure he was present at the official opening of the new Ethiopian Museum, to the collection and classification of the exhibits of which he has devoted much time during the past few months.

Lord Cranworth presided at a meeting in Ipswich last week of the Red Poll Cattle Society, at which a letter was read from a Kenya correspondent emphasising that the Red Poll breed had done well in the Colony on account of its early maturity and strong constitution, whereby it was able to combat tick-borne diseases and long droughts.

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PERSONALIA. (continued)

Mr. A. Marshall, M.B.E., who has served in the Sudan for the past twenty-one years, and who was awarded the M.B.E. in the Birthday Honours List for his work in the Wellcome Tropical Research Laboratories in Khartoum is expected home very shortly on retirement. Mrs. Marshall has on many occasions entertained audiences in the Sudan capital by her delightful singing.

Congratulations to Miss Eugenie D. Ullman, daughter of Mr. M. J. Ullman, the Eldoret business man, on having qualified as an architect—an achievement so far attained by only seven other women. Mr. Ullman has for several years managed the Eldoret branch of Messrs. Gaisley and Roberts, and his daughter has now returned to Kenya to start business on her own account.

Of twenty-two persons appointed by the Governor of Tanganyika as Visiting Justices under the Prisons Ordinance, sixteen are missionaries. The other members are Mr. E. J. Cooper, Mr. R. Clemmson, Mr. T. T. Maywood, the Hon. Alabd Jamal, Mr. W. J. Patterson, and Dr. T. H. Suffera—some at least of whom may not previously have moved in such judicial company.

Mr. J. W. Sharratt Horne, who is now in charge of the Abercorn district of Northern Rhodesia, was the author and producer of a modern version of Cinderella recently produced in Abercorn. Dr. H. A. Gages, M.C., collaborated with him in composing the libretto, and many of the residents showed their aptitude for acting by giving what a local correspondent tells us "was a really good show."

Mr. Lionel Pemberton, who was awarded the Albert Medal for attempting to save a European boy who had been attacked by a crocodile near Livingstone, has been officially presented with the decoration by Sir James Maxwell, Governor of Northern Rhodesia. This is the first time the medal has been awarded to a resident of either of the Rhodesias. Mr. Pemberton is now living near Ndola.

Mr. A. J. C. Huddleston, C.M.G., O.B.E., Acting Governor-General of the Sudan, whose retirement has just been announced, has served in the Sudan since 1904. Many years in the early part of his service were spent in the Berber Province, and later he was much interested in the Gezira irrigation scheme, with which he has since been closely associated. For the past year he has acted as Economic Adviser to the Government.

The Hon. John Scott, C.M.G., who is affectionately remembered by Tanganyika Territory, of which he was High Secretary for five years, was recently invested in Singapore with the insignia of the K.B.E. The ceremony was performed by Sir Cecil Clementi, G.C.M.G., the Governor, and the new knight was led to the dais by Captain F. J. Sneydy, M.B.E., formerly Deputy Director of Veterinary Services in Tanganyika, and by Mr. W. Bartley, M.B.E., whose brother, Mr. T. D. W. Bartley is a magistrate in Tanganyika. Thus three of the four chief participants had strong East African interests. Among those present were Sir J. W. Murison, who served in East Africa from 1904 to 1919; Lady Murison, and Miss Murison.

Among those with East African interests who were present at last week's East Africa Dinner held to mark the centenary of the departure of Magregor Laird's expedition to West Africa, were Sir Hesketh Bell, Lord Buxton, Sir James Gurney, Sir Spencer St. John, Sir William Gowers, Mr. W. H. Williams, Mr. William Prout, Sir Shenton and Lady Shenton, Sir Samuel and Lady Wilson, and Air Vice-Marshal G. G. G. and Lady Vyvian.

Passengers who reached Craydon by this week's air mail from East Africa included Mr. Barr, from Salisbury; Mr. Graham, from Nairobi; Mr. and Mrs. Carter and Mr. Schmidt, from Kampala; Mr. Bambridge, from Malaka; and Mr. Scott, from Wadi Halfa. Outward passengers who left by yesterday's air mail for East Africa included Mr. Weedon, Mr. Birch, and Mr. Gooch, to Kampala; Mr. V. Purser, to Kisumu; Miss Talbot, to Nairobi; and Mr. Howarth, Dr. King, and Mr. Hoesch, to Nairobi.

We deeply regret to announce the death last week of Canon Duncan Travers, who for thirty-six years was secretary of the Universities' Mission to Central Africa. He first went to Nyasaland in 1884 as chaplain to Bishop Smith, and afterwards transferred to the mission in Zanzibar, but returned to London in 1889 to take up the duties of secretary of the mission. He acted as commissary to successive Bishops of Nyasaland, Northern Rhodesia and Zanzibar, and in 1915 was made a canon of Zanzibar by Bishop Weston.

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TO-DAY (AND YESTERDAY) IN N. RHODESIA.

Mr. F. H. Melland's Lantern Lecture.

MR. F. H. MELLAND gave a talk with lantern slides at the Imperial Institute last week on Northern Rhodesia and strayed a good deal from the ordinary commonplace of lantern lectures. He referred briefly to the size of the territory and its early days, stressing the magnificent constructive work done by Mr. Robert Codrington, Administrator first of North-Eastern and then North-Western Rhodesia, which laid the foundations for Northern Rhodesia. He then passed to the Natives, showing delightful slides of them as lion hunters, fish-spears, canoe paddlers and polers, also Barotse chiefs in state, flat-racing at Fort Jameson, and Natives winding a dynamo by pedal for wireless.

Turning to the European population, he showed various types of settlers' homes (interiors as well as exteriors), good cattle scenes (with good cattle, too), including a fine one of a herd being swum across the Kafue; maize, tobacco and locusts. Then, after views of the towns of Livingstone and Broken Hill, he dealt adequately with the mines, showing Broken Hill, Mulfins, the Roan, Nkana (including a picture of the first shaft being sunk at Bwana Mkubwa) and types of houses, a wireless station, the drainage system and so on. All this was accompanied by a running commentary, as was the neat set of views illustrating transport from carriers, man-hauled waggons and ox-waggons to the cars, lorries, trains and aeroplanes of to-day.

In this section the lecturer showed some interesting historical views, e.g., a lieutenant Graetz on the first trans-African motor journey, and three views of Sir Pierre Van Ryneveld and Colonel Brandt on their historic flight in "The Silver Onyx." He paid just tribute to these and other pioneers and the R.A.F. flights, and then showed an Imperial Airways machine leaving Mpika.

Time having slipped away, Mr. Melland had to hurry through his beautiful slides of scenery, which must have been a revelation to the audience as they followed in quick succession on the screen. First the Victoria Falls, including aerial views, and, by way of contrast, Livingstone's painting, done in 1855, then the Kamoh, Chisimba, Mtimondo and other falls, many river scenes, the Muchinga escarpment at dawn, mopani forests, and plains on the Kafue flats. The game photographs he was obliged to omit for, treated as he had treated the subject was too big for an hour's lecture.

He ended by saying that Northern Rhodesia was not so much a country for the man who wanted to be something as for the man who wanted to do something. There was so much to do—and much that should be done to carry on in the tradition of the great founder of the country, Cecil Rhodes, to whom Northern Rhodesia did no monument. The country itself was, and must always remain, his real memorial.

The slides, many of which were coloured, were a particularly fine selection, well chosen and well taken, and justified the enthusiasm Mr. Melland has so often shown for his country.

GOLD DISCOVERIES IN KAKAMEGA.

Sir Joseph Byrne's Assurance to Natives.

The Nairobi correspondent of the Times called early this week.

In view of the fact that the Government had placed the Kakamega Native Reserve following the discovery of gold there, many Natives are apprehensive. Sir Joseph Byrne, the Governor, addressed a meeting of Natives and Natives hear the gold diggings and assured them that the Government had no intention that they should be deprived of their land.

When the Governor had finished his speech an old chief asked him to swear by his assurance according to ancient Kakamega rites. The chief produced a dog and an old sword and asked the Governor to hold the dog's head while the chief, representing his people, would hold the tad. The Governor would then cut the dog in two and scattering its blood in all directions would swear that the land belonged to the Natives for all time. The Governor tactfully declined this ceremony, assuring the Natives that his word was sufficient.

Governor's Faith in the Goldfields.

The air mail which reached us on Monday brought the news that Sir Joseph Byrne, the Governor, recently met at Kakamega the Executive Committee of the Kenya Mines Association, headed by the Colonel G. A. Swinton-Thomas, and expressed to the Government his having brought to the colonies and such expert geologists as Sir Albert Kutsen and Mr. Murray Higgins, whose ready help had been enormously valuable. The Governor said he was very anxious to help mineral development in the Colony, and that he hoped and believed it would have a greater extension than was generally imagined, and Sir Albert Kutsen described the Kakamega goldfields as almost unique in the world. Sir Joseph Byrne expressed admiration of the attitude of the European mining community to the Africans in the Reserve.



ETHIOPIANS AGAIN RAID THE SUDAN.

A KHAROUK message states that Ethiopian raiders attacked the village of Shima, in the Fong Province, on July 21, and abducted all the inhabitants, numbering some six men, twenty women and thirty children. The Sudan Government has made strong representations to Addis Ababa for the return of the captives and the surrender of the raiders for trial and punishment in the Sudan.



PLAYER'S NAVY CUT CIGARETTES MADE IN ENGLAND.

AT HOME WITH THE SAVAGE.

Sound Advice from Mr. Driberg.

Having come to East Africa as an administrative officer without any knowledge of anthropology or any conception that that science was of help in his work, and having consequently made many grave mistakes in his dealings with Natives and seen even worse blunders committed by his brother officers, it was borne in upon Mr. J. F. Driberg that an earnest study of Native habits, customs and beliefs was an essential preliminary to good government. Being further commendably anxious that others should not be handicapped as he was in his new book "At Home with the Savage" (Routledge, 7s. 6d.), he has drawn on his great experiences of East African Tribes and his knowledge of scientific anthropology to set before his readers—who should certainly include administrative officers, missionaries, and settlers in East Africa—for their guidance and enlightenment what the mind of the "savage" really is, how he thinks, what he does, and why he does it.

Thus in his chapter on "Manners" he writes—

Somehow the normal person does not expect a date-killed, baked savage to have those traces of intercourse which we call manners. He is traditionally crude in his appetites, blunt in sensitivity, careless of the finer shades of conduct. It is strange that this is just what the savage thinks of us with our domineering and heinous ways, our spitting egotism and our certain that we are the best in the best of all possible worlds. We usually offend against every canon of politeness which he is accustomed, and he naturally reserves for enemies, as no one but potential enemies would be so graceless as to disregard the social conventions.

He is revealing on the matter of food—

Let us disabuse ourselves of the thought that the savage lives on an unpalatable and monotonous diet. If it can possibly be avoided, nothing is ever eaten without what they call "seasoning," and "seasoning" is always a second meal. Even among vegetarians, who rarely have the opportunity to eat meat, something must be added to make the staple food palatable. And monotonous it certainly is not. Among rice eaters, for instance, there may be as many as eleven different ways of cooking the rice, each with its appropriate name. Meat may be cooked, and is cooked, in a great variety of ways. There is no dullness or sameness in the preparation of the dinner. The husband would not tolerate it, and one of the beneficial results of polygamy is that it leads to healthy rivalry. There are some meats cooked by savages which are worth trying in our civilised households.

Pertinent quotations might be made from almost every page did space permit, and were it fair to the author, whose book deserves to be read as a whole and not in snippets.

Here is an instance of how a Government hindered—

A benevolent Government decided that Native births and deaths should be registered among a number of the tribes under its control, in the hope that vital statistics so acquired might give some clue to the problems of population. The official responsible for one particular tribe proposed the measure on the grounds that it would offend against the privacy and seclusion enjoined by tradition on the women of the tribes at the time of childbirth, and also violated their prejudice against being counted. He pointed out that they were still but little accustomed to alien ideas and that they were normally prolific. The Government insisted, and also decided that a registration fee should be paid by the father of the child. This fee was quickly named, the tax on bearing children, and in order to avoid payment and at the same time to obtain the seclusion which was denied them in their villages, the women went off into the bamboo forests when the time of delivery approached, and the children were born in the bitter cold of the mountains. There they

lived in huts, and a private midwife resolute to protect the community would, if needed, have led to its extinction.

There is nothing of the stay-at-home, dry-as-dust, archaism of the old-time Dribergs. To him anthropology is not only the subject, but the only approach to the study of the student of which must go out into the world among the Natives, study every aspect of their culture, and treat it as a complete whole.

What it does is to make clear, what the various tribal institutions mean, what their ramifications are, and how the whole culture may be involved in the adoption of a single element. It provides the data for a rational policy of contact, and on the wider issues of labour, economics and political organisation makes it possible for a real organic development to be achieved. It shows that cultures, though superficially diverse, are governed by the same general principles, and that the growing organisms which have assimilated new elements in the past and are ready to do so again, if the new elements are properly presented to it. It shows also that progress must be evolutionary, not revolutionary, and gives eloquent testimony to the policy of gradualness.

Lucidly written, convincingly argued and illuminated by practical experience, Mr. Driberg's book can be warmly recommended to all interested in the study of East Africa. A. L.

ASSISTANT BISHOP OF UGANDA.

The Rt. Rev. C. E. Stuart, in London.

The Rt. Rev. C. E. Stuart, who was on Monday consecrated Assistant Bishop of Uganda by the Archbishop of Canterbury at Lambeth Palace, and Mrs. Stuart were entertained by the Uganda Diocesan Association in London on the previous Friday.

Mr. Stuart, who had flown over from Uganda, said that Bishop Willis had completely recovered from his very bad illness in the early part of this year. Their main difficulty in Uganda was the great shortage of staff, which, unfortunately, would be intensified during the next year or two, when many missionaries were due for retirement, but whom there was practically no hope of replacing. The shortage was "absolutely ghastly," especially as the Roman Catholics were literally pouring missionaries into Uganda, where they asserted they would predominate within ten years. He also speaker did not believe that could be so, but considered they should build up a strong Native clergy, for it would not be possible to continue sending out European missionaries. His new appointment would enable him to take as much work as possible off the shoulders of Bishop Willis, and he therefore hoped that a friend would come forward to follow him in the training of Native clergy. He doubted whether anybody would know, until after he had left early in 1934, what a tremendous burden Bishop Willis had borne, and he, Mr. Stuart, was only too conscious how unworthy he was to succeed him.

An African Bureau, recalled that she first went to Uganda over three years ago, she had charge of a parish containing 80,000 people, and at the end of eighteen months he had baptised sixty-four. He had been Physician in Ordinary, Board of Education, Ecclesiastical Commissioner, Secretary to the Commissioner, and had held all sorts of other positions, in fact he had had to turn his hand to anything. Captain Craig also addressed the meeting, and thanks were expressed to Miss M. Baker for the work she had done in bringing them together.

The Catholic Mission of the Consolata Fathers in Nyeri is to be congratulated on the publication of a pamphlet listing the products of its schools. We are told, for instance, that the shoemaking school under an instructor who has lived twenty years in the colony produces boots and shoes from leather made in the Mission's own tannery, and that the printing press has issued books in twenty African languages.

UNION-CASTLE LINE MEETING.

Mr. Robertson/Cibb's Frank Statement.

Mr. Robertson, Chairman of the Union-Castle Mail Steamship Co. Ltd., had last week's annual general meeting, and took a view of the company's position and prospects and uttered some thoughtful and generally confident comments on African trade generally.

Never before, he said, had the company's profits exceeded those in arrears and the shareholders been repaid, while the shareholders' assets provided for ample depreciation of the fleet, the maintenance and loss on ships sold, there was a profit of £118,575, which made a total of £1,075,000 available. The company had 98,800 ordinary shares, in which Sir John Ltd., having paid £200,000 for them, was entitled to a vote under which the balance of £875,000 was available to be extinguished during 1932. Loans under the Trade Facilities Acts, from the banks, and from shipbuilding bills had been repaid, and profitably invested in the business of the company and paid £2,000,000 in cash out of its own resources towards the cost of the five fine new motorships built in recent years.

The auditors had qualified their certificate in regard to the book value of the company's investments, which consisted mainly of securities in shipping and shipbuilding companies more or less connected with the Royal Mail group, and though the former reserve account of £1,000,000 had been analysed to write them down, they were still considerable above their present value. The company's financial position had improved, but was still somewhat difficult, and the board had therefore to conserve resources, and ask the preference shareholders to continue to exercise forbearance, until business improved. In such severe depression the company had been able not only to meet its expenses, but to pay full depreciation and interest, and to make substantial progress towards lessening its financial obligations. In the current year trading results were slightly more satisfactory.

No other ocean mail service in the world could compare with the Union-Castle Line for absolute regularity and punctuality of arrival at either end, apart from occasional slight delays caused by four one of their mail vessels arrived at Cape Town upwards and out of South African homewards at 6 a.m. each Monday throughout the year.

Passenger traffic outward and homeward had not shown as much shortfalls as might have been anticipated, the actual number of passengers travelling to and from South and East Africa having declined less than the amount of revenue from the passenger traffic, on account of the natural tendency of the public under present conditions to select cheaper modes of accommodation or to travel in a lower class than formerly. The company had for many years done much to assist in developing the overseas trade of East Africa, and had found it a difficult and somewhat unremunerative trade, partly owing to heavy sugar Canal dues, but although outward cargoes had been poor, there were some encouraging signs of improvements in the homeward traffic.

TANGANYIKA CONCESSIONS DIFFICULTIES.

Position of Parent Company and Subsidiaries.

TANGANYIKA CONCESSIONS, LTD. reports a profit for 1931 of £204,104 to which has been added £200,016 brought forward from last year's surplus. After transferring £500,000 to reserve and deducting £1,630 for Preference dividends, £171,270 remains for general dividend distribution, the board not being able to recommend any distribution of Ordinary Shares. The depression has adversely affected the company's interests, and the serious position of the parent company, by causing curtailment of the output of the Kamea Mine, du Haut Katanga, has lessened the earnings of the Benguela Railway, another subsidiary concern. Tanganyika Concessions recently failed to advance the Zambia Exploring Company, Ltd., by £50,000 at the request of the deposit of Union Mine, £50,000 at a time when the directors' committee dividend shares on terms which the directors consider satisfactory. Holdings of shares and debentures in subsidiary and other companies' life shown in the balance sheet of 31/12/31, which exceeded the market quotations sheet of 31/12/31 by about £102,000; which sum was however covered by the reserve, but since then the margin between the market price and book cost has been considerably increased.

It is announced that the Congo Divide Syndicate, Ltd., was relinquished towards the end of 1931 for reasons of a technical nature, but Tanganyika Concessions and the Tanganyika Exploring Company have taken over the prospecting rights. Exploratory work at the Klembe

corner Abide in Tanganyika continues to show good development, but has been confined to a minimum for the present, and the Klembe goldfield is now being investigated by the company's directors and prospectors.

Mr. Philipus G. G. has succeeded the late M. Jean Judd as President of the Union Mine, du Haut Katanga, and has commenced operations. The Union Mine, du Haut Katanga, has been connected with the Benguela Railway for the past twelve years, having been built by the Government. The progress of the mine and the results of the operations are reported to the board by the manager, and the accounts are presented in their annual report, and it is not proposed to fill the vacancies.

Zambia Exploring Report.

Zambia Exploring Company, Ltd. whose principal holdings consist of Ordinary shares in Tanganyika Concessions and the Klembe-Katanga Company, and Debentures in the Benguela Railway Company, report that their shareholders' and investments have suffered from the worldwide crisis; they stood in the balance sheet on December 31st, £1,254,700, which was £373,000 above the ruling market price, but the depreciation was covered by the reserve, but further depreciation has since taken place. The accounts show a loss of £18,012 compared with a profit of £30,022 for 1931, and the carry forward is reduced from £209,224 to £250,010. No dividend is declared.

KILIFI ESTATE TO REOPEN.

THE KILIFI ESTATE, which was shut down last year on account of a great shortage, will be reopened in 1932, and is expected to produce 100 tons of fibre monthly, was disclosed at last week's annual general meeting of Kilifi Plantations (Holdings), Ltd., by Mr. W. R. G. G., who expressed the belief that the company had been the remark applied equally to other well-managed properties in East Africa—could hold out and weather the storm. Mr. G. G., the managing director, Mr. W. G. G., the local manager, Mr. A. J. Mar, his able assistant, and the other members of the staff they addressed, servants who were doing everything possible. Kilifi Plantations made a loss of £20,000 during the year, but although the crop fell only from 1,312 to 1,311 tons, the proceeds were down from £30,068 to £14,200, the average net price realised being only £10.168 per ton against an average of £20.45. 4d. in the previous year.

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 effected an arrangement whereby a certain definite yearly increase is guaranteed, and the gamble hitherto associated with the industry is eliminated.

Those interested should write for the new edition, copiously illustrated, of a unique informative brochure, which gives the WHOLE truth.

All clients of Nithsdale have free shooting over a 4,000 acre grouse moor.

THE NITHSDALE SILVER FOX RANCH, Fhornhill, Dumfriesshire.

PAYING FOR GOVERNMENT HOSPITALITY.

Should Governors receive Entertainment Allowances? The evidence before the Northern Rhodesian Finance Commission of which Major E. A. T. Dutton is chairman, Mr. T. E. Moore urged that neither passages for special travelling allowances should be paid to Civil servants in addition to their salary while on leave, claimed that Northern Rhodesia was now spending nearly £75,000 annually on the leave of officials, said he would not refer to any official who did his job, but would reduce his hidden emoluments, and argued that Governors should not receive any entertainment allowances. He stated as in Great Britain, entertainment should be done by a Government Hospitality Fund administered by two or more members of the Executive Council. He protested that the Finance Commission should examine the emoluments of the country, and that the Government should have entrusted the work to men who were utter strangers to Northern Rhodesia.

Mr. E. D. Law proposed that land should be given free to retiring Civil servants who wished to settle in the country, and that officials should be allowed to own property in the territory after completing ten years' service.

KENYA GOLFERS' HUNSTANTON MEETING.

Mr. Claude Wright Wins the Trophy.

Mr. CLAUDE WRIGHT won the Kenya Golfing Society's trophy at the recent Hunstanton meeting. The runner-up was Mr. H. F. Eagleton. The individual competitors in the contest were—

First round.—H. F. Eagleton beat H. E. Goodship, 5/3; R. H. Parry beat F. S. Dunn, 3/4; J. H. Turner beat R. Forrest, 4 up; Claude Wright beat E. K. Figgis, 4 up. Second round.—H. F. Eagleton beat R. H. Parry, 4/2; Claude Wright beat J. H. Turner, 1 up on 16th. Third round.—Claude Wright beat H. F. Eagleton, 2/1. Results of other matches were as follows: the Kenya Golfing Society members being named first—

LUCIFER GOLFING SOCIETY.

Singles.—R. Forrest v. H. E. Le Bas, 6/0 (3/2); H. F. Eagleton v. R. Burbidge, 6/1 (7 up); G. Lester v. G. C. Levick, 0/1 (4/3); Claude Wright v. J. J. Todd, 1/0 (3/1); E. K. Figgis v. W. Todd, 1/0 (2/1); J. Turner v. Carlton Levick, 0/1 (6/4); A. Farraday v. R. Harvey, 1/0 (4/1); H. E. Goodship v. M. Farraday, 0/1 (7/5). Totals Kenya Golfing Society, 4; Lucifer Golfing Society, 4. Four-ball foursomes.—Forrest and Lester v. Le Bas and Burbidge, 0/1 (3/1); Eagleton and Wright v. Harvey and Todd, 1/0 (6/5); Turner and Dudgeon v. G. C. Levick and Carlton Levick, 0/0 (3/1); Figgis and Goodship v. Todd and Farraday, 0/1 or 1 up. Total Kenya Golfing Society, 2; Lucifer Golfing Society, 2.

HUNSTANTON GOLF CLUB.

Singles.—R. Forrest v. J. H. Thompson, 1/0 (1 up); H. F. Eagleton v. F. G. C. Weare, 0/1 (3/3); R. H. Parry v. G. G. Simms-Reeve, halved; Claude Wright v. L. J. Ryde, 0/1 (1 up); J. Dudgeon v. E. B. Lewis, 0/1 (7/6); E. K. Figgis v. A. V. Hampton, 0/1 (4/3); F. S. Dunn v. B. D. Baker, 3/0 (5/4); H. F. Goodship v. H. D. Cherry-Downes, 0/1 (5/4).

Foursomes.—Eagleton and Parry v. Thompson and Weare, 1/0 (2 up); Wright and Turner v. Simms-Reeve and Ryde, 0/1 (4/2); Forrest and Figgis v. Lewis and Hampton, 0/1 (1 up); Dunn and Goodship v. Baker and Cherry-Downes, 0/1 (5/4). Total Kenya, 3; Hunstanton, 3.

ROYAL WEST NORFOLK GOLF CLUB.

Singles.—R. Forrest v. Jamieson, 1/0 (1 up); Eagleton Winslow, 1/0 (2 up); Parry v. Leslie, 1/0 (1 up); Wright v. Gilliat, 1/0 (6/5); Turner v. Kennell, 0/1 (7 up); Figgis v. Harvey, 0/1 (6/5). Totals Kenya, 4; Royal West Norfolk, 4. Foursomes.—Eagleton and Wright v. Winslow and Gilliat, 1/0 (2/4); Forrest and Parry v. Leslie and Jamieson, halved; Turner and Figgis v. Harvey and Kennell, 0/0 (3/1); Dunn and Goodship v. Crosswell and Mansford, 0/1 (1 up); Dunn and Goodship v. Crosswell and Leigh, 0/1 (3/2). Messrs. Dunn and Goodship played twice instead of Singles in morning match. Total Kenya, 2/2; Royal West Norfolk, 2/2.

INCIDENTS OF HOMEWARD TRIP BY AIR.

Reluctant Railway and Bank.

A PASSENGER who reached Croydon last week's air mail has given East Africa an interesting story of the entanglements which attended his departure from Imperial Airways. The passenger, a particular machine reached London from the south the pilot was suffering from toxic symptoms of malaria to take his craft on to Nairobi, where relief pilot arrived in five hours leaving immediately for the Kenya capital and making the first night landing of an air liner.

On taking off from Aswan, in Egypt, engine trouble developed, and rather than run a risk, the pilot returned to the aerodrome and suggested that the passengers should go on to Cairo by train, spending the few hours before the departure of the train in a visit to the wonderful Temple of Philo. Then the railway authorities declined to accept the pilot's signature in respect of the fares amounting to about £60, and the local bank requested the application of the resident vice-consul of Imperial Airways to overdraw his account for the same purpose. One of the engineers, who had been on the Aswan Dam, hearing of the predicament, offered himself as a guarantor, and the pilot a cheque on his private account, thus enabling the passengers to leave by the train. Despite these delays the machine reached Croydon on time, having covered the Alexandria-Brindisi stage in one day.

Hotel keepers in Dar es Salaam having been notified that the regulations forbidding the sale of liquor on credit will be more strictly enforced, the credit system has been abandoned.



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East Africa in the Press

CROCODILES IN EAST AFRICAN LAKES.

Dr. E. B. Worthington, who led the Cambridge expedition to the East African lakes last year, says in the course of a letter to The Times:

"On the whole the East African lakes contain a similar proportion of mineral salts in solution and all are more or less alkaline, but the degree of concentration of the different waters varies considerably. Lake Albert, which is almost fresh, contains a good deal of the Alkali, which is about ten times as much as in the other crocodiles; and of all lakes available for crocodiles, it is in Lake Rudolf, which is about twenty times as alkaline as Lake Albert.

"Lakes in which the water is so alkaline, crocodiles do not exist. The water of Lake Edward, which has the same composition as that of Lake Albert, Lake George is much more dilute, and Lake Malawi, though crocodile free, contains exceptionally fresh water in which the salts are concentrated less than half as much as in Lake Victoria. Clearly, then, the concentration of salts in solution has have no effect on the presence or absence of crocodiles.

"But there is more to be said than this, for there are a number of other lakes in Uganda, some of which contain crocodiles and others of which do not, that have not yet entered into this discussion. As an example I would take the series of swampy barotse between Lake Edward and Lake Victoria known as Lakes Nakavali, Kachira, and Kibanebalala. These consist of open water areas with an enormous papyrus swamp which drains towards Lake Victoria. Their water chemistry is almost identical, but crocodiles are common in Nakavali and Kachira, whereas they are absent according to our own observations and information from numerous Natives questioned on the subject, from Lake Kibanebalala, which is nearest in the series to Victoria.

"The instances given above show that there is still a very great deal to be found out about the distribution of crocodiles; but after the work of the Cambridge Expedition to the East African lakes last year, I am driven to the conclusion that changes of climate in the past and geographic barriers to distribution which have come into being since have more effect on the distribution of crocodiles than the present constitution of the lake waters. I would reiterate the argument that crocodiles are much less dependent upon their aquatic environment than are fishes. Lakes which are admirably suited to fish life, such as all those mentioned above, are also admirably suited to crocodiles, if they can get there from other waters. We hope that Captain Salmon and his confederates who are living in Uganda will carry out further researches and will be able to explain many of these unsolved problems."

CAPTAIN R. E. TRACY PHILLIPS WROTE:

"Regarding the absence of crocodiles in certain of the Great Lakes of Africa, while they abound in the rivers which issue from them, I must confess to being the person who sent specimens of the lake waters to Dr. Furber for analysis, owing to curiosity as to these odd phenomena, some twelve years ago. Some of the 'notorious' results you were good enough to publish in The Times, as one of several tentative theories submitted by me for criticism. I have never, however, put forward the chemical theory as anything but an old Aunt Sally.

"But has it perhaps been overlooked that the temperature factor may also have to be taken into consideration? Crocodiles admittedly abound in the lower reaches of the River Semliki (they once knocked my breakfast table into the water). The Semlikis carries off the waters of Lake Edward (about the size of Leicestershire) and of Lake George. In its middle course there are not only falls and rapids presenting in themselves no insuperable obstacle to an amphibian like the crocodile, but also it should incidentally be borne in mind that thereabouts several big mountain streams tumble steeply into it from the equatorial snow of Mount Ruwenzori. Thus the point, if borne out, would not be that at this particular point some pro-crocodile factor is added to the water of some anti-crocodile factor withdrawn. It would, on the contrary, be an 'anti' added.

"Similar in the curious case of Lake Kivu, the warm flat lower reaches of the Ruzizi—a river of about the same length as the Semliki, which carries off the waters of that lake—are infested by crocodiles. They do not, however, extend into the cooler upper reaches. The river falls roughly 2,000 ft. in some five miles, from a cool altitude

of about 5,000 ft. Rapids fall, however, in between the river and the lower reaches of the lake. There is also the possibility that the composition of the waters of Lake Kivu may be somewhat different from that of the other lakes of the watershed into which they discharge. The chief of the waterfalls into which they discharge are the recent ones, the two (1912-13) and the others are of a fairly young date and are of a fairly young date.

"The chief of the waterfalls into which they discharge are the recent ones, the two (1912-13) and the others are of a fairly young date and are of a fairly young date. The chief of the waterfalls into which they discharge are the recent ones, the two (1912-13) and the others are of a fairly young date and are of a fairly young date.

Sir Alfred Sharpe put forward the following suggestion:

"While I agree with Sir W. F. Flower's view that the immediate reason for the present absence of crocodiles in lakes Edward and George is due to natural obstacles, I am inclined to think that there is another reason. Neither in Lakes Kivu and Bunyoni, nor in the small lakes in the north-west of the north end of Lake Kivu, nor in the beautiful lakes lying between Lake Kivu and Lake Malawi, are there any crocodiles. All these lakes are in the immediate vicinity of ridges of hard lava putting into the north end of Kivu. Lake Kivu itself is of recent formation, probably about the 1800's, being north-west of that lake. It is not possible that all these lakes, being of recent formation (geologically), have not yet had the opportunity, by one means or another, of distribution, of having the introduction of crocodiles.

The Current Issue of The March Missquerry Outlook says:

The discovery of gold in Kavirondo is causing no little anxiety to those who have the best interests of the African in mind. The influx of a mixed multitude of gold-seekers might easily bring very grave temptations to a primitive people. If real gold is discovered there may be a demand for the alienation of land in the Native Reserves and a new interpretation of our trusteeship for the people now in occupation of those areas. The prayers of Christian people are needed for the British Government and the Kenya Government in this difficult and complex situation.

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 life 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 works of David Livingstone, written in 1868, now fit from the site of the new air station at Mpika, are chosen as a motto.

"I shall make this beautiful land better known, which is an essential part of the progress by which it will become the pleasant haunts of men."

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THE DERIVATION OF "ASSEGAI"

HALF-TRUTHS ABOUT KENYA.

MAJOR W. A. WILLS, writing in South Africa.

RECENTLY was very interesting on the etymology of assegai. The original word was probably the Arabic asagayyah or the Berber asghayyah, derived by the Arabs from the Old French word wasagay, an asagay, which was prefixed by the French verb lancer, to mean a throwing spear or javelin of sorts. If the original derivation is Berber, it may even then be Saharan rather than-Semitic. The Berbers are supposed to be a white-Mediterranean race, akin to the Celtsians of Spain, France and Italy, who have their names very little, so they say, to do with Arab conquerors of their Negro neighbours. They are remarkably fair skinned, and very occasionally blue eyed, and differ in temperament from the Arab in marked degree, being more honest and reliable, and much more democratic, very much like the early Teutonic tribes in this respect.

RECENTLY in The Methodist Leader suggests that when recently speaking in Hammur Smith Mission, Johnston Kenyatta gave his audience impression of variously written and printed for in regard to wages, and that the wages paid to an African were almost nothing of those paid to a white man, although the white man was exactly the same. That Natives planted, cultivated, and prepared coffee on the white man's plantations, and that the only thing they were not allowed to do was to sell it, and that trouble had arisen in Kikuyu because some missionaries insisted on abolishing Native customs which in themselves were harmless.

Who with knowledge of the facts would accept any of these contentions? Engine driving was credited as an instance of the same work being done by the white man and a native different rates of pay, and no responsible railwayman in Africa would compare the performance of the average European driver with that of the average Native driver. The idea that the Kenya coffee planter sits and watches Natives rubbing his estate, while he does no more than sell the product of their industry, is ludicrous, and the assertion that female circumcision, over which trouble has arisen in Kikuyu, is in itself harmless is denied by every doctor from the medical standpoint and by every missionary from the moral standpoint. Such misstatements are never in the hands of the general audience, which, by the words of the reporter, was shocked at what "this cultured and travelled gentleman" permitted himself to say.

COMMENTS ON THE MOYNE REPORT.

Time and Tide says—

ONE proposal in the report recently published by Lord Moyne on the financial position of Kenya suggests that an end should be made to the immunity now enjoyed by that country as the fiscal paradise, whose citizens pay no income tax. The settlers have lost no time in making their protest, and their leader, Lord James Scott, complains that, though all commissioners sympathised with the so-called poor, down-trodden Native, they put in a good word for the "poor, down-trodden settler." But the poor, down-trodden African community have their own complaints. The report, they declare, suggests no remedy for the position of War widows who, instead of being pensioned by the Government, have to rely on their male relatives to pay poll-tax for them. It does not suggest that the minimum age at which land is paid should be equalised for both black and white. And, lastly, the report does not, in their opinion, discountenance adequately the practice of communal unpaid labour.

Quite a number of daily newspapers have made the wonderful discovery that groundnuts are now being shipped to this country from East Africa. It now remains for such blind leaders of the blind to report experimental shipments of coffee from, say, Kenya, and trial consignments of sisal from Tanganyika!

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EAST AFRICA'S INFORMATION BUREAU.

"East Africa's" Information Bureau exists for the free service of subscribers and persons 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.

Considerable building activity is reported from Jinja.

The Uganda Bookshop has opened new premises in Kampala.

Mr. and Mrs. Roach have taken over the Tanga Hotel, Tanga.

Mr. A. Egan has taken over the Stag's Head Hotel, Nakuru.

The Rhodesian Mining Journal has celebrated its fifth anniversary.

Mr. F. B. van Scharrel has begun business in Zanzibar as a solicitor.

It is proposed to build a European church in Lusaka, Northern Rhodesia.

A new Indian School is to be constructed near Kampala at a cost of £5,500.

A healthy pygmy hippopotamus calf was born last week in the London Zoological Gardens.

A fine specimen of an African civet has been presented to the Coryndon Memorial Museum, Nairobi.

The Uganda Farmers' Trust Company, Ltd., of P.O. Box 366, Kampala, has been voluntarily wound up.

The Nairobi branch of the East African Women's League is holding classes of instruction in first aid and home nursing.

Prigm Arusha we learn that the new Government School there will probably cost £13,000, instead of the £10,000 previously estimated.

The annual general meeting of the Coffee Planters' Union of Kenya and East Africa is to be held in Nairobi on August 4.

An air service between Elisabethville and Broken Hill is contemplated to link up with the Imperial Airways service at the latter township.

In view of the high price obtainable for otter skins, efforts are being made now to investigate the possibilities of establishing a local market for them.

The Board of Agriculture in Kenya has appointed three committees to consider long term agricultural credits, animal industry, and plant industry respectively.

The Sugar Federation of the British Empire recommends the adoption where possible within the Empire of a preference of 2s. 4d. per cwt. to Empire-grown sugar.

A motor mail service now connects Kampala with Usukuma on Lake Tanganyika. The service is run in conjunction with the air mail service, and reaches Usukuma three days after the machine arrives in Kampala.

The Nyasaland Government proposes to purchase the Makwapa station of the Empire Cotton Growing Corporation, some ten miles east of Zomba, on which to establish an agricultural school and to undertake certain lines of research work.

It is officially announced that no more applications for loans, already accepted by the Kenya Land Bank until further notice, the whole of the authorised capital having been allotted.

As neither the Rhodesia Railways nor the Mashonaland Railway have yet received a dividend for the year ending on or just before the end of the Rhodesian financial year, the Board of the Rhodesia Railways has recommended a special dividend of 2½% to be paid in November, 1931.

That there were four horses in Uganda and five in Nyasaland during 1931 is mentioned in a Blue Book of the British Empire issued last week, which states that the lowest number of births per thousand of population in the whole Empire occurred in Zanzibar, the figure being 15.5 per thousand.

The Nandi Planters' Association, Kenya, has passed a resolution, viewing with dismay the intimation that the authorised capital of the Land Bank has been fully allocated, and respectfully urging that Government take steps to provide the Bank with further funds, being of opinion that there still exists a considerable amount of sound business that the Bank could underwrite.

The Portuguese Government has sanctioned the bestowal of a new decoration, called the Portuguese Order of the Colonial Empire, to be awarded for notable services rendered in the Colonies by national or foreign citizens. There are five grades to the new Order, the number of which is to be limited as follows: Grand Cross, 10; Grand Officers, 20; Commanders, 40; Officers, 80; Members, 100.

Raw coffee imported into this country during the first five months of this year from the East African territories was as follows: Kenya, 228,030 cwts. (£1,483,507); Uganda, 12,747 cwts. (£56,795); Tanganyika, 51,276 cwts. (£204,782). Exports of raw coffee from this country originally consigned from the territories were: Kenya, 152,067 cwts. (£604,986); Uganda, 5,792 cwts. (£17,700); Tanganyika, 22,805 cwts. (£91,788).

RAINFALL IN EAST AFRICA.

H.M.S. Eastern African Dependencies Trade and Information Office has received the following detailed information concerning rainfall in East Africa during the week ended July 12: Eldama, 2.82 inch; Eldoret, 0.55; Fort Hall, 0.04; Kabete, 0.12; Kaimosi, 1.18; Kericho, 0.63; Kilimutu, 0.21; Kirikiren, 0.14; Kitale, 1.03; Koru, 1.03; Limuru, 0.07; Lumbwa, 0.85; Mombasa, 0.04; Nairobi, 0.22; Nakajuh, 0.62; Nanyuki, 2.26; Narak, 0.01; Ngao, 0.80; Ng'ara, 0.10; Rumuti, 3.14; Songea, 2.80; Soko, 0.04; Subusia, 1.08.

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EAST AFRICAN PRODUCE REPORTS.

COFFEE

There was little demand last week's auction and prices tended rather lower. East African coffees were mostly in shade parcels. The auctions will be suspended from July 20 to August 1 on account of the holidays.

Kenya	65s. 0d. to 75s. 0d.
Bombay	50s. 0d. to 65s. 0d.
Arabica	48s. 0d. to 65s. 0d.
Robusta	64s. 0d. to 65s. 0d.
Blue and brownish	52s. 0d. to 65s. 0d.
Tanganyika	58s. 0d.
Uganda	58s. 0d.
Uganda greenish	58s. 0d.
Uganda brown	58s. 0d.
Lukuyu	60s. 0d.
London cleaned	60s. 0d.
Pier size brown	60s. 0d.

Reviewing the London coffee market over the past three months, Messrs. John K. Gilliat & Co., Ltd. state that deliveries, both for home consumption and export, since January, are considerably behind those of last year, and stocks on June 28 show an increase of 1,443 bags compared with last year. Prices of East African coffees are now at much the same level as at this time last year.

Offerings of Kenya during the quarter have been almost entirely of medium to poor quality. In the absence of export demand sales have been slow, and though East African arrivals since January 1 at 90,000 bags are 40,000 bags less than last year, with decreases of 1,000,000 lbs. for home consumption and 48,000,000 lbs. for export, stocks on June 28 were only 1,700 bags less than at the same date last year.

Brazil prices have been fully maintained throughout the period, and with the depreciation in the dollar exchange quotations had hardened to around 65s. 3d. for Superior Santos and 52s. 6d. for Rio No. 7 c. and l. At present business is at a standstill, and quotations fully nominal, owing to the revolution in Sao Paulo.

Provided the Coffee Defence Institute can continue in control and if the actual destruction of coffee continues at the rate reported, an appreciable diminution in the surplus stocks of Brazilian would result, though even if the surplus would still amount to at least six years' supplies for present world requirements. Figures bearing on the Brazil position must be treated with considerable reserve, doubts having been expressed as to whether actual destructions of coffee reach anything like the figures published.

OTHER PRODUCE

Barley.—The market is firm, with Californian ex-sip quoted at from 27s. to 42s. per 48 lb.

Caster Seed.—Steady at 121. 5s. per ton for East African. (The comparative quotations in 1931 and 1930 were 111. 10s. and 113. 10s.)

Cloves.—Steady with Zanzibar spot quoted at 71d. and July-August at 64d. per cwt. (The comparative quotations in 1931 and 1930 were 64d. and 64d.)

Copra.—Fair merchantable sun-dried is quoted at 23. 10s. per ton. (The comparative quotations in 1931 and 1930 were 21s. and 21s.)

Cotton.—Improved trade is reported with spot and forward at from 4d. to 6d. per lb. according to quality. (The comparative quotations in 1931 and 1930 were 4d. and 7d.)

Cotton Seed.—Nominally quoted at 12s. 6d. (The comparative quotations in 1931 and 1930 were 12s. and 15s.)

Groundnuts.—East Africans are steady at about 114. 17s. 6d. per ton. (The comparative quotations in 1931 and 1930 were 112 and 114. 10s.)

Hides and Skins.—East African hides are steady, quoted at about 44d. per lb. for unbailed heavy weights. Skins are very quiet and nominal.

Maize.—No. 2 white flat East African has sold at 26s. 6d. for August-September shipments and 26d. 6d. round yellow for the same shipment has sold at 26s. 3d. per 560 lb. in bags. (The comparative quotations for No. 2 in 1931 and 1930 were 6s. and 7s. 6d.)

Sesamum.—East African white and/or yellow is quoted at 114. 15s. per ton. (The comparative quotations in 1931 and 1930 were 114 and 117s. 6d.)

Sisal.—Burr with East African No. 3 good marks for August-October shipment, quoted at 115. 10s. F. a.

quoted at 117s. 6d. per ton. (The comparative quotations for No. 1 and 2 in 1931 and 1930 were 114. 10s. and 117s. 6d.)

7. The bulk of East African tea were sold last week at an average of 101 per cwt. (The comparative quotations in 1931 and 1930 were 9d. and 91d.)

THE MANDATE MUST BE REVIEWED.

Say the Associated Chambers of Commerce.

The Association of Chambers of Commerce of Eastern Africa, now in session in Nairobi, on Monday debated the question of the Congo Basin Treaties, and resolved:

That it is of paramount importance that all three territories maintain to its fullest extent the existing Customs agreement between Kenya, Uganda, and Tanganyika with a view to the furtherance of C.O.S.E.A. Union, and it is for this reason that both the provisions of the Treaty of St. Germain, 1919, and of the Forwarded Mandate must and should be implacably reviewed in order to enable the territories to have preference to the Motherland and the Empire and at the same time permit them and the Empire to enter into such trade agreements with neighbouring territories as may be deemed advisable.

ROSS INSTITUTE AT RHODESIA

Reference to the anti-malaria work being carried out in Northern Rhodesia was made at last week's annual meeting of the Ross Institute and Hospital for Tropical Diseases, when Sir Charles McLeod said that the Selection Trust had been far-sighted enough to carry out a malaria control scheme over areas fully one-half the size of the Panama Canal zone. Their scheme had formed a basis for the development of Northern Rhodesia, and nobody would in future be able to say that the development of that fine country was hindered by the disease. Sir Charles expressed great regret at the absence of Sir Ronald Ross, who is seriously ill, and appealed for further funds for the Institute.

In a memorandum presented to Mr. Roger Gibb, the Uganda Chamber of Commerce says:

The Chamber would state the principle that it has put forward on many occasions, namely, that the Kenya-Uganda Railway should be run as a purely business concern, and that railway tariffs should not be manipulated so as to assist any particular industry in any one of the three territories. Tariffs should be adjusted so as to give every class of the community the cheapest and most efficient service possible. Where the Government of any territory considered it necessary or advisable to foster any industry or enterprise, that Government should find the necessary financial assistance out of its own Exchequer and there should be no manipulation of tariffs to serve this end.

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TRADE CONDITIONS IN EAST AFRICA.

Trade prospects in East Africa are thus assessed in the current monthly review of the Standard Bank of South Africa, Limited—

EAST AFRICAN MAILS.

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

- July 28 per s.s. "Ranchi."
30 " s.s. "Azay le Rideau."
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11 " s.s. "Carthage."

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

Inwards are expected on August 2 by the "Lecote de Lisle," and by the "Niassa." This week's air mail was delivered in London on Monday morning. Outward air mails close at the G.P.O., London, at 4 p.m. each Wednesday.

EAST AFRICAN STEAMSHIP MOVEMENTS.

BRITISH INDIA.

- "Manitola" passed Gibraltar homewards, July 23.
"Mashobra" left Beira homewards, July 21.
"Madura" left Aden outwards, July 22.
"Kenya" left Mombasa for Bombay, July 22.
"Taklwa" left Bombay, July 27.
"Taibra" left Durban for East Africa, July 25.
"Karanja" left Zanzibar for Durban, July 25.

CLAN-FLEMING HARRISON.

- "City of Salford" left Aden outwards, July 24.
"Sinloa" left Birkenhead outwards, July 23.

HOLLAND-INDIA.

- "Nijkerk" left Hamburg for South and East Africa, July 23.
"Amstelkerk" left Mombasa outwards, July 19.
"Springfontein" left Mossel Bay homewards, July 18.
"Heemskerck" left Genoa homewards, July 18.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

- "Angers" left Majunga homewards, July 21.
"Compigne" arrived Djibouti outwards, July 17.
"Explorateur Grandier" left Marseilles, July 20.
"Leconte de Lisle" left Port Said homewards, July 22.

UNION CASTLE.

- "Dunbar Castle" left Lourenco Marques for Beira, July 23.
"Dunlice Castle" left Port Said homewards, July 21.
"Garth Castle" left Cape Town homewards, July 24.
"Gloucester Castle" left London for Beira, July 21.
"Landaff Castle" arrived Southampton, July 25.
"Llandoverly Castle" left Genoa outwards, July 23.

REFERENCE to the Victoria Falls hydro-electric scheme was made last week at the annual meeting of the Victoria Falls and Transvaal Power Company, Ltd., when Mr. Arthur E. Hadley, C.B.E., the Chairman and managing director, said—

The company's position at the Victoria Falls is unique, that several years ago the Northern Rhodesian Government disputed our rights on the north side of the Zambezi. Without, however, pressing this to legal proceedings, the Government entered into negotiations with a view to reaching an agreement which would be mutually satisfactory to themselves and to the company. During these negotiations it was disclosed that the Livingstone Municipal Council desired to have a hydro-electric supply, and, although the amount of power is naturally extremely small, we have offered to furnish this on terms which, we understand, are satisfactory to the Government and the Municipality. We have some reason for hoping that this long outstanding matter will soon be brought to a settlement.

...in excellent condition, and will be more or less assured of a good market. The demand for the mixed category goods, such as wool, has increased considerably. The price of raw cotton on hand is normal. Financial conditions in Abyssinia have been disturbed by the late Italian arms stopping payment, but it is not expected that any of the creditors involved will feel the effect unduly.

Ganda. With the close of the cotton-growing season business in the bazars has quietened, but a demand for Japanese goods continues artificial, and a surplus of stock is still locally.

Tanganyika. Considerable interest is being taken in the growing crop, which is reported to be about 250,000 tons, and some slight improvement in trade is expected to result when the crop is marketed. Coffee prospects in Moshi and Arusha are still bright. Native grown coffee at Bukoba has been coming in more slowly than was anticipated, but a good season is anticipated. The new grading rule for coffee produced in Bukoba came into operation on April 1, but during the first month's operation only 5 tons, out of a total of 135 tons, passed the standard test.

...the coming year's expectations, but perhaps the most interesting feature is realising that the Government has at 75 sh. per bag. Live stock are in good condition, with prices beef realising 35s. per cwt. Retrenchment continues on the copper mines, and as construction work is completed at the Niassa Mine it is feared that more European employees may have to be retrenched in the near future. Mineral production in April amounted to £123,840, making £684,726 for the first four months of this year, compared with £223,856 in the corresponding period of 1931.

Nyasaland. Scarcity of ready money has been eased for the time being by effluents of funds realised from the sales of tobacco, the amount being roughly estimated at about £50,000 to £100,000. Immediate outlook is therefore hopeful, but little change in business conditions generally is anticipated until world conditions improve. Tobacco crop is thought to be the largest of recent years, and leaf quality is exceptionally good.

It is deplorable that a settler should invite his Natives to take action against his wife, a lady, on trivial grounds of the nature, and obtain counsel to prosecute a lady who at her own expense keeps a school, welfare centre, and dispensary for the benefit not only of her own Natives, but those employed by her surrounding neighbours," said the Senior Resident Magistrate of Nairobi when recently dismissing a case in which Colonel and Mrs. Q. P. Watkins of Kyamba were charged with assaulting a Native, who, in the magistrate's opinion, would not have brought the charge except at the instigation of his employer, Mr. Crowther.

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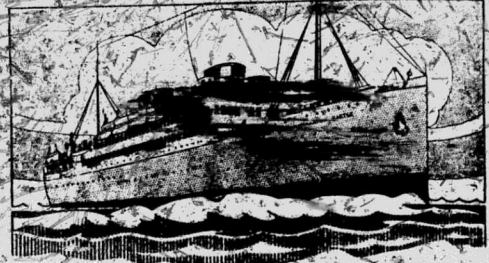
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MATTERS OF MOMENT.

The definite decision to introduce an income tax in Kenya, Uganda, and Tanganyika Territory as from January 1—next will, of course, not be popular with the European or Indian communities, primarily because nobody is pleased with new taxation, particularly direct taxation, but also because the whole matter is fully understood by very few people; indeed, the public statements of some of the settler and commercial leaders suggest that they themselves are but cursorily acquainted with the subject. It has been evident for some time that the introduction of such a tax in the three Dependencies was imminent; there have been indications that the Colonial Office favoured it, in his report Lord Moyne strongly advocated it *à tout de mieux*; during the last year or two of his Governorship of Uganda Sir William Gowers made no secret of his belief that it was advisable; the recently introduced Non-Native Poll Tax Bill in Tanganyika Territory was an obvious preparation of the way; Kenya's present Governor has been generally regarded as persuaded of its merits; and, by no means least, it has been a successful operation in Nyasaland and Northern Rhodesia for some years, and has been made to work smoothly in other parts of the Empire, with problems analogous to those of Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika Territory.

We entirely sympathise with the plea of the non-official communities that further taxation of any character should not be imposed until all reasonable economies in non-productive expenditure have been exercised by the local Administrations, and appreciate that opposition to income tax as a means of extracting further economies is a legitimate and understandable

political device; but there is a danger that reiteration of the argument may lead those who advance it to commit themselves so deeply that the public may come to regard them as immovably opposed to income tax, *per se*. That would be unfortunate, and when a committee representing the elected members of Councils, the Convention of Associations and the Associated Chambers of Commerce resolved less than a month ago to oppose an income tax, it specifically qualified its attitude by the proviso "until Government expenditure has been cut down to the utmost limits to the satisfaction of the Economy Committee". In Great Britain the National Government found itself forced to inflict increased taxation— which the country is bearing not merely with resignation but with cheerfulness; reduced expenditure could not in itself restore a budget equilibrium. Lord Moyne, one of the ablest Financial Secretaries to the Treasury, which this country has produced in recent years, declares that Kenya cannot avoid the use of the same double-edged weapon. He was appointed to advise the Secretary of State for the Colonies, and it therefore devolves on those who oppose new taxation to show how, in his estimate of the position, it can be avoided.

If additional direct revenue must be raised by the Kenya Government, and we have been reluctantly driven to the conclusion that it must— we can conceive no other means of raising it than by a moderate income tax, for, with all its faults, it is the fairest means of taxation and is broadly based on capacity to pay. Moreover, during this time of depression the Customs revenues have fallen greatly, causing embarrassment to the administrative structure of the country, and demonstrating that in a time of stress the direct contribution of the European community has fallen heavily

in relation to that of the African community; and as more and more articles are manufactured locally, the process of raising Customs duties will continue. Considerations of equity and political wisdom alike suggest therefore that the position requires readjustment. Kenya in particular—which has too long been the butt of political criticism, often uninformative and not seldom envenomed—has a great deal to gain by proving to the world that the non-native communities are shouldering their full share of the burden of taxation. In some respects it is unfortunate for the country that Lord Moyne's investigations should have been made at this particular period for had they been undertaken, say, three years ago, the conclusions in various matters would have differed markedly. While cutting the ground from under the feet of the few persistent and disgruntled critics who can see nothing good in Kenya and, in particular, exposing the falsity of their parrot-cry that deliberate racial bias has been a dominating factor, the inquiry has disclosed facts which even close students of public affairs had supposed unrealised, and those facts must be kept steadily in view in discussing this matter of income tax.

The objection most frequently voiced is that the tax did not work when tried a decade ago and that it will not work to-day. Frankly **UNCONVINCING OBJECTIONS.** that assertion does not convince us. The present decision that it shall be introduced simultaneously into the three contiguous territories will frustrate the manipulation and evasion which were rendered so easy and practised so considerably on the previous occasion when Kenya alone imposed the tax, leaving traders and others in a cophple of so arranging their affairs that profits could be shown to be earned chiefly in Uganda or Tanganyika. The other main argument—that Asiatic traders cannot be made to pay their fair share. Of that again we are not convinced. If India, Fiji, Nyasaland, and other parts of the Empire faced with that identical problem have been able to solve it satisfactorily, as they have, why should Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika Territory fail? It is not beyond the wit of man, particularly of a man with long experience of this problem in India, to overcome the incidental difficulties, which can be and will be surmounted.

Many of our correspondents have adopted the attitude that the settler is too hard hit to be able to pay, overlooking the obvious **PROTECTION FOR THE FARMER.** fact that no tax will be payable by the man who has no income or an income falling below the relatively high exemption limit which is to be expected. Moreover, it is to be anticipated that the agricultural communities in East Africa, as in every other country, will find themselves in a relatively fortunate position. In Great Britain, for instance, extraordinary considerations are extended to farmers, who have the option of being assessed under the more favourable of schedules "B" or "D," so that a man assessed under "B" at, say, £300, who in a year may make a profit of £2,000, would pay only on the lower figure, while in the following year, if he made only £200 profit, he would pay on that, not on the £300 assessment. Similar protection for planters and farmers in East Africa is probable, and will not be begrudged by the broad-minded, in view of the precarious nature of agricultural pursuits, and of the genuine difficulty of assess-

ing what proportion of earnings may be fairly considered as profits and what proportion as necessary to be put back into the development of the property.

Hundreds, if not thousands, of farmers and more than a few businesses, in East Africa are operating on a small scale. They are not going to pay **IMPERIAL TREASURY LOSS WOULD BE KENYA'S GAIN.** investments in the taxation in East Africa, but to an income tax of 5s. in the £ at this end. When, however, an income tax has been introduced in East Africa, their profits will become liable to taxation in the country in which they have been earned, though without increasing the burden on the lender, for by virtue of the arrangement which operates double income tax within the Empire, the investor will thereafter pay in Great Britain not the existing standard rate of tax, but the difference between that rate and, say, the 2s. or 2s. 3d. in the £ which will have been deducted in East Africa. Thus, as is only equitable, the country in which the profit has been earned will derive some revenue, without, however, penalising the capitalist and so inducing him to look for some other field in which to employ his funds. Again, the East African Board, well emphasised to the Joint East African Board, those effects, particularly in Uganda and Tanganyika, who are in enjoyment of incomes running in some cases to £5,000 per annum and more, would, and should, be brought within the net and made to contribute their fair share.

For all these reasons we are of the opinion that the introduction of income tax will in the long run prove to be in the public interest. **WHY WE SUPPORT INCOME TAX.** In any event, the Imperial Government has definitely decided that the tax shall be introduced, and East Africans will best serve the interests of the territories by bringing their hands to bear on the problems of the incidence of the tax and by assisting the local Government to make wise decisions in that connexion and in regard to the machinery which must be set up to assess and collect the tax. At the outset, of course, while the yield remains problematical, it will probably be impossible for the Governments to forgo other forms of revenue to any great extent, but once the total yield is known with a reasonable measure of accuracy, Customs duties should be reduced in many instances and some of the present petty and vexatious licences and taxes abolished. These paragraphs will, we fear, prove displeasing to our public in the Dependencies concerned, where it is the fashion to condemn income tax out of hand, but we conceive it to be our duty to state the case frankly as we see it after very earnest consideration and discussions with many well-known East Africans, of whom more than a few have entirely changed their opinions in the light of recent events and ample knowledge.

After the above notes had been written we received the text of the speech delivered to shareholders of the East African Lands and **COMMERCIAL LEADERS STATE THEIR VIEWS.** Development Company by the Earl of Derbyshire, who, by a coincidence, emphasised some of the very points, in respect of income tax

which we have sought to throw into relief for the information of the public. This address, which appears elsewhere in this issue, can be recommended to the careful study of East Africans, who, if they do not agree with all of it, will at least find it stimulating. We are beginning to look to the annual meetings of this company for an arresting review of East African affairs. This year the burden has been borne by the Chairman, last year it was shared by Sir Edmund Davis and St. Humphrey Leggett, the joint managing directors, who, with their colleagues, Lieutenant Colonel C. H. Villiers and Messrs. Ernest Gedge and Edmund W. Jackson, can claim to have been closely connected for nearly three decades with the development of East Africa. It so happens that this company, the Standard Bank of South Africa, and the Nyasaland Railways Company have all held their general meetings within a few days of one another, and that the Chairman of each seized his opportunity to comment on public affairs. That has not yet become a fixed habit with the spokesmen of East African public companies, but we shall follow with interest the development in the East African field of a precedent already well established in other spheres of trade and commerce.

During his visit to the U.S.A. and Canada Major C. L. Walsh took part in conversations between representatives of the United Kingdom and Canadian binder-twine manufacturers, who agreed to ask the Canadian Government to introduce duties on binder-twine at the following rates: British preferential, 7½% intermediate, 15% and general, 15%. Two essential conditions were that the U.K. delegation would ask for similar duties to be imposed on binder-twine entering Great Britain, and that hard-fibres from all sources should have free entry into both markets; it was further agreed that, in order to qualify for the preferential rate of duty on entering Canada, twine manufactured in Great Britain must be able to show an Empire content of 50%. Immediately upon his return to London last week-end, Major Walsh laid these proposals before a specially convened meeting of Empire sisal producers, who resolved to telegraph to Ottawa to the Secretary of State for the Colonies that they could accept this basis only if the Canadian manufacturers would agree to a minimum Empire content of 50% in all their binder-twine manufactured in Canada itself, nor could the meeting understand why the Canadian manufacturers should be interested in the abolition of the recently imposed duties on Manila hemp and foreign sisals entering Great Britain, while Empire sisal growers strove so hard to secure, and which they are naturally most anxious to maintain.

As Canada appears on political grounds to be tightly opposed to duties on raw fibre imports, the carefully documented memorandum to be presented to the Ottawa Conference on behalf of Empire fibre growers is apparently doomed to failure, which makes it the more important that the producing interests shall not be sacrificed to the manufacturers. Canada now uses something like 30,000 tons of imported fibre annually for the manufacture of binder-twine, so that if it be assumed that the 50% Empire content would be made up of 20% in the form of hessian and 30% in the form of material, the present Empire quota would be some 9,000 tons; but as it is claimed that Canada already takes almost

that quantity of Empire fibre, chiefly via New York, the East African territories appear to stand to gain little from the proposals, unless, as has been suggested, the U.S.A. manufacturers, who control the largest Canadian mills, decide to standardise their output in the two contiguous countries, thus introducing 30% of Empire fibre in their American factories. It is, however, not possible to present a substantial case for such a move, as the great practical difficulty of such an arrangement, (Canada could not refuse to raise duty on binder-twine, with full permission in the case of twine showing a 50% Empire content, but in the U.S.A. such legislative action in favour of a British Empire raw material could not be expected. If Canadian manufacturers agree to standardise a minimum Empire content of 30%, it will be an encouraging and useful precedent, even if its intrinsic value, measured in terms of an immediate new market, is not high, but we should very deeply regret to see this country without the recent duties on Manila hemp and foreign sisals, which were imposed to enable the Empire ultimately to replace Manila, Java, and Mexico as suppliers of the raw material.

East Africa badly needs a settlement, but it must be the right kind of settlement. All too often those who really imagine they are helping are, in fact, conveying an entirely erroneous impression. Scarcely a week passes if which we do not receive a number of newspaper cuttings reporting addresses by people who are supposed to be giving "information" about Africa to literary societies or other organisations, but which, instead of being enlightening, are really being confirmed in hopelessly wrong ideas. Sometimes the erroneous statements of the speaker are serious, more usually they are of little practical danger. In this latter category two addresses recently given to the Portsmouth and Southsea Rotary Club appear to fall. According to the local newspaper, Rotarian J. Goulding declared that Africa claimed to have "the largest, smallest, ugliest, wisest and most beautiful and the most grotesque animals in the world," and then proceeded to say that "he had been told of an animal in Africa which they called the okapi and described as a cross between a giraffe, a donkey, a deer, and several other species; it was seen definitely in the Congo in 1900, but I've never met anyone who has actually seen it or seen it myself." Rotarian H. E. Sanders's confirmation was in these words: "I have heard it stated that it is a cross between a giraffe and a deer." But that the animal was seen in the Congo at the date mentioned. It has, however, never been captured by zoologists, although they have tried very hard to get a specimen. That men who claim to be persons of good sense with a sea should make such statements is astonishing; for to-day the okapi is better known to the public than many other African animals, the aardvark, for example, there is at least one live specimen in captivity, and several mounted examples in museums. With the exception that it is a "cross" between the animals mentioned, of course, fantastic.

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.

ELEPHANTS PROLIFIC IN UGANDA.

ONE HUNDRED A MONTH MUST BE KILLED.

Captain Salmour's Capital Game Report.

REMARKABLE evidence of the success of the elephant control scheme is given by the Acting Game Warden of Uganda in his Report for 1921 (Government Printer, Entebbe, no price given). Probably writes Captain R. J. De Salmour, the Uganda elephants are more lavishly situated to-day than they ever were, possessing as they do large areas of magnificent elephant and who can to roam entirely unmolested, and with high grass, extensive forests, jungles and swamps. Overabundant favours the animals, apart altogether from the protection afforded by law. Mr. Temple Perkins, a particularly accurate observer and possessor of much experience, assures the Warden that the elephant in his district (Masaka) has become "prolific" and Mr. J. G. Banks, the "doyen" of Uganda elephant hunters, is convinced that "his herds (in Toro) are increasing." In spite of this flourishing condition of the elephant, raising of Native gardens and cultivated areas showed a steady decline. In Bunyoro the damage the cultivation remained negligible. Only in Lango, the elephants seem no longer to be considered a menace to cultivation and seldom appear and operations against them have been discontinued for the present.

Overstocking Threatened.

Far from being depleted, Uganda is threatened with overstocking by elephants, and increased killing has to be undertaken in order to keep the herds within limits. The "top" "twenty pound type" receives special attention from the hunters, nevertheless, the stock of well-endowed tuskers keeps up in a most satisfactory manner. The average weight of the tusks of the 1,211 elephant killed by the game staff (735 bulls and 476 cows) was 141 lb., which, says Captain Salmour, "is as good as ever and shows that control operations have certainly not caused any deterioration in the Uganda elephants." They return shows 319 more elephants killed and 2,222 lb. more ivory obtained than in 1920, and exceeds by 178 elephants and nearly 8,000 lb. of ivory, the best previous results for any corresponding period.

The Department showed the handsome balance of £12,516 revenue over expenditure, the former being £18,674 and the latter £5,558. Ivory to the weight of 21,269 lb. was sold in 1921, and game licences brought in £2,805. There was a decrease in the total of practically all licences, the low price of ivory—shs. 0.33 in May and shs. 2.01 in November—being the main reason in the case of elephant licences, but bird licences sold almost as readily as ever in spite of the depressing times. Pound ivory showed a satisfactory decrease of 1,435 lb. from 1920, "because as a rule it indicates that whoever is shooting at elephants is doing the job thoroughly and that a decreasing number of wounded animals are getting away to lie lingering deaths in the bush."

Good Work by Native Game Scouts.

A welcome and deserved tribute is paid to the Native guards. In Masende "the work of these guards has been most effective." There can be no doubt that the increase in the population of numerous *mirukas* where marauding elephants previously roamed at will is due to the constant and untiring efforts of these guards and reflects the utmost credit on their training. They have had but

little supervision during the last two years, and afford ample evidence that a well-trained Native of the right stamp will not rapidly deteriorate in his work, merely because of close supervision, with drawn. One Native guard, an experienced man named Sango, was killed by a bull elephant he had wounded, an Acholi Native who was accompanying the Sango in the hunt, ~~was~~ ~~believed~~ ~~very~~ ~~capaciously~~ ~~and~~ ~~had~~ ~~some~~ ~~of~~ ~~the~~ ~~elephant~~ ~~both~~ ~~his~~ ~~spears~~ ~~and~~ ~~was~~ ~~an~~ ~~fine~~ ~~dear~~ ~~of~~ ~~bravery~~ ~~and~~ ~~of~~ ~~skill~~ ~~and~~ ~~with~~ ~~an~~ ~~air~~ ~~as~~ ~~his~~ ~~on~~ ~~record~~. We should be proud to recall the incident.

Clearly the mantle of Captain R. S. Pimam, the former Game Warden, who, we believe, will soon complete his game survey of Northern Rhodesia and return to his beloved Uganda, has fallen on Captain Salmour, for his report, in spite of its attenuated size compelled by reasons of economy, is full of fascinating information, capital stories, acute observations, wise comments, and is exceptionally brightly written.

HELGOLAND'S STATUE TO CARL PETERS.

Intended for Der of Salaam.

CARL PETERS (whose name is a name of ill omen for all German means, for his record as an opponent of their countrymen in the early days of British East Africa, and indeed as a German Colonial official, is not a pleasant one. I was surprised therefore during a visit to the former British island of Heligoland, handed over to Germany in 1892, to find on the esplanade a statue to Carl Peters with the flamboyant inscription:

DEM VORKÄMPFER
DEUTSCHER KOLONIALPOLITIK
— DEM BEGRÜNDER
VON DEUTSCH OSTAFRIKA
DR. CARL PETERS.

("To the Pioneer of German Colonial Policy, the Founder of German East Africa.") As a statue it is artistically the very worst I have ever seen, and I am acquainted with London's bad specimens. Carl Peters may have been a bad man, but even he hardly deserved so atrocious a memorial.

I was told that the statue was intended for Der es Salaam, where it was to take its place among the other German heroes commemorated in the capital of "German East." The War prevented this, and the alleged work of art was kept doggo until after the Armistice. Then it was offered to the city of Hamburg, which flatly refused to have anything to do with it—whether from a sense of artistic propriety or from an objection to Peters personally, did not appear. Eventually the statue was dumped upon poor little Heligoland, which, being under Prussian domination, could make no effective protest.

So the statue stands in place (acutur (approximately for I tested it, East, and with outstretched arm seems to be asking rhetorically: "What has happened to the German East founded?" Curiously enough, the answer was given while I was there by a British cruiser which anchored in the roadstead right opposite the Peter atrocity—a juxtaposition which was as happy as it was comforting to the patriotic feelings of at least one Englishman.

"I find your magazine by far the most informative and interesting of any East African periodical that I have seen.—Thus writes a subscriber from Nyasaland.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

A TRIBUTE TO "JIMMIE" SUTHERLAND

From General Sir Edward Northey.

To the Editor of "East Africa."

SIR,—Poor old Jim Sutherland! He was a queer creature, most eccentric and unlike any of the men I ever met, full of odd stories about his adventures with men and beasts, a wonderful shikari, particularly as an elephant hunter, for he did not care much about shooting anything smaller. He looked upon the elephant as a fair sporting match for man, and hunting alone as he did with only a Native guide and a few carriers, he took the risks every time.

I think he was one of the few who made this sport a paying concern. He was wedded to Africa, and loved the wild life in the bush. I believe that latterly his financial position was such that he could easily have left the time to live comfortably at home, but Africa was his home, and I think he had no wish to die anywhere else but in the wild where he had lived nearly the whole of his life. He went to Central Africa when he was a lad of only eighteen; he was then a good amateur boxer, but really started African life as a store-keeper in Nyasaland. Soon, however, he took to hunting. A great student of physical culture, he managed through all his years, forty or more, in Central Africa, to keep himself marvellously fit, notwithstanding the bouts of malaria which in his pursuit of elephants he was bound to incur.

When I arrived in Central Africa at the beginning of 1910, I found him patrolling the Rovuma on the borders of Portuguese and German East Africa as an Intelligence Agent. This district he knew intimately from years of hunting—or poaching, as we always chaffed him. The Natives all knew him, and loved him, as he did them; and his knowledge of the country and its people was invaluable to me when I took him on as Intelligence Officer. He could not write a report, nor could anyone read his writing!—but he would obtain the information we required from the Natives, and he was an indefatigable worker. He possessed the great asset of absolute loyalty, and is deeply mourned by his many friends.

Yours faithfully,
EDWARD NORTHEY.

Epsom.

DO LION AND LEOPARD CATCH FISH?

A Request for information.

To the Editor of "East Africa."

SIR,—Have any of your readers ever heard of leopard or lion catching fish?

One of my more experienced trackers, a Native of Nyasaland, once told me that he had seen a leopard on the shore of Lake Nyasa, crouching by the water's edge and every now and again plunging his head or a paw into the water, and throwing out a fish. I had heard that puma in South America are in the habit of doing this, but had not, and still have not, heard of any other such incident from Africa.

As the domestic cat certainly prefers fish to other food, it does seem possible that the above Native story may be true.

Incidentally, on two occasions I heard of lion killing crocodiles on Lake Rukwa, and of one actually being seen eating a dead crocodile.

Yours faithfully,
D. A. E. BLUNT.

Horsham
Sussex

NOISES MADE BY CROCODILES.

Do Stomach Rumbblings Occur?

To the Editor of "East Africa."

SIR,—I can assure your correspondent, Mr. W. Thomson, that the bellowing of crocodiles is a well-known phenomenon. Mr. H. W. Parker, of the Natural History Museum, writes in "The Standard Naturalist" (1927):

"During the rainy season the eyes of alligators and crocodiles are closed, and each offers by hearing and by smell. The noise and the rapid development considered vocal powers, the audible call a noise away."

The "stomach rumbblings" in crocodiles of which he writes, are new to me. In purely vegetarian animals, such as elephant, which eat enormous quantities of green food, digestion would naturally be somewhat noisy, but it seems highly improbable that crocodiles, which are carnivorous, live on easily digested fish and carrion, and have particularly strong digestions, should "rumble" after feeding.

Yours faithfully,
A. N. G.

London, W. 4.

CROCODILES IN THE UPPER SHIRE

Seen Feeding at Clear Rapids.

To the Editor of "East Africa."

SIR,—At one time I had the running of a stern-wheel steamer on the Upper Shire River, which was then beginning to close with sudd. Crocodiles of all sizes abounded and it was a common sight to see them feeding. Apparently when they caught a fish they just rose until their mouth was clear of the water, as all that was visible was two jaws which opened and shut several times, then disappeared again. On several occasions I have been near enough to see the fish between the jaws and concluded that jaw movements were to kill the fish, as it was not mashed when swallowed.

On one occasion I saw the remains of a Native woman being eaten. The body was on top of the sudd, while a croc., floating on the water, pulled pieces from it; when disturbed it seized the body and disappeared. Upon inquiry I learnt that a woman had been taken while drawing water some days previously.

Yours faithfully,
W. A. MAXWELL.

Kus
Nyasaland.

EAST AFRICA SHOULD ATTRACT TOURISTS

In order to obtain new settlers.

To the Editor of "East Africa."

SIR,—Does East Africa Need Tourists? asks Mr. Eric Red of Richmond, Surrey. To me it seems that the territories need tourists more than anything, for it is from their ranks that settlers are best recruited; I would go so far as to dissuade anyone from buying land anywhere in East Africa until he has seen it for himself, and I believe that that is the attitude of practically every East African.

Because the tourist is our potential new settler every possible inducement should be held out to him. Even if he does not wish to or cannot settle in the country himself, if satisfied with his trip he will become a first-class unpaid publicity agent and induce other people to come out, either to travel or to settle. Yes, let us try to attract more tourists.

Yours faithfully,
T. A. M. R.

Brighton.

NATIVE NAMES AND NICKNAMES.

Comments on "Africanus's letter."

To the Editor of "East Africa."

Sir, Perhaps your correspondent "Africanus" who wrote on Native nicknames will not mind my offering a few corrections and comments on his interesting letter.

As "Africanus" writes chiefly of Lumbwa (Kipsigis) names, I should like to indicate very shortly the different classes of names in their system which differs so widely from our own. Every child has at least three names besides nicknames, one belonging to each of the three classes of names. It may also have more than one name in each class.

Class A. A name given at birth in reference to the deceased relative whose spirit is reincarnated in the child. (The "Kurenti.")

Class B. A name given during the three or four days after birth describing the circumstances of the birth. (The "Muriro.")

Class C. A name for either sexes, names extracted from an old proverb referring to the child by some old warrior during the child's birth. (The "Salimati.")

Class A names occasionally become the everyday name of the child, but Class B names must continually accompany the everyday name, especially in the case of boys, whereas in the case of girls the Salimati is more commonly used. After reaching adult age, when marriage takes place, these names is used in the case of men who are referred to as the "son of so and so" and in the case of women becomes popular. Women, however, continue to be addressed by their Salimati Class C names amongst their intimate friends.

There are two other classes of nicknames used by women to their husbands and other relatives.

The names instanced by "Africanus" belong to classes B, C and nicknames.

(1) "E.C." "Ebruto" and "Aiyalya" are Class B. The latter does not refer to the opening of the house door in the morning, as "Africanus" suggests, but to the great "coming out" ceremony of the initiation, called "M'at' an' orel," the opening of the way.

(2) "Nanyole" is a Salimati (Class C) and does not mean that the girl herself is well blessed, but refers to the warrior who gave her the Salimati as a baby, i.e. declaring the child to be captured in war as described in the song.

(3) The other names are all nicknames. "K'he, k'akan" the left-handed one, is more usually given to girls as "Chokatum" whilst a left-handed man is curiously called "M'wani" which means literally "baboon."

(4) "A M'birian" as given by "Africanus" I do not know, but as he says it was given to a well-known official I fancy it must be the common nickname "K'upterogoch" which was given to the most popular and respected A.A. who ever administered the Kipsigis.

The name is very commonly given to Lumbwa boys but it has no unpleasant significance. On the contrary it comes from "M'berogoch" the Guinea fowl, which is always depicted in sold-bird tales as both wise and benign, and is consulted by other animals on account of her wisdom. The name to-day always reminds the people of their favourite and much-regretted D.C.

(5) "Bwana Pundek" mentioned by "Africanus" reminds one of the interesting origin of that word. When maize seed was first given out by Government for the Kipsigis to plant they had no word for maize, not knowing the grain. They were told in Swahili to plant it, i.e. "panda" (plant). They mistook this for the name of the grain and so "pandek" to this day means maize, though the origin of the word is forgotten.

I will add one curious example of a derivation which puzzled me when the word was first heard some years ago. There was an exceedingly fat road-foreman at one time whom the Natives called "Taptotin" and the Natives themselves could not explain why, except that some would suggest that perhaps it was because he was so fat. However, later on the word was applied to all road work and then it dawned on me that Taptotin was an onomatopoeic adaptation of the European pronunciation of "P.W.D." (Public Works Dept.).

It makes one sorry for the poor etymologists who have to trace the origin of words after the lapse of hundreds of years.

K'riitho Yours faithfully, IAN O. ORCHARDSON, Kenya Colony.

MISUSE OF THE WORD "EXPLORER"

Our Critique of the Film "Congoilla."

In the Editor of "East Africa."

Sir, I have not yet seen Mr. and Mrs. Martin Johnson's new film "Congoilla," for it has not yet been released for public exhibition, but I have been struck by the essential fairness of your critique of the trade show which is shown in your measure of praise to the film. I am glad to see a new standard applied to it which was made in Central Africa, instead of being made largely in Hollywood, as in the case of the other pictures purporting to show Africa - you do not hesitate to attack statements on the screen and in the programme which every East African must regard as exaggerated.

The word "explorer" has been appropriated by so many travellers in a hurry that it has fallen into such poor repute in East African circles that those to whom it might rightly be attached would probably not thank you for its use in describing their activities. If, by such criticisms as you have published of the above-mentioned film, you restore the word to its rightful place of honour you will have deserved the gratitude of the public. It is probably not too much to say that 90% of the people described nowadays by the popular press as "the great African explorer" have no right of title to the term.

Yours faithfully, ALSAFIRI, Cornwall.

POINTS FROM PUP LETTER BAG.

"East Africa" is an extraordinarily good medium for advertising," writes a well-known Nairobi merchant-house.

Advertisement for Player's Navy Cut Cigarettes. Features the text "Player's Please" in a script font, a circular logo with a ship, and the main text "PLAYER'S NAVY CUT CIGARETTES MADE IN ENGLAND". A small circular logo with "PLAYER'S" and "NAVY" is also present.

WHAT IS TANGANYIKA'S POSITION ?

Lord Cranworth returns to the Point.

Is Tanganyika Territory a part of the British Empire or not? asked Lord Cranworth at last week's meeting of the East African Section of the London Chamber of Commerce. He considered its position as a part of the Empire as most invidious, and thought the £500,000 loan recently raised in London advantageous to Tanganyika, but was doubtful whether it was so to Great Britain.

Mr. Alfred Wigglesworth interrupted to inquire whether it was in order to raise the issue, but Sir Humphrey Leggett, the Chairman, while suggesting that a matter of such immense importance politically and commercially might better be discussed after due notice and when public opinion had been mobilised on the subject, expressed entire agreement with Lord Cranworth that many points of the status of Tanganyika require to be fully thrashed out by means of the present position most unsatisfactory, and were confident that there would be general support for the action taken by Lord Cranworth in raising the matter in the House of Lords.

Closing of Voi-Moshi Line Opposed.

The memorandum submitted to Mr. Roger Giblin by the London Salaam Chamber of Commerce was considered, discussion centring on the proposal that the Voi-Moshi line should be closed. Sir Humphrey Leggett, having recapitulated the history of previous discussions on the subject, urged that the arguments which had sufficed to keep the line open when its demolition had been recommended years ago, applied far more strongly to-day, since a good deal of development had taken place meanwhile.

Mr. Wigglesworth, declaring that the Dar es Salaam proposal arose from the levying of iniquitable rates from various points to Mombasa and Tanga respectively, stated that they must be re-adjusted and made identical over the two systems, but was told by Colonel Franklin that the proposal had nothing to do with rates, which had long been identical. Then why discuss the scrapping of the line? asked Mr. Wigglesworth in surprise. Sir Humphrey Leggett restated the facts and it was unanimously resolved to deprecate the closing of the Voi-Moshi connexion.

Increased Landing Charges Criticised.

Reporting the decision of the Tanganyika Government to put up the landing charge at Dar es Salaam from 0s. 6d. to 10s. per bill of lading ton on packages weighing up to three tons, Sir Humphrey Leggett emphasised that the extra shilling would go into the coffers of Government, which he felt should not increase transport charges at this difficult time. The British railways and harbours had the statutory right to appeal once a year to the Railway Rates Tribunal, and were entitled to obtain a standard rebate, and, if necessary, to seek increased charges in order to obtain that rebate. During each of the last three years the general managers, despite the heavy losses of their companies, had told the Tribunal that traffic could not bear increased rates in these bad times, and that they would therefore not apply for that to which they were entitled. The Chairman suggested that that attitude should be a lead to railway and harbour administrations throughout the Empire, and might well be brought to the attention of the Secretary of State for the Colonies. It was unanimously agreed to write to the Colonial Office in that sense.

Income Tax in East Africa.

Note was taken of the intention to introduce income tax into Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika Territory as from January 1 next, but it was decided to defer consideration of the matter until after the receipt of comments from the unofficial members of the Legislative Councils and the Chambers of Commerce in the Dependencies. Lord Cranworth was of the opinion that a great deal would depend on the incidence of the tax, which might be applied helpfully or unhelpfully.

Colonel W. H. Franklin Honoured.

Sir Humphrey Leggett, having cordially welcomed Colonel Franklin on his return, proposed his election as a permanent honoree. The member elected Sir Gordon, and the motion was carried with acclamation. Colonel Franklin expressed sincere thanks to the members for the cordiality, advice, good fellowship and helpfulness which they had always extended to him, and said that when he returned to London he would always be delighted to do anything in his power for the section.

It was reported that the section had asked for a suggestion to send up a bill of exchange, but it was pronounced by Sir Gordon to be a surcharge at the offer end amounting to double the extent of the understamp.

WORTHY EPITAPH FOR MR. P. W. PERRYMAN.

At a memorial service in Kampala to the late Mr. Percy Perryman, Bishop Campling said—

In Uganda we are happy in our officials, gentlemen all, kind and helpful, courteous and obliging, but I am sure they will be the first to admit that Mr. Perryman's great personality was outstanding. He was one of the most popular gentlemen in the Protectorate, beloved by all sections of the community. The Natives, whom he knew and loved so well, lament his loss as keenly as we ourselves. He was held in honour, and better still, in affection throughout the length and breadth of the country. His friendship made no distinction in colour, no distinction in rank. He was a man's man, and he was a man who had the large heart of a sportsman and the large heart of an Ecclesiastic. Blessed are they that saw thee, and were honoured with thy friendship.

The Church Missionary Society has a vacancy in the Mount Elgon district for a headmaster of an intermediate school and another for a secretary of education in Uganda.

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Some Statements Worth Noting.

"Mr. Ramsay MacDonald has no influence over the Colonial Office." — *Mr. L. F. Moore, writing in "The Livingstone Mail," Northern Rhodesia.*

"Coffee prospects are brighter in Nyasaland than they have been for some time past." — *Mr. A. L. Hall, Acting Governor, addressing the Legislative Council.*

"It may be that the Kikuyu is a little vague about his religious beliefs. We are still vaguer about what we think he believes." — *A writer in the "Kenya Church Review."*

"Wines and alcoholic liquors account for nearly 50% of the imports from Portugal into Mozambique." — *From The Report of the Director-General of Customs of Mozambique.*

"Africans and people do not live long. After they have passed middle life they are quickly and not many get much beyond sixty." — *The Rev. A. M. Chyngwin, writing in "Sunday at Home."*

"Uganda is in a happier position to-day than many larger and wealthier members of the British Commonwealth of Nations." — *H. B. Major, J. H. Scott, Acting Governors of Uganda, speaking in Kampala.*

"The reason the Moslem religion appeals to the Africans is because it gives them a maximum increase in social status with a minimum of moral effort." — *Mr. J. Howard, a former Central African missionary.*

"I was only two years old when Miss Piterum, one of the first missionaries to go to Uganda, walked up to Lake Victoria in 1905. She is still serving there." — *The Rev. F. C. Smart, Assistant Bishop of Uganda, addressing the Uganda Diocesan Association in London.*

"Elephant, crocodile and hippopotamus are hunted at home together. Elephant has been observed wading in a pool with crocodiles lying on the bank asleep, and hippopotamus wading yards, basking in the sun—all apparently very contented with life." — *Uganda Game Department Report, 1931.*

"I hope it is not going to be pretended that the progress of West Africa will be secured by compelling masses of simple, illiterate and primitive people to put coloured tickets into ballot boxes to represent their tribal interests and their aspirations." — *Mr. Winston Churchill, speaking at his week's West Africa Dinner in London.*

"I am glad that my recent application to join the Royal Society of St. George was accepted. At my rate my credentials showed that my mother was born in Demerara, my father was born in the Persian Gulf, my eldest brother in Peru, and my eldest son in Uganda." — *Mr. A. E. Weatherhead, Acting Chief Secretary of Uganda, addressing the Uganda Planters' Association.*

"Colonial administrators, for whom I have a great admiration, have in most cases no experience and little knowledge of British local government, and yet they have to supervise and assist in developing local government in their territories. Here the National Association of Local Government Officers in Britain can help by taking more interest in overseas conditions and by being available for consultation by the Colonial Office." — *Dr. Dymond Shields, M.C., speaking in Edinburgh.*

EAST AFRICA'S

WHO'S WHO

113 — **Mr. Walter Thomas Shapley.**



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Fear solicitors in East Africa are more widely known than Mr. W. T. Shapley, senior partner of the Nairobi firm of Shapley, Schwartz, Bisset and Madent. He is almost equally well known as a keen golfer, having been both Captain and President of the Athlone Golf Club, twice runner-up for the Club Championship, and once winner of the Morrison Cup. He was Chairman of the Taxpayers' Protection League formed in Kenya in 1921 to oppose the imposition, and later to secure the withdrawal, of the income tax, and its abandonment by the Government in less than two years after its introduction was in no small measure due to Mr. Shapley's persistent work, in which he was aided by his ever unflinching, every commercial and professional interest in the Colony to-day he remains an opponent of income tax as such. For five years he served as a member of the Nairobi Municipal Council.

He was born and educated in Devonshire, and while serving his articles as a law student in the early 1900s won all the prizes of the Bristol Law Students Debating Society. Later, in 1911, he went to Northern Rhodesia to join the legal department of the Chartered Company's administration, and had become Acting Registrar of the High Court when he resigned in 1913. At the beginning of the following year he went to Kenya, and immediately on the outbreak of the War joined the local forces, but poor eyesight debared him from active service.

PERSONALIA

Mr. P. E. W. Williams is on his way home from Dar es Salaam.

Mr. and Mrs. R. C. Gawthorne are on their way back to Nairobi.

Mr. Arthur Davis, the Kikuyu auctioneer, is visiting South Africa.

Mr. J. Chambers and Miss Heydenryck were recently married in Lusaka.

Mr. B. H. Bell, C.P.E., is the private secretary to the Governor-General of the Sudan.

Mr. J. Barker, agent for the Nyasaland tobacco market, has arrived in Mombasa.

Mr. S. G. Jones, the Eldoret accountant, is spending a holiday in South Africa.

The Hon. Mrs. Sylvia Maitland and Miss Maitland are en route for Dar es Salaam.

Mr. P. Wigham Richardson, a son of Sir Philip Richardson, leaves this week on his first visit to Kenya.

Bro. W. H. Trelbar was recently installed W.M. of the Roan Antelope Lodge at Luanshya, Northern Rhodesia.

Mr. C. P. Cook, of the Shell Company of East Africa, is expected home on leave very shortly from Mombasa.

We regret to announce the death of Sir William Willcocks, C.E., M.C., the world-famous civil engineer.

Colonel A. D. Bosawen, D.S.O., M.C., leaves Mombasa on Saturday on his return to his estate.

Mr. A. J. Kelly has been appointed Town Clerk of Mombasa, a former Assistant Town Clerk in Malaya.

It is rather belatedly, in the wake of the death in the Mombasa District of Tanganyika of Captain R. L. ...

Mr. P. E. Cox is now Provincial Commissioner of the Buganda Province of Uganda, with headquarters in Kampala.

Lieutenant Colonel Charles R. M. Harris, D.S.O., who died last week, served as a Veterinary Surgeon in Somaliland in 1903 and 1904.

Mr. D. MacGregor, who has been in charge of the Tanga branch of the National Bank of India, has been transferred to Kampala.

Sir Henry Miers, who recently visited East Africa, is in a nursing home recovering from the effects of an operation on the eye.

Mr. J. P. Rowswell, Surveyor in the Tanganyika Posts and Telegraphs Department, has been transferred from Tabora to Dar es Salaam.

Mrs. T. Leete, who has just returned to Kenya from South Africa, holds the ladies' golf championship of the Union and the Rhodesias.

Among those who have returned to England from Uganda are Mrs. R. ... and Mr. G. Fishland, Mr. and Mrs. ...

Mr. R. C. D. Hooper scored 122 runs for the Kampala Sports Club in a recent match against ... he also took seven wickets for 78 runs.

Mr. W. A. Down and Mr. E. Ayton, were recently elected to the Nyanza District Council for the South West and Londiani wards respectively.

Lord Delamere was fined £6 and ordered to pay £3 10s costs at Reading last week for having driven his motor-car in a manner dangerous to the public.

Major H. H. Baxter, M.C., a homeward passenger from Mombasa by the "Antola" died during the voyage. His home is at Chalton, St. Giles.

Major Cavendish-Bentick is reported to have accepted an invitation to stand as candidate at the forthcoming election for a seat on the Nairobi Municipal Council.

We regret to learn of the death in London last week of Major H. W. Ozanne, brother of Colonel H. D. Ozanne, who served in East Africa throughout the Campaign.

As a mark of their esteem, members of the Broken Hill Mine Club recently made a presentation to Mr. G. Chad Norris, who for several years has served as Chairman of the Club.

Mr. D. N. Stafford presided during mail week at the annual luncheon of Uganda planters in Kampala, when Mr. G. Gorton made a very racy speech in proposing "Our Guests".

Mr. G. A. Contomichalos, O.B.E., of Khartoum, has left London for Vichy after a short stay, but expects to return at the end of September and to remain in England for about a month.

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RIFLES

Sir John Sandemann Allen Mills is visiting Ostend as representative of the Commercial Committee of the House of Commons at the Victoria Council of the Inter-Parliamentary Commercial Conference.

The Hon. Arthur Lowther, son of Lord Lowther, arrived back in the country last week from Kenya, where he formerly served in the Administrative service, and where he now has business interests.

Mr. S. J. Meintjes, who has arrived home on leave, has for the past twelve years served in Nyasaland on the staff of the Standard Bank of South Africa, latterly as manager of the Zomba branch. He is a keen tennis player.

We regret to learn of the death in Kampala of Mr. Lawrence Bell, who was well known in various parts of East Africa. He formerly owned the hotel in Bukoba, but had more recently been a planter in the Toro district of Uganda.

Mr. J. E. R. Stephens, late Senior Puisne Judge of Kenya Colony, has left for the Hague to attend the International Congress on Comparative Law, and then proceeds to Oxford to attend the August meetings of the International Law Association.

Mr. R. J. Paul is acting as Chief Commissioner of Police in Nyasaland during the absence on leave of Major F. T. Stephens, O.B.E., M.C., and Mr. H. Barlow has assumed the duties of Comptroller of Customs while Mr. E. H. Warren, N.B.E., is on leave.

Mr. Kennedy Harris, who is seeking re-election to the Northern Rhodesian Legislative Council, maintains that the public should have direct representation on the Executive Council, as without it they are left to a very large extent to the mercy of Downing Street.

The Hon. Camille Gordon, elder daughter of Lord and Lady Cranworth, and Mr. George Freeman, eldest son of the late Mr. E. G. Freeman and of Lady Beatrice Freeman, of Orwell Park, Ipswich, were married on Saturday at St. Mark's Church, North Audley Street.

Mr. J. Ponca, an Administrative Officer in Zanzibar, left last week on his return from leave. Mrs. Ponca and their baby daughter are remaining on this side for the time being.

Mrs. D. Watson and Mrs. G. E. de Martin were entertained by the [redacted] more than recent departure of [redacted] Mrs. Martin had worked hard as Hon. Secy. and a member of the Ladies' Section of the Club [redacted] and had served on the Committee for several years.

We regret to learn of the death in Eldoret of Mr. Mr. W. Davies, who for several years had been a settler near Hoey's Bridge. More recently he had done a little prospecting at Kakamega. He was engaged to Miss Mildred Glanville, of Hoey's Bridge, to whom the sympathy of his many friends was extended.

Mr. P. L. Fenton has been elected President of the newly formed Uganda Choral Society, the Hon. Secretary of which is Mr. F. W. Johnston. The members at present include Misses Benson, the Rev. M. Duncan, Mr. P. L. Fenton, Mrs. Kruger, Mr. G. M. [redacted] and Mrs. W. B. Conley.

Sir Sydney Henn leaves England on Saturday for New York, en route for Chile to represent the London "Consoch" Committee—i.e., British banks and financial houses interested in the nitrate industry—in negotiations with the Chilean Government. He expects to arrive back in London about the end of October.

We regret to learn of the death in Northern Rhodesia of Dr. A. N. Wilde, who for the past two years had been a travelling doctor on the Rhodesian Railways, but had previously been farming in the Kafue district for six years. He was a son of the Colonel Wilde who raised and commanded Wilde's Rifles during the Indian Mutiny.

Mr. R. B. Allnutt, of the Tanganyika Agricultural Department, was recently married in Masasi to Miss Frances Gabrielle Armstrong, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Frank Armstrong of Collyden, Edwinstowe, Notts. The bridegroom is the younger son of Mr. and Mrs. E. A. Allnutt, of Drayton St. Leonard, and has been stationed in Masasi for the past two years.

On their return to Tanganyika from leave, Captain H. S. Anderson, of the K.A.R., has been posted to Tabora; Mr. W. M. M. Duncan, A.D.O., to Moshi; Mr. B. E. Fraying, Senior Inspector of Mines, to Mwanza; Mr. G. W. Y. Hicks, A.D.O., to the Secretariat, Dar es Salaam; Mr. I. H. McDonald, Medical Officer, to Kilosa; and Mr. S. A. Walden, A.D.O., to Tunduru.

The Air Ministry announces that as the result of an accident at Juba, Sudan, last Thursday to a Fairey 3F aircraft of No. 47 (Bomber) Squadron, Lieutenant James Wilfred Montcrieff Fletcher, The Cameronians, attached Sudan Defence Force, lost his life. No. 36004 Sergeant Herbert Lazelle (the pilot of the aircraft) and No. 36480 I.A.C. Norman Charles Frank Clay were injured.

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PERSONALIA (continued)

Inward passengers by this week's air mail included Mr. Williams, from Dar es Salaam; Messrs. Keith Mauree, Campbell, Woods and Mumsell; Mrs. Wadi Halifa. Outward passengers by yesterday's air mail included Mr. Andrew Smith and Mr. R. Akmalu to Khartoum; the Rev. Key, and Mrs. Stuart, Miss Stuart, Miss Richardson and Mr. E. Draper, to Kampala; and Mr. Clare Poits, Brandis, to Khartoum.

Mr. G. I. Jobling, who leaves Marseilles next Saturday to return to Dar es Salaam, has been Crown Counsel in Tanganyika for the past three years. Appointed to Northern Rhodesia in 1945, he shortly afterwards served in the German South West African Campaign, but during the latter part of the War was posted to the Royal Air Force. He returned to Northern Rhodesia, was transferred to Uganda in 1947, and appointed to his present post in 1949.

The following have been appointed members of the Kenya and Uganda Harbour Advisory Board: Messrs. A. M. Campbell and A. E. M. Crisp, appointed by the Governor of Kenya; F. Campbell and H. Goodland, representing the Mombasa Chamber of Commerce and Agriculture; T. A. Wood, C.M.G., representing the Association of East African Chambers of Commerce; and the Hon. H. H. Hunter, C.B.E., and Mr. J. Sutherland, appointed by the Governor of Uganda.

Next week the Kenya Kangaroos Cricket Club begins a tour in Sussex, among the players being Messrs. A. G. Baker, A. Davies, A. T. Genton, G. B. Harvey, C. J. W. Hodgson, Major F. J. R. Munn, R. C. Peel, J. D. Percival, O. Platt, G. M. Smith, J. A. Stevens, H. J. Taylor, and C. H. Wickham. The following matches are to be played: August 12, at Horsham; August 13, at Priory Park, at Chichester; August 15, at Royal Sussex Regiment, at Chichester; August 17, at Bognor, at Bognor; August 18, at Major Munn's XI, at Lewes.

We are able to state that Mr. A. de V. Wade, Acting Chief Native Commissioner of Kenya since the retirement of Mr. G. V. Maxwell, will be appointed Chief Native Commissioner. The promotion will be welcomed in Kenya, which learnt with deep concern some time ago of the real danger, disclosed exclusively by *East Africa*—and, it is believed, thereby obviated—that a most unsuitable man would be transferred from another territory. Mr. Wade, who had the advantage of having spent twenty years in the Kenya service, has discharged his duties as Acting Commissioner with marked success, and his level-headedness, is a guarantee of an open-minded approach to all the difficult problems with which he will be confronted.

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SIR J. BYRNE AND ELECTED MEMBERS.

Mr. T. J. O'Shea's Public Protest.

Mr. T. J. O'Shea, the elected member for Piteau South, and one of the most vigorous representatives of unofficial opinion in the Legislature, has resigned from the Piteau Members' Association in order to protest publicly against what he believes to be the elected members' attitude towards Government policy.

In a letter addressed to the Hon. Lord Francis Scott, leader of the elected members, Mr. O'Shea said that it was more than ever apparent that the Government was completely ignoring an official opinion. Despite much talk of co-operation, he was convinced that the Governor's idea of co-operation was unquestioning acceptance of the Governor's point of view, that the Governor's intention was to destroy the influence on Government policy acquired by the colonists through their elected representatives over a period of years, which was the normal British method of constitutional development; and that the Governor has definitely rejected the so-called government by agreement which worked so successfully under his predecessor. The elected members were simply allowing matters to drift and were failing to discharge their position as the Government's critics. While Mr. O'Shea's action is condemned as tending to create dissunity at a critical time, his statement of the Government's attitude to the elected members is widely approved.

There is a public demand for further drastic economies in the costs of administration before the imposition of new taxation. A motion to this effect, however, introduced by Lord Francis Scott into the Legislature on July 28, was defeated by the official majority.—*Times* telegram.

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East Africa in the Press.

THE SERMON ON THE MOUNT.

MR. RICHARD J. MCKINNON, Assistant Chief, Secretary of Northern Rhodesia, writing from Livingstone to The Times says—

The following story told to me by one of the participants, provides an illuminating commentary on the activities at Geneva.

Two missionaries were travelling through Southern Rhodesia with the object of establishing mission schools in Native areas. They came to the village of an old Shona chief, dirty, primitive, and so on, they applied for leave to start a school there, but the old man objected strongly. He said he knew that as soon as the missionaries had started they would stop his hunting and prevent him from having a game which he wanted. Finally, one of the missionaries said that he was clear the chief did not know much about this teaching and he asked leave to read out a passage from the Bible. The missionary knew no Shona, so the chief's son, a fine vigorous young man, was called in to interpret. The missionary chose the Sermon on the Mount. When he came to the passage "Whosoever despiseth thee on the right cheek turn to him the other also, and whosoever smiteth thee on the left cheek turn to him the other also, and whosoever smiteth thee on the head, turn to him the other side, and whosoever smiteth thee on the cheek, turn to him the other side," the missionary failed to grasp the meaning of the passage to the Kubbub, and demanded that it should be repeated. When he had heard it he sat silent for some moments, smacking first one cheek and then the other as he turned over on his old mind this astonishing saying. Then he said: "There is the greatest law I have ever heard, because it is the only way in which fighting can be stopped."

It seems that Christian Gospels should learn something from pagan Africa.

GERMANY STILL WANTS TANGANYIKA.

A POLITICAL WRITER of The Sunday Chronicle says—

Now that Germany has persuaded the Allies to forgive practically the whole of its debt, it seems that an unusually high source in the German Foreign Office that its next move will be to demand the return of the colonies taken from her after the War. The reasons will be made in the first place to the League of Nations, and the plea will be that without these countries, Germany's German goods, the industry of the Fatherland will not be able to develop properly.

Tanganyika, formerly German East Africa, and the area now known as British South-West Africa are the two Tanganyika that Germany's surfered most judiciously. Bassani assured it is very unlikely that the League will listen to Herr von Papen's entreaties for their return.

Of course not, but German Colonial aspirations are hard, indeed, they will probably not die until after the passing of the present generation, which has been taught to believe that her overseas possessions were "stolen" from Germany by the Versailles dictate.

THE GIRAFFE CLOCKS OUT!

BARONESS LADY BLIVEN, who recently flew home from Akribi, is credited by a gossip writer in The Daily Express with the tallest story which has come our way for a long time. As befits the yarn, it concerns that tall animal, the giraffe. Here it is—

The baroness, who is a very young girl, befall her husband and she is not a very likeable girl, she declares that she is not a very likeable girl.

In fact the baroness was very angry for how it was that she had her coat in the pocket, but the watch had gone. Exactly a year later he was in the same neighborhood, again a giraffe was shot. They cut its head off. Stuck in the grooves was the baron's watch, it was still going, and it had but only a minute to go. In the next year, time the giraffe had swallowed it had apparently wound the watch in just sufficiently to keep it going!

In strict confidence we can add that the unfortunate giraffe was on its way to Babati to have the timing of the watch put right when it was shot.

VANADIUM FROM N. RHODESIA.

Now that production at the Broken Hill mine in Northern Rhodesia is restricted to vanadium ore, the following comments in the Rhodesian Mining Journal are interesting.

It is not within recent years that vanadium has obtained recognition of its merits as a metal highly suitable for alloying with steel. It had to compete in this direction with the much cheaper chromium, but was found after much experimentation to have the special quality of hardening steels to resist vibration, such as is encountered in rapidly moving parts of machinery. It enters, therefore, into the structure of steel used for motor axles and aeroplane parts, and has the advantage over other metallic alloys of only requiring to be used in very small quantities to produce the desired effect. This fact enables it to compete with other metals worth only a fraction of its price per pound.

NEW USE FOR SWEEP TICKETS.

Have a Kikuyu discovered a new use for old Irish Sweepstake tickets is thus told in the Kenya Police Review.

A Kamasia Native anxious to sell his sheep and goats was approached by a semi-educated Kikuyu, who after bargaining with him, agreed to purchase two animals at ten shillings each. The Kikuyu offered two sweepstake tickets for the lot, the Kamasia being told to sell the tickets for the lot. The Kikuyu, who did not discover how to had the tickets swindled until he attempted to change one at an Indian shop.

A Central Publicity Committee for Uganda is advocated by The Uganda Herald, which points out that all the other East African territories contemplate launching publicity campaigns to attract tourists.

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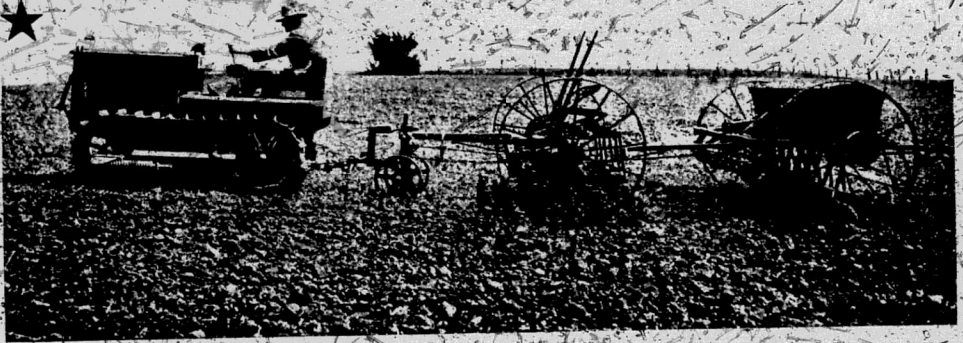
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THE EARL OF DENBIGH'S ADDRESS TO SHAREHOLDERS.

At the weekly ordinary general meeting of East African Lands and Development Company, Ltd., Colonel the Rt. Hon. the Earl of Denbigh, the Chairman, who presided, said:

When your annual general meeting was held in August last year, I was, to my great regret, prevented from attending on the urgent orders of my doctors, who had insisted on my going abroad for medical treatment. I am much obliged to the shareholders for kindly excusing my absence on that occasion, and am very glad to be able to preside to-day for I take the deepest interest not only in the affairs of your company, but in the affairs of the Kenya Colony as a whole. Indeed, as some of you know, apart from my long personal connections with that country, I have a domestic interest in it, as one of my daughters is married to a settler on there.

After these few personal remarks, I will now turn to the business of the day. The report and accounts have been circulated, and no doubt you will agree to take them as read. In both the balance sheet and profit and loss account the correspondence of the previous year, so far as we set out as usual, is the subject of comparison. So far as is practicable, and you will thus more easily follow my review. The capital remains unchanged, viz., 482,000 ordinary shares of 5s. each, making 2,410,000 in issue and 17,200 5s. unissued. The lands and other assets are free from any encumbrance, whether by Debenture debt or otherwise. The lands are held on freehold on the Crown and settlers who buy holdings from us therefor obtain the clearest and most desirable form of tenure, as soon as their purchase payments are complete. As you probably know, the general system of land tenure in the country is on 99-year leaseholds from the Crown. The ground rents in favour of the Government being payable at periodical intervals. The tenure on which our lands are held is, therefore, practically unique in the Colony. Creditors in London and Africa at £2,477,405, show a small reduction as compared with the previous year, and all of a routine nature.

The Company's Land.

The first item on the assets side of the balance sheet is the land account with development thereon, viz., 751,323 1/2 acres, which is an increase of 2160 8/16, higher than the corresponding figure last year. I think this is the first year in the history of the company in which the balance sheet land asset item has shown an increase. The reason for this is fully set out on the face of the balance sheet, viz., that although we sold 604 acres during 1901, we took back during the same year 1,015 acres from a purchaser in a previous year, who was somewhat in arrears with his instalments and interest, and preferred to forfeit what he had already paid under those heads, and he has, I understand, left the district. He had done practically no development on his land, which reverts to the company. On balance, therefore, we ended the financial year with an unsold land holding of 130,000 acres, which was slightly in excess of our unsold land holding at the end of the previous year.

Our unsold land holding is always carried in our balance sheet at 75 10/11 per acre, which includes the initial cost of acquiring the land from the Government together with our expenses on survey fees, roads, bridges, and other development. On each area that we sell, we therefore write off this figure of 75 10/11 per acre from the balance sheet land asset, and on this occasion, at the first time, we have to write up that balance sheet asset, also by 75 10/11 per acre, in respect of the net increase in our unsold land holding.

Continuing the asset side of the balance sheet, livestock at merely 203 represents a few trek oxen that we have retained for transport purposes. Buildings, plant and equipment, which are carried at cost, less depreciation, are shown at 47,802 25 3/4, being a reduction of 1,044 4s. 6d. compared with the previous year. When I come to the profit and loss account you will notice that 1,000 lbs. of tea is debited to working expenses under the head of interest, 190, etc., the greater part of which is a book entry only, reflecting the amounts which the inland Revenue allows us to set off against profits when computing the Company's liability for income tax. The next item is our stock of stores, at £262,132 3d., which is also less than the year before, as we no longer have to keep such large stocks of cattle medicines and so forth.

The following item is our investment in debentures, our investments, which are carried out in detail in the balance sheet, totalling £2,460,000 less 1/4d. at cost, an increase of 65,005 6d. on the previous year. This increase in the invested monies was mainly due to the receipt of land instalments and other debts, which are consequently reduced *pro tanto*, as you see in the next balance sheet

page 712. That set debentures in London and East Africa in common with I suppose most other investors, the market value of all our holdings at balance sheet date, December 31, showed a substantial depreciation. Some would say with cost prices, but this is a fallacy and believe will be temporary and would right itself in due course. I should mention, as I have done before, that the debentures under the head of Debentures and shares in other companies, and which are entered at Directors' valuation not exceeding cost, in the balance sheet, were received in the East African Lands and Development Company many years ago, and a small number of debentures and shares in the local co-operative banks and others, which we took a hand in establishing for the benefit of our land buyers.

I have already mentioned that the increase in the monies invested and the reduction of any sundry debtors is mainly a reflection of the land purchase instalments which we received during the year. Our general system of land sales is to spread the purchase money over periods up to ten years, while giving immediate gratification and retaining a mortgage over the land to secure the instalments and interest on the amount so outstanding.

Turning now to the profit and loss account, we report a working loss of £4,718 8s. 6d., as carried to the balance sheet, but you will observe that were it not for the debit of £4,008 10s. under the head of depreciation, etc., which I have already mentioned, the working account would actually come out with a profit of rather over 7500. In addition, I might mention that we have felt it right to be somewhat forbearing towards our land buyers in the matter of their payments of interest on their outstanding instalments during the year, and in a good many cases we have allowed the interest to be postponed in whole or in part. Our estimate of interest during the year only is the one that we actually had to pay during the year, and this and other sources. Had the full interest payments been received, as due to us, our revenue would have been substantially higher and the profit and loss account would have come out with a profit. There is no reason to suppose that the interest monies will be lost to us. The way in which it is secured by mortgage on the land, although not added to our figure of sundry debtors. Some of these arrears have been collected during the current year.

You will have noticed in the report, of course, that our new land sales during the year fell to the very low figure of only 604 acres, and up to date in this current year we have only sold 1000 acres, besides granting ahead of 350 acres with the option to purchase. The smallness of these land transactions is largely due to the state of affairs throughout the Colony, and I may say throughout the world. New settlement is practically at a standstill, and must, I am afraid, remain so until the world begins to recover and the general level of agricultural products rise to some extent in relation to the cost of production.

Settlement in Kenya.

The way in which our land buyers, and indeed, the entire settler community in Kenya are facing unprecedented financial difficulties, deserves the highest praise, and all the help and forbearance that we can extend to them. Our first duty is towards the men arid on the land, and it will not be until they begin to see daylight that we can look for an influx of new settlers.

I should however, refer to a very interesting movement that is taking shape in the Colony, and I mention to make clear the nature of the attractions and amenities Kenya Colony has to offer as a country for residential settlement for such people as retired officers of the Indian or Home Army Service, the Army, Navy, and Air Force, etc., who desire to spend the retired portion of their lives in a country where they will not only find themselves among friends of their own cloth but enjoy a magnificent climate, good sports facilities, and considerable reduction of their pensions and other incomes at the hands of the tax collector than would be the case if they remained scattered down in England. I understand that a strong committee of leading settlers has been formed in Kenya to organize a leading settlers' party to visit the Colony for this class of settlement, and that the Government has a strong support of His Excellency the Governor. So far as our own land at Gilgil is concerned, we can certainly claim to be able to offer amenities and facilities that are second to none in any country of the Empire for this kind of residential settlement. It would be difficult anywhere to beat the educational facilities and high standard of the Pembroke House School at Gilgil, which was so highly praised by all who have always been in Wales on his visit to the Colony, and I think it is particularly proud that the results of the examination made possible mainly by the financial patronage of our company, was so established by it, another feature in the same direction, and you may be interested to know

that a further special attraction has come to the fore within the last few years in the geographical position of the stocks of our main streams and rivers with timber and other trout. It is a fact that it is not uncommon to find trout up to 6 or 7 lbs. in weight, and that these are not isolated specimens by any means.

Before concluding, I wish to say a word as to the general economic basis of the Colony, and I venture to hope that the few remarks I should like to make on this matter may attract the consideration of a somewhat wider public than the shareholders of this particular company. There are times, I think, and this is one of them, when the long business experience and general world knowledge of a body of men in the City of London, such as the gentlemen composing the board of this company, may be useful to both the official and unofficial elements in such a Colony as Kenya, faced, as they are by economic problems which go down to the very roots of the present and future welfare of the Colony. I might mention that all our six directors, including myself, have been closely connected with the development of East Africa for nearly thirty years, and we have followed very closely all the stages through which that country has passed from the days of its first European settlement, in what was then called the East Africa Protectorate, up to the present time, when Kenya possesses full Crown Colony status, with all the responsibilities as well as the opportunities attaching thereto.

Kenya's Financial Position.

I venture to say that of the responsibilities none is greater than the vital necessity of establishing an unimpaired financial basis for the Colony, not only as for the population of all races that live and work there. A sound financial basis for the State is, or should be, the concern of every one of its inhabitants, for, in the long run, it must be impossible for land settlement, or any kind of enterprise, to prosper and to feel secure in its prosperity, if there is anything unsound in the financial structure of the Colony. Now I am afraid I cannot be denied that an unsound situation in this regard has been gravating up over the last five or six years. At the end of 1928 Kenya Colony was in the happy position of owing a credit balance of £870,000, built up from the budget surpluses of previous years. Since 1929, however, each year has failed to balance its budget, and the current year is certain to show an even larger revenue deficit, in spite of all economies that have up to now been brought into effect. The budget deficits for the four years 1929 to 1932 are likely to total something like £700,000, and the surplus account, by the end of the current year is estimated to stand at about £216,000. Ever this is apt to give a somewhat gloomy view of the actual position, inasmuch as this small remaining surplus has already been disbursed and indeed over-disbursed, in advance, by the following commitments, £18:

Agricultural advances to farmers and planters	£100,000
Maize and wheat subsidies to farmers	116,000
Loans to Local Authorities	25,000
Unallocated stores	80,000
making a total of	£321,000

When this is deducted from the estimated surplus of £216,000 at the end of the current year, it leaves a cash shortage of £87,000, for it is very certain that the recovery of agricultural advances and grain subsidies cannot be expected for some years. To this must be added £100,000 of arrears, which is always required for current Treasury needs, and the total cash deficiency with which the Colony is faced at the end of 1932 is, therefore, estimated at £187,000. I take these figures from Lord Moyne's Report on the Mission of Investigation into the financial position of Kenya Colony.

It is not surprising, therefore, that Lord Moyne in his Report, should have emphasised that the financial stability of a purely agricultural country, such as Kenya, can only be ensured by a sound and judicious system of taxation. He points out, and I venture to agree with him, that a tax both on land and buildings would be of application to Kenya. In view of the extreme difficulty of arriving at a fair valuation. He therefore comes down strongly upon the desirability of introducing a system of income tax, the desirability of which, as he points out, need not be overdone, and which, by a judicious application, would not prevent hardly on at all their land settlement, and enterprise, so long as the rate until real profits are being made. He recognises that the growing industries of Kenya are naturally anxious not to discourage the investor is much to be desired, but he points out that the British investor is more likely to feel alarm at the present precarious budgetary position, with undoubted possibilities of future taxation, than by a reasonable rate of income tax. More over, under the usual arrangement for double income tax relief within the Empire, such local income tax in the

Colony would make no difference to the total tax payable in an income derived from the Colony by investors in this country, and would, in effect, merely be deducted by the British investor from the tax otherwise due by him in regard to the British Income Tax Revenue.

I venture to think, some initial opposition to this income tax proposal has already been voiced by settlers and investors in Kenya, and I venture to think that when they have examined the proposal, they will see that it is probably one of the most sound and the most practical to make work in the present situation. I venture to think, if it is to be successful, it is surely essential that the cost of living should not be out of step with corresponding costs in other countries. Indeed, in a purely agricultural country, like Kenya, should, on the other hand, be substantially lower than in an industrial country, but I am afraid that Kenya does not make a very good showing in this respect. The rates of import Customs duties are extremely high, and if a larger proportion of the revenue requirements of the country can be derived from forms of taxation other than import duties on the necessities of life, the effect on the cost of living would be considerable. In addition to this class of expenditure, I would suggest that the local prices of such essentials as bread, butter, sugar, bear very hardly upon all sections of the population. The price of bread, for example, according to the latest figures, is 4d. per lb., which compares with about 2d. per lb. in Australia, South Africa, or England. The price of local butter is 3s. 6d. per cwt., which compares with 1s. 3d. and milk 24s. per cwt., whereas these figures compare with 1s. 6d. per cwt. for butter in Australia and the country, and 10s. per cwt. for butter in Zealand, and so forth. The price of local sugar is 2s. 6d. per cwt., and in this country is 1s. 6d., and it is worth recalling that out of the 2d. paid by the British consumer, and, or more than 50% of the price, enures to the benefit in the form of import duties here, whereas in Kenya the local Treasury gets little or nothing from the high price paid by Kenya consumers of that article.

High Cost of Living.

There is, perhaps, one other matter which I might mention, and which should, I think, be more fully taken into account in the consideration of the cost of actual living in the Colony. It is, of course, a matter of great importance, and it is to be hoped that it will be successful, it is surely essential that the cost of living should not be out of step with corresponding costs in other countries. Indeed, in a purely agricultural country, like Kenya, should, on the other hand, be substantially lower than in an industrial country, but I am afraid that Kenya does not make a very good showing in this respect. The rates of import Customs duties are extremely high, and if a larger proportion of the revenue requirements of the country can be derived from forms of taxation other than import duties on the necessities of life, the effect on the cost of living would be considerable. In addition to this class of expenditure, I would suggest that the local prices of such essentials as bread, butter, sugar, bear very hardly upon all sections of the population. The price of bread, for example, according to the latest figures, is 4d. per lb., which compares with about 2d. per lb. in Australia, South Africa, or England. The price of local butter is 3s. 6d. per cwt., which compares with 1s. 3d. and milk 24s. per cwt., whereas these figures compare with 1s. 6d. per cwt. for butter in Australia and the country, and 10s. per cwt. for butter in Zealand, and so forth. The price of local sugar is 2s. 6d. per cwt., and in this country is 1s. 6d., and it is worth recalling that out of the 2d. paid by the British consumer, and, or more than 50% of the price, enures to the benefit in the form of import duties here, whereas in Kenya the local Treasury gets little or nothing from the high price paid by Kenya consumers of that article.

Now all these necessities of life, taken together, make up no small proportion of the household expenditure of a family in Kenya, and it is easy to calculate, from the above figures, I have just given, that the weekly household bills of such a family, whether it be a residential settler or a business or professional man, would be higher than in any other non-tropical countries of the British Empire. It is not to overlook the figures recently published by the Kenya Government Statistician, stating that the cost of living in Kenya has fallen by roughly 25% since the first of 1929. It is, however, a fact that the economic index of the cost of living in the Colony had risen. Even the present range of prices, of which I have given you examples, seem to me decidedly uneconomic and harmful to the prospects of further settlement, and especially of residential settlement in the Colony.

I do not presume to say how this matter should be tackled. It seems to me to be one primarily for the colonists themselves, and more especially persons, their wives, to settle out a partially self-sufficiency, however, I cannot understand how it can be economically sound to maintain the price of bread at over 4s. per cwt. in order that the comparatively small number of farmers who grow wheat should receive a real price of something like three times the world value, i.e., about three times the figure at which the wheat requirement of the country could be met, applied from other parts of the Empire. I have even read recently that the wheat production of Kenya is sufficient for the consumption, and that the deficit has to be made up by importing wheat on which the import duty and railway rate to Nairobi amount to over 100%.

NYASALAND RAILWAYS

IMPROVED PROSPECTS FOR CURRENT YEAR.

The first annual general meeting of Nyasaland Railways, Ltd., was held last week in London. Mr. W. M. Cadlington, M.C., the Chairman, after dealing with the accounts, said:

"The difficulties through which Nyasaland is coming with other primary producers, has been passing, but reflected in a reduction in our main goods traffic, the extent of which is shown in the schedule of the combined receipts and expenditure of Nyasaland Railways and the Central Africa Railway incorporated in the printed accounts. As you will notice from the management report, there has been a progressive decrease in the operating cost per ton hauled, and our efforts are continuously directed to effect further reductions. I am glad to say that the preliminary figures which we have received in respect of the first six months working this year show that economies in operation continue to be realised."

The Chairman's Visit.

When I visited Nyasaland last year, accompanied by Sir Brodie Henderson, K.C.S.I., and Hon. Mr. J. M. M. M. M., I visited the site of the Zambezi bridge, the existing line and the works in progress on the Northern Extension. Good progress is being made with the bridge, and the contractors are hopeful that they will complete the work by April, 1933. As we have the vehicle of the colony between Blantyre and Lake Nyasa, and after seeing through the district which is to be traversed by our Northern Extension I feel that there can be no doubt as to the wisdom of the decision come to by the Secretary of State for the Colonies to approve the selection of Bomber Bay, rather than Kasheba, as the northern terminus. The area is now decided on crosses fertile valleys, whose development will certainly be stimulated by the transport facilities which the line will afford, and approaches more closely to the Lilongwe tobacco district.

The total cost of this extension, of 173 1/2 miles, including a sum for interest during construction, is estimated at £1,003,420, which is equivalent to only 25.285 per mile. Rails have already been laid for the first 57 miles of this extension, and we anticipate that by the end of the year some 50 miles will have been completed. Earthworks up to mile 77 are already finished and started at Phangwe and Bataka are expected, and the sub-contractors are busy along the whole of the rest of the line up to the lake.

The experience in almost every young country in the world proves that if production is ever to reach any considerable scale, the main arteries of transport must be provided in the form of railways. But, if railways have a definite part to play as the main arteries of transport, the no less important function of collection and delivery to districts at a distance from the railway line can only be performed efficiently by a well-organised system of transport by road, and this is precisely what we intend to do. The necessity for planned co-ordination of transport is fully realised by those responsible for the government of the colony.

Importance of Railways.

But, however well organised the transport of the Protectorate may be, it can never be carried on at cheap rates unless production is on a scale far greater than that realised at present. Moreover, economic progress and industrial stability are always in jeopardy where a country depends too much on a single product. We shall watch therefore with the greatest interest all efforts made by the Government or private interests to expand the production of commodities in addition to tobacco, and are ready to co-operate in any way in our power.

As it is to be expected in a period of falling prices and severe economic depression, complaints are often made that our rates are too high. This subject has the constant attention of the board, for it is the duty and to the greatest interest of the company to do everything in its power to foster development of production. While our rates are not to be too high, the smallness of the amount we were able to earmark for railway construction had to cause us concern. The board therefore sought the services of an independent expert to investigate the entire system in force on our line. We secured the services of Mr. Robert Gibb, chairman of the Rhodesia Railways Commission, and, in general, Mr. Gibb's conclusions confirm the opinion of the board that at present no major changes in the rating system of our line are advisable.

While our results in 1931, at what we all realised was the bottom of a period of deep depression, were somewhat disappointing, it is satisfactory to record that the main figures for the first half of this year do not show an improvement which we all trust may indicate a return to more normal conditions.

SISAL FIBRE FOR MARINE CORDAGE.

AS S. 285 Manila Ropes"

The results of the fourth series of tests of ropes made of East African sisal and Manila, conducted by the Imperial Institute, are published in the current issue of the Institute Bulletin. Those of the previous series and demonstrate that ropes made of East African sisal, when exposed to sea-water are capable of retaining their strength to a similar extent to Manila ropes.

The tests were carried out with samples of 3-in. ropes, made according to the late Mr. E. J. W. Buckpit's Specification for the following fibres: East African sisal No. 1, brushed; E.A. sisal No. 1, unbrushed; Java sisal; Manila S.3; Manila K; Manila M.L.; New Zealand air. As in the earlier series of trials, the ropes were exposed to the action of sea-water by placing them in wooden crates fixed to Southland pier, in such a position as to ensure that during each tide they were completely submerged under the water and completely uncovered for a period. The experiments were completed in March, 1932, and the results are thus stated:

The Manila ropes used in this series of trials had greater initial strength than the sisal ropes, whereas in previous series the opposite was generally the case. After two months' exposure to sea water the sisal ropes had undergone a greater reduction of strength than the Manila ropes, but subsequently the rate of deterioration of the Manila ropes increased much more rapidly than that of the sisal ropes, so that at the end of four months the average percentage loss of the East African sisal ropes was 25.1 and that of the Manila ropes 52.6; at the end of six months the average percentage losses were 67.0 for the sisal and 64.9 for the Manila, and at the end of nine months 70.0 and 72.5 respectively.

At the conclusion of nine months' exposure the No. 1 brushed sisal rope had a greater strength than the K and M.L. Manila ropes, and was of almost exactly the same strength as the S.3 rope, while its percentage loss of strength was considerably less than that of any of the Manila ropes. Thus, whereas in respect of the three previous series of trials the advantage on the whole lay with the Manila, in the present series the advantage is rather with the sisal. As stated in the earlier report, however, such differences are probably not sufficient to be of practical importance.

With regard to Java sisal rope it will be observed that it had a greater initial strength than either of the East African sisal ropes but suffered a somewhat more rapid loss of strength on exposure to sea-water, and after six months had become weaker than any of the other six ropes tested.

TWO AFRICAN PLAYS

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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.

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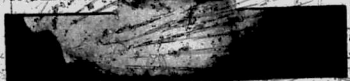
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"EAST AFRICA'S" INFORMATION BUREAU

"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.

During May 45,226 tons of cargo were handled in Beira.

The East Africa Kennel Club's open championship dog show has been postponed until October 6.

H.M.S. "Effingham" and "Enterprise" have arrived back at Cape Town from their cruise in East African waters.

A licence authorising the generation of electricity in Eldoret has been granted to the East African Power and Lighting Company.

The postal agency at Ngong is now closed. Correspondence addressed to Ngong will henceforth be retained at the G.P.O., Nairobi.

Minerals produced in Tanganyika during May included: Gold, 3,755.25 ounces (£18,588; un. 5 tons (£500); mica, 3,893.6 lb. (£441).

Mrs. J. A. Keeble and Mr. J. A. Lemon are now joint managers of the Kiwala Hotel, which is situated off the Kampala-Masaka road, Uganda.

The Nairobi Association has passed a resolution urging the Government to increase the capital at the disposal of the Land Bank to £500,000.

"Enterprise in Africa, E.C." is how *The Aeroplane* heads a paragraph concerning a new aeroplane company formed in Tanganyika.

Six nurses selected by the Overseas Nursing Association were appointed to the East African territories during the twelve months ended March 31.

At a recent extraordinary general meeting of Messrs. Thos. J. O'Shea & Company, Limited (in liquidation), it was decided that the company be wound up voluntarily.

The Park Evangelical Missionary Society, which has for some years worked in the Shesheke district of Northern Rhodesia, has been compelled to relinquish its work owing to financial stringency.

A Franco-Belgian air line from Antwerp to Coquilhatville, in the Belgian Congo, is to be started in October. The route will be Marseilles, Oran, Adrar, Gao, Zinder, Fort Lamy, Bangui, and Libenge.

Postal rates in Zanzibar have been increased to 6 cents for post-cards and 6 cents for letters within the Protectorate, for letters overseas the charge will be 12 cents up to one ounce, with 10 cents for every additional ounce, while post-cards will cost 10 cents.

The Atalanta type of air liner, which is shortly to be put in service on the Nairobi-Cape section of the African air services, is guaranteed to cruise with a load of 4,000 lb. at 148 miles an hour at 9,000 feet. The machine will have four engines set in the leading edge of the 70-foot wing, is built chiefly of steel, and has a passenger saloon able to seat fifteen passengers. In the interests of comfort, however, places are being made for nine passengers only. The loaded weight of the machine is 16,500 lb.

The latest crop reports from Tanganyika indicate that in the Northern and Tanga Provinces prospects are good, except for the threat of locust damage. In the Lake Tanganyika, Iringa, and parts of Lindi Province crop yields are not up to average.

The Uganda Chamber of Commerce has asked the Government to take a resolution demanding that the Government should take the retrograde step of cancelling the denial of the right of the innocent shareholders of the Uganda Chamber of Commerce to be represented as representatives of the innocent community for nomination to the Railway Council. The Chamber asked that the resolution be communicated to the Secretary of State for the Colonies.

The Zanzibar Government has introduced a Bill enabling heads of Departments to take disciplinary action against members of their staff in the case of matters not sufficiently serious to render action under Colonial Office Regulations necessary. The measure applies to persons whose salary does not exceed Rs. 150 per month, and provides that in certain circumstances fines not exceeding one tenth of a month's pay may be exacted.

Addressing the Zanzibar Legislative Council recently, Sir R. S. D. Rankine, the British Resident, said that the estimated revenue for 1962 is likely to be less than that for 1961. He said that it is clear that considerable savings could and should be effected in public expenditure, and that there must be some further taxation and readjustment of existing taxation, and that there would have to be a trenchment in staff. The Government have accepted Sir Alan's advice that the postal rates, which were very much lower in Zanzibar than in almost any other country, should be increased, and that the passenger fares by Government steamers should be revised.

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EAST AFRICAN PRODUCE REPORTS.

EAST AFRICAN STEAMSHIP MOVEMENTS.

Our week's comprehensive Produce Report does not appear this week on account of the August bank holiday, but will be published next week.

Coffee.—There was only a slow demand for the small supplies, mostly ex-arr lots, of East African coffee at last week's auction.

Table listing various produce items such as Mombasa, Mixed, Bugishu, Tanganyika, Mocha, Atusha, Belgian Congo, and London graded coffee with their respective prices in shillings and pence.

London stocks of East African coffees on July 27 totalled 50,502 bags, compared with 55,757 bags on the corresponding date of last year.

IVORY.

Offerings at the recent ivory sales in London amounted to 29 tons, of which 21 tons were from Mozambique and Lisbon, and 8 tons from Mombasa, Zanzibar, and Bombay. Only 6 tons were sold, with prices of most descriptions favouring buyers. Messrs. John K. Gillet & Company give the following particulars concerning prices realised:

Soft Ivory.—Soft teeth of large and medium sizes sold at £2 to £4 lower than the level of the April auctions, but ball pieces were down as much as 1/2 to £10 per cwt. in some cases.

Hard Ivory.—A few lots were sold at fair prices, but offerings were mostly withdrawn on account of sellers not being able to reach their limits.

Etched Ball Ivory.—Decidedly easier in the absence of demand and lower prices had to be accepted to effect sales.

Rhinoceros Horns.—Offers totalled about 11 cwt., and mostly sold well at £10 to £12 10s per lb., which marks a further advance on previous rates.

H. M. EASTERN AFRICAN DEPENDENCIES TRADE AND INFORMATION OFFICE has received the following information concerning crops in Kenya.

Main.—The area is expected to be about 165,000 acres, of which 140,000 acres were last year's figure. Cereals comprised largely maize last season, however, and only about 50% of the normal crops is expected. Notwithstanding the smaller area planted, it is expected that this year there will be a much larger crop, providing there is no serious damage by locusts.

Maize.—The area under this crop has declined from 114,000 to 100,000 acres, or about 25,000 acres. Last year's just under 60,000 tons, or about 500 bags, and in view of the yield provided, an average of at least 2,000 bags is necessary deficiency, although it is expected that there will be any appreciable deficiency this year. It is anticipated that there will be an exportable surplus for the coming crop.

Coffee.—The official estimate for this year is 25,500 tons. Though damage by insect pests has been considerable, it is anticipated that the crop will be of somewhat high quality.

Table listing steamship arrivals and departures including Mantola, Mashobra, Madura, Marjani, Matani, Mombasa, Karumbe, and others with their destinations and dates.

CINN-ELEPHANT HARRISON. City of Salford left Aden on way to... Sinaloa left Bulkenburg outwards, July 23.

HOLLAND AFRICA. Nijkerk left Dar es Salaam outwards, July 24. Nijkerk left Cape Town for East Africa, July 24. Nijkerk left Amsterdam for East Africa, July 20. Mafiskerk passed Gibraltar outwards, July 24.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES. Angers left Djibouti homewards, July 31. Bernardin de St. Pierre left Nouateve homewards, July 28. Explorateur Grandier left Port Said outwards, July 2.

BRITISH CASTLE. Embury Castle arrived London, July 24. Embury Castle left London for East Africa, July 30. Llandaff Castle arrived London, July 27. Llandoverly Castle left Port Sudan for East Africa, July 31. Llangibby Castle arrived Cape Town homewards, July 31. Durban Castle arrived Algoa Bay for Beira, August 1.

EAST AFRICAN LANDS MEETING.

(Concluded from page 1205)

I feel, gentlemen, that it is all to the good of the Colony itself that Lord Moyne's investigation should have exposed some of the weak spots in the financial structure of the Colony, especially coupled, as it was, by his broad-minded recognition of difficulties with the settler population is facing so manfully, and I feel very sure that the colonists themselves will not be backward in carrying on the good work of setting the financial house in order.

With regard to our own company, existing, as we do, to promote land settlement on a sound basis, we must be content to expect a lean time for the next year or two, but I will conclude by saying that our faith in the future of the Colony remains absolutely unshaken.

RAINFALL IN EAST AFRICA.

H.M. Eastern African Dependencies Trade and Information Office have received the following detailed information concerning rainfall in East Africa for the week ended July 19: Eldama Ravine, .64 inch; Fort Hall, .014; Kabele, .04; Kericho, .10; Kiambu, .00; Kilifi, .63; Kisumu, .78; Kisumu, .71; Koru, .61; Limuru, .00; Malindi, .33; Meru, .20; Mombasa, .12; Nanyuki, .84; Njoro, .87; Rumuruti, 1.86; Songhor, 2.44; Soy, .31; Sabukia, 3.54; and Voi, .04.

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PASSENGERS FROM EAST AFRICA.

The K.M.S.S. "Sumbava," which arrived in London on July 27, brought the following homeward passengers for

- London.**
 - Mrs. J. D. Bennett
 - Mrs. L. Cooper
 - Mrs. W. B. Grace
 - Miss E. Cuss
 - Mr. W. Duncan
 - Miss B. Edmond
 - Mr. & Mrs. J. P. Fairclough
 - Mr. A. F. Frybairn
 - Mr. J. Fulton
 - Mr. J. T. Gilbert
 - Miss N. Glover
 - Mrs. G. H. Griggs
 - Mrs. H. C. Hodges
 - Mr. G. H. Jones
 - Mr. W. Kerr
 - Mr. F. W. Knightly
 - Captain the Hon. A. J. Lowth
 - Mr. A. V. Martin
 - Mrs. H. Matthew
 - Mr. E. L. Morgan
 - Mr. C. Owan
 - Mr. & Mrs. C. Pheasant
 - Mr. W. H. Rowland
- Marseilles.**
 - Miss A. Black
 - Mrs. C. A. Chambers
 - Mr. A. W. Cranshaw
 - Major & Mrs. H. E. Green
 - Miss J. Happe
 - Mrs. Hargreaves
 - Mrs. O. Hughes
 - Mr. J. Mackinnon
 - Miss J. Park
 - Mr. J. Parham
 - Mr. & Mrs. J. C. Phillips
 - Miss J. Smith
 - Commander E. A. Watt

- Mr. & Mrs. A. Scott Brown
- Mr. & Mrs. H. B. Webb
- Mr. G. Woodman
- Mr. & Mrs. J. P. Hutchison
- Mr. J. Poncia
- Mr. & Mrs. F. Marshall
- Mr. J. McLaughlin
- Mr. A. J. Mann
- Mr. G. S. McCull
- Mr. J. H. Maxwell
- Mr. M. Maclean
- Mr. G. H. Price
- Mrs. R. P. Richards
- Mr. J. Richardson
- Mr. & Mrs. J. A. Shude
- Mr. S. J. Thomas
- Mr. & Mrs. T. W. Watt
- Mrs. Bell

Passengers marked † join at Marseilles. Passengers marked ‡ join at Port Said.

EAST AFRICAN MAILS.

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

5 Aug. 4 per s.s. "Cathay."

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

Inward mails are expected on August 13 by the "Angers." This week's air mail was delivered in London on Monday morning. Outward air mails close at the G.P.O., London, at 6 p.m. each Wednesday.

The s.s. "Usumbara," which arrived in London on July 27, brought the following homeward passengers for

- Mombasa.**
 - Mrs. E. Benson
 - Mr. A. Gibson
 - Mr. G. Smith
 - Mr. C. Squire
 - Miss A. Sturrock
 - Mr. H. Tyles
 - Mr. & Mrs. W. Wright
- Mogadi Shuwa.**
 - Mr. & Mrs. A. Kufuice
- Tanga.**
 - Mr. H. Docker
- Dar es Salaam.**
 - Mr. & Mrs. G. Christman
 - Mr. F. Lecharlier
- Bura.**
 - Mr. A. Eggle
 - Mr. M. Fitzgerald
 - Mr. Ralph Ford
 - Mr. B. Johnston
 - Mr. W. Kercktonel
 - Mr. J. McCymont
 - Mr. & Mrs. F. Palm
 - Mr. James Ross
 - Mrs. M. T. Stuart
 - Mr. J. B. Stuart

The s.s. "Giuseppe Mazzini," which arrived at Genoa on July 20, brought the following homeward passengers for

- Mrs. E. A. Antoniadou
- Fr. G. Bolla
- Mrs. W. C. Bonini
- Mr. M. Casostone
- Captain A. G. Dandria
- Mr. E. E. Gadeser
- Mrs. W. Gordon
- Mrs. N. M. Gray
- Mr. & Mrs. Grossman
- Mr. F. Herman
- Miss W. Hughes
- Mr. T. A. Johnson
- Mr. M. Tomini
- Mr. H. Lenardi
- Mr. D. Lombardi
- Mrs. M. Lucos
- Mr. G. Marmakas
- Mr. G. Manna
- Er. G. Manfro
- Mr. J. D. Massett
- Mr. A. Mensa
- Mr. D. Mensa
- Mrs. P. M. Mensa
- Mr. J. G. Mowbray
- Mrs. S. Rinder
- Mr. J. C. Rubie
- Mrs. E. F. St. Maur
- Mr. E. A. Samra
- Mr. G. Sati
- Mr. D. J. W. Saver
- Mr. G. W. Smith
- Mr. E. Suzuk
- Mr. Morton, Teacher
- Mr. C. J. Tucco
- Mrs. R. Z. T. Tucco
- Mr. A. Vervoert
- Mrs. E. Wandeleer
- Mrs. C. E. Wanz
- Mrs. E. Wantz

PASSENGERS FOR EAST AFRICA.

The s.s. "Mattiana," which left London on July 20 and is scheduled to leave Marseilles on August 4, carries the following passengers for

- Port Sudan.**
 - Mr. F. T. A. Nealon
 - Mr. F. C. S. Whitfield
- Mombasa.**
 - Mr. R. C. Asmour
 - Mr. & Mrs. R. Blackie

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