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A WEEKLY JOURNAL



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THURSDAY, AUGUST 11, 1932

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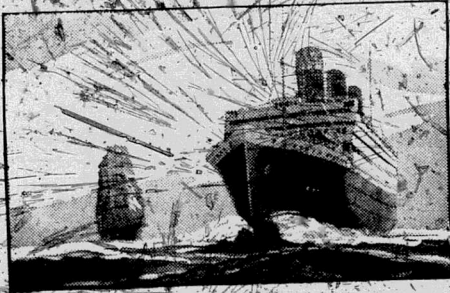
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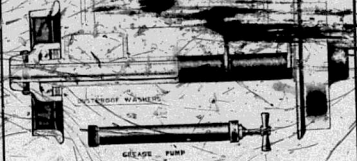
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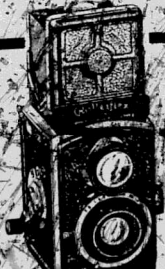
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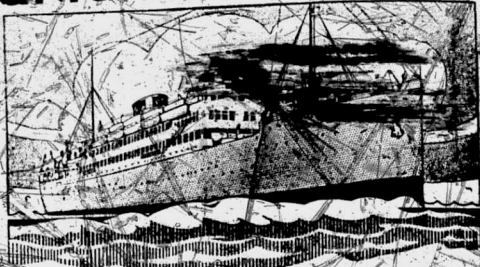
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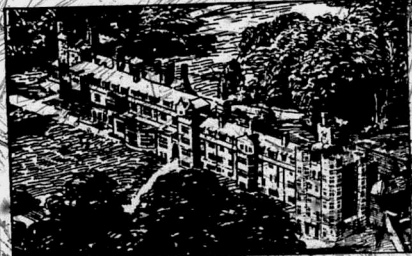
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KENYA INITIATES "COFFEE PLANTERS' DAYS."

Kenya coffee planters and the officers of the Department of Agriculture, particularly concerned with the industry have recently met in conference in Nairobi, and the reports which we have received of this welcome occasion furnish ample evidence of its value. Some two hundred interested visitors came to Nairobi for the conference, the proceedings were opened by the Governor in person, and papers dealing with a wide range of subjects were read, indeed, the whole scientific staff of the Department of Agriculture was marshalled for the occasion, and within the space of a day and a half as many as eleven addresses were delivered before the assembled company was free to visit the Scott Agricultural Laboratories, to inspect the experimental and investigational work there being done on coffee. It cannot be said that the visitors were not given good measure—three technical papers in the morning session and four in the afternoon may justly be called "a full dose for any adult," and it is a certainty that many planters found it difficult to absorb all the information vouchsafed to them—even those who heard all that was read, for we understand that at times the readers of the papers were inaudible to many in the hall. Scientific men are often accused of inability to write clear English, and, apparently, they may suffer from elementary defects. On future occasions it might be better to distribute printed copies of the papers at the opening of each session, as is often done in England. For instance, Mr. V. J. Burgess's remarks on plantation economies, including those vital questions of labour, plantation costs, cultivation and picking—a most practical, scholarly and interesting paper—require concentrated study, and when read in print, orally, it must have been a hard task to appreciate all his points.

The opportunities for questions and discussion were also severely limited by the overloading of

the programme, with the result that very little real debate took place during the conference. I thought, no doubt, many queries were put and ideas exchanged informally after the meetings. If the planters felt some disappointment at the vast amount of research work that has to be done on coffee in Kenya—a fact which, as emphasised by the Director, as Chairman—and at the indelicateness of much of the information given them, they must now have a clearer realisation that research work takes time and that precocious publication of immature results must be avoided at all costs. And the opportunity to admonish others to better practice was not missed; for instance, Mr. A. D. Trencle, Senior Coffee Officer, declared that: "At agricultural shows and when visiting districts where such crops as maize, wheat and potatoes are exhibited or grown, to say nothing of the animal kingdom, I find farmers exercising the greatest interest and care in scrutinising and selecting seed of the crops mentioned. I regret the same remarks do not apply in general to coffee planting in Kenya—so long as it is coffee in parchment, all is well from their point of view." That reflects a truly remarkable state of affairs at this advanced stage of coffee planting in Kenya, and if the convention does not more than make a few people careful in selecting their seed in the future it will have been worth while.

"Coffee Planters' Days" are a great idea, with immense possibilities, and now that the Department has made a good beginning we shall expect extension and improvement. We do not see why the reading of papers should be confined to technical experts; there are many planters—such as Mr. S. O. Hemsted, who tried complete shade for coffee as far back as 1926; the enterprising settler who first experimented with pyrethrum; and those who are especially successful in managing Native labour—who could contribute valuable information on their own experiences, experiments, observations and results thus promoting pertinent discussion by fellow settlers and officials and increasing the sum of knowledge. Their co-operation might well be enlisted in future gatherings. And why should maize growers, wheat farmers, dairymen, and sisal planters not meet similarly in conference?

MATTERS OF MOMENT

East Africa has sound grounds for stating that coffee growing by Natives in Kenya is about to be encouraged, and that a beginning will be made with the tribes in the Meru and Kisii districts; they are in process of drafting and the Department of Agriculture will shortly have itself charged with the additional duty of guiding and controlling this new Native cultivation. The criticism often made of this country that Natives in Kenya were forbidden to grow coffee has been without foundation, for there has been no legal embargo, though there has admittedly been administrative dissuasion.

It is certain that there will be the strongest possible protests from the European planters who have already invested millions of pounds sterling in the industry, and that they will put on record an impressive warning of the risks to which they are subjected by the decision of the Imperial and Kenya Governments. The lessons of Native coffee growing in Tanganyika Territory should suffice to persuade the Kenya authorities of the essential need of the strictest control from the outset; even Sir Donald Cameron, whose impetuous enthusiasm for Native coffee growing knew no bounds at the outset, found himself compelled to sanction drastic new regulations to save the Natives from themselves in the Kilimanjaro district, while the present Director of Agriculture of Tanganyika has had ample evidence of the urgent need for stringent supervision in the Buloba Province, where Native growing of *Coffea robusta* is an established industry. In neither of these areas of Tanganyika does the investment of European capital in coffee growing represent more than a small fraction of that sunk in any one of the leading coffee districts of Kenya, and the Kenya Government is therefore under very special obligations to ensure that its encouragement is conditioned by equitable consideration for established European interests.

It has long been obvious that Natives in Kenya would sooner or later be encouraged to grow coffee, thus following the precedent set in Tanganyika and Uganda, but it is to be hoped that their energies will in general be directed to the less exacting cultivation of *robusta* rather than to *arabica*, which is so much more susceptible to disease and which, as experience shows clearly enough, demands the closest attention and study on the part even of experienced European planters. The authorities should from the start insist on reasonably high minimum standards of cultivation; should permit coffee growing only in regularly planted blocks of, say, not less than half an acre; should arrange for frequent inspection; and should require Native growers to conform to the regulations enforced on European estates, violations involving similar fines, and in drastic cases prompt destruction of the trees

by the Agricultural Officer. It is a matter of no less importance to the Kenya Colony, and of no less importance to the world, a fact of immense importance, but merely to coffee planters and merchants, but to the country generally, since the maintenance of the price has provided work for thousands of Natives who would otherwise have been unemployed, and contributed to the Customs and Railway revenues by the import and transport of commodities which other producers in the Colony have been too hard hit to be able to purchase from abroad. The high reputation which Kenya has acquired for the quality of her coffee therefore affects the whole State, thus making it a matter of true public interest that the greatest caution should be exercised in the experiment of Native production. It is fortunate that the Coffee Board so long advocated as a body of creation, for the industry which has been the mouth-piece with Government members, and is in a much stronger position to secure its future and to watch anything which might prejudice its excellent standing.

The introduction of a Bill to impose income tax on the Colony can in no way be justified until the report of the Expenditure Advisory Committee is before the Colony, and until the Colony is satisfied that expenditure has been reduced to the lowest figure possible and

that no other satisfactory means are available by which the budget for 1933 can be balanced. In those words, we learn by air mail, did the Elected Members of the Kenya Legislative Council unanimously record their protest, which, it will be seen, is not against income tax *per se*, but rather against the continuance of the high Government expenditure, which has been so immensely increased in recent years, and which must obviously be reduced to a level commensurate with the market value of the country's export crops. Lord Francis Scott, the leader of the Elected Members, did well to emphasize that most produce prices are below their pre-war level, while salaries in most Government Departments in Kenya are from 100% to 150% above those paid in 1914. Considering that the Government and the Elected Members had in the past lost all sense of proportion, he pleaded the imperative need of reduced expenditure, and it cannot be too often reiterated that the Kenya Government must curtail costs according to its own available.

Lord Moyne's report was a red light to the Kenya Government, and we shall be surprised if that of Sir Sydney Armitage-Smith does not equally constitute a danger signal to Tanganyika Territory. The plain fact is that both territories developed extravagant habits under their last Governors, and now, as is always the way with prodigals, they have to face the unpleasant consequences. There is a disposition in some quarters to ask for further loans from the Imperial Exchequer in other words, to claim, as is the way of many a prodigal, further

COFFEE GROWING BY NATIVES TO START IN KENYA.

EUROPEAN INTERESTS MUST BE PROTECTED.

SAFEGUARDS NECESSARY.

KENYA ELECTED MEMBERS OPPOSE INCOME TAX.

THE LESSON OF THE PRODIGAL.

accomplish his purpose he has a right to them. But the plea is unlikely to prove successful in these times of general distress. Indeed, the Colonial Office has just administered a rude hint in the less necessary stocks to Kenya by refusing to increase the limit of the Land Bank until the Colony has not only balanced its budget, but arranged for a reasonable surplus each year, in order to restore the reserves which, almost literally, "the boys have eaten."

We have been agreeably surprised at the number of well-to-do settlers and business men who have already expressed agreement with the views we enunciated in **EAST AFRICA AND INCOME TAX.** Last week in support of the

introduction of income tax by the Government of Kenya, Uganda, and Tanganyika. The essential heading upon the question of the old standing argument for the avoidance of dual income tax within the Empire appears, virtually enough, to have escaped many East Africans while our suggestion—surely a reasonable presumption—that the farming community will be treated at least as leniently as are Home agriculturalists has assuaged the anxiety of some players now in this country. No one likes to pay taxes, least of all direct taxes, but we have every confidence that income tax will in the long run prove a fairer means of raising revenue than some of the expedients at present adopted. If the territories, instead of expending their energy on fruitless opposition to a measure from which the authorities will not be deflected, will concentrate their attention on the details of the incidence of the scheme, in order to make it as equitable and as workable as possible from all standpoints, they will be serving their own interests. By all means let there be protests in and out of season to the continuance of any Government expenditure which can be shown to be unnecessary, but we feel that such protests should not be linked with a refusal by the non-official communities to have a hand in the framing of a reasonable income tax law: such voluntary abstention might well prove most unfortunate in the years to come. In his recent address to the Kenya Legislature Sir Joseph Byrne, the Governor, twice emphasised that the income tax will be of a mild nature, so that East Africans may take heart of grace. We do not often presume to ask readers to turn again to past writings in these columns, but in view of the great importance of the subject we do suggest that our last week's examination of the problem of income tax should be read by those who entertain doubts of who maintain their opposition. We have, of course, no concern in the matter except to serve the general good, and this with that object that we dealt somewhat fully with the topic.

By the registration in the Colony of the Kenya Association (1932) as a company limited by guarantee and without share capital, **THE KENYA ASSOCIATION.** The Kenya Central Publicity Committee has given practical expression to its unanimous opinion that co-ordination of the efforts to increase farming and residential settlements must be entrusted to an Association with equal standing and responsibility. On Monday we received by air mail copies of various memoranda issued by the Association, which is clearly directed with energy and discretion, and which is wisely seeking the closest possible liaison with existing District Associations. They

are being invited, either individually or in collaboration with municipalities, Associations, to set up sub-committees composed of prominent and responsible settlers in the district, who should not themselves own or be financially interested in land for disposal under the Government Land Commission, which they will be asked to meet visitors on their own premises, and to advise, if necessary, for their own district. It is suggested that other committees might also be established to secure members for the Association, to compile district brochures and keep the Central Committee informed of the attractions and amenities of the districts, and Ladies Committees for the collection and dissemination of information regarding health and child welfare and domestic matters.

Emphasis is laid on the fact that neither the Association nor the District Land Committees will act as land agents or dealers in land, which decision must be regarded as very wise, for it will give the Government the unbiased confidence that they will receive. Government co-operation in the scheme and will avoid alienating the sympathies of established land agents. The Association, which has taken power to establish a Central Executive in Kenya and an Executive Committee in London, with offices in Nairobi, London, and India, has made a good beginning, and we trust that the country will rally to the support of those who, under the chairmanship of Major P. F. Cavendish Bentinck, have worked so expeditiously and have discharged their first task in so satisfactory a manner. If the Kenya Association continues to be as well served as it has been in the steps leading to its establishment, it must become one of the most important of East African organisations.

East Africans would be so seriously affected by adoption of the proposals made to the Disarmament Conference at Geneva for the complete internationalisation of air routes and their operation by an international company, with pooling of machines, pilots and finance, that we hope that all the interests concerned in the regular London-Cape Town air service will promptly register their opposition to a scheme which would at once deprive that service of its greatest asset, namely, its reputation for dependability. British pilots have earned the admiration of the world for the standard of safety they have set up in our civil air services, and the East African territories, the development of which must be enormously stimulated by development of the use of aircraft, would be very unwise to agree to a form of control which would result in the employment of alien pilots and foreign machines, with the inevitable loss of public confidence. What may suit the internationalists of Geneva is not necessarily best calculated to serve the British Empire: indeed, the immense importance to the Empire of developing the trans-African service could scarcely appeal so strongly to the international body which Geneva visualises, and the British contribution to the proposed pool would almost certainly be diverted to the exploitation of routes of far less importance from the Imperial standpoint. East Africa must be vigilant in this matter.

Received that the North Charterland Company did not at any time hold any land in South Africa Company as agent for the purposes of the North Charterland Company and that His Majesty's Government was treating the British South Africa Company as the agent for the North Charterland Company and that there was no authority on the part of the North Charterland Company in the matter. It should add that all the parties to the Inquiry before its close agreed that all the questions mentioned in Question 3 should be referred to the Colonial Secretary.

It is clear that the full understanding between the Secretary of State for Colonies and the British South Africa Company and the Secretary of State conceived that the British South Africa Company were authorised by the North Charterland Company to negotiate any outstanding question relating to the tract. The offices of the North Charterland Company were at that time in the same building as the offices of the British South Africa Company, who were up to the year 1926 administered its affairs and who were still acting as its secretaries, and in a former Mr. M. Malcom, a director of the British South Africa Company, had (imprecisely) described the North Charterland Company as the subsidiary of the British South Africa Company. On the other hand, the representative on the part of the British South Africa Company did not seem to have been aware of the fact that the Secretary of State was under the misconception I have referred to. They regarded Articles 3 (e) and 3 (f) as being of a formal character, or at any rate of no substantial importance, since they have always considered that there was no right to set apart Native Reserves in the tract without compensation.

The Agreement under negotiation involved for the British South Africa Company questions of great and far-reaching importance; the final settlement of the terms of the Agreement was effected by a treaty and the persons acting on behalf of the British South Africa Company neglected to take what was undoubtedly the proper step in the circumstances, namely, that of informing the board of the North Charterland Company that the validity of the title to the tract had been attacked, or at least questioned, and that the Crown required as a condition of admitting that validity that there should be a clear statement of the Crown's right to set apart such reserves in the tract as the Crown might think proper. I do not think it was noticed by anyone at the time that the terms of the reservation of the right in Clause 3 (f) of the Agreement were in some respects wider than the phrase used with regard to the Native Reserves in Section 4 of the Order in Council 1902, or the similar Section in the Order in Council of 1911.

North Charterland Company and the Agreement.

(4) Whether at any time the North Charterland Company ratified the said Agreement or acquiesced in or accepted the decision in the said Agreement of Articles 3 (e) and 3 (f) and, if so, when, how, and in what circumstances.

Reply.

The North Charterland Company was not concerned in any way with the Agreement of September 20, 1923, as a whole and certainly did not purport to ratify it. The North Charterland Company did not know that His Majesty's Government was treating the British South Africa Company as the agent of the North Charterland Company in negotiating that part of the Agreement which related to the tract, and the directors of the North Charterland Company were in fact ignorant of the circumstance that the proposed agreement would contain the Articles in question. It should, however, be remarked that there was no intention on the part of the Crown and the British South Africa Company regarding the proposed knowledge. The correspondence regarding the proposed settlement between the Crown and the British South Africa Company was published as a White Paper and presented to Parliament in July 1923. This White Paper contained a reference to the fact that the Crown had taken notice of the circumstance that the concession granted by the British South Africa Company to the North Charterland Company was subject to Native rights, and the words were added: "it should be further understood that the Crown retains the power to set apart such Native Reserves in the area granted to that Company as it may think proper for the purposes." While it is not necessary to give a wide circle of readers and it does not appear that this passage was brought to the attention of the members of the board of the North Charterland Company. The terms of the Agreement between the British South Africa Company and the Crown, including those relating to the tract, were settled on July 24, 1923, when the Houses of Parliament were sitting, and the proposed Agreement was approved by Parliament.

The Colonial Office replied to the views expressed on behalf of the North Charterland Company by a letter dated

August 12, 1925, which has been described on behalf of that Company as a bomb-throw. It contains the passage, after referring to the suggestion that there was no authority to agree on behalf of the North Charterland Company to Clause 3 (e) of the Agreement: "It is sufficient to point out that it is at least doubtful whether the concession of the British South Africa Company to grant the concession... to enter, made the reservation of the right to set apart such reserves in the tract... of the British South Africa Company... to include the North Charterland concession among those recognised under the Agreement, provided that the condition in question, on which they had always the power and intention of reserving was also included, namely, 'the Crown reserves the right to set apart such Native Reserves in the area granted to that Company... the North Charterland concession... the Crown may then proceed... Your directors should understand that without that condition the concession of the concession... to obtain a legal decision as to the respective rights of the Crown, the Natives, and your company in regard to the area covered by the concession."

Colonial Office Criticised.

It seems to me to be quite clear that this part of the letter would never have been written if the Colonial Secretary of the time had been made acquainted with the earlier history of the matter and of its connection with the correspondence of 1902, 1903, and 1911. This correspondence, however, was not retained in the Colonial Office. It is not possible to have access to the Colonial Office and it is not possible to see how the position with regard to this concession could be regulated by an Agreement to which the North Charterland Company was not a party and by which it was in any way bound; but the letter in any case seems to show that the Colonial Secretary did not intend to recede from the position that the Crown was at full liberty to set aside such reserves in the tract as it might think fit, a view which was undoubtedly right if the powers of the Crown by Order in Council were to be relied on to their full extent.

I must report that by the letter of February 20, 1924, the North Charterland Company, being aware that Articles 3 (e) and 3 (f) had been inserted without authority in the Agreement of September 20, 1923, and that the company was not bound or affected by the terms of those articles, did in fact acquiesce to this extent, that the Company accepted the proposed provisions for the allocation of Native Reserves; in other words, the company acquiesced in an administrative step based on the assumption that the Crown had the right without compensation to set aside out of the tract such Native Reserves as it thought proper. The acquiescence in question was partly due to the desire to have the title to the tract questioned, and partly to the Colonial Office's letter of August 12, 1925, which was admitted, and partly to the desire to avoid the costly proceedings which would have been necessary to establish the title.

As a result the North Charterland Company obtained any, and (if any) what advantages under the said Agreement.

Advantages and Disadvantages.

Reply.

The North Charterland Company, apart from the admission of their title by the Crown, obtained the advantage that after the Reserves had been set aside and the Natives had moved into them, which has now been done, the company was placed in a position to make good of the whole of the land not included in the Reserves to itself, and others, free from Native rights. This was not previously possible, and is beyond doubt an advantage. The diminished area which the North Charterland Company can now deal with by way of grant is, however, in the opposite scale, if by the word "advantage" comparison is intended. I have had no evidence placed before me which would enable me to express an opinion as to which scale is weighed in the balance as the result of the balancing of advantages with disadvantages; and I do not know whether an opinion of real value on this point could be formed at the present time.

HOW SUTHERLAND RAN THE GAUNTLET

IN "GERMAN EAST" AT THE OUTBREAK OF WAR.
His Adventure with Major C. H. Anderson.

His recent dash of Jim Sutherland, an elephant hunter with the record of over a thousand tuskers to his own rifle and a reputation as one of the most courageous men and strangest characters even East Africa has ever seen, brings vividly to mind his epic escape from German East Africa on the outbreak of the Great War.

In May, 1914, Sutherland and his great friend and fellow elephant hunter, Major C. H. Anderson, landed in Lindi with the object of making a film which would show the real life of the bush, and especially the life of a charging elephant with the hunter included. The camera experts were two German-American photographers for whom Sutherland and Anderson were to "pose" the elephants.

It sounds almost like impertinence for mere men, however brave and skilled, to shepherd the huge pachyderms in front of the camera for the amusement of the rubber-necks of Broadway or the staring amazement of the proletariat of, say, Wigan, and neither Sutherland nor his companion could have had any doubts as to what the task involved. But they accomplished it successfully, the picture of the charging bull—a real beauty—being splendidly taken before Sutherland with one shot brought down the furious animal ten yards from the camera.

Ordered to Report to a German Boma.

The expedition's base camp had been established on the Luwegu River, ten days' safari from Lindi, and excursions of ten days or so were made from that base camp into the surrounding country, which swarmed with elephants. On August 2 the party received the first news of the outbreak of war, a rumour reaching them through a German planter at Livale, ninety miles away. Tents were at once struck. On arrival at the base camp they were handed a letter ordering them to report at the nearest German administrative post, forty-seven miles away. To report to the German officials would mean for Sutherland and Anderson internment for the duration, while for the German-Americans it might mean that or even conscription in the German forces; the latter, evidently disliking such a prospect, determined to throw in their lot with the Englishmen, who had already resolved to make their way out of German territory by hook or by crook and place their services at the disposal of their country.

Nyasaland was three hundred miles away, Portuguese territory three hundred, and the gauntlet of the German patrols had to be run. No matter, Sutherland knew the country, and his fellow adventurers had complete confidence. But from the start of their ambas— for may not their escape be likened to that of Xenophon's glorious Ten Thousand?—trouble began. All but ten of the Native porters, who delayed their ascending a trifle too long, deserted; they had received news, in the mysterious Native way, of big trouble among the wazungu, and they meant to go while the going was good.

So Sutherland leading, the four white men with their ten porters struck out for the south, the Natives carrying only the barest necessities, including, of course, the cameras and films made. Anderson brought up the rear-guard. They dared not

use the roads, of which Native trails, for fear of bumping into German patrols, so they had to be cut through the tall grass, blazed here and there by elephant paths. *Matoke* grass, twelve feet high, had to be parted and burned behind them to obliterate their trail, and the porters had to be avoided even when they were at the village of which the porters were to stop was visited by some next day's patrol, and some patrol looking for these Englishmen.

Footslogging Thirty-six Miles a Day.

For six successive days they made thirty-six miles daily. Sleep was possible only for a few hours during the heat of the day or in the cool of the night, and even then both Sutherland and Anderson had to make turns at sentry-go to prevent the porters deserting, for Sutherland had overheard the Natives discussing their intention to do so as they buddled round the camp-fire. They dreaded German revenge for having assisted the British.

On the tenth day of the flight, when three hundred miles had been covered—surely a record in such circumstances—the roaring of the Rovuma River was heard. Great was the relief of the gallant little band at reaching the frontier of Portuguese East Africa and their trouble was over. The sudden appearance of a hostile patrol south of the river precipitated another forced march, and for a further two days Sutherland and his men were to march further south did they breathe freely again. Then they repatriated the German porters, giving them chits for their pay on the English agents in Linsä; these were no mere "scraps of paper," but I.O.U.'s which were duly honoured on presentation.

And so to the Mtoma Mission and then on to Fort Johnston (the last stretch by canoe), a total march of five hundred miles in twenty-three days, went the two gallant Englishmen, Sutherland to join up and take part in the East African Campaign, Anderson to go to the Western Front to rejoin his regiment, both of them to be awarded before very long. God was good to them both, as their pluck and devotion deserved, for they survived the War and lived to meet again in East Africa and hob-nob like old cronies over their adventures.

A BLIND WILD BUFFALO.

A most remarkable experience befell the Acting Game Warden of Uganda—an encounter with a blind wild buffalo. It is thus described in the annual report for 1931:—

"In an endeavour to take a moving picture of an enormous buffalo, the Acting Game Warden found himself entangled with a massive stone-blind bull. Having completed a picture of an apparently perfect and placid animal, he tried to drive it off the station, when his porters were approaching, and it was not when he saw the huge beast crashing wildly through thickets and butting itself violently against trees that he realised its blindness. Selling and shouting, by righteously alarmed porters, accompanied by the noise of loads crashing to earth, eventually turned the frayed buffalo back on its tracks, and it was killed as it rushed headlong towards the photographer. Examination showed both eyes must have been absolutely sightless for a long time, but the animal was in grand condition nevertheless."

We are officially informed that the East African Governments are considering the temporary secondment of an experienced officer from Somerset House to the staff of the Government Conference to assist in setting up the administrative machinery necessary in introducing an income tax in Kenya, Uganda, and Tanganyika.

KENYA ELECTED MEMBERS' MANIFESTO.

Demand for Government Economy.

SINCE the editorial notes in this issue were written the Elected Members of the Kenya Legislative Council have issued a manifesto insisting on the urgent need of economy.

The Government, the manifesto says, appears to consider that it holds an untenable position quite irrespective to world conditions or any question of the maximum expenditure the country can afford now or for many years to come. The Government appears, moreover, to hold the view that the scale of remuneration now paid to its officers should be held sacrosanct rather than directly related to the new level of world values brought about by the collapse in the "boom" prices of world materials. We believe that there must be introduced as an urgent immediate step a new scale of remuneration which has a fair relationship to the new world conditions.

A telegram from a prominent correspondent of *The Times* says that the Elected Members warn the country that the Government may attempt to introduce the Budget for 1933 before the full findings of the Expenditure Advisory Committee are disclosed, in the hope that the proceeds from new taxation, together with a slight general improvement in world conditions, may slur over the very serious "over-expenditure" now incurred. The country's support is asked for a programme which includes the following provisions: (1) Reduction in the machinery of Government to the lowest level consistent with reasonable efficiency; (2) adjustment of the salaries and hidden emoluments of Civil servants to conform with the prevailing conditions; (3) no new taxation until all possible economies have been effected; (4) if and when fresh revenue is required the form of new taxation not to be decided until the alternative methods have been fully considered.

The Elected Members declare that should the Government's present policy of extravagance be continued, and the protests of the elected representatives of the people continue to be ignored, they will be forced to press more and more for measures of constitutional advance "in order to give the people of the country some real control over finance, and safeguard us and our homes in the future from a recurrence of the present deplorable state of affairs."

Kenya has raised her non-Native poll tax from 30s. to £3 and expects an increased yield of £33,000 by the end of this year; non-Native women in receipt of remuneration of 75s a month and over become liable to the tax for the first time. An extra tax of 20 cents per gallon on petrol is expected to realise £13,500 in 1932, and the existing levies of 5% and 7½% on official salaries are temporarily increased to 6% and 10%.

ACTING GOVERNOR OF N. RHODESIA.

MR. H. C. A. D. C. MACKENZIE-KENNEDY, Chief Secretary of Northern Rhodesia, left London last Friday for Livingstone to assume the office of Acting Governor during the interval between the departure of Sir James Maxwell and the arrival of Sir Ronald Storrs. That he will discharge his duties with credit to himself and to the satisfaction of the country we have no doubt, for he has shown himself able to bear responsibility, and an able administrator, a hard worker, and enjoys the confidence of officials and non-officials. His anxieties will be lessened by the knowledge that Major E. A. T. Dutton will control the Secretariat with full efficiency while he is at Government House.

Beginning with the departure from London on October 21 of the s.s. "Maduro," the accommodation in the British-India steamers operating on the East African service has been increased, more two-berth cabins being available in the first saloon at a low rate of passage money, while in the second saloon more two-berth cabins have been provided and a lower fare introduced. Full particulars are contained in an interesting and well-illustrated pamphlet, copies of which will be gladly sent on application to the company at 122, Leadenhall Street, London, E.C.3.

"BOBO" YOUNG OF NORTHERN RHODESIA.

Mr. F. H. Melland's Tribute to a Pioneer.

WHILE watching the funeral of some of Johannesburg's most prominent men, I met Mr. R. Young, a resident of Johannesburg from Northern Rhodesia, suddenly in the age of sixty-five. This is the bald record of the passing of one to whom the Empire owes a considerable debt, of one who had many real friends, but never an enemy, black or white. We shall miss "Bobo," but we are glad he passed without illness or pain.

Tribute must be paid to a fine life, finely lived. He was born in 1867 at Newborough, Effe, of humble parentage and never had much advantage in the way of education. After going to South Africa, he entered Mashonaland with the mounted forces accompanying the Pioneer Column, and in 1895 he came to North-Eastern Rhodesia with Major Forbes's party of occupation, proceeding direct to the Tanganyika Plateau. He was very soon appointed Collector of the title, and shortly afterwards to Native Commissioner, a rank he held until his retirement. He resided with his wife, whom he married in 1907 and who survives him, at Harrietham in Kent, near his old friend and colleague Charles Mackinnon, who is luckily still with us.

A Man without Fear.

Bobo spent most of his time at Kasama and Chinsali among the Wambas, and it was at Kasama that I first met him in 1906. It was impossible for anyone with eyes to see not to realise at once, first, that he had a really remarkable reputation among the Natives, and that with them everything that "Bobo" said sufficed; and, secondly, that this reputation was thoroughly deserved. The longer I know him and the more I appreciate his worth and his ascendancy and influence among the Natives over whom he ruled, an influence that was the more remarkable because by never spoke their language really well. It was just based upon his character and his fine understanding.

His first appearance on the scene occurred before our real occupation of the Wemba country, when he visited the court of Mwamba, the *de facto* ruler of the tribe, the most powerful and warlike race between the Bazarunda and the Matabele. A Native follower, told "Bobo" that he would have to kneel down and clap his hands on entering the presence. "Bobo" said nothing, but, when he was summoned to appear, walked up to Mwamba, greeted him, and demanded a chair. Mwamba looked at him and turned to one of his men and said, "Bring the chief a chair." "Bobo" was, I believe, one of those rare men who are really without fear; he was also completely without guile, and incapable of ill-feeling.

A Gentleman's Nature.

I never heard him say an unkind word of anyone, and when in his presence I was a larger man, who had many advantages that he had not had, overtook him in the service, he never grudged an other promotion, but wholeheartedly welcomed it. He was completely content to serve in that state of life to which it had pleased God to call him; and the service he gave was of the best. Begotten of the love he had for the country, as A. Kipling has written, he was one of those:

"Set to serve the lands they rule,
(Save he serve no man may rule)
Serve and love the lands they rule,
Seeking praise nor pardon."

Robert Codrington, our great Administrator, told me that it was not sufficiently appreciated how largely it was due to "Bobo's" character that our occupation of the Wemba country was so peaceful. He won the hearts of that most warlike race by his gentleness and by his honesty. They loved him and they trusted him. And now he has passed on his last journey. I am sure I voice the feelings of all his old friends, white and black, when I say:

Kakoboo, Bwana Bobo,
Kakoboo, Mkwana

FRANK MELLAND.

Some Statements Worth Noting.

EAST AFRICA'S

WHO'S WHO114 **Captain Beites**

"There is no market in East Africa for ducks' eggs."—Mr. J. H. Cheshire, secretary of the Kenya Poultry Club.

"Commander Ronnie Hosken has lost his Captain Kettle-like beard and now wears an almost angelic expression."—*The Uganda Herald*.

"During several months' visit to East and Central Africa I met only one person who had ever been to Madagascar. In Madagascar I met no one who had been to Africa."—*The Rev. A. M. Chigum, in the "Congregational Quarterly"*.

"Although agricultural conditions in Northern Rhodesia are undoubtedly improving, they are considerably better than in the majority of African Colonies."—*Report of the Department of Agriculture of Northern Rhodesia for 1931*.

"I know personally one area in Kenya of about 1,600 square miles which twenty years ago contained several thousand black rhinoceros. To-day there are none."—Mr. C. W. Hobley, C.M.G., writing to the Yorkshire "Evening News".

"Recently consignments of hatching eggs have been sent by air to Kenya and Tanganyika from London, the average of successful hatchings being about 60% to 70%."—*A representative of Imperial Airways, interviewed by the "Colne Times"*.

"Only one serious case of breach of the game laws occurred in Uganda in 1931, that of a European sending out armed Natives to kill his elephants. The bag was big, but the fine was bigger."—*Report of the Uganda Game Department for 1931*.

"Tobacco production in Uganda has risen from nothing six years ago to about 600,000 lbs. per annum, the greater part being produced by Natives."—Mr. D. N. Stafford, addressing the annual conference of the Uganda Planters' Association.

"Fees in the high school in Ankole range from 50s. to 100s. per annum, in the girls' boarding school a pupil is admitted for 20s. annually, while in the boys' elementary school only 5s. per year is paid."—*The Rev. A. E. Clark, writing in the "Uganda Church Review"*.

"In one of his writings the late Bishop of Nyasaland referred to his 'palace'. Alas that not everybody in the world has a sense of humour. It was misunderstood at home and there was a little indignation. I saw that palace. It had exactly two rooms."—*A former U.M.C. Missionary in a recent address to a school at Clarens, near Montreux*.

"Copra prepared from germinated nuts is invariably thin, and tends to be of lower quality whether it is sun-dried or first sulphured and then sun-dried. The use of germinated nuts should therefore be avoided. Proper and regular collection of the nuts should reduce to a minimum the proportion of germinated nuts."—*From the "Bulletin of the Imperial Institute"*.

"When disregarding popular opinion of what was right and proper, the Swedish Mission (in Ethiopia) printed four Gospels in Tigré dialect. It had to weather a gale of indignation. People considered it not only audacious, but blasphemous, to translate the Word of God into a language used by women quarrelling in the kitchen."—*The Rev. O. Eriksson, writing in "Africa"*.



Copyright "East Africa."

The belated and unexpected receipt in 1925 of a cheque in respect of his year gratuity was the immediate cause of Captain Beites' decision to make the trip from South Africa to Kenya to see the Colony and, in particular, to satisfy himself as to its commercial attractions. As a result of that visit he acquired control and became Chairman and General Manager of the old-established business of A. H. Wardle & Co. Ltd., a business which retail photographic supplies, chemicals and sundries, which then had headquarters in Nairobi and a branch in Mombasa, and has since opened new establishments in Eldoret, Kampala and Dar es Salaam. Thus have his energy and initiative expressed themselves, but he has also found time to serve on the Committee of the East African Production Society and the Nairobi Chamber of Commerce, and to lay off and on.

Born in South Africa, he came to England at the beginning of the War, joined the South-English Landers' Corps with Messrs. Paine for a long period, and was then transferred to the Royal Artillery. After the Armistice he received a commission in the Royal Army and went to India, shortly afterwards becoming Assistant Organizer of Army Education in the North-West Frontier. He later resigned his commission, returned to South Africa, entered a family business to acquire experience, and then set up on his own account.

PERSONALIA

Miss Turney is en route for Mombasa.

Mrs. Hayington is on her way back to Kenya.

Mr. M. Wilson is now District Magistrate in Kampala.

Mr. David MacQueen has been transferred from Kigoma to Zanzibar.

Mr. A. E. Collins, of the Tanganyika P.W.D. is now on leave from Dar es Salaam.

Lady Byrner, wife of the Governor of Kenya, left London by air yesterday for Nairobi.

Mr. M. N. Patel, who had lived in Kenya for thirty-four years, has passed away in Kisumu.

Mr. "Jack" Jardine recently won the 18th Golf Cup, Masindi, the runner-up being Captain Aitken.

Messrs. R. L. Moffat and P. W. B. Miller have been appointed Justices of the Peace in Northern Rhodesia.

Dr. J. Armstrong, M.C. and Mrs. Armstrong, are en route for Dar es Salaam on their return from leave.

Mr. George Noble, of Mombasa, who is now on leave in Scotland, won the Lord Dounie golf cup in Stirling last week.

Herr W. Al. von Petter, a former Prussian Guards officer, recently addressed Boy Scouts in Umtali, Southern Rhodesia.

Mr. Bernard Astley, of the Kenya Education Department, was married at St. Albans Abbey last week to Miss Barbara Jean Sinton.

Sir Stewart Symes, Governor of Tanganyika, recently formally opened the Manyoni-Kinyangiri extension of the Tanganyika Railways.

The engagement is announced between Mr. W. L. Leach, of the Legal Department, Khartoum, and Miss Alice Irene Muir, M.B., of Belfast.

Mr. John Becker, who for the past four years has been underground manager of the Luanshya Mine, has arrived in this country on leave.

Mr. A. C. Tamahill is acting for Colonel W. K. Tucker on the Kenya and Uganda Railway Advisory Council during the latter's absence on this side.

Mr. H. E. Hornby, O.B.E., Acting Director of Veterinary Services in Tanganyika, and Mrs. Hornby, recently flew from Tanganyika to Brindisi.

Mr. D. Kapetsakos, who has extensive sisal interests in Northern Tanganyika, is on his way back to Tangai, accompanied by Mrs. Kapetsakos.

The Rev. George Rhead, a pioneer missionary of Ethiopia and Kenya, last week addressed a conference in Boulrenmouth of the Sudan Interior Mission.

Mr. R. D. England recently won the men's singles in the annual tennis championships at Nairobi, while Miss Brauer carried off the ladies' singles.

The engagement is announced between Mr. T. Downes and Miss Doris [redacted] who recently returned home after spending some time in Mombasa.

Mr. C. W. L. Fishlock, of the Uganda Agricultural Department, took the chair when the prizes were presented at the recent Speech Day at Victoria College, Westbury.

The Rt. Rev. L. H. Gwynne, Bishop of Egypt and the Sudan, presided last week at the annual meeting in London of the Egypt and Sudan Diocesan Association.

Mr. W. Ronavog, District Officer in Tanganyika, is now on leave. He has served in the Territory for the past thirteen years, and has lately been stationed on the Kabir.

Mrs. S. H. M. Webb, whose husband is in the Tanganyika Provincial Administration, is on her way to Dar es Salaam with her son. They are travelling via the Cape.

General Coen Brits, who served with the South African Forces in East Africa during the Campaign, died a few days ago at the age of sixty-four at his farm near Standerton.

Mr. A. Fraser, C.B.E., Principal of the great Achimota College, Gold Coast, was a recent air passenger from Uganda, where he visited several educational establishments.

Colonel W. R. Meredith, D.S.O., who for five years has served with the King's African Rifles in Uganda and Somaliland, has been appointed Commandant of the Nigeria Regiment.

Mrs. Ethelreda Lewis, who collaborated with "Trader Horn" in the writing of his famous books, and whose son is in the Tanganyika Administrative Service, is on a visit to Spain.

We are glad to hear that reports of Colonel W. K. Tucker from the clinic infer that an operation will not now be necessary, and that he will be able to return to Kenya within the next few weeks.

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Mr. Raymond Coverdale, son of Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Coverdale, of Nairobi, is to be married in Ukika tomorrow to Miss Madeline Sanders, eldest daughter of Mrs. H. A. Sanders, of Somerset Hall, Clatsopfield.

Mr. D. N. Stafford has been re-elected President of the Uganda Planters' Association, with Mr. J. J. Jarvis as Vice-President, and Messrs. H. A. Cannon, F. J. Gordon, and O. D. Hall as members of the Committee.

Mr. A. E. Kitching, who is shortly returning to Tanganyika, served in Kenya for five years before his appointment to the Territory in 1919. For the past two years he has been Assistant Secretary for Native Affairs.

Mr. P. A. Morris, Deputy Director of Animal Health in Northern Rhodesia, is on leave from the Protectorate in which he has served for the past twelve years. Mr. R. A. S. MacDonald is acting in his stead.

Mr. W. McNaughton Buchanan has been admitted a partner of the established East African firm of Messrs. Smith, Mackenzie & Company. He is a son of one of the senior partners, and is now stationed in Tanga.

Mr. E. E. Jenkins is Acting Attorney-General of Northern Rhodesia now that the Hon. F. G. Smith has left Livingstone on transfer to Trinidad. Mr. A. E. P. Rose has succeeded Mr. Jenkins as Acting Solicitor-General.

The following have been nominated to be official members of the Northern Rhodesia Legislative Council for one year from June 13, 1932: Messrs. John Smith, F. A. Buckley, E. B. H. Goodall, M. B. E., and E. S. Marillier.

Seven ostriches have been presented to the Zoological Society of London by Major Barker, Game Warden of the Sudan. The birds are young, the tallest being less than four feet high. Five are shortly to be sent to Whipsnade.

The following have been appointed to the Chisamba Road Board, Northern Rhodesia: Messrs. J. W. Cross, W. H. Culverwell, A. Danbar, E. J. K. Jordan, C. S. Rickett, G. B. Smith and W. H. Turnbull.

Mr. John Carveth Wells, Jr., who visited East Africa in the course of his walk round the world, has arrived back in England from East Africa. He travelled to Singapore, Formosa, Shanghai, Japan, Honolulu and San Francisco.

Mr. D. E. A. Enckers, M.A., of the Tanganyika Customs, who recently left Dar es Salaam on leave after his first tour in the Territory, served in the United Kingdom Customs Department for six years before taking up his appointment in Tanganyika.

Mr. A. L. Gladwell has been elected this year's President of the Kenya Poultry Club, with the Hon. Alexander Holm, C.B.E., Director of Agriculture, as Vice-President. Mr. E. W. Bannitt, of Nakuru, has been re-elected Hon. Secretary and Treasurer.

The engagement is announced between Mr. A. B. Miskin, of the Sudan Survey Department, elder son of Mr. and Mrs. A. Miskin, of St. Albans, and Miss Katharine Richardson, daughter of the Rev. E. F. and Mrs. Richardson, of Capenhurst, Chester.

Among those on leave from Northern Rhodesia are Mr. H. C. N. Hill, M.C., and Mr. G. E. F. Smith, of the Provincial Administration; Mr. H. G. Willis, Inspector of Rhodesian Natives in the Congo; and Mr. T. M. Davidson, of the Northern Rhodesian Police.

Lieutenant-Commander A. B. Combe, R.N. (Retd.), has had to have a leg amputated in the hospital at Livingstone, Northern Rhodesia, following a mauling by a lion in Ngamiland. He had to be carried for six days before reaching the nearest white man.

We regret to learn of the death in Wad Medani on Monday of Mr. J. S. M. Paul, of the Sudan Political Service, who won a Blue for hockey in his first year at Oxford and captained the University team two years later. He was a son of Brigadier-General E. M. Paul.

Twenty-two elephants which had been damaging native gardens near Fort Jameson, North-Eastern Rhodesia, have recently been shot by Mr. Ranglely, who was commissioned by the Government to prevent further damage being done. Some 1,500 lb. of ivory were secured.

Mr. A. H. Phillips, won the Kenya amateur golf championship, the runner-up being Mr. Balfour. The winner's score for the last eighteen holes was 41 strokes out and 43 strokes in. The championship cup was presented by Mr. C. N. Day, President of the Kenya Golf Union.

Captain A. T. A. Ritchie, Game Warden of Kenya, who is at present on leave, has promised to address the East African Branch of the Over-Sea League at Vernon House, St. James's Street, on September 15. His lecture on the game of the Colony will probably be illustrated by films.

The Rev. Canon and Miss Stokes are leaving shortly to rejoin the U.M.C.A. at Masasi, Tanganyika. Among those leaving during the month for the Northern Rhodesia diocese are the Rev. W. F. P. Ellis, the Rev. G. E. F. Twistleton-Wykeham-Fiennes, and Mr. T. F. W. Durrant.

**DON'T GO
WITHOUT
BOVRIL
WITHIN**

PERSONALIA (Continued)

Mrs. R. W. Lyall Grant, who was Attorney General of Nyasaland in 1920, afterwards a Judge of the Nyasaland High Court, and soon after the War transferred to Kenya as Attorney General, has been appointed Chief Justice of Jamaica. He has been a Justice in Ceylon since 1926.

The Rev. Charles Stuart, who has served as a missionary in Nyasaland for the past forty-three years, and Mrs. Stuart are shortly expected Home on retirement. Their work has been chiefly among the Angoni tribe, and we hear that Mr. Stuart has collected much information on which to base a history of the tribe.

A marriage has been arranged and will take place early in November, between Mr. T. V. Lane, elder son of the late Mr. T. H. V. Lane and the Hon. Mrs. Lane, of King's Bromley Manor, Staffs, and Miss Pamela King, only daughter of Mr. Geoffrey Peto, C.B.E., M.P., and Mrs. Peto, of Sandford Park, Sandford St. Martin, Oxon.

Mr. J. K. Watson, who was born in Kenya twenty-two years ago, and who is now on his way home via South Africa, is the son of Mr. J. K. Watson, who took up land near Nairobi in 1909. While Mr. Watson Junr. has not previously been out of Kenya, his father spent sixteen years in the Colony before taking a short holiday in this country.

Mr. A. C. Hunter, manager of the land and estate agency department of Messrs. Richardson, Tyson & Martin, Ltd., of Nairobi, has been appointed an approved valuer to the Estate Duty Commissioners of Kenya. This appointment is in addition to the post which he already holds of valuator to the Land and Agricultural Bank of Kenya.

Mr. J. J. Hayden, who is shortly expected home on leave from Uganda, was admitted a solicitor in Ireland in 1906, and was called to the Irish Bar twenty years later. He was first appointed to Uganda in 1921 as Registrar of the High Court, and in 1927 was appointed a magistrate. He has lately been stationed in Ithya. Both he and Mrs. Hayden are keen golfers.

Mrs. Ralph Turner has been elected President of the East Africa Women's League for the eighth year in succession. Lady Elaine Scott, Lady Eleanor Cole, Lady Delamere, Lady Viola Conduitt, Lady McMillan, the Hon. Mrs. Grant, Mesdames Gailey, Welby, Joyce, Archer, Dormer, Vivian Ward, Cunningham, Carnelley, Gordon Anderson, and Miss Stephens have been appointed Vice-Presidents.

Inward passengers by this week's air mail included Mrs. Mackintosh and Mr. Williams, from Dodoma; Colonel Hickson, from Nairobi; Mr. Maxwell; Mr. Atkins, Mr. Currie and Mrs. Schwartzel, from Kisumu; Mr. Craddock, from Kampala; and Mr. Dupuis, from Wadi Halfa. Outward passengers who left by yesterday's machine included Mr. Arnsen, Mr. Van Dooren and Mr. R. Hecc, from Paris to Juba; Mr. Bleuze, Paris to Masindi; Mr. B. S. Butler, London to Kisumu; General Bethell and Lady Byrne, London to Nairobi; Mr. de Lennier, Paris to Dodoma; Mr. Keith, London to Broken Hill.

Captain D. D. Johnson, the well known Kenya coffee planter, who was abroad on a complete rest in Europe, is now in the hospital at health. He has been suffering from malaria, and has been treated by modern systems and methods. He has been suffering from malaria, and has been treated by modern systems and methods. He has been suffering from malaria, and has been treated by modern systems and methods.

Mombasa is to have its own R.N.V.R. unit, with one officer, four petty officers, and about sixty ratings, who hope to receive training on board one of the cruisers during the annual visit of ships of the East Indies Squadron, whose Commander-in-Chief has expressed his desire to help the movement to the utmost. Mr. A. M. Campbell was Chairman at the inaugural meeting, which was also addressed by Mr. A. A. Bemister, Mr. Geoffrey Walsh and Lieutenant Commander Hutton, of H.M.S. "Eglington".

Major E. V. T. Dutton, Acting Chief Secretary of Northern Rhodesia, recently had what might have proved a very unpleasant experience at the Victoria Falls, according to the *Livingstone Mail*. He was on the rocks which skirt the Boiling Pot at Palm Grove, when he slipped and fell headlong into the tumultuous waters below. Fortunately the burst of the swirl set outwards and brought him against the rocks, so that he was extricated from his perilous predicament without great difficulty. A Kenya friend to whom we related the incident remarked: "And I bet he was less perturbed than some of his residents."

ARE YOU GOING TO LONDON or RETURNING TO KENYA

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When next, home on leave, make Hilda Carter one of your first appointments. She knows what you want and will save you both time and money.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

COSTS OF LIVING IN KENYA.

The Effect on Residential Settlement.

KILLED AND BURIED BY AN ELEPHANT

Archdeacon Swainson asks for further cases.

The Editor of "East Africa"

SIR, - A month ago elephants were damaging the plantations of Africans in this part of the world. An African hunter, a Christian, was sent out by the Government. Almost immediately on his arrival here he was told that if he went to a certain village not very far from here he would find elephants feeding in the Native gardens. Accordingly, he set out, discovered the report to be true, and shot three straight off. Then it was noticed that there were footmarks of another animal. He was following up these when he met a big bull; he had time to fire and wounded it very badly - fatally. It was discovered afterwards - but before he could fire again the elephant caught him with his trunk and broke his thigh, and then picked him up and dashed him to death against the trees.

Having done his work, the elephant proceeded to bury the body under a pile of grass. The body was afterwards brought here for burial. I have never seen an elephant in my life, and am no hunter, but Africans tell me that if elephants do kill a man they usually bury the body under grass or branches of trees or shrubs, and that sometimes wounded hunters have escaped by feigning death and have been so injured when found and rescued. It would be interesting to know if this custom is really true. There must be many of your readers who must know of unfortunate happenings such as this.

Lakwika

Yours faithfully,

Tanganyika Territory.

A. D. SWAINSON.

COLONEL WEDGWOOD AND TANGANYIKA.

What an M.P. Overlooked.

The Editor of "East Africa"

SIR, - The Natives in Tanganyika would be looked after quite as well by the Americans as by us, - you recently reported Colonel Josiah Wedgwood to have stated in the House of Commons, when welcoming the proposal of an American senator that Great Britain should transfer her Mandated Territories to the United States in settlement of the debts which she cannot pay in gold.

Colonel Wedgwood, of all men, might have been expected to object to such an idea, which is tantamount to a trustee handing over trust funds in settlement of debts contracted in his personal capacity. Moreover, does Colonel Wedgwood not realise that the Mandate was conferred upon Great Britain by the Allied and Associated Powers, that it could be surrendered to them alone, and then only if those who conferred it agreed unanimously to its transfer? And can he conceive that Belgium and France, or even the Union of South Africa, Australia or New Zealand, would agree to a precedent which might well make in future the Mandates which they themselves exercise. Since the vote of any one of them would make it impossible for Great Britain to surrender her Mandates for Tanganyika, the House of Commons might have been spared such unpractical advice. In fact, Great Britain has not, and never will have, power to transfer such a Mandate to America or to anyone else.

Yours faithfully,

Le Zout
Belgium

"E. & O.E."

Lord Brough's remarks on the cost of living in Kenya have attracted much attention. I am glad to see that the Daily Telegraph has reported that in your issue of August 1, 1932, I had carefully studied Lord Kew's and others' interest in the Colony, who may not endorse every word of the speech but will at least be provided with food for serious thought.

We in Kenya are sometimes irritated by the advice proffered, not always in very friendly fashion, from outside, but most of us draw a distinction between the candid and well-intentioned comments of experienced business men and the jaundiced and usually destructive criticisms of mere political busy-bodies. As you suggested under Matters of Moment, it is all to the good that leading London business men with extensive financial, commercial or agricultural interests in East Africa should seize the opportunity presented by the annual general meetings of their companies to say frankly and fearlessly about public policy. When their proposals are reported they reach a wider audience.

Lord Brough's remarks on the cost of living in Kenya deserve the close consideration of those whom we have enticed with the tale of attracting residential settlers. Personally, I have always thought that we were unwise to contemplate any such slogan as "Come to Kenya, Where There is No Income Tax," which, of course, will now have to be dropped. As an alternative attraction we must concentrate on reducing the cost of living. Although in many out-districts a man can live very comfortably for about £7 or £8 a month, and a married couple for £12 or £15 (of course, excluding drinks), costs in the towns are necessarily much higher, but could be very considerably reduced with advantage to the country generally. I am a firm believer in reasonable protection in the early stages in order to save local industries from extinction by dumping from other sources of supply, but I do believe that there must be fairly frequent revision, so that the public may be assured that the protected industry is operating efficiently, unless there is such revision, a premium is put upon antiquated methods, which, apart from constituting a burden on purchasers of the product of the Colony, militate against such efficient production of the article that it can compete in the world market.

Hope, as we are to attract retired men and pensioners from the Mother Country, India and other parts of the Empire, we must remember that they will in many cases be men who have been spending the money for a long time, purchasing power when they go on pension will be reduced to, perhaps, half the sum which they have been accustomed to spend annually. They will thus need to find a place in which their pound or rupee will go, if not twice as far, at least a good deal farther than in the past. You suggest that, once the income tax yield is fairly well known, some of the present Customs duties ought to be reduced. That is a fair argument, and, if put into effect, might make a considerable contribution to the problem of reducing costs of living in East Africa.

Yours faithfully,
KENYAN

London, W.C.

"East Africa" is perfectly splendid, and I have always read it from cover to cover, since it was first shown to me some months ago in Burma. The various books which you have published such as Wellers' Kenya without Prejudice, John Bogue's "The Company of Adventurers," McDonald's "Coffee Growing," and "Settlement in East Africa," all of which I possess, are most excellent value. - From a subscriber in Southern India.



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Pepsodent does two things. It removes film from teeth and polishes tooth enamel. That is why it makes teeth so beautiful.

Film is a slippery coating on your teeth that harbours germs and glues them tightly to the tooth enamel. Film absorbs the stains from food and smoking

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HINTS TO MOTHERS ON CARE OF BABY

Isn't it amazing how mother love ensures such thoughtful care of baby, wedged in between the million tasks which make up the running of a home! Anything that helps her is so appreciated. That is why Steedman's "Hints to Mothers" has become such an invaluable home guide in hundreds of homes all over the world. It deals with practically every little ailment that mother feels after when she has it handy. And in the case of accident or serious illness it tells what to do while awaiting the doctor.

It is, in fact, just the useful guide you would expect from the makers of those famous Steedman's Powders - those perfect made especially for children's use, from teething time until fourteen. So safe, so sure. They regulate the little bowels, banishing constipation and its attendant ills, and keeping the blood clean and cool. Your best copy of "Hints to Mothers" is awaiting you. Why not get a testate for one of John Steedman & Co., 272, Watlington Road, London, E.C. 17.

(ADVT.)

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

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

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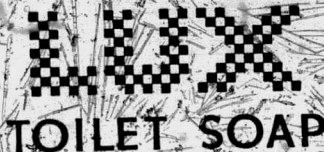
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THE TORBAY PAINT CO. LTD.,
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Works: Billingham, Torbay, Devon, England



This pure white soap for a smooth, clear skin.

Lovely women everywhere choose Lux Toilet Soap because it makes the skin so soft and smooth and delicately perfumed.



SOLE AGENTS: THE "120A" LUXES BROTHERS LIMITED, FORT SUNDLIFT, ENGLAND.

FROM SWAZILAND TO ZANZIBAR

A LEADING article in *The Economist*, Vol. Northern Rhodesia, says:—

Civilians known to colonial history may be asked: They range from Empire builders to creators, courtiers to alienators, from tyrants and tyrannical to the weak to false-branded creatures of routine, from law breakers and the order of Julius Caesar, to practical *ambassadors* in wig and gown. Some can meet men in the camouflage of straight back and level eye, others can only judge by the radius of the spinal curves—the shorter the radius the sweeter their smiles. Some make Government House the solar centre of a gracious social life; others meet out calculated minimum of thrifty hospitality.

The *Nyasaland Times* says:—

An interesting relic of the early history of Nyasaland has just been brought to Blantyre. It is the brass seven pounder muzzle-loading Armstrong cannon which played an important part in the war against the Arab slave raiders at the north end of the lake in 1882 and 1883. That was in the days when the southern part administered by the African Lakes Company was known as the Company of the Year, which resulted in the final suppression of the slave trade in Nyasaland. Mr. John Moor and Mr. Fred May, the first managers of the company, were then stranded during the fighting at Katonka. The cannon has been mounted in front of Mandala House.

MR. R. C. F. MANGHAM, writing on the black rhinoceros in *The Empire Review*, says:

The terrible weapons which the rhinoceros carries on his thick nasal bone are not composed of horn at all. They are formed of hairs, long, coarse hairs joined together by some curiously powerful coagulating substance, and presenting, except at the base, all the appearance of horn of the hardest description. It is however a secretion of this substance is examined under a microscope the capillary tubes composing it sided together are readily discernible. This is perhaps the chief peculiarity of this remarkable animal, the singular position of whose defensive weapon doubtless inspired the legends of ancient times connecting them with that fabulous form, the unicorn.

His many friends in Kenya will be interested in what a correspondent of *South Africa* in Mbabane says concerning Mr. T. Ainsworth Dickson, C.M.G., who served in East Africa for nearly twenty years before entering upon his present appointment as Resident Commissioner of Swaziland:—

“Swaziland is fortunate in its present Commissioner, Mr. T. Ainsworth Dickson. A comparatively young man, he should go far in the Colonial Service. All classes in this territory speak highly of his administration, and he has made some beneficial changes since he arrived. He has had to come with the worst of a depression, which has even been known in Swaziland, and has steered his frail little vessel through the hard.”

A DELIGHTFUL pen picture of a visit to the C.M.S. A headquarters in Zanzibar, has been contributed to *Central Africa* by Miss Freda Young, who says:—

“Of the overwhelming blinding beauty of colour, light and fragrance, two pictures stand out in my mind of morning at Mbweni and of Kwayana at night. I had come to Mbweni with Canon Woodward and was waiting in the churchyard before meeting the whole scene was a blaze of loveliness, the green, the blue, the red, the yellow, and flamboyant accents, splashes of gold and crimson here among the grave, and fragrant bushes of hibiscus and frangipani.”

“Over our picnic breakfast, Canon Woodward told me stories of the chess going on, and his recipe for riding charges of light so simple, he said, his best thinking with him, and so effective. “A boy, a catanpa, and no more bats.”

“Kunene first a swim in the clear hot sea, when the silly little fish kept jumping up the bubbles, then the enchantment of night on the *barabara*, the moon in the purple blue sky, the breeze rattling the palms, fire flies dancing to the lulling sob of the waves on the shore.”

KENYA A WHITE MAN'S COUNTRY

In defence of the claim that Kenya is indeed a white man's country, Mrs. Secor, Bastard, of Westport, New York, has sent to *The Farmer & Horticulturist* of South Africa, a photo-gram of her five children who have grown up in Kenya. The children, of whom there are two boys and three girls, are all of the white race. A list of their family of children is given, and it is said that they are all of the white race. A list of their family of children is given, and it is said that they are all of the white race.

THE KENYA LAND COMMISSION.

In a letter to *The New Statesman* and Nation, Archdeacon W. B. Owen, of Kavirondo, says:—

If for one can come to understand that those Africans who know of Sir William Morris Cartwright's Reports on Land Questions in the part of Africa feel a certain amount of hesitation in praising highly his appointment. I believe that his forthcoming Report will show a clearer understanding of the land system than those of 1913-1914.

Personally, I am doing all I can to help Africans prepare their cases. What they really require is that someone—a European—be appointed by Government to help them. It requires no imagination to fear that many will damage their own cases by their ignorance of how to present them. All our laws are published in English, which is an unknown tongue to all but a few of the small number.

I have no hesitation whatsoever in affirming that if an inquiry into similar questions were held in England, or any other sophisticated community, the claimants would be condemned as foolish if they did not get the best legal help in the setting out of their claims. Sir W. Morris Cartwright's Committee will be working at a decided disadvantage in my opinion, in that this help will not be available to them. They start with a heavy handicap. I cannot withhold my word of praise from Mr. Hemsted, and I am sure that Captain Wilson will not lower his ideal of fair play.”

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



East African List Price less than £375

An English Car with an East African Specification

Just check over this brief description: ENGINE—Six cylinder overhead valve, variable speed steering crankshaft, surge shaft, special alloy pistons, P.A.C. rating, 26.3 h.p., 2000 r.p.m., all pressure lubrication, fuel feed system, special oil filter, crankcase ventilation. TRANSMISSION—Three speeds forward and reverse. STEERING—Bishop cam and lever type. BRAKES—Foot semi-rigid internal expanding 4-wheel brakes. HAND BRAKE—Four speed with channels of exceptional width and depth. Heavy cast members. SPRINGS—High tension steel semi-elliptic type, 4 in. 1 lb. Bearings—22 mm. 4 in. hydraulic shock absorbers. WHEELBASE—81 1/2 in. Track 66 in. Ground Clearance 8 1/2 in. VERY COMPLETE EQUIPMENT, including leather upholstery, five wire wheels, bumpers, luggage carrier, tool kit. Price in East Africa less than £375.

Copy of the "VX" Catalogue sent on request.

The Motor Mart and Exchange Ltd.

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Dealers and Branches throughout Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika

"EAST AFRICA" INFORMATION BUREAU

"East Africa" Information Bureau exists for the free service of subscribers and advertisers desiring the Editor, and 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.

Over £43 has been collected for St. Dunstan's by the "H. dance in Boma."

The proposed Desai Memorial building in Nairobi is estimated to cost £5,000.

Nchanga station, Northern Rhodesia, will henceforth be known as Chimrola.

Kenya timber interests have formed a combined working organization.

Exceptionally heavy rains are reported from the Makindu district of Tanganyika.

An Indian programme is now featured in the wireless broadcasts from the Nairobi station.

Between 20,000 and 25,000 tons of groundnuts are expected to be exported from Tanganyika this season.

Imports into Mozambique from Portugal during 1931 amounted to £20,785, while exports totalled £118,361.

The new coffee experimental station in Northern Tanganyika is to be situated off the Moshi-Ntasha road, near the Two Bungalows Club.

St. Peter's Church, Boma, Uganda, was recently consecrated by the Bishop of Uganda. Canon Bowers was responsible for its construction.

The Standard Bank of South Africa and Barclays Bank (D.C. & O.) have reduced their rates to depositors and borrowers in Southern Rhodesia by

Domestic exports from Tanganyika for the first four months of this year totalled £508,321, compared with £521,671 for the same period of last year.

An earthquake has destroyed the administrative offices and shops at Kamembo, in the Ruanda territory of the Belgian Congo. No casualties are reported.

The Sudan Government has expressed public thanks to seven officials who have offered 2% of their basic salaries as a contribution to the resources of the country.

The London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine has accepted an offer of the Prudential Assurance Company to contribute £1,500 a year to the school for the next seven years.

The Kenya Poultry Club has decided to appoint the Kenya Farmers' Association their selling agents for the marketing of eggs, which are however to be sold in the name of the Poultry Club.

Flowers, vegetables and fruit were shown at the recent Frank Nzola Horticultural Society's show in Kitale. The judge was Mr. H. J. Galt, of the Kenya Forestry Department, assisted by Mrs. Grant.

Kampala, Uganda, won the Hogg Cup, awarded to the best township securing the most points at crick, hockey, and soccer. The competition yielded Kampala 15 points, Entebbe 9 points, and Mpa 6 points.

That every bar to Imperial preference should be removed is the opinion of the Uganda Chamber of Commerce, as resolved after a discussion of the Congo Basin Treaties. The resolution has been forwarded to the Secretary of State for the Colonies.

About £50 in cash and stamps were recently stolen from the house of the tax collector in Tanganyika who had just returned from a tax collecting safari.

Damage by locusts in the Kigoma-Tabora-Sindiga area of Tanganyika will probably lead to a restriction of exports from these areas, as this is the largest portion of the Director of Agriculture's locust control receipts by air mail. Crops in 1931 and 1932 appear to be generally good, excepting in the Rufiji area the rice crop appears to be only about half normal, and that millet also shows a decline.

The Northern Rhodesian Government has informed heads of Departments that they must pay their own water rate, their own excess luggage charges when going on leave, that the allowance of £35 per day hitherto made for the train journey between their station and Cape Town is to be withdrawn, and that the allowance of 15s per day when away from the station on duty will be replaced by an allowance for actual out-of-pocket expenses.

Mr. A. Milgram, senior officer of the Empire Cotton Growing Corporation at the cotton breeding station at Barberton, South Africa, told a recent meeting of the Corporation that during his visit to Tanganyika he had recommended that they should continue their efforts to develop their own type of cotton rather than depend on the strain grown at Barberton, on account of the superior length and higher value of the local type. In Uganda he had been much impressed by the plant breeding work and by the efforts being made to educate the Native in better cultural methods. Sir James Currie said that in Nyasaland encouraging results were being obtained at the newly opened experimental station on the west shore of Lake Nyasa, where exceptionally high yields had been obtained. There was a large area of good cotton land in the neighbouring district, through which the railway extension would pass.

SILVER FOX FARMING

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

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,
Thorahill, Dumfriesshire.

EAST AFRICAN PRODUCE REPORTS.

Beeswax.—Steady but quiet, with sellers quoting spot Mombasa at 8s. (The comparative quotations in 1931 and 1930 were 8os. and 10os.)

Castor Seed.—Quiet, with East African quoted about £0. 10s. per ton. (The comparative quotations in 1931 and 1930 were £8 15s. and £14.)

Gulcher.—Fair, though little business is passing at the present rate of 49s. for August-September shipments of Mombasa. (The comparative quotations in 1931 and 1930 were 47s. 6d. and 55s.)

Grasses.—Prices show a slight upward tendency after a dull spell. Spot sales have been made at 71d. per lb. August shipments have sold at 71d. and August-October at 61d. (The comparative spot quotations in 1931 and 1930 were 67d. and 7s. 1d.)

Coffee.—Small offerings of East African coffees were made at this week's auctions. "A" sizes remained unsold, but small lots of "B" sizes realised from 3s. 10. 6s. per cwt.

Capra.—Fair merchantable sun-dried East African is quoted at 13 17s. 6d. per ton. (The comparative quotations in 1931 and 1930 were £12 5s. and £12 15s.)

Cotton.—Fair business sale of 100 lbs. in East African at from 3d. to 4d. per lb. according to quality.

Groundnuts.—Quiet. With East African quoted at 15 7s. 6d. per ton. (The comparative quotations in 1931 and 1930 were £12 5s. and £14 5s.)

Gum Arabic.—0.357 tons of gum arabic were exported from the Sudan during the first half of this year, compared with 13.12 tons over the corresponding period of last year.

Hides.—Heavy unbaibed Mombasa are quoted at 44d. per lb.

Maine.—No. 2 white flat East African for August-September shipment is quoted at 21s. per 480 lb. in bags. (The comparative quotations in 1931 and 1930 were 17s. 6d. and 26s.)

Simsim.—East African white and/or yellow is quoted at 15 7s. 6d. per ton. (The comparative quotations in 1931 and 1930 were £14 and £15.)

Wool.—Selling offer East African No. 1 good marks for August-October shipment at £15 15s. and £16 4s. at £15 10s. per ton. (The comparative quotations in 1931 and 1930 were £14 10s. and £12 15s.)

RAINFALL IN EAST AFRICA.

H.M. Eastern African Dependencies Trade and Information Office has received the following detailed information concerning rainfall in East Africa during the week ending July 26: Eldama Ravine, 1.97 inches; Fort Hall, 1.04; Kabete, 0.67; Kericho, 1.97; Kiambu, 0.84; Kitini, 1.73; Kipkarren, 1.57; Koru, 2.16; Limuru, 0.81; Mackinnon, 1.00; Malindi, 1.07; Meru, 1.10; Mombasa, 1.52; Nanyuki, 0.68; Njoro, 0.98; Nyeri, 0.64; Sancher, 1.04; Soy, 1.74; Subukia, 1.22; Thika, 0.69; Kampala, 0.25 inch.

NEWS OF OUR ADVERTISERS.

A swimming pool has now been opened at the Seldon Park Hotel, Sanderstead, and is entirely free to residents.

Messrs. Herbert Terry & Sons, Ltd. of Redditch, have issued a new general catalogue, copies of which are available to traders mentioning East Africa.

A Marshall locomotive multitubular boiler installed on a tea estate in India in 1876 was worked continuously up to 1926. It has given considerable service since, and is still reported by an inspector to be in perfect condition after four years' work. The manufacturers, Messrs. Marshall, Sons & Company, of Gainsborough, may well claim this to be "a marvellous example of British workmanship."

An excellent wireless receiver for use in East Africa is to be shown by Messrs. J. McMichael on their stand at the forthcoming British Exhibition at Olympia. The set is called the McMichael Colonial Superionic Receiver and by a clever tuning arrangement reception can be obtained not only on the ultra short wave-lengths but also on the medium or broadcast wave-bands. The price is the very moderate one of £15.

"COFFEE GROWING";

With Special Reference to East Africa.

Mr. J. H. McDonald's indispensable book for planters. Every coffee grower will find it valuable. The standard work on the subject. 21 10 p. free from East Africa, 11, Great Northfield Street, London, W. 1.

EAST AFRICAN STEAMSHIP MOVEMENTS.

BRITISH INDIA

Masabani passed Aden homewards, August 9.
Mritani left Mombasa outwards, August 6.
Mubair left Durra Salbam outwards, August 6.
Kauai left Bombay outwards, August 6.
Matica left Mombasa outwards, August 6.
Akhiwa left Mozambique outwards, August 6.
Kranji left Lisbon outwards, August 6.

CAN-ELLERSON-HARRISON

Leopold Safford arrived Zanzibar outwards, August 7.
Safford arrived Port Said outwards, August 6.

HOLLAND-AFRICA

Klinton left Port Elizabeth for East Africa, August 7.
Houskerk arrived Antwerp homewards, August 2.
Anstelskerk left Bora outwards, August 1.
Nixkerk left Antwerp for East Africa, July 31.
Meliskerk left Suez outwards, July 31.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES

Africa left Djibouti homewards, August 11.
Azay le Rideau left Marseilles outwards, August 7.
Bernardin de St. Pierre left Majunga homewards, August 7.
Explofateur Granddit arrived Djibouti outwards, August 7.
Yvonne left Marseilles outwards, August 7.
Lewy left Marseilles outwards, August 7.

UNION-CASTLE

Durban Castle arrived Cape Town homewards, August 7.
Dunlincs Castle arrived London, August 4.
Lladovens Castle arrived Mombasa for Durban, August 8.
Llagibby Castle left Walvis Bay homewards, August 5.
Linstephan Castle left London for Beira, August 5.
Dusham Castle arrived Durban for Beira, August 5.

EAST AFRICAN MAILS.

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

- Aug. 11 per s.s. "Garthage"
- 15 " " " "General Duchespe"
- 18 " " " "Dar es Salaam and Emden only"
- 19 " " " "Kaiser Hind"
- 25 " " " "Naldera"
- 20 " " " "Amboise"

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 "Anglo" and the "Rajputana" on August 16 by the "St. Pierre" and on August 17 by the s.s. "Bernardin de St. Pierre."

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PASSENGERS FROM EAST AFRICA.

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Mr. L. M. Haynes	Miss G. T. J. Fladgate
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<i>Marseilles.</i>	Mr. & Mrs. H. G. Harris
Mr. & Mrs. J. P. Bhiery	Master R. Harris
Capt. De Gruchy	Mr. L. M. Hellings
Mr. W. E. Heape	Mr. A. G. Kinnarick
Mr. & Mrs. H. B. Home	Miss M. Kingston
Miss J. Hagar	Mr. E. E. Knolly
	Mr. & Mrs. C. Loader
	Mr. & Mrs. J. B. Macdonald
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Mr. T. Bell	Mr. W. S. Martin
Miss L. M. Bingham	Mr. J. C. Martyn
Mr. G. W. Blackett	Mr. Jas. McGee
Capt. E. J. A. H. Brush	Mr. W. M. Mackay
Mr. & Mrs. G. L. Collins	Mr. H. J. Nancarrow
Miss J. Collins	Mr. G. Palford
Mr. W. Coomer	Mr. W. W. Raymond
Lieut. D. R. Daly	Mr. & Mrs. R. E. Robins
Mr. C. Davidson	Master J. T. Robins
Dr. A. C. Dalziel	Mr. & Mrs. T. Sheldrake
Miss M. Edwands	Mr. F. G. Pease Smith
Mr. & Mrs. G. Ellis	Miss H. H. Kirk Stratham
Master T. Ellis	Mr. & Mrs. Vallings
Miss Ellis	Master G. M. Vallings

The s.s. "Kijassa," which arrived at Southampton on August 11, brought the following passengers from East Africa to—

<i>Marseilles.</i>	Mr. A. Bahard
Mr. & Mrs. G. B. Jarvis	Mr. S. Buchholtz
Mr. D. J. Lehaio	Mr. M. Capretti
Dr. And Mrs. N. Matthieu	Mr. E. P. Coenen
	Mr. G. Davidson
<i>Hamburg.</i>	Mr. & Mrs. A. Fokken
Mr. & Mrs. W. Baumann	Mr. J. Freitag
Miss G. Diechen	Mr. J. Grayson
Mr. J. Grotjans	Mrs. E. von Heyer
Mr. K. H. von Heynitz	Mrs. E. Hammer
Mrs. M. von Horn	Mr. G. C. Kenworthy
Mr. E. Lenaerts	Mr. & Mrs. W. Kirk
Mr. G. A. Raymann	Mr. A. Kirmayer
Mr. Carl De Reitz	Mr. & Mrs. W. Martinoglio
Mrs. L. Schuagchen	Mr. & Mrs. S. N. Matthews
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Mr. F. Weichmann	Mr. & Mrs. F. Paine
	Mr. H. Paine
<i>Southampton.</i>	Mr. V. Paine
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Miss G. Poland	Mr. H. H. W. Walter
Mr. G. O. Randall	Mr. & Mrs. T. Winberg
Mr. H. V. C. Sutherland	Mrs. M. Wyttenhoven

The s.s. "Leonté de Lisle," which arrived at Mombasa on July 20, brought the following passengers to—

<i>Dar es Salaam.</i>	Mr. & Mrs. David
Mr. & Mrs. Andre	Mrs. Duchesne
Mr. Brunin	
Mr. Clavatom	
Mr. Couc'elles	
Mr. De Kostre	
Mr. Huberty	
Mr. Malherbe	
Mr. Thys	
Mr. Van Royen	

PASSENGERS FOR EAST AFRICA.

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The s.s. "Wargoni," which left Southampton on August 5, carries the following outward passengers for—

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Mr. K. H. Muller	
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A WEEKLY JOURNAL

Vol. 8, No. 413

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THE BANTU AS A "READING PEOPLE."

That article from the pen of the Rev. A. M. Chirgwin, which is summarised elsewhere in this issue, raises a question of very great interest to all friends of the great Bantu race, and may well provoke a brisk controversy. Broadly put, Mr. Chirgwin's thesis is that the Bantu is a talking, not a reading, people, and that to cultivate a love for reading in a race of talkers is one of the most difficult of problems. The outdoor life of the Bantu, the nature of their huts, the lighted hearth, not at all at night, and affording no place for books safe from the ravages of animals, their lack of money and disinclination to spend it on books, and the prohibitive cost of printing in the many and vastly differing vernaculars, all, in Mr. Chirgwin's view, act as an immense handicap to the development of the reading habit among the Bantu tribes.

Admittedly the argument is founded on a few hurried impressions made during a rapid tour upon a mind largely occupied with other matters, and is confined to experience gained among the Natives of Bechuanaland and the two Rhodesias, so Mr. Chirgwin can hardly escape the criticism that he is generalising from insufficient data. There are Bantu and Bantu, and their attitude to literature may vary almost as much as do their physical and mental characteristics. The population of such vernacular journals as *Mambo, Leg* in Tanganyika Territory, *Habari* in Kenya and similar publications in Uganda, Nyasaland, and elsewhere, hardly support Mr. Chirgwin's contentions. The danger of generalisation may be further emphasised: the British people are, as a whole, Mr. Chirgwin will agree, a reading people, but in many a cottage in the remotest villages of the Homeland peasants may still be found whose only book is the Bible and who read nothing else. Only the other day a whole family—father, mother and two sons—appeared before an English magistrate and declared that none of them could read! Such a state of things was typical before Board schools and compulsory education were established in England—so recently as 1870. In fact, that there is could, safely be said that the

bulk of the British population was illiterate. The progress since then has been immense, and with his faculty for imitation so prominent in the African, there seems no reason why similar, if slower, progress should not be achieved by the Bantu, once the proper conditions are set up. The Bantu—or at least the more enterprising and intelligent of them—will read when they get suitable reading matter.

The crux of the matter seems to lie in the "suitability" of the reading matter. It cannot be supposed that the progressive African will long be satisfied with purely religious or educational books. He will demand something with more "pep" in it, and this will come from two sources—carefully selected English books, either in the original, or more generally in translation, and newspapers written and edited by "politically minded" patriots, some at least of whom will be of the unfortunate type made familiar in West Africa, in the West Indies, and in India. The British Isles, it must be granted, also afford examples of similar lubrications by the half-educated which are eagerly "eaten" by the proletariat. We may grant Mr. Chirgwin's premise, that the Bantu are fundamentally a talking people; most of them are, even the educated ones, and their gift for oratory is as conspicuous a racial feature as was the silence of the proverbial American Red Indian who, even in his tribal disputes, lapsed discussion to grunts and muttering, with puffs of tobacco smoke. All recent history points to the inevitable transfer of the African's sympathy to the printing press catering for an indiscriminate public. Whether the reading of the product will lead to the African enjoying a better and better way of living is a matter which only the future can decide.

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.

Tables B and C give the details of convictions, the majority of which were for criminal offences, and this is confirmed by said Table B, which reveals that of the 721 European females convicted in 1931, no fewer than 670 suffered the terrors of the law by transgressing the Criminal Ordinance No. 20 of 1928. Only three cases came within the "house" section, and they were all for "assaults" which probably meant boxing the house-boy, or which report has in the past been a happy hunting ground for "disturbed" critics of Kenya, now they are offered simply as much information and nothing ambiguous or damning to reward their quest.

Among the many acute and in some cases caustic comments made by Professor R. S. Troup in his report on clove cultivation in Zanzibar and Pemba is one on the free distribution by Government of clove seedlings to Arab and Native growers, which fully endorses experience in the other Tropical Colonies of the Empire. It may be assumed, says the Professor, that it is the lazier and less provident clove growers who make demands on the Government nurseries, and he believes that plants obtained free are not valued and that sufficient care is not taken in planting them; he would like to see the free issues followed up in order to ascertain to what extent the plants are actually put to good use. There have been some surprising results of such free distribution in other Colonies; carefully selected strains of paddy have, for instance, been found to be used by small-holders for feeding fowls, and in East Africa maize of similar quality has been eaten by Native recipients. Dr. Troup wants the Government to show clove growers how to raise their own seedlings cheaply, instead of encouraging them to rely on free supplies of plants which they should be able to produce themselves; but that kind of self-help is not very popular.

Curiously enough, one point appears to have received hardly sufficient publicity in the report—the extraordinary way in which clove seed loses its power of germination. We believe that this brief period of viability is recognised in Zanzibar, and that most of the seedlings obtained are from the fruit which falls from the trees and germinates *in situ*. Seedlings, as Dr. Troup notes, frequently spring up in large numbers under the heavy shade of the parent trees, and when he adds that the raising of clove seedlings is by no means difficult, he may have overlooked the fact that raising seedlings from seed is by no means so simple a business as it may appear to the uninitiated. We put that suggestion forward with confidence as, at any rate, some slight excuse for the lazier and less provident clove growers who have incurred the Professor's reasure.

While most of the papers read by officers of the Kenya Department of Agriculture at the recent Coffee Planters' Days in Nairobi struck the note of inevitable slow progress and of possibilities possible only in the future, at least one had an immediate and very practical bearing. Coffee has been grown long enough in Kenya for plantation economies to be investigated with profit, and Mr. V. Liversage, the agricultural economist, showed how this could and should be done. His "new" method, practised with such success in America and on the cacao estates of

Trinidad, analyses minutely the costs of producing crops and shows no less than the East African planter needs more than just this probing to a general place of the balance of his operations. Mr. Liversage calculates that in the Nairobi area, the only one so far surveyed by his method, the total estate costs at 82% of the gross output made up of raw materials, miscellaneous cash outgoings, and depreciation, leaving a small margin of interest on capital and the balance to cover his management and risks. However, the labour account for the greatest proportion of the costs, and the archway of the paper had much to say on the points of "radically enough, he saw more hope for coffee growing along the lines of higher than of lower wages, insisting however, that as far as possible labour should be paid according to the quantity and quality of work performed." This meant piece work and the elimination of the inefficient workers—an ideal which it is easier to propound, perhaps, than to carry out in practice.

Of the total labour costs 53% are accounted for by cultivation (25%) and picking (28%), or 28% of the total cash cost of the estate. The successful solution of these two labour problems will effect something like a revolution in the economic position of the small grower. Mr. Liversage's own suggestions lie in the direction of more mechanical and less hand cultivation for coffee, though he admits that his colleagues in the Department believe that hand cultivation is indispensable. However, he pleads that in the matter of mechanical cultivation one of the great needs of the industry is a closer liaison between producers and implement designers, such as can be maintained by a representative Producers' Association provided with the means of undertaking co-operative trials. He would substitute mules for oxen, the latter being "sorry beasts, painfully slow, a source of waste of man labour and doing a certain amount of damage to trees." Picking, he would have done with both hands into a box placed on the ground, to quicken the work and ease it for the pickers themselves. Mr. Liversage's paper, it will be seen, is eminently constructive, founded on figures obtained by actual research, and stimulating in its suggestions. To use a popular slogan, it is "just the stuff to give the troops."

Dr. L. S. B. Leakey must look to his laurels. Dr. Dreyer, Professor of Zoology and Archaeology at Grey University College, Orange Free State, has been "sacking among the Florisbad hot springs, twenty-five miles north of Bloemfontein, and has discovered among the remains of animals of species long extinct in South Africa, the numerous stone implements of a human skull and tooth. Said skull, which lacks the base or occiput, appears to be either that of Rhodesian or Neanderthal man, and in either case the full elucidation of the find will be of intense interest. Rhodesian man is known from the famous Bealok Hill cranium with its immense face and heavy brow-ridge, and should the new discovery prove to be really *H. Rhodesian*, it will be possible to correlate his existence with a definite type of stone implements, which would then be determined by the associated fossilised fauna. It is undeniable that the find will add considerably to our knowledge of the distribution of that interesting type of humanity whose relation to ourselves, *Homo's* *sp. affinis*, is so intriguing a problem.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

THE SPELLING OF "BANGWEULU"

A Quotation from Dan Crawford.

To the Editor of "East Africa."

SIR, Will you accept as an authoritative ruling the following quotation from the late Mr. Dan Crawford:

"Bangweulu is only the current form of the old name - Bangwulu - which in Shona means 'The Lake so stony that it must be navigated by the voyager and so wide that you must take a two-hour boat for a trans lake voyage.'"

Yours faithfully,
Northern Rhodesia.

GIRAFFE LIE DOWN FREQUENTLY.

Two Cases from the Kapiti Plains.

To the Editor of "East Africa."

SIR, There are two herds of giraffe which can be seen almost any day from the Kapiti overlooking the Kapiti Plains, seventeen in one herd and nine in the other. Between 10 a.m. and 4 p.m. at least half of each herd can be seen lying down. I have never seen every single member of either herd lying down together, at least two always standing up.

Yours faithfully,
Kenya Colony.

Mr. L. A. House and his partner Mr. McGeorge saw several giraffe lying down when recently working near Bessel and Mr. McGeorge alighted with the object of photographing them in that position, but they rose before he could get near enough for his purpose.—Ed. "E.A."

EAST AFRICA SLANDERED IN A FILM.

British Producers who should know better.

To the Editor of "East Africa."

SIR, On several occasions in the film "Nigger Till Six" the young good-for-nothing "hero" son of a nobleman, announces that, the girl having refused him, "he must go to Kenya." Then, when he cannot get a decent job (except as a van driver), and the heroine is accused of theft, they decide that "Kenya is the only place." Another very sophisticated young woman—the daughter of a duchess this time—declares at the top of her voice in a fashionable restaurant that "Kenya has more disappointed desperadoes of white population than any other continent." Throughout the film East Africa is presented in an undesirable light.

Yours faithfully,
London, N.W.1.

YES, LEOPARDS DO CATCH FISH.

When do Elephants stop lying down?

To the Editor of "East Africa."

SIR, From some years of experience on the shores of Lake Nyasa I can assure your correspondent, Commander D. E. Blunt, that it is commonly accepted by the Natives on Lake Nyasa that leopards do catch and eat fish there in the manner stated. Although I have never actually seen a leopard doing so, I accepted it as a fact when I was in that area. I have never heard of lions doing so.

Your correspondent has had many years of experience among elephants. Has he ever actually seen an elephant asleep lying down on its side? I presume they can and do sleep standing up as a rule and several big game hunters have denied that an elephant ever sleeps lying down.

Yours faithfully,
W. Driscoll.
E. W. C. MORGAN.

CHANGED VIEWS ON INCOME TAX.

and Private Governments Spending too Much.

To the Editor of "East Africa."

SIR, Your editorial note on the introduction of income tax in Kenya, Uganda, and Tanganyika has been a confirmation for those who have already a number of arguments of which frankly I was sorely conscious at the time. I am sure that you will have completely convinced your readers that I have had the almost every last word. I have been extremely impressed at the introduction of an income tax, but I am led by what you have written to feel that you have suggested that the generally held notion of that "opposition" are grounds for the fact that the matter has not been fully studied.

The only thing I like about East Africa is its freedom to express a cause which it must know will be marginal at best, but the adoption of which would do its citizens no good. You have said frankly and fully why you support the idea of an income tax, and I believe that will further enlighten the public with some round to your way of thinking.

Keep up your campaign for Government economy and the abolition of the spending money of the American Government service.
Hate, Love, and Yours faithfully,
Paris.

COST OF LIVING IN KENYA.

"As Cheap as Anywhere in the World."

To the Editor of "East Africa."

SIR, I see that Lord Denbigh's speech to the "Syndicate" shareholders has provoked a letter-bomb commentary in your current issue, but I am

Although in many out-districts a man can live very comfortably for about £7 or £8 a month, and a married couple for £12 or £15 (of course excluding drinks), costs in the towns are necessarily much higher, but could be very considerably reduced with advantage to the country generally.

I am afraid I regarded the noble lord's speech in a less favorable light because of the very figures obtained in this quotation. Lord Denbigh was addressing men solely concerned with agricultural and agricultural settlement, and had he (as those who inspired his speech) desired to eschew politics, where words have been no point whatever in referring to the cost of living, which, to the man he wants and the man he wants is well on the low, not on the high, side. What relevancy has all this to Nairobi costs, which are due not to man to exorbitant rents, transport of employees and employers, etc., rather than to the main article of life?

Apart from the residential scheme proposed by the Nairobi Municipality, I submit that Lord Denbigh's remarks have no bearing, but unfortunately they may be erroneously construed as applying to Kenya as a whole, where the fact is possible to live—and to live properly—as cheaply as anywhere in the world.

Yours faithfully,
London, N.W.1.

We all thought the funny reading was "And" and when the back numbers showed much that is interesting to be read. We will start a new quite complete paper the paper.—From the work of a distinguished writer.

EAST AFRICA FOR TOURISTS AND SETTLERS.

Who will take up the cudgels?

To the Editor of "East Africa."

I have read with interest the letters of your correspondents Mr. R. Norman and Mr. Eric Reid, who think that East Africa should lay itself out to attract more tourists. But who is there in these Colonies but big game shooting to attract tourists. Can you no longer worth seeing, to decent hotels, and no water sports or attractions of the sort.

In any case the tourist, even if he does become a settler, is generally an absentee for half the year in England, leaving his estate for a manager to run. As for the older men who have retired from the Services, they have usually not the energy to start a new career. What is wanted is more young men with moderate capital, who will go out first and learn their jobs.

The experience of a nephew of mine in this respect is instructive. He had a fortune but his youth his brains and a capable pair of hands. He was keen on coffee planting in Kilimanjaro. The East African Information Office in London dashed his hopes by telling him it was useless to think of going out unless he had a minimum of £2,000 capital. He had "expectations," but nothing like this figure.

Then someone suggested the "crepper" system as it is found in Ceylon. Fortunately the East African Office was able to put him into touch with an experienced coffee planter in Arusha. He went out, learnt his job, learnt the language and learnt to adapt himself to conditions out there. After six months, when his "expectations" had materialised, he was able, by putting in £500 only to become a partner with another man in a nice estate. He is now doing very well.

Teddington, Middlesex.

Yours faithfully,

R. NORMAN.

Your correspondent writes words warfare all along the front. No fine cereals, no decent hotels, no attractions but big game shooting!! East Africans will indignantly deny such attacks. We could write a series of articles in refutation of each of Mr. Norman's statements. Has he forgotten the many descriptions of fine scenery which East Africa has published in the past few years? As to hotels, does he not know of the really first class establishments at Mombasa, Nairobi and Arusha, to quote only those which are household words? Is he aware that Nairobi now has two hotels each of which cost over £80,000 to build, and that a third will probably represent an outlay of £150,000 when the reconstruction plans are completed? If he does not want to shoot, is he not attracted by East Africa's motoring or mountaineering, its unparalleled opportunities of big game photography, its golf, tennis, or polo, or its angling in delightful rivers? He can even indulge in winter sports on several equatorial mountains.

We agree that sports are more important than capital to a busy settler, and could cite more than a few cases where, by wise planning and hard work, have succeeded in what was generally regarded as insufficient capital. In this way of general depression the right type of settler requires capital has a far better chance than he would have had a few years ago with three or four times the sum. The old idea that capital was the touchstone to success in East Africa is dead, and fortunately so. E.A. 1932.

ADVERTISING EAST AFRICA

"East Africa" as a Publicity Medium

To the Editor of "East Africa"

Sir, I agree with the main contention of your correspondent, Mr. Eric Reid, that more emphasis should be laid by the East African Dependencies in their advertising on the present adequacy and comfort of their travel agencies, and on the attractions of the territories for sportsmen who may not be big game hunters; he is quite right when he

notes the need for securing concessions in travel rates on sea and land, but his enthusiasm has, I think, made him overlook one or two points.

He says that the small sum hitherto spent on Government advertising, and I agree that it has always been and is too low, that sufficed only for a few small spaces in the better class illustrated weeklies. Curiously enough, the Kenya and Tanganyika Railways and by some of the individual sportsmen, still stronger, he does not mention advertising done in the pages of "East Africa" by H.M. East African Dependencies Office in London.

What distribution of travel literature may have had I cannot say, but presumably it has been reasonably extensive. What I can say from my own experience and that of the friends with whom I have discussed it, is that the Government advertising is carried through your newspaper to places where even an optimist is surprised to find it. I know that "East Africa" is to be found in almost all the good London clubs, in military messes in this country and in India. I have seen it in the leading hotels in more than a few countries, and in quite a few public libraries in Great Britain and Overseas. Mr. Reid will surely agree on second thoughts that the greatest possible good may result from such advertising when it reaches, and appeals to, a leisured man in his spare time, or a man thinking of a place in which to spend his next leave or in which to retire, or the traveller who, perhaps, picks up the paper in Colombo, Sydney or Monte Carlo and has a few months and more than a few pounds at his disposal.

By all means let us concentrate on attracting tourists who are not necessarily sportsmen. To-day there is not the slightest reason why a woman should not travel unattended to and in East Africa. Indeed, not many weeks ago you published a most interesting letter from Miss Benham who has paid three such visits to East Africa but who has done what few women would wish to do, namely, footslog long distances *oute scale*.

At the same time, I am not sure that the big appeal has been over-emphasised. If it necessarily implied slaughter, I should agree, but it does not do that to-day, whatever it may have meant some years ago. We all know of well-to-do sportsmen, British, Continental, and American, who have visited Kenya, Tanganyika and the Belgian Congo within the last few years armed only with cameras and cinema cameras, seeking treasured trophies in the form of pictures of living game, not the heads of dead game.

Yours faithfully, A. McD. PETER.

South of France

RELUCTANT TO USE SISAL ROPES

East Africa should set an Example.

To the Editor of "East Africa"

Sir, Whilst every endeavour is being made at Ottawa and elsewhere for the more extended use of Empire sisal the attitude of official and unofficial East Africa in this matter reflects a curious commentary on the position.

A large and influential firm of British rope manufacturers has succeeded in introducing to the market a first-class sisal rope equal in all respects to rope manufactured from fibres other than British origin, and directly an endeavour is made to market this rope they are met with the following:—

The General Manager of the Tanganyika Railways and Harbours does not favour the use of sisal

ropes on the Lake steamers and the harbours of Tanganyika. The Kenya and Uganda Railways are sympathetic but show undue caution. The lighter-gauge companies—in the case of Tanganyika an Anglo-Dutch combine—definitely refuse to use sisal ropes, probably guided by the action of the General Manager of the Railway. The East African Railways and Harbours earn a good deal of their revenue from sisal transport, the lighter-gauge companies unduly bleed the industry and their hostility is carried over to a boycott of the very fibre the transport of which enables them to keep their craft in commission.

In Tanganyika public opinion has long since been sterilised, but in Kenya, where public representation on the Legislative Council is based on a more enlightened procedure, we still can look to influential members of Council to press for the more extended uses of Kenya sisal on the Railways and Lake steamers and in the harbours of that Colony.

Yours faithfully,

London, E.C. 3.

We hope that the Crown Agents for the Colonies will feel able to adopt the definite policy of encouraging the use of rope made from Empire sisal in all the Crown Colonies, including harbour, lake and river services, railways, Public Works Departments, and in all other rope-using departments. While we understand the cautious policy of the Navy and the Royal British shipping lines in awaiting the Admiralty's reports on its extensive series of tests of sisal rope before deciding to substitute it for Manila, there are in the Crown Colonies innumerable uses in which sisal cordage would be a useful every-requirement. Under Sir William Cowan, the present Senior Crown Agent, who has repeatedly advocated the policy of buying British, we have every confidence that this aspect of the question will receive sympathetic consideration.—*Ed.*

SISAL FOR MARINE CORDAGE

The Need for Further Research.

To the Editor of "East Africa."

SIR, The Bulletin entitled "Empire Fibres for Marine Cordage" just issued by the Imperial Institute is interesting and I thank you for it.

The first fact that strikes one is the variation in strength due to salt water immersion in the case of all fibres. This variation is used for research in the direction of protecting against the deteriorating influence of sea water upon the strength of the fibre.

If a line be drawn across the diagram on p. 5 at the 4 ton mark it will be noticed that in the case of all six samples the initial strength of the 3 in. rope exceeded 4 tons.

The significant figures from the shipowner's point of view are not, I think, the percentage depreciation of strength after immersion in sea water for different periods, but the absolute residual strength (not as a percentage of the initial strength) after some months' immersion.

Taking S. 3, Manila rope at an average figure of 700 after nine months' immersion, the actual residual strength of the other ropes works out as follows:

S. 3, Manila	700
African sisal unbrashed	600
K. Manila	675
New Zealand flax	865
African sisal unbrashed	817
Java sisal	690

Yours faithfully,

London, S.W. 1. W. W. Cowan.

CAPSID BUG AND ANTESTIA BUG

Staff Allen's
LIQUID EXTRACT
of
PYRETHRUM

The Kenya Department of Agriculture has demonstrated that a spray containing the active principles of pyrethrum powder produces excellent results in the control of the above pests.

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

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H.M. Eastern African Dependencies Trade
and Information Office, Royal Mail Buildings,
Cockspur St., London, S.W. 1, or the General Manager,
Kenya and Uganda Railways and Harbours, Nairobi, Kenya Colony

KENYA KONGONIS SUSSEX TOUR

Mr. A. M. Davies's 98

East Africa has received the following details of the matches played by the Kenya Kongonis at Horsham and Chichester.

KENYA KONGONIS

J. D. Percival, not out, 58; Major F. E. R. Munn, lbw, b Oakes, 0; A. M. Davies, b Freeman, 21; G. D. Harvey, c Callaway, b Freeman, 18; C. H. Wickham, b Freeman, 1; J. A. Stevens, b Callaway, 2; R. C. Peel, b Freeman, 0; C. J. W. Hodgson, b Freeman, 0; A. G. Baker, c Simmonds, b Freeman, 0; A. C. Freeman-Pannett, b Callaway, 2; J. A. Simmonds, b McGaw, b Callaway, 0; Byles 0. Total 120.

HORSHAM

B. G. C. Callaway, b Davies, 5; C. Oakes, 1 and b Davies, 85; J. C. Morley-Hordham, b Wickham, 36; R. Jugles, st. Munn, b Percival, 60; J. Douglas, c Peel, b Davies, 47; H. W. Simmonds, c and b Harvey, 15; H. H. Johnstone, not out, 2; Byles 13, leg byes 2. Total (for 6 wickets) 275. J. H. Stenhouse, A. H. Burk, W. H. Freeman, and J. T. Morgan, and no ball.

The match against Chichester Priory Park resulted in the following scores—

KENYA KONGONIS

J. D. Percival, c Horrocks, b Catchpole, 3; Major F. E. R. Munn, b Byles, b Brien, 38; G. D. Harvey, b Catchpole, 58; R. C. Peel, c Byles, b Brien, 30; A. G. Baker, c Catchpole, b Dover, 8; A. M. Davies, b P. O'Brien, 32; C. H. Wickham, b Catchpole, 7; J. H. Stenhouse, b Catchpole, 0; C. J. W. Hodgson, lbw, b P. O'Brien, 4; J. A. Stevens, b Catchpole, 7; A. C. Freeman-Pannett, not out, 0; Byles 6, leg byes 2, no ball 1. Total 103.

CHICHESTER PRIORY PARK

J. Horrocks, c Hodgson, b Wickham, 40; F. Young, b Davies, 0; R. Blackman, c Wickham, b Davies, 0; A. Lake, b Wickham, 10; S. V. Dover, c Peel, b Wickham, 10; J. Catchpole, b Wickham, 12; W. Piper, b Wickham, 0; G. Longlands, c Peel, b Wickham, 22; M. O'Brien, c Harvey, b Baker, 33; P. O'Brien, c and b Baker, 1; J. Morgan, not out, 4; Byles 10, leg byes 1. Total 182.

The match between the Kenya Kongonis and the Royal Sussex Regiment was played at Chichester on August 15, and resulted in the following scores—

ROYAL SUSSEX REGIMENT

B. Davies, c Munn, b Peel, 15; Sgt. Bleach, lbw, b Percival, 3; Pt. Ford, c and b Percival, 4; J. Frowd, c Pannett, b Guthrie, 66; Capt. Von Derheyde, c Hodgson, b Peel, 22; Capt. Thompson, b Peel, 6; Major F. E. Davies, b Baker, 5; R.Q.M.S. Barford, b Guthrie, 7; Sgt. Argate, b Davies, 0; Pt. Thompson, not out, 0; Pt. Bertman, b Guthrie, 4; Byles 12, leg byes 4, no balls 3. Total 108.

KENYA KONGONIS

J. D. Percival, c Von Derheyde, b Barford, 58; A. M. Davies, c Thompson, b F. E. Davies, 58; A. H. Guthrie, run out, 1; R. C. Peel, run out, 30; Major F. E. R. Munn, c Frowd, b Barford, 4; C. J. W. Hodgson, not out, 15; Byles 12, leg bye 1, no ball 2. Total (for 5 wickets) 221.

THE NORTH CHARTERLAND CONCESSION

MR. H. B. SPILLER, Chairman of the North Chartered Restoration Company, has issued a circular to the shareholders of the company in the course of which he says—

"On the 11th of our directors were satisfied with the report of Mr. J. H. M. Mackinnon, which they believe fully vindicates the company's claim to be entitled to compensation for at least a substantial part of the area of which it has been deprived by the Order in Council of 1928. Your company will also expect to be reimbursed for the very considerable expense to which it has been subjected, in addition to have refunded the amount they have actually paid for the Crown's costs. The Orders Secretary of State for the Colonies has invited your directors to forward any observations they may desire to make upon the report. This will, of course, be done after due consideration."

EAST AFRICA'S

WHO'S WHO

115. - Mr. Charles Francis Sickenmore Shaw



Copyright "East Africa."

It is generally admitted that the Nyasaland tea industry has gained enormously from the presence in the country in the last few years of Mr. G. P. S. Shaw, who first went to the Protectorate in 1925 to report on the prospects of tea growing, and was asked by Messrs. T. Lyons & Co., Ltd., to establish and manage extensive tea gardens for them, when on his recommendations they decided to interest themselves in the Mlango district.

With more than thirty years' experience of tea growing in Ceylon and India behind him, Mr. Shaw set to work on lines very considerably at variance with local practice, but gradually the soundness of his methods became apparent, and his constant readiness to share his knowledge and discuss problems with old Nyasalanders convinced them of the wisdom of his ways. Thus early scepticisms and dislikes of what were regarded as new-fangled ideas gave way first to interest, and then to emulation, with consequent improvement in the quality and quantity of the tea output of the plantations which followed his lead.

He was one of those who worked hardest for the establishment of the Nyasaland Tea Research Association, of which he was selected second President, one of the founders of the Mlango Club on a "neutral ground" tea problems have often been amicably discussed; the designer and builder of the most up-to-date tea factory in Eastern Africa and a good fellow, whose opinion is blended with a keen sense of humour.

PERSONALIA.

Sir J. Lawes Wittewronge, Bt., is visiting the Sudan.

Mr. J. H. G. Barker Wyatt has arrived in England from Nyasaland.

Mr. D. P. J. Botha has been appointed a member of the Lusaka Road Board.

We regret to learn of the death in Dar es Salaam of Mr. Leonard P. St. V. Nepean.

Mr. J. Craddock, General Manager of the Uganda Company, has arrived in England by air.

Mr. R. Leach scored 125 for Mlanje in a recent cricket match against the Indian Sports Club.

Mr. and Mrs. Ivor M. Mollan, formerly of Kenya, now reside at Villa la Tourette, Mentron.

Sir Hector Duff is now at Glendarroch, Kirkcaldy, where he expects to stay until the middle of October.

A monument to Sir Henry Stanley which is to be erected at Matadi, in the Belgian Congo, has been shipped from Antwerp.

After spending a holiday at Home, Mr. W. H. E. Edgley left London last week for Nairobi, accompanied by Miss Covel, a niece.

A son recently born in Beira to Mrs. Edgley represents the fifth generation of a family, which went to South Africa in 1820.

Mr. T. M. W. Sheppard, Produce Inspector of the Zanzibar Agricultural Department, is on his way back to the Protectorate.

Admiral W. H. Baker Baker, G.B.E., whose death at the age of seventy is reported, served in the Witu punitive expedition of 1890.

Sir Donald Cameron, Governor of Nigeria, and former Governor of Tanganyika Territory, has arrived in London with Lady Cameron.

Mr. H. le P. Agnew, of the Tanganyika Police Force, recently arrived home on leave from Bukoba. His father was a former Port Officer in Zanzibar.

Mr. Denis Palmer, who recently visited Kenya and Uganda, is now in the Seychelles. Later he plans to travel up the East Coast in an Akab mow.

Sir Humphrey Leggett, Mr. W. A. M. Sim, Mr. McGeorge, and Mr. H. W. D. Pollock are among the East Africans at present on holiday in Scotland.

Captain Sir Edward C. Midwinter, K.B.E., C.M.G., D.S.O., Controller of the Sudan Government Office in London, has returned to town from Scotland.

Mr. R. H. Kirkcaldy, having resigned his seat on the Blantyre Town Council on his transfer to Limb, Major H. F. M. Pellatt has been co-opted to fill the vacancy.

Mr. T. Cass, Superintendent of Water Works in Zanzibar, who has arrived here on leave pending retirement, has served in the East for the past twenty years.

Captain R. A. Brande, a Director of Messrs. Robert Hudson & Company, Ltd., the well-known engineers, has just been sent to the planting areas in Northern Rhodesia.

Mr. J. T. Gilbert, M.B.E., who is on leave from Zanzibar, first went to the Protectorate in 1912. Two years ago he was the Zanzibar delegate to the Colonial Office Conference.

We hear good news of the progress of Lieutenant-Commander Anthony Boyce Combe, R.N. (Retd.), who was taken to hospital in Livingstone last week after being mauled by a lion.

Mr. J. L. Byrne won the Kenya Amateur Billiards Championship during last week, the runner-up being Mr. B. N. Bonneville. The final scores were: Byrne, 500; Bonneville, 250.

Mr. N. W. Methven, the new manager of the Blantyre branch of the Standard Bank of Africa, has succeeded Mr. N. M. Halse, who has been transferred to Pietermaritzburg.

Dr. N. D. Sanderson recently broke the record on Ndola golf course over eighteen holes with a score of 68 strokes. The previous record was held by Mr. R. D. Jones, with a score of 72.

Dr. Geoffrey Barrow-Dowling, a brother of Captain T. Barrow-Dowling, of Arusha, has been appointed physician-in-chief of the Department of Skin Diseases at St. Thomas's Hospital, London.

H. R. H. the Duke of Gloucester is at present the guest of Captain E. W. Brook on the latter's estate at Kimpton. Captain Brook accompanied the Duke on his visit to East Africa just over two years ago.

Mr. G. F. Ponsot, French Consular Agent in Nyasaland, held an official "At Home" recently on the anniversary of the National Day of France, which commemorates the storming of the Bastille.

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RIFLES

The King has granted Royal licence and authority to Mr. John Parnall, of Zanzibar, to wear the insignia of the Third class of the Order of the Brilliant Star of Zanzibar conferred on him by the Sultan.

Mr. H. C. Sylvester, of the Provincial Administration in Northern Rhodesia, and Miss M. D. Urie, youngest daughter of the late Mr. and Mrs. Urie of Bursden, Dumbartonshire, were recently married.

Mr. Mansfield Markham, who recently made a lone trip from Nairobi to London, was slightly injured when making a forced landing in Germany last week, but was able to continue his journey to Coblenz by road.

Mr. Hugh J. Wallace, who had lived in Kenya for the past twenty years, first in the Njoro district, and later in the Athi River area, died in Nairobi. He erected one of the first tin factories at Njoro in 1917.

Mr. H. C. Stiebel, the former Tanganyika Provincial Commissioner, who, while on holiday in South Africa has been engaged with the C.M.S. by the Governor General of the Union, will shortly arrive in England.

We learn with regret of the death at sea last week of Mr. H. P. Axton, who for the past three years had been in charge of the Beira branch of the Standard Bank of South Africa. He was on his way home on leave.

Mr. John Parnall, Administrator General in Zanzibar, who is expected to arrive shortly on leave, has served in the Island for the past seventeen years, with the exception of a couple of years spent in Tanganyika.

Mr. R. A. Vallings, the East African representative of Messrs. John Walker & Company, accompanied by Mrs. Vallings and their baby, has arrived in England and will probably be stationed on this side for some time.

We regret to learn of the death in Assuit of Mrs. Giffen, who, with her husband, the late Dr. J. K. Giffen, had carried on missionary work in the Sudan and Egypt for over fifty years. Her husband died only three months ago.

We regret to learn of the death in Nakuru of Mr. John H. Sinclair, who had been in business in the township for several years. A keen Freemason, he was a Master of Lodge Mendenari, of which he was Secretary at the time of his death.

Mr. P. D. Robinson, of the Northern Rhodesia Medical Service, has been posted to the same rank from leave and has been appointed Superintendent of Native Education. He has been transferred from Mazabika to Fort Jamison.

An account of the Danish of Wales's *safaris* in East Africa will be published early in the New Year, probably under the title of "Sport and Travel in East Africa." The book will consist mainly of extracts from His Royal Highness's diaries.

Tanganyika officials on their way back from leave include Mr. C. H. Pook, O.Z.M., and Mrs. Pook, of the Posts and Telegraphs; Mr. J. Allan, of the Medical and Sanitation Department; and Captain M. J. Stewart, of the Treasury, and Mrs. Stewart.

Captain A. O. MacM, The O'Morchoe, who has been in the Police Department in Zanzibar for past four years, sailed from Southampton on his return home last week, accompanied by IO'Morchoe. They are returning to South Africa.

We are very glad to learn that Miss Marjorie Franklin, daughter of Colonel and Mrs. W. H. Franklin, is making very good progress after her severe operation in King's College Hospital, Denmark Hill, which she expects to be able to leave in about three weeks.

Last week we announced the death in Wad Mekan of Mr. J. S. M. Paul, of the Sudan Administrative Service. The news has now been received that he had seen a Native prisoner hook an electric cable with a pruning knife and in attempting to save him was electrocuted.

We are officially informed that Sir Bernard Bourdillon will arrive in Mombasa by the s.s. "Modasa," which is due on November 18. He will stay two days in Nairobi with Sir Joseph Byrne, and, on arrival at Kampala by train, will be sworn in before proceeding to Entebbe.

Mr. R. McKay, chief accountant of Messrs. J. W. Milligan & Co., Nairobi, who had been in Kenya for nearly twenty years, has died in Nairobi as the result of a collision between a riksha, in which he was riding with his wife and child, and a motor car driven by Mr. Frank Mather Black.

A marriage has been arranged, and will take place shortly, between Mr. D. F. Seth-Smith, of Njoro, third son of the late Martin Seth-Smith, of Boleyn, Sussex, and of Mrs. Martin Seth-Smith, of Lindfield, Sussex, and Kathleen Bailey, widow of the late Mr. G. L. Bailey, of Cater Court, Windcombe.

His many friends in Uganda will be glad to learn that Mr. S. Marston, the Treasurer to the Government of that Protectorate, is making good progress after his operation. He has been recuperating at Bognor, but is on the point of leaving for Scotland. He hopes to return to Uganda by air in October or November.

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Among those on the water for Mombasa are Mr. and Mrs. R. A. Astley, Mr. R. H. Butler, Mr. and Mrs. W. B. C. Nank, and family, Mr. W. H. Lewis, Captain R. E. Madge, Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Vernon, Mr. and Mrs. W. G. E. Pickford, Captain H. Ralings, Captain Neil Stewart, M.N.S., and Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Ward.

Mr. Ross K. Macartney, M.M.E., J.C.E., M.East, M.M., General Manager of the Broken Hill Mine during the construction, the building of the Mulungushi Dam, and the reception of the Prince of Wales during the visit to Northern Rhodesia, died last week in England. He leaves a widow and two sons.

Mr. J. V. Mehd, of the Kampala General Agencies, who came to London last summer to give evidence before the Joint Parliamentary Committee on behalf of Indians in Uganda, has been elected a Vice-President of the Uganda Chamber of Commerce, in succession to Mr. C. P. Yald, who has left for India on leave.

Mr. Neville Langford Smith, son of Canon Langford Smith, Rector of St. Andrew's Anglican Church, Sydney, Australia, has been appointed secretary to Dr. Chambers, Bishop of Central Tanganyika. He is a brother of Mr. Keith Langford Smith, who is a flying cadet for the R.C.M.S. on the Gulf of Carpentaria, Northern Australia.

Mr. Henry Collin, of the Uganda Public Works Department, and Miss Una Hennessey were married last week in Newry. The bride, who is the daughter of Mr. and the late Mrs. W. R. H. Hennessey, of The Gables, Newry, is an enthusiastic oarswoman. Mr. Collin's father, who resides at Little Sutton, Cheshire, was Lord Mayor of Birkenhead in 1923.

A marriage has been arranged, and will shortly take place between Mr. E. A. Bully, of Candole, of the Sudan Political Service, eldest son of the Rev. A. C. V. and Mrs. de Candole, of Ayo, St. Lawrence, Herts, and Betty, only daughter of Major Henry C. Roberts, D.S.O., M.V.O., and Mrs. Muriel Constable Roberts, of 35, Wavick Avenue, W. 2.

Sir Alison Russell, ex-Chief Justice of Tanganyika, has been touring Australia in a "baby" car, and Mrs. G. Brooker Francis, whose husband is Attorney-General of Tanganyika, has been holidaying in the Dominion. Dr. and Mrs. Eric Beveridge, from Abart, Sudan, have been spending their leave in Melbourne, and Mr. and Mrs. "Tim" Morrison, also of the Sudan, have been in Western Australia.

Captain T. S. V. Hawkins has been appointed to command the cruiser "Hawkins," which is to relieve the "Ellingham" on the East Indies station. On the transfer of the flag of Rear-Admiral M. E. Dunbar-Nasmith, V.C., C.B., to the "Hawkins," Captain Phillips will become Flag Captain and Chief of Staff to that officer. The "Hawkins" is due to reach Bombay on November 10.

Mr. P. M. Chwara has been appointed a member of the Muzze Pembu Board in Northern Rhodesia, and Mr. S. Price has been gazetted a Justice of the Peace.

Mr. L. F. Moore and Mr. C. S. Knight have been elected to the Northern Rhodesia Legislative Council for the Livingstone constituency. Unsuccessful candidates were Mr. H. Lowe, who represented Livingstone in the Council, and Mr. P. H. Law, Chairman of the Council. Other members were Mr. L. F. Moore, 218; Mr. C. S. Knight, 195; Mr. H. Lowe, 187; and Mr. P. H. Law, 25 votes.

Lieutenant-Colonel F. A. Pottinger, M.C., late of the 2/16th Punjab Regiment, who came to East Africa in 1914 with the Indian Expeditionary Force and saw a good deal of active service with the 30th Punjabis in the Rufiji district later in the Campaign, has retired from the Indian Army and will shortly go to Kenya to settle on a farm in the Thika district which he purchased some years ago. He was on active service in Burma during the recent rebellion.

Outward passengers by tomorrow on East Africa include Captain and Mrs. J. J. Kisumu, Captain H. L. Bodes, to Kampala; Mr. Gibbs and Mrs. Williams, to Nairobi; Colonel Mullaert and Mr. Voryuck, from Paris to Juba. Inward passengers who arrived by last week's air mail included Mr. Zadra, from Broken Hill; Captain Kopally, from Malakal; Captain Chamber, from Khartoum; and Mr. Partridge and Mlle. Mariers, from Kampala to Paris.

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INFORMATIVE TANGANYIKA REPORT

BOTH SIDES OF THE PICTURE

One of the most interesting of annual East African official papers is the Report presented by His Majesty's Government to the Council of the League of Nations on the Administration of Tanganyika Territory. We only wish the affairs of the other East and Central African territories were reviewed officially, promptly and frankly in so effective a form. Each of these Reports seems to improve upon its predecessor, and that for 1931 (published as Colonial Paper 71 by H.M. Stationery Office at 4s. 6d.) is, we think, even franker than that for any previous year.

Governments are generally prone to avoid discussion of matters which have not ruffled quite so smoothly as they might have done, and in particular, very loth to initiate controversy regarding their own actions or those resulting from their legislative or administrative arrangements. The Tanganyika Government points the way to a wider attitude by deliberately selecting passages from the reports of Provincial Commissioners to show more than one side of the case.

Drafftic Reduction of Chiefs' Pay

On the whole, even in these difficult economic times, when Native purchasing power is sadly reduced, and when as in other parts of the world, the way of the maintenance is made easier, the reports are favourable; if in some cases the Native Treasuries have been so badly hit that Native chiefs and headmen have received only 20% or 30% of their previous emoluments, they have continued to discharge their functions in a very creditable manner, and in most cases the Native Administrations have maintained their schools, farms, dispensaries, clinics, and child welfare centres. We read of improvement in the standards of health of the issue of groundnuts for the replanting of gardens denuded by locusts; of hide-drying sheds established at every court-house, with trained tribesmen sent to teach the better skinning and drying of the hides; of the building of a new hospital at Musoma at a cost of £1,500, of the opening of seven new tribal dispensaries in the Mwanza district, and of the development of maternity and child welfare centres in Bukoba. In the whole of the Lindi Province no delinquencies or dishonesty on the part of the Native authorities were discovered, except that one Native clerk absconded with £600. of tax money and 347s. of Native Treasury money; while in the Tanga Province there was not one single case of loss of cash or embezzlement.

The other side of the picture is given in such passages as the following:—

No Crisp of Finance.

With the possible exception of the chiefs of the Bukwimba Federation, the Native authorities generally have shown that they are shrewd improvident and have not yet shown any grasp of financial affairs. The idea of economies and balancing of budgets seemed beyond their comprehension and had to be explained with the greatest care and in the simplest of language. It was in many cases, more particularly in Musoma, with the greatest difficulty and tact that they consented to essential economies and reductions, without which it would have been impossible to carry on, unless considerable inroads were made into the reserves, a method which I consider is to be deprecated and to avoid which every endeavour must be made.

Evidence has again been forthcoming of the essentially democratic nature of the Bantu among Bantu people this time from the Kilimanjaro Province, of a part of which the Provincial Commissioner writes:—

The Watutsi chiefs do not control a country inhabited by their own people, they are foreigners and hold their position as the Northern barons after the conquest of the land. Their authority was originally maintained by cunning cruelty, and it is said that an

organized band of oppressors, who got the least fulfilment in their methods of rule. The Watutsi chiefs were accustomed to live by tribute; they sold the offices of state to their own tribesmen (in parentheses it may be said that the selling of office sometimes takes place today without deflection or gave office to them for services rendered; by this means they left secure in that they were surrounded by men who were bound to them by common interest. Meanwhile, the Native Administration discharged its duty to his own people, and his own tribal organisation for the benefit of his own people, which really touched him. Today, the Watutsi chiefs have little authority and are in the tribesmen, while alongside the district officers, the chiefs is the essentially Native organisation of the clan head, who holds, briefly as well as administrative functions. As the District Officer justly observes, whether the Government recognises the *watutsi* (i.e. the clan heads) or not is no concern of the people, for they will still look to them for their spiritual needs.

Investigations are now on foot with a view to some reconstruction of the units of Native local government in these areas in such a way as to incorporate these *watutsi*, or clan heads. In this remote province a great deal of patient work yet remains to be done before the Native Administration can be regarded as established on a satisfactory basis.

Native Courts

There is nothing of particular importance to report about the Native Courts, which functioned throughout the year in a satisfactory manner. There was some diminution of litigation, natural when shillings with which to pay court fees are not plentiful. It is fortunate that of all their functions the most successful, since there is nothing more helpful to gradual modernisation of Native customary law than a Native judiciary which enjoys the full confidence of the people. It is but the natural judicial business that of two parties one must normally be the loser, and losers the world over are apt to ascribe their lack of success to the incapacity or corruption of the court, which decides the matter. But the closest inspection of records and questioning of litigants, combined with surprise visits to the courts and occasional test retrials by Administrative Officers, have again failed in 1931 to disclose any but minor irregularities.

An interesting test was carried out on Ukerewe Island on Lake Victoria, where a District Officer was specially detailed for a general social, economic, and administrative investigation. This officer writes: "Twelve cases taken at random from the Superior Court Register and eight from the Inferior Court were reviewed *de novo*. I only differed from the opinion of the Native Court in two cases and I have forwarded my comments on these to the District Officer, Mwanza. In the other cases the judgments were founded on sound Native reasoning."

Native Administration.—In the campaign against locusts and in some areas against rats, and in connexion with outbreaks of cattle disease, the Native Administrations have again demonstrated their great value, and by their stability in the face of abnormally difficult conditions they have conclusively shown that they are soundly rooted in the regard of the people and based upon the solid foundation of true Native Authority. Mention in details is to be expected and some further extension of the tendency to form larger regions at least for deliberative purposes. If the Central Government must always be on its guard to see that respect for the past and reverence for old customs do not crystallise into mere traditionalism, obstructing rather than guiding development in the future, but it may now be said with confidence of the Native Administrations that they have emerged from the experimental stage and have become firmly established in the framework of the Administration of the Territory.

(To be continued)

The appeal of Mr. M. H. Malik, the Nairobi Indian advocate, against the order of the Supreme Court of Kenya that he be struck off the roll for having fraudulently retained sums of money belonging to a client, has been allowed by the Court of Appeal of Eastern Africa, which found that there was not sufficient proof of fraudulent retention to justify a criminal conviction. Delivering judgment, the Chief Justice of Tanganyika said that Mr. Malik's system of book-keeping did not reflect credit on him, and that he had not found either Mr. Malik or his clerk impressive witnesses.

ARE THE BANTU A READING PEOPLE?

Views of the Rev. A. M. Chirgwin.

AN article which may give rise to considerable controversy appears in the current issue of the Journal of the International Institute of African Languages and Culture from the pen of the Rev. A. M. Chirgwin, of the London Missionary Society, though entitled "Christian Literature in Africa," it deals more particularly with the general question of the relation of the Bantu races to books, newspapers and illustrated prints. The author modestly protests that his article "does not pretend to do anything more than record a few hurried impressions made during a rapid tour upon a mind largely occupied with other matters," but it covers fifteen pages of the journal and is so full of definite statements that the author's disclaimer can hardly be expected to disarm criticism. Moreover, its appearance in so weighty a publication gives Africa invests it with a certain unavoidable authority.

Mr. Chirgwin asserts that "the main fact in connexion with literature in Africa is that the Bantu are not a reading people, they are a talking people." They talk well and find a delight in it, the centre of their villages is the talking place, and so strong is the pull of this practice that it lures the literate away from their new-found love of learning and leaves even to the educated very little time for books. Very few, he declares, ever read a book apart from the requirements of school or church, and practically no one reads a newspaper except in town locations. The Bantu are willing and even eager to listen for long periods if some one will read to them, but whether this is because it requires less mental effort than reading, may be open to question.

Difficulties of the African.

Further, the Bantu are an outdoor folk and reading is largely associated with indoor life, even a European in Africa, says Mr. Chirgwin, is not a great reader, except perhaps of newspapers. The African hut is very poorly illuminated at night, and so makes reading almost impossible during the twelve hours of darkness; nor is there any place in a Native hut in which to store books free from the ravages of termites. Nevertheless, the author believes that a good deal of reading, especially of the Bible and religious books, goes on during the day, and he quotes some instances of this; he admits the eagerness of the African for education, and that this will necessarily produce a growing reading public in the near future.

Against this we have Mr. Chirgwin's statement that the Bantu have very little money and part with it reluctantly, at least for books. "Even though they are anxious to learn to read and to gain the economic advantages that reading will generally secure for them, they do not buy books unless it is necessary. They will read anything that is given free of charge." Teachers in Northern Rhodesia, who are well enough off to possess bicycles and boots, do not buy *Listen*, the new magazine for Africans; Native teachers in South Africa will spend £8 on a gramophone but not eight shillings on books. So the author advises that books should have stout paper, strong bindings, durable and above all gay and coloured covers with bright pictures.

The Problem of Literature in Africa.

"There is no aspect of the problem of literature in Africa," concludes Mr. Chirgwin, "that presents greater difficulties than that of cultivating in a race of talkers a love for reading. . . . Perhaps the outstanding difficulty in the way of selling books

to the African is that he has not yet developed a book sense. He has no interest in books as such, and until books have cultural value for him, and supply some felt hunger of the mind, they will not be integrated in his daily life. To try and persuade the villager in most parts of Bantu Africa to buy and read books may well appear to be a disheartening task, and frankly. But those who attempt it should not allow themselves to be discouraged because some will not make an illiterate people into a book buying people will be difficult and slow. But worth doing.

[Editorial comments on this paper appear elsewhere in this issue.]

KENYA INDIANS TO CO-OPERATE.

AFTER six years of non-cooperation there are definite signs that the Kenya Indians intend to reverse their policy. The Indians withdrew from the Legislative and the local councils as a protest against the Imperial Government's refusal to grant Indians a common franchise roll with Europeans.

A few months ago the Indians decided to strike their seats in the Nairobi Town Council. Recently there have been two divisions of opinion in the East African Indian National Congress, culminating last week and in the resignation of the President, Mr. Abdul Wahid, who announced elections of non-cooperation. The Government finally support him, and the next step is expected to be the return of Indian representatives to the Legislature. Five Indians were elected last year on the non-cooperation platform pledged not to take their seats. It is likely now that new elections will be held on the co-operation basis. The move is generally welcomed, especially at a time when it is being urged that unofficial representation in the Legislature should be increased in view of the Government's intention to impose extra taxation. —Times-telegram from Nairobi.

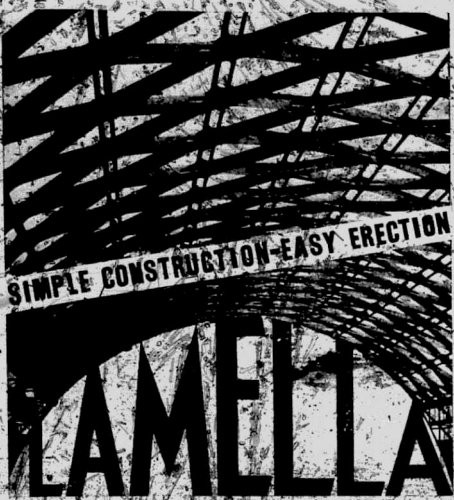
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East Africa in the Press.

THE NEW ROLE IN ETHIOPIA.

A RESUME in Ethiopia has summarised for The Times the achievements of the Emperor Haile Selassie since his coronation two years ago. One of the most interesting passages in an able survey of the position reads—

In order to assist him in conducting his programme of reforms, the Emperor, shortly after his accession, secured the services of several foreign advisers. Two years was no long time in which to obtain a grasp of the essentials of the situation, but the Emperor has now reported to the Emperor on the progress of the reforms with which they have been called upon to deal. Even if the Ethiopian Government is slow to act on their advice, the discussion of the questions raised by the experts must have been of great educative value to the officials of the various Ministries concerned. They have served also to bring into the Government the best of young men, the better education and training the Emperor has been steadily providing in his own country during the past fifteen years. It would have been impossible for the advisers to have exerted any influence at all had not these young men been available to interpret and champion their ideas.

The necessity for the creation of a public opinion—in a country where no such thing existed—before real progress in reform can be attempted is not sufficiently realised by foreign critics. Reform is not merely a matter of creating Ministers and issuing instructions. Addis Ababa is not Abyssinia. The real Abyssinia lives the life and thinks the thoughts of the Middle Ages, and is inhabited by an independent people not easy to lead or to drive. It would be impossible for the Emperor to impose reforms on his people by violent measures and were it possible it would be unwise. The Emperor has not needed the example of King Amanullah to make him cautious. Caution has always been his characteristic, and he has no intention of being rushed. He knows that he must educate, not coerce, and the methodical manner in which he sets about educating his people is most interesting to watch.

Take the question of slavery as an example. The promulgation of anti-slavery laws—even though they may not be obeyed, the setting up of special slavery courts throughout the country (there are over fifty of them)—even though they function indifferently, the bringing up of Deputies from the Provinces to hear slavery reforms discussed in the new Parliament—even though the new Parliament may be quite ineffective as a Legislature, the emancipation of a few hundreds of slaves—even though this may be but a drop in the ocean—all these things are intended not as the starting administrative innovations but to be talked about. The idea at the back of them will spread. It is the little leaven which leaveneth the whole lump.

In the course of a leading article commenting on the continuation of the Times says—

The Emperor is moving against slavery by an indirect rather than by frontal attack; but he is moving, and his foreign critics should remember that the prevalence of the institution, which they condemn as largely a consequence of the anarchy into which Abyssinia fell when Menelik II. was driven from the Empire, if he can substitute a Civil service, however primitive, and a loyalty to the Crown for the disorderly feudalism of the past, above all, if he can persuade the Abyssinians, who by their educational methods can be modernised without impurity, then the days of slavery will be numbered. His defeat of ex-Emperor Lij Yasu's attempt to regain power, and his success in curbing the greater Rasas, augur well for his ultimate triumph. But he must be given both credit for good intentions and time to fulfil them. Above all there should be no talk of a Mandate for Abyssinia. The Abyssinians would not tolerate it, and though their slave raiders have been a nuisance and though their slave raiding has been a cause of neighbouring Government, are they any worse than the pirates and bandits who are continually bringing Chua into international trouble and disruption?

STRANGE STATEMENTS OF "FACT"

We are left breathless by The Daily Herald's announcement that "a German scientist, Dr. Erxleben, last winter examined the geological strata in Kenya (W. Africa). After a long and arduous expedition to the high mountains of East Africa, mere discovery of the fossil remains must have been distinctly an anticlimax."

Our next call was Dar-es-Salaam, in Nyasaland. The city was beautifully laid out by the Germans when this Colony was German East Africa. Lady Waechter de Grimston is alleged to have told a representative of The Yorkshire Herald, Her ladyship's geography does not seem to have kept pace with her own movements. And won't Dar es Salaam be delighted to be called a city!

A Mr. Ernest H. Barbour has written for the American Popular Fiction Magazine what he describes as "a true fact article of African magic." He entitles it "Ju-Ju" and sets it in West Africa, but permits himself to spell Accra as "Akkra," makes one of his Natives (West African) "Swahili," and uses "Jambou" instead of "Jambou" African salutation!

Disputing the claim that the late Captain J. M. Sutherland held the record for elephants shot, a correspondent of the Scotsman says that W. D. M. Bell ("Karamoja Boy"), a Scotsman now in retirement in Ross-shire from strenuous shooting, bagged more than one thousand bull elephants, a large proportion being obtained in the Belgian Congo in the interregnum period after the death of King Leopold. Big game shots are, he believes, generally of the opinion that Sutherland held the record.

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THE ANNIHILATION OF GAME

Major K. W. ... who some little time ago made a long tour of East and Central Africa on behalf of the Society for the Preservation of the Fauna of the Empire, says in the course of an article in the Quarterly on National Parks for Africa...

It is not to blame the sportsman for the annihilation of wild life. But this is not true. The sportsman, of course, kills that is his business. But he is not out to destroy animals wholesale. What he wants is a reasonable number of good heads for or for the best of each species, and then as far as is consistent with this it is only the males that carry the trophies. He concentrates on the males and seldom interferes with the females. This does not cause serious wastage and the ordinary reproductive powers of the animals are generally sufficient to make it good.

It is different, however, with the Native hunters. These are not out to secure trophies. What the Native wants is to get as many animals as he can for his families, any one, either, is usually for meat, also for the hides. And when Natives pursue this object in a cutting manner—that is, when a crowd of them get together and drive the animals into prepared pits—they do cause really serious destructions.

Trade is the arch exterminator of wild life. Cultivation robs the animals of their haunts, and the wildernesses and the trade follows them into the wilderness and, if unchecked, will annihilate them to the last individual. Every animal that has become extinct during man's history has done so because of trade. It was trade in skins that annihilated the quagga and swept the herds of bison from the prairies of America; it was trade in feathers that exterminated the great auk; trade in oil that swept the whales from the Arctic; it is trade in ivory which is wiping out the elephant, and trade in horn which has brought the white rhinoceros to the very brink of extermination.

MOUNTAINEERING CONDITIONS IN RUWENZORI.

In a communication to The Times, Dr. Noel Humphreys thus describes the conditions which he and Dr. G. Ollver encountered in their recent expedition to the Ruwenzori Mountains, during which they discovered no fewer than twenty hitherto uncharted lakes.

We climbed Watmagutu (13,682 ft.). The way led under a small waterfall, but this mattered little as it was raining steadily. Higher up the rain changed to sleet, and at the top it was snowing and the ground was covered with fresh snow. Returning up the valley we encountered no further rain. We halted to camp at the sixth lake, but the men were so numbed with cold that they had not enough heart left to pitch the tents. They had reached the stage when they wanted to die. However, my personal servant displayed heroic vitality and roused them to erect the Whymper tent for ourselves, an outer fly for the porters, and a ground-sheet for himself. Three days later an unusual thing happened. The sun came out. We delayed until 11 o'clock while we dried our blankets, which had been wet since the beginning of the expedition.

On continuing our journey the rain and, later on, snow, became overcast up to the pass between the Nyanzaga and Butaga valleys, but as it was snowing heavily, and as beyond the pass the country was unexplored, I decided to turn back and camp at a rock-shelter we had discovered south of the Weismann Peak at 14,100 feet. This was a dry rock-shelter and there was plenty of wood and the night was fine with a full moon and no wind. In spite of the height it was the warmest night we had spent during the expedition.

The Rev. J. A. Ross, the Kambole missionary, who is now home on leave from Northern Rhodesia, has related the following snake story to the Manchester Evening Chronicle.

One day, while strolling on to a boulder on the shore of Lake Tanganyika, I slipped and fell into a hollow. Imagine my horror on finding I had landed within two feet of a huge python which was sunning itself. To feet of a huge python which was sunning itself. To feet of a huge python which was sunning itself. To feet of a huge python which was sunning itself. To feet of a huge python which was sunning itself. To feet of a huge python which was sunning itself.

DANGERS OF LUCERNE AS STOCK FEED

Stock raisers in East Africa who may be experimenting with lucerne as a cattle food will do well to note the comments of the Director of Veterinary Services of the Union of South Africa, as published in reply to a letter from the Union of South Africa.

Lucerne is rightly called the queen of forage crops, but it is not to be taken too much at times be detrimental to the health of animals. Many investigations have been conducted in different parts of the world, but no definite information is as yet available. It is, however, a fact that dried or wilted lucerne, and the rather the stage of development, the more dangerous it is. It is much more liable to cause hay fever than fresh or dry lucerne. Furthermore, it has been established that lucerne grown in one locality may be much more liable to cause hay fever than that grown elsewhere.

Investigations are being conducted at present at the Geographical School of Agriculture, Middleburg, Cape, and at Onderstepoort, and it is hoped that some light will be thrown on the toxicity of lucerne. In the meantime stock owners are well advised to follow the golden rule of feeding lucerne mixed with other feeds, and to use too large amounts, especially when animals have not been accustomed to lucerne.

Zanzibar is not a particularly hard word to spell, but it is evidently presented some difficulty when the first issue of stamps was made on this Island, as is shown by the following paragraph from the Bombay Mercury:—

Zanzibar first issued its stamps on November 10, 1905. They consisted of the contemporary stamps of India, overprinted with the word Zanzibar. The multiplicity of errors in the spelling of this unfortunate word is responsible for some twenty different changes, and the stamps are consequently the hay-making ground for the collector. In 1896 the portrait of the Sultan Seyid Hamed bin Thuwain appeared, and since then a dozen or so portrait and pictorial stamps have made letter Z in the album certainly not least, though still last.

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"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.

A squash rackets club has been formed in Kitale. A meeting of creditors of Colonists, Ltd., has been held in Fringa.

Forty-four vessels docked at the Kilindini deep water berths during June.

Eldoret hopes to have an electric installation within the next twelve months.

The United Africa Company, Ltd., has removed to Unilever House, Blackfriars, E.C.4.

The broadcasting of book reviews from the Nairobi wireless station has been discontinued.

"Stay at the White Rhino—Charges at Sight" is the new slogan of the Nyeri hotel of that name.

The liquidators of the Bank of Abyssinia announce that a second distribution of 15s. per share will be paid on August 22.

Russian petrol now on sale in Portuguese East Africa is sold in larger tins than ordinary brands, but at the same price.

The duty on unmanufactured and manufactured tobacco imported into the Sudan has been increased to 1.050 mm. per kilo.

The Kenya and Uganda Railway announces certain concessions to owners of motor-cars wishing to send their vehicles by train.

A photograph of a cricket match, recently played between the Prince of Wales's School, Kabete, and Nyeri has been published by *The Field*.

The Nakuru War Memorial Hospital has inaugurated a sweepstake on the Cambridgeshire race, to be run on October 26. Tickets cost 2s. each.

British tires imported into Kenya and Uganda during 1931 were valued at £30,751, out of a total of £100,793. The corresponding figures for 1930 were £34,117 and £108,492.

H.M.S. "Effingham," which has been the flagship of the Commander-in-Chief of the East Indies Station since 1925, is now on her way home to reduce to the Reserve Fleet.

It is expected that the Anglo-Belgian Commission which is adjusting the Belgian Congo-Northern Rhodesia boundary will have completed its labours by the end of this year.

After experiments extending over six years, the Nairobi Coffee Curing Company has perfected a system for the extraction by air suction of light and defective beans in the various grades of coffee.

That an agricultural and veterinary journal should be published under the authority of the Uganda Government was suggested at the recent annual meeting of the Uganda Planters' Association.

The Lindi tramway, which runs the seventy-seven miles from Mangoch to Masasi, is now being operated by Mr. Liecker, who has obtained a three-year concession from the Tanganyika Government to run the line.

During the last twelve months the number of coffee trees in the Kivu district is reported to have increased from 1,229,100 to 7,957,400, covering an area of 15,700 acres. Coffee exports increased from 213 to 500 tons.

The East African Hotelkeepers' Association, which represents an invested capital of nearly £1,000,000, estimates a reduction of certain liquor licences and rectification of what is described as unfair competition by clubs.

With reference to the recent *Illustrated* magazine, it is pointed out to us that a collection of tables published in 1872 contains a repudiation of the tabulist was an African.

During April 34 non-official immigrants entered Tanganyika, 22 of whom were British and 25 of German nationality. Of the 172 visitors, 83 were Belgian, 48 British, and 15 Italian nationals. No new officials arrived during the month.

Locusts have seriously affected Native crops in the Tabora district of Tanganyika, and floods have done considerable damage to crops in the Rufiji area. Elsewhere crop reports are good, according to the latest report of the Director of Agriculture.

A new air mail service from Nairobi to Mombasa, Tanga, Zanzibar and Dar es Salaam is to be started immediately by Wapona Airways, offering a feeder service to Imperial Airways. Passengers will be carried, the fare from Nairobi to Mombasa being £6, and to Dar es Salaam £14.

The prevailing depression has led to a slight reduction in output of the East African Power and Lighting Company and the lower consumption has resulted in some contraction in revenue, the profit declining from £74,000 to £60,000. A dividend of 7% is recommended on the Ordinary Shares.

Sisal exports from Tanganyika during May totalled 4,845 tons, of which 1,152 tons went to Great Britain, 2,006 tons to Belgium, 840 tons to Germany, and 538 tons to America. In the same month Kenya exported 1,276 tons, of which 627 tons went to Great Britain and 380 tons to Belgium.

Export traffic handled by the Kenya and Uganda Railways during the first five months of this year totalled 127,045 tons, compared with 194,474 tons over the corresponding period of last year. Import traffic railed from Kilindini amounted to 30,889 tons, against 59,009 tons in the first five months of last year.

The bi-centenary of the Moravian Missions, which maintain several mission stations in East Africa, is to be celebrated on August 21 by commemorative meetings in Fulneck, Yorkshire, beginning on July 29. Early in September a commemoration meeting is to be held in the old Moravian Chapel at 32, Fetter Lane, E.C.4.

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PASSENGERS FOR EAST AFRICA.

The "Llandaff Castle," which left London on August 14 for East Africa, carries the following passengers:

- | | |
|------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| <i>Mombasa</i> | <i>Marseilles to Mombasa</i> |
| Mr. F. W. Akker | Mr. R. H. Butler |
| Mr. & Mrs. J. R. Adderton | Mr. W. H. Lewis |
| Mr. & Mrs. B. A. Atley | Capt. S. K. Murray |
| Miss F. M. S. Buzby | Mr. J. H. Turner |
| Mrs. Brighmore | Mr. A. S. Williams |
| Mr. A. F. Budd | |
| Miss B. Cowell | <i>Genoa to Mombasa</i> |
| Mr. & Mrs. W. B. G. Danks | Mr. G. E. Bowley |
| Miss M. M. C. Danks | Miss J. Lisman |
| Miss D. B. C. Danks | |
| Miss A. W. C. Danks | <i>Tanga</i> |
| Mr. & Mrs. T. H. Donnan | Mr. A. H. Burr |
| Miss E. A. M. Donnan | Miss Birt |
| Mr. W. H. E. Edgar | Mr. & Mrs. E. H. Pook |
| Mr. & Mrs. H. R. Evans | Mr. J. H. Webster |
| Mrs. E. Henderson | |
| Mr. S. Henderson | <i>Zanzibar</i> |
| Mr. Hill | Mr. T. M. W. Shepard |
| Miss Hillier | |
| Mrs. E. Jackson | <i>Dar es Salaam</i> |
| Mr. & Mrs. L. H. James | Mr. J. Allan |
| Mr. R. E. Madge | Mr. I. E. Brammen |
| Mr. & Mrs. G. B. Moss | Mr. & Mrs. W. H. Johnston |
| Mr. & Mrs. G. E. Overton | Mr. A. H. Morris |
| Mr. Owen | Capt. & Mrs. M. J. Stewart |
| Mr. Pascoe | |
| Mr. & Mrs. W. G. E. Pickford | <i>Marseilles to Dar es Salaam</i> |
| Miss M. Bondes | Mr. B. R. Thomas |
| Capt. H. Kalling | |
| Mr. & Mrs. C. Rawlinson | <i>Beira</i> |
| Miss D. B. Reeves | Mr. W. H. Matthews |
| Miss R. M. Reid | |
| Miss M. Simpson | <i>Marseilles to Beira</i> |
| Mr. N. Stewart | Mr. & Mrs. J. H. Blasechek |
| Mrs. G. J. Swap | |
| Mr. & Mrs. Tuffnell | <i>Genoa to Beira</i> |
| Mrs. Waddington | Mrs. Goldenberg |
| Mr. & Mrs. F. Walker | |
| Mrs. Walton | |
| Mr. & Mrs. A. H. Ward | |
| Mr. & Mrs. A. J. Wright | |

The "Usambara," which left Hamburg on August 6, carries the following outward bound passengers:

- | | |
|-----------------|---------------------|
| <i>Beira</i> | Mr. R. Clark |
| Miss E. Bardey | Mr. & Mrs. H. Crisp |
| Miss G. Tanssen | Mrs. E. Henderson |
| Miss M. Rekers | Mrs. Henderson |
| | Mr. L. Borg |
| <i>Mombasa</i> | Mrs. E. Moon |
| Mrs. J. Agnew | Mr. W. Graham Moon |
| | Mrs. G. Moon |

Union-Castle steamers on the East African service are to call at the Baleares Islands as from the outward voyage of the "Llangibby Castle," leaving London on September 3, and the homeward voyage of the "Durham Castle," leaving Marseilles on September 8. The port of call will be Palma, Majorca.

An attractive pamphlet has been issued by the Union-Castle Mail Steamship Company giving details of their Christmas and New Year tours to South Africa. The first of the four tours leaves Southampton on December 10, reaching Cape Town on December 26, while the homeward voyage begins on January 13 or 20. Special return fares to Cape Town have been fixed at £60 and £60 for first and second class respectively, while the third class return fare is only £30. Slightly higher rates apply to Algon Bay, East London, and Durban. Copies of the pamphlet will be sent to any reader who cares to communicate with the company at 3, Beachchurch Street, E.

BRITISH INDIAN

- Alexandra left Port Said homewards August 11
- Albion left Beira for London August 11
- Albatross arrived London August 11
- Albatross left London for Durban August 11
- Albatross arrived Durban August 11
- Albatross left Durban for London August 11
- Albatross left London for Durban August 11
- Albatross arrived Durban August 11
- Albatross left Durban for London August 11

NEW ZEALAND & HAWAIIAN

- City of Salford left Dar es Salaam homewards August 11
- Shalton left Aden homewards August 11
- Ator left Birmingham for East Africa August 11

HOLLAND-AFRICA

- Kluifort left Durban for East Africa August 10
- Nieuwkerk left Port Sarflage homewards August 10
- Hecmskerk leaves Hamburg for South and East Africa August 10
- R Rotterdam left Hamburg for East Africa August 10

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES

- General Voyron left Diego Suarez homewards August 10
- Bourbon left St. Pierre for London homewards August 10
- Albatross left Durban for London homewards August 8
- Rindam arrived Port Said homewards August 8

LONDON CASTLE

- Dunbar Castle left Walvis Bay homewards August 12
- Dundrum Castle passed St. Helena for Mombasa August 10
- Durham Castle left Beira for East Africa August 13
- Llandaff Castle left London for East Africa August 11
- Llangibby Castle left Dar es Salaam homewards August 13
- Llangibby Castle left Ascension homewards August 10

EAST AFRICAN MAILES

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

- August 26 per s.s. "Kaiso-i-Hind,"
- 25 "s.s. "Naldora,"
- 20 48 "s.s. "Amboise,"

Mails for Zanzibar, 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 10 by the s.s. "Cokio" and on August 27 by the s.s. "Bernardin de St. Pierre."

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.

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