

EAST AFRICA

THE ONLY NEWSPAPER IN EUROPE DEVOTED
EXCLUSIVELY TO THE INTERESTS OF
THESE LIVING TRADING HOLDING
PROPRIETORS OR OTHERWISE INTERESTED IN
EAST AND CENTRAL AFRICA.

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In convictions against persons who were in the "serious" class, while a balance of 100 was made up of the petty offenders, mostly embezzlers. And not only are the figures thus given in the Report dovetailed, but also find a place in the paragraph dealing with the "Matters of Moiety," the section headed "Obtaining which prevents any claimants and

likewise to the accused we venture to suggest that you have full rights to the above. This incident in East African criminal law admits to it has been due to some mistake he writes after more detailed. It is, however, well be prepared, and it is hoped that he will be able to do so with the assistance of the judicial authorities more comprehensively still, and that his report would impress him

point still with the classes of crime. Departmental Report, the record of their work they describe in great detail the various aspects of their activities and what is committed in the Report of the Judicial Department there is still much to be elucidated. The fact that one European employee engaged on Party political purposes continues to inflate the number of an indefinite extent and it is scarcely possible to draw a clear distinction between criminal and purely civilised. It is not or reasonable to class "crime" and "treason" as an error in dating a short

Real crime in British Tropical Africa. In Kenya a number of us see Report, and its increase or decrease is of significance as reflecting on the state of our otherwise of our rule. Certain critics have already seized upon the so-called compiled statistics of crime in Kenya as being a to them welcome supply of controversial material. It is too much to assert that the Report of the Judicial Department, composed as it is by the Chief Justice himself, shall contain not only tabulated statistics of crime but a careful analysis of the figures, an explanation of them, a balanced judgment on criminal tendencies in the colonies, a considered discussion of the whole subject, the enlightenment and comfort shall we have the welfare of East Africa at hand, and yet the confounding of their enemies.

KENYA JUDICIAL REPORT.

It is difficult to see that the Report of the Judicial Department of Kenya for 1920 documents one of 100 defects which we noted and condemned in the 1920 Report. In our leading article of January this year we advised that documents severely blaming at that the numbers of persons convicted of crime were given without any explanation of the character of the crimes committed, and suggesting that there were over 1000 cases of serious breaches of the motor traffic regulations. On analysing the figures we calculated that 10% of the European population of Kenya had been convicted in 1920, and pointed out that in view of the small number of women were engaged in the same kind of crime. In Kenya our convictions attracted the attention of those deserved that gave the basis of vigorous protest against so misleading an official statement. It is, therefore, with satisfaction that we note that the Chief Justice of the Colony writes in the 1920 Report under the heading "General Remarks as to Crime" "the two principal classes of serious crime dealt with in the Courts were those committed against the person and those committed in relation to the property of others. All cases tried in these categories were, of course, of necessarily serious nature, failing under the other headings may be classed for all practical purposes as 'non-serious.' This is a welcome admission for the distinction is to do my mind a very vital one, even in the "serious" cases, moreover the Chief Justice goes on to say that in the cases there were not necessarily grave.

Under the heading "Race of Offenders" appear two tables which show that of the 1922 convictions recorded in Kenya Europeans but 2 were in the "non-serious" group. Of the 1922 convictions against Highway Revenue and Motor Traffic Ordinances and of the 925 prosecutions brought by the police against Europeans in Nairobi 857 "arose out of prosecutions under the Motor Traffic Ordinance and Township Rules relating to the parking of vehicles and such offences." Turning to the second in "Sex of Offenders" we see that only three

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AUGUST 13, 1931.

MATTERS

OF MOMENT

We see no possible justification for the refusal of the Kenya Government to publish the report of the Committee of Inquiry against the

SUPPLYING section of the organisation of the Public Works Department. The Government should decide on one or the other—that

the Committee of four responsible residents under an official chairman has reported, or that a favourable effort must be made to brush up the whole affair since gross inefficiency on the part of any Department is clearly a serious responsibility. The Government which has permitted things to reach so stale a pass. The official excuses of the Director of Public Works orally after his return to the Colony, when he had handed over written statements and was being given the opportunity of returning earlier than appear in person), that Government does not think "the criticism of the Committee on the capacity of the Director justified," and that steps have been taken to remedy "certain weaknesses and defects in details of the work of the Department" revealed by the report. The obvious reply is that the report should be made public in order that the Colony may decide whether criticism of the Director is justified. As the Committee is evidently convinced of untrustworthiness of Government now, it is the Committee which was chosen by the Government, and its action should have led it to express views which Government has undoubtedly, the wise course is to attempt to discredit it; but to lay bare the facts would be to the taxpayer that the organisation has been for long being improved, and if necessary, make an example of those who have failed in their public duty.

A recent issue of the Anglo-Indian newspaper published in Calcutta under the title of *The Kenya Daily Mail* contains "A Column of Evidence WITHOUT" column of evidence given by Mr. Patel before the Joint Parliamentary Committee. The heading states that the reporter has of "Our London Correspondent" but on page 11 enough royalties word is word with the special report written for *East African Standard* published in October 18. Indeed, in the last few years that reporter has produced a series of articles catering for an Indian public, or, at least, what he had done, is recorded in Sista's series of the European as soon as it came out in India, a publication of which according to M. A. R. Patel, the London correspondent in London, to express a letter of protest to the editor of contemporary's "London Standard," rose and seized has pencil to write the horns. But *The Kenya Daily Mail* is not any means the only newspaper published in East Africa which has suffered by taking over the columns and without the slightest acknowledgement of the specific copied reports of the proceedings of the Joint Committee. Indeed, one of the ticklishies in our office is that containing a lot of "kings cribbed" from our columns by continental boundaries without any indication of its origin. We are not unscrupulous in regarding this as a form of journalistic dishonesty and factitious so far as news is concerned. Naturally, look them up, and the compilation of printing industry or books will summarise the name of the journal from which the quotation is made.

We have already pointed out that a locust invasion threatened to grossly curtail and that at least one entomologist of the labour

TURNING OUTS in Kenya has found it remunerative to manufacture from locusts a compressed food which is quite

similar to the rabbit food. The introduction of further from locusts or another means which can be used for it is obviously the insecticide destruction of valuable minerals, especially nitrogen, cannot exceed conventional elements. From agricultural sources, quoted by *The Empire Crop Growing Society*, which exists in Argentina, locusts are left in a heap in some degree to lose excess moisture and are then sent to a factory where they are heated until they are reduced to powder which has approximately content of 12% ammonia, 1% tricalcic phosphate, 1-2% potash, forming a good fertilizer. It has been manured for some years and has considerably enriched the soils of the provinces of Mendoza and San Luis and the Chaco. The region where it is used for East African farms is afflicted with forests.

We should be the very last to discourage legitimate enterprise in East Africa, but when we read

that an American with some

MAKING A MARK experience of Africa has arrived

HOPINGLY ALONE in Northern Rhodesia with the

intention of establishing a game park in which he breed stock immune to disease and

not impressed with his lack of success with reindeer, we understand to say that he will introduce antelopes, and even with wild bush pigs. East

Africa had already published the experience of Game Warden of the Berlin Zoological Garden which had not trouble with the Cape Buffalo, but in this part, that animal would be a rattling good game creature

and the business of so-called parks of Africa is not to be a park, but a different entity from a game reserve, crosses among mammals

versus, if not known. There is, of course, no trying on anyone's idea but to anticipate

a success in this case seems to be tantamount to shooting rain in ultra-optimum.

Considerable disappointment is felt in Uganda at the decision not to proceed with the plan of a

SLIDE FROM KAMPALA submarine cable

MURENGE at a meeting in Kampala between

EXTENSION. High Commissioner and Transport

The General Manager of the Uganda Railways and Harbours and Telegraph

undertative of the commercial and shipping companies that only two agreements were made by several

specie. Mr. Moses being told that the money

the project was available just before the War, and Mr. Hutton had negotiated with the

Uganda had previously travelled 18 miles from the

coast, the distance had now increased to 18 miles. General Rhodes, the General manager, replied that

the traffic density did not warrant expenditure on

the Murende extension, but that he could not

expended the said amount to carry

reindeer and wild boar forest, and he asked why

why Murende should carry twice as many animals as

AN INEFFICIENT EDUCATION DEPARTMENT.

MUCH VAUGHAN TAKES SCHOOL NOT A SUCCESS.

HERE PUPILS COST SAILOR HEAD THE ANNUAL TO EDUCATION.

No sooner had the Native Service Commission's report been published than the Government, through the Department of Education, whose Director, Mr. S. R. Vaughan Smith, is on the point of retirement, has recommended a Committee of enquiry into the present educational system, with a view to its improvement. The Report of the Despatch Commission has recommended that it should be discontinued, but it has been retained in its capacity, and Mr. Vaughan Smith, compared to those untrained commissioners, is believed to have conducted his submissions. The Report says in part:

"It is assumed that the post of Director of Education will shortly become vacant, will then be filled until a permanent position is arranged."

The Commission recommends that the number of Superintendents of Education should be reduced from forty to thirty. It is considered that there are at present far too many, particularly as it is understood that it is almost impossible to grow any crops in the vicinity of their school.

The Commission desire to call attention to the smallness of some of the classes taught by African teachers. Then follows a table showing that in eight elementary schools the numbers of scholars per teacher were as follows: 11, 13, 15, 20, 21, 22, 33; in the English section the proportions were 7, 9, 13, 16, 17, 21, 22 and so on. They imagine that a teacher should be capable of teaching a class of 20 pupils, and others are upheld by the fact that certain school masters do indeed teach a school size of 25.

Excessive Cost of Native Education.

A school with 13 pupils to one African teacher has three European Superintendents of Education, Bulweria, Bulweria, and Bulweria in the English section to one African Superintendent.

The Bulweria Central School cost £1,000 per annum to the State. An endeavour has been made to estimate the cost of Mombasa as being two-thirds of that amount, and the Commission note that the cost per pupil at Tabora is £2.50 per annum, at Moshi £1.50, at Malawani £1.00, and so on up to £.25.

The Commission note that the cost of education is excessive, and in regard thereto make a series of recommendations for reduction of staff, and restriction of activities, all directed to the prevention of waste rather than to economy.

Praised Misuses.—The Commission note that the funds available should be expended on the primary and secondary schools required. The Commission consider that the most economical plan will be to continue the existing standard if necessary on account of the large number of children who are being educated in Kenya. These materials that can now be found in this Territory will find the education provided in Kenya as an advantage, and will be given as a definite guarantee that the schools in Kenya will be maintained. The Commission recommend that the schools in Kenya should be continued, and that the school in Nairobi should be continued.

Malawani Schools.—The Commission recommend that the amount of £250 should not be voted for a damming scheme at Malawani, and should have regard to believe that the school may be moved to some other place. On account of the unsuitability of the site.

Missalach.—They give strong support to the proposal to establish anti-sailor school at Monduli, and they recommend that the school should be abandoned.

be concentrated upon about 100 Government Central Schools which are very costly, more than sufficient to get the best out of these institutions. The way to save the £100,000, particularly in Dar es Salaam, is to get rid of the family in the Commission, that the Dar es Salaam school is not併 functioning entirely as a Government school, and ought to be converted into a vernacular and industrial school.

The Tabora School originally intended for the sons of chiefs, and built one acre greater, is to be run as an ordinary school, has not recently been successful. The running of the schools in all East Africa appears to have gone away with the necessity of a school for the sons of chiefs.

Mission Schools v. Government Schools.

The Education Department are inclined to the opinion that a native education policy would be disastrous. But naturally and in the best interests of the Native population, the Education Department confined its activities to the education and the training of Negroes, while education in the mission schools, and in Native administration schools, is probably that which much more could be done in the way of education without additional expenditure. The Commission recommend that Your Excellency should cause this matter to be investigated by some body consisting of officials (not members of the Education Department) and private persons resident in the territory.

During 1910 the efficiency of the five independent boarding schools which have boys who have passed the standard of examination is equal to that of the Government school; while the cost of education of each boy at a mission school is considerably less than the cost of educating him at a Government school. The Commission feel that a very heavy price is being paid to overcome possible religious difficulties, and they urge the Government to consider the question of handing over the management of some of the Central Schools to missions, particularly in areas where Christianity is spreading. One obvious advantage of this course is that the number of boys receiving high-class education could be greatly increased without increasing the present expenditure on education.

The Commission suggest that the grant of land for a Government Central School in the mission should first be limited at Moshi, as it is anticipated that in that area the spread of Christianity is marked. They understand that the mission Centres Schools are prepared to accept pupils without limit, and that this institution, and the schools are no doubt to be run by the Missionary Proprietors, to ensure that the management is not professedly to serve the native population.

It has been suggested to allow the mission that the Native Girls' School should be completely managed and run on secular lines, or possibly not at all, but the present state of affairs, or alternatively, that the school might be closed and the pupils sent to a mission school which is better suited at Nyanza, or to Kigamboni. The Commission consider this a dangerous course of investigation.

Grants in Aid to Education.—The Commission recommend that a sum of £10,000 of the Education Department Estimates grants in aid should not be allowed to exceed the sum of £10,000 for which provision has been made. They consider that the missions should be warned at all times that no grants in aid should be given except for buildings or equipment, and that the amount of such grants should be limited. The Commission also recommend that the Director of Education should at once consider the question of reducing the scale of grants so as to effect economy, and that a strict induction of schools receiving grants should be instituted. The Commission consider that their recommendation for reductions in staff, and their recommendation for reductions in fees, will be equally effective in the reduction of the Education budget, which is voluminous and increasing, but this mainly will gradually disappear as a result of the tightening up of supplies.

Grants to Village Schools.—These grants are generally made on the certificate of an education committee certifying the average attendance and the percentage of efficiency. In practice the schools are seldom inspected, but the Director of Education or his representative, and the District Agent, has a right on inspection by the question of setararies.

The Commission think that these grants should be paid only for 75% efficient schools, then to indicate failure, though the school may be in the hands of a Government officer, or a native headman. An inspection cannot be carried out every year, and it is found that inspection in the Government schools in the country in the previous year attains a higher standard of efficiency than the year immediately retrospective.

TRIBAL INITIATION CEREMONIES

THEIR PURPOSE EXPLAINED IN DETAIL.

London, 1911.

In the south-east of the Sudan, bordering on the Sennar and the Protectorate of Uganda, lie the Dinka, a small tribe of mountaineers who practise agriculture, but are primarily a pastoral people, isolated by later immigrants. They have preserved their tribal culture in their meadows, the surroundings of which are almost as desolate as the desert wastes of the Nubians, with like despondency.

Let us briefly examine the system of education. During infancy children naturally learn more from their mothers. It is fully twelve years before they are weaned, and even for some time afterwards they continue to accompany their mother in her field and garden activities. Thus they learn the customs from their mother and all those habits which make up domestic economy. Gradually, however, boys drift away with goatherds rather than with themselves, and almost insensibly they pass into a wider field of experience. But it is not until they are about eight that society really recognises their existence by ceremony which definitely segregates them from direct maternal control. They remain under the educative influence of their mothers, but there are also institutions for their education, partly so, but also separated from those of the boys of the tribe, even though the men of the tribe nor I know any knowledge.

Age of Eight.

At the age of eight the boy takes preliminary control of his boy education and career. As in most African communities, the tribes are composed of a number of clans, whose individual interests and traditions always tend to play a disruptive part in the social organisation of the tribe. The educational system, which is tribal, runs across the vertical distinctions of the clan and stratifies the members of the tribe in groups of corresponding

abilities which we shall not notice.

Reaching the age of eight, a boy begins to find recognition from the tribe and enters his first period of education, which involves leaving his home, his parents and living with a group of boys of his own age, drawn from all the clans of the tribe. He then receives his preliminary initiation into the tribal life. Later, initiations of a formal and ceremonial character occur at the ages of thirteen, sixteen and twenty-eight, each initiation being accompanied by another period of schooling of a progressive character adapted to the age and social environment of the boys. During the intervals the groups of boys have certain tribal duties to perform, and after each initiation, and at the same time their education is developed and enlarged either at the father's or the mother's or uncle's home.

The periods of intensive education vary in duration from a few weeks to a few months, but it may justly be said that, though the actual school period only lasts for three months, the education initiated at the age of eight is carried on continuously for ten years. During this period from eighteen to twenty-one the boys live almost perpetually in barracks away from the family groups

and, in their free time of leisure, they are enlisted into one of the country regiments, and are much concerned with military exercises, such as barrack life, as are conducted and supervised by the elders and their leaders, whose duty it is to impart the civic education which they require after their dismissal from active service. This period, however, is not one of the formal periods of education which accompany each initiation, but one which accompanies each initiation.

Education and Morality.

Observing all the methods of schooling, involve sexual segregation, save that for this reason the formal periods are never unduly prolonged. Another consideration is the insistence on discipline and a rigorous course of physical training, achieved by exposure to climate, extreme fatigue or unpleasantness, and especially persistent clerical neglect is imposed on the initiate. The compulsory infraction of tribal and clan prohibitions during the period of school, particularly the taboos of a sexual nature.

It is commonly said that the schools of Africa are "institutions for teaching vice and debauchery," and should therefore be prohibited, but it cannot be too emphatically stated that their express function is to conserve tribal and private morality. The excesses and perversions not only encourage but enjoin the school as against the inclinations of the initiates are positively forbidden for the rest of their lives. The period of licence, serves as a dramatic record of the prohibitions, and should the temptations of sex infect even the man will immediately recall his experiences at the school together with the rules of abstinence which forbade any such indulgence for the future.

So, moreover, the general atmosphere of the schools, which are always conducted by the seniors, dates, seniors, who are the superiors of the others, is laid on the lessons which they learnt themselves at a previous initiation. The period of schooling offers a progressive standard of education, and the lessons of the last initiation are expected to have been well dwelt upon during the interval. The syllabus may be briefly sketched at further comment.

The Four Stages.

First Period (age of eight).—The use of spear and shield; elementary biology, i.e., on the observation of domestic animals and plants; elementary instruction in sex; simple plants of genus *Glossina*; elegance of animal husbandry; animal traditions and religious customs; manners and ritual; the observation of such ceremonies as circumcision of the males, and the destruction of the dugs, up to the time of their next initiation; reverence for parental clan, and tribal authority; special songs, games and dances as observed in their groups; *song and dance* (age of thirteen); technology, social and musical; further instruction in sex; elementary conduct of animal husbandry; cattle and elementary agriculture; advanced botany; hunting and the use of bows and arrows; considerable economic instruction in elementary medicine and masses together with simple medical remedies; traditions; taboos; prayers, formulae and songs; oral learning by heart; rite and other ceremonies, with their corresponding dances.

Third Period (age of sixteen).—Botany; technology; instruction in sex; advanced medicine, including instruction in soil and the cultivation with annual flora; bee-keeping; advanced economy; together with hunting; the method of ascertainment of sex; animal husbandry; animal and vegetation instruction; and the changing habitats of *Glossina morsitans* and other flies; sugar and winter pastures, types of grazing, and other supplies; animal conduct; clan and tribal boundaries; privileges and obligations; practical botanical terminology (of plants); test and immediate economic importance; medicine and masses. Continued after the period of initiation in medicine and surgery, pass

further instruction to the children. Children are taught in song hymns, simple drawings, memory-chants, map-making, hunting, the tactics and customs adopted in war, and tribal trade.

Fourth Period (age of twelve) indicates that the young released from school now permitted to marry; the period in sex includes marriage and the attendant obligations towards wives, marital relations, duties and responsibilities of motherhood, law and custom; the religious and ceremonial observances and customs which the unmarried were previously excluded from; while the unimpaired social privileges of their tribal relations.

Indigenous Methods Sound.

A very brief summary is a sufficient reason for the methods. As far as their limited range is concerned, it is an education which admirably fits the boys to play their part in the social and economic life of their community. They graduate to their experience and responsibilities of adolescence, passing with the broadening of look of adolescence into adult manhood. The stages of intensive education coincide with the various crises in the normal lives of the people, and the intervening periods are devoted to consolidating what has been taught them by the strenuous strain of actual endeavour. It is a sound if somewhat theory, in which includes much that is akin to the newest teachings of educational psychology.

As contact with our civilisation opens our new fields of learning or discovery, it should not prove impossible to adapt the old methods to new ideas. This institution, which we now attain to a grade, has certainly other functions as well as those of education, but the latter is not its least important activity. The diversity of the institutions which in some form or another exist among the native tribes in East Africa is clear evidence that it is possible of all education, according to the needs of the community, to prove impossible, therefore, to adapt the new teaching should it be assimilated more naturally than we have the cause if they were imparted by an altogether new method of instruction.

KENYA'S EUROPEAN POPULATION.

Increased 5,000 in Five Years.

In the last five years the European population in Kenya has increased by nearly 5,000, from 12,285 in 1926 to 17,285 in 1931. That will be surprising enough to most people, even to those who watch closely everything connected with the development of East Africa, but what will be even more surprising is that the number of European women in the country has advanced from 62 to 732 in the same period. From a missionary official summary of the census returns we learn that the European population of the main streets is as follows:

Kenya Town	Population
Nairobi	1,813
Hatian Gishu	1,80
Nakuru	721
Mombasa (Island)	206
Mombasa, M.	853
Trans-Nzua	16
Kisumu-Londiani	738
Nyeri	17
Naivasha	66
Chakos	627
Uganda	57
Kerithib	50
Aravine	279
Burando	105
Sandy	1
Lamu	1

SIR DONALD CAMERON'S BERNICLOX PROPAGANDA.

TAKEN THIS DAY BY "THE DAILY MAIL."

Strange Spectre in Nigeria.

"How War to Protect the Empire" was the heading given to the *Daily Mail* on two successive days for extracts from telegrams delivered by Sir Donald Cameron, until recently Governor of Tanganyika, on the second day (yesterday) a leaderette was also published in the following terms:

"We observed with astonishment the visit of Sir Donald Cameron, Governor of Nigeria, on his first-time campaigning against the Englishmen in the Government service at College Englishmen in the Government service at College Englishmen he declared six weeks ago, is to replace the Englishmen by the Africans. Such a declaration was greeted with loud cheers by an African audience.

"There can be no end to such madnes as this. Servants of the Empire ought never to be permitted to carry on a propaganda of this pernicious kind. Why should a British official go out of his way to encourage savagery, Native claims, and under the pale King's efforts of fair race to give Justice and honest government? In which case such a visit as Sir Donald Cameron's should not be sent out to represent this country. If the general opinion of those for whom they ought to be received with the marks of hospitality,

"What extraordinary words of Sir Donald Cameron caused such a consternation. Speaking at a prize giving at King's College, Lagos, he was reported to have declared:

"This new college will give you an opportunity taking up posts in the Civil Service, His Department's Government, District, in the morning, public works, agriculture, and the medical. The medical work is useful, especially your country has degenerated from you the majority of fit men for posts positions now held by Europeans in those which you might fill, and those you are leaving to fill. I am going to the gradings I am going to public opinion to allow this valuable opportunity to slip away."

Opposed to Gandhi.

Commenting editorially on the visit of Sir Donald Cameron, the *Daily Mail* said: "Although we might very readily suppose it, this is not a speech by Gandhi or any other Indian agitator. It is not exhortation by a Little Englander. It is the considered opinion of no less a person than His Excellency Sir Donald Cameron, K.C.M.G., K.B.E."

A few days later, at St. Gregory's College, also in Lagos, he developed his idea in the following words:

"The aim of the present education is to give the African such knowledge as will assist him to take his place in technical branches in the services of the Government of Nigeria—posts which are now being filled by Europeans. It will take of course some time before our boys can get to the end of their ambitions. But I think they can fit themselves to the positions of responsibility with adequate emoluments. Our policy is to replace the Europeans by the Africans." (Applause.)

Of course, the pronouncements of His Excellency have delighted the publicists which they were designed. Speeches in recent issues, for instance, the Nigerian *Daily Telegraph*, has referred to Sir Donald as "the greatest Empire builder of the type of Burke and Gladstone," who, it is evident, scarcely has selected by most people as typical Empire builders. He is blooming as a loss to the heart of Indians, as *Nigeria's future chief*. Although His Excellency may be unknown to the outer world as Sir Donald Cameron, to the average Nigerian he is a splitting known as *the Black Emperor*.

EAST AFRICA

ANYONE FOR EAST AFRICAN TRADE

1. *Leucania* *luteola* (Hufnagel)

EMP. INTERVIEWS

As Mr. Charles K. H. McLean, Commissioner in Nairobi, passed through London the other day, Afrika was asked to learn the impression left upon him by a tour of industrial manufacturing districts, including Birmingham, Coventry, Wolverhampton, Liverpool, Leeds, Sheffield, Bradford, and Manchester. "In these towns we received directors of other responsible institutions of some two hundred concerns, all of them anxious for information on the present position in East and Central

The only fact is that Mr. Keny did not meet a single person who was lazy on the geography of East Africa, and where the vast majority had a very good idea of the possibilities of trade to their country, the source was East Africa referred to as an outlet to the Union of South Africa, or as a mere neighbour of West Africa or Egypt, as was quite frequent, the east is the east. Moreover, there is reason to think that adequate representation can be had only by the appointment of suitable men in the territories themselves, and not an agent, however eminent who is domiciled in Johannesburg, Mauritius or Calcutta to cover the East African market.

Frankie, we were surprised to hear such heartfelt sympathy expressed by Mr. Karpov. The points for which he has been fighting are very serious indeed. East African business is being conducted on a very serious scale.

Manufacturers are Alert

Mr. Kemp has returned from his tour in
grammatical frame of mind. He has seen that the
British manufacturer is increasing very largely a
medium- and high-priced hand-made goods of
one hand, and machine-made mass production
of the other, determined not to fall in the rear of
some other countries in outpouring a great mass
of cheap articles beyond present world consum-
er capacity. Rationalisation of production is con-

distribution, and more cheapness indeed has in many cases already become a fact. Without risking the loss of his reputation for reliability, the British manufacturer is seeking to meet the demand for lower prices by the elimination of unnecessary finishing processes, which have contributed to the efficiency of the article or manufacturer expressed it is. Was wondering why for many years we have spent a lot of money putting a bright finish on the striking of a sledge hammer which will equally well do its work without the addition of that costly process.

It was good to be told that a hopeful measure of progress had been made in Manchester with the production of "standard cloths" of a kind designed to meet the heavy competition of African markets & Far Eastern supplies, although a considerable number of British manufacturers are likely in the near future to produce their own "Colonial" conditions and standards in price and quality. In East Africa, a portion of British cloth has increased sensibly the marketing of "baby" cloths which, apart from some general "African" firms, have shown themselves very good in their own right, and a prospect exists, according to our informant,

To gain a record of the health of motor cars
made at the Detroit plant.

In the early stages were made pottery, frames, etc., which were destined to be cleared away, being used to some extent by the sale of scrap metal, bonds, that is, gongs which upon inspection in the factory, failed to pass the highest quality tests, but are still good enough for use in the manufacture, and which have hitherto been sold as scrap. Now they are being sold at better prices for purposes of re-use, and in this case are an absolute waste article.

In the opinion of the manufacturers in the industrial states, on the whole, following the wise and cautious policy of keeping reduced in costs without any increase in the turnover of the manufacturer or his staff. With reviving purchasing power will come increased demand for good and medium qualities of articles, and confident of that development factories are exercising forethought

Co-operation between different sections of industry is necessary now for the production of quality goods, weavers, tailors, dyers, and finishers in the textile trades are helping one another to reduce the cost of the final article, and to give overseas markets what they want.

Greater Trade with East Africa Possible

"It is often said that the British manufacturer has to make foreign market account what he makes instead of what that customer demands," said Mr. Empson. "There is a good deal to be said on the other side as well, especially where it cannot be an economic proposition for any manufacturer, British or foreign, to produce under a certain standard of quality. That brings us up against the problem of nationalizing distribution, and against the very great difficulty of bulking small orders arriving at different times from all over the world into the unit of manufacture during deficiency. It is a very difficult problem, but I had ample evidence that British manufacturers are really tackling it."

"As a result of my visit to these important principal cities and towns, I am confident that the Mother Country can serve a greater share of the African trade, given adequate means. His excellency, salesmen in and advertising."

THE NATIONALS

GOODS FRS. VILLE DE PARIS

The Native, in Uganda cannot afford to
completely still now that cotton has slumped so
badly. There's literally no use for high price
goods," wrote a pessimistic reader recently.
"Of course, like other countries, Uganda is suffer-
ing from the world depression, but I feel
that things will not quite be bad as our respon-
sible statesmen, we put this opinion to three re-
spectable visitors from the U.S. corporate. The first said
he painted the picture; the second considered the
condition of the game, much better than that of
Ceylon," said a third. "Official produced the
following list of articles which he has on request
by N.C.P. to make back with him at the end of

*Y*esterday I got a letter from my typewriter
company. There was a long cabinet hair in the
letter, and it was four inches long. The
cabinet was a masterpiece, with unparalleled
workmanship. The cabinet was made of
about 1000 individual pieces of wood, each
one having its own unique character.

The events were planned to teach the Native
only too appropriate lessons.

THE SPEED OF AFRICAN GAME.

Thomson's Gazette v. Motor-Car.

AN AMAZING TRANSLATION RECORDS.

Pilkington's Translation of the Bible.

To the Editor of "East Africa."

SIR,-I do not know if I have only come across a paragraph in your issue of the 1st. which at the date must not pass unnoticed. As a matter of record, I would beg leave to say that Swahili in Uganda is not, as is often reported, a mere dialect, but a language for Swahili. Swahili in the Uganda colony was never adopted as a mere shift.

The large Pilkington Library Luganda (i.e. Swahili) was sent up from the coast, and on arrival at once set to work to render the Swahili version of the Acts into Luganda. In these days of sensational stuff I am almost afraid to make any further statement. That is pre-achieved on the first chapter of his arrival is "probably" as scratchy as some of his biography. Whether it was in Swahili or Luganda I cannot say, what should be emphasised is his mastery of Luganda. Swahili was only a stepping-stone. He will give two instances, perhaps not now very well known.

First, whilst the New Testament translation was completed in Uganda itself, the Old Testament translation was very largely done at his home before he left from notes taken in Uganda before he left for England. There was a great need of a complete Bible. Pilkington rose to the occasion. He read out the translation, and his sister, Mrs. M. V. Pilkington, recited words to me, typed from his dictation. *The total time taken from the day Pilkington first heard Luganda to the completion of the whole translation of the Bible was inside seven years.* The only portions done by others were the four Gospels and a few of the minor prophets.

His constant helper was the Rev. Mr. Dule, trained in Lazarus under the University of Mission, and therefore a bilingual. From him George Pilkington learned Luganda on the fly, away from the teacher, being also, I believe, one of two other persons to learn it with him. At this point the Rev. Canon of Keeville could have given me information.

This brings me to my second instance. The published translation is grammatical, so the original had indeed practically no addition, save a few words of grammar extracted from the Luganda of the country. I have no precise data by me, but the book was printed by our hands printed and bound well under two years from the day Pilkington reached Uganda. Now the manuscript would take at least two months. In those days, there was indeed a mark of appearance of publication, as a confirmed letter of the post master was done. I do not know about Pilkington's work, as very few hand and stamp marks were seen to come from England. I saw one like this, *W.C. to C. 1901*, in Uganda. At the Town opposite Mombasa, then the Mission Headquarters, where the "completed copy" was given to me, as nearly as I could say, one year after the 1st. day of Pilkington's arrival in Uganda. And that is all I know less than the months the book took up more in getting the work and from printer to printer.

I will mention a few instances of the errors in the Acts of the Apostles. In the first place, the author of the Swahili version has omitted the word *helper* in his rendering of the text, which leaves the only serious error of omission in the whole Pilkington's remarkable work. It is a work of the highest literary merit, I am sure.

SIR,-In your issue of May 14 Mr. J. D. Allen expressed the probability of 35 m.p.h. being the maximum speed of African game. Though I have not had the opportunity of testing speeds of different species of game, I have seen a male lion run at full gallop through a motor-car, that was itself travelling at 25 m.p.h. or so, but with undiminished speed, something over 35 m.p.h. He was some clever mathematics than myself to calculate what his maximum speed must have been, but he did it comfortably and with no sign of fatigue. In fact, he stopped to consider the idea that he had done before he took place between Naiwala and Chiggi where there was a fence running parallel with the road about ten or fifteen yards from the road.

Three "Females" were rubbing noses through the fence when we approached it about 20 m.p.h., driving them on the road side of the fence and the other on the opposite side. Just before we got to them one of the two slipped through the fence in the most practised manner, the other made two attempts, but his judgment was at fault, and he bounced back again. By this we were overtaken and the set of action on the fence and soon got ahead of us. He made another attempt to get through the fence and then settled down to run alongside of us for over a mile at a steady 35 m.p.h. At first I thought he was really sick and so did not speed up any more, but it was soon obvious that he was master of the situation, even though he could not get through the fence. At sometime over 35 m.p.h. he seemed suddenly to cease, as standing, got a good lead, crossed the road, etc. etc. and again took an easy circle back to the fence, from which he joined up with the others. Two, who among us had been following him, on the other side of the fence. The speed with which he got ahead of us was astounding, and it is my conviction that it was by no means the first time that "Tommy" had tried his race against man on and off the road the ground was level and the going good.

Yours faithfully,
W. REYNOLDS

GUNS, BRITISH AND CONTINENTAL.

Weapons Worth the Extra Cost.

With the aid of "East Africa."

SIR,-With regard to the letter appearing in the current issue of *East Africa* relative to the difference in price of foreign-made British-made S.A.s and British-made, I may experience that the average British gunsmith seems to take it for granted that East Africans will not pay more for British-made weapons than for those of Continental manufacture. After the other Awards, they appear prepared to admit that for instance, a Mauser's equivalent, or their equivalent, with a lion, a leopard, or elephant in front of it, is now worth £10/- or £12/-, and so on. I beg to assure my fellow readers, this difference is such that without the day, the body of more to the British article. Strange to say, the English market is beginning to feel a confidence in the English gunsmiths' ability to produce better goods than we buyers have hitherto

THE MEANING OF "LOBOLO."

Dr. Alice Werner's View.

To the Editor of "East Africa."

It will with some surprise the natives of our correspondent, A. K. Robinson, that to the East African, at least, *lobolo* means a sole, pure, and simple gift. Yet one cannot shun to have been informed, at that misunterstanding has been fostered by some fifty years of British legislation, in which, assuming the *lobolo* transaction to be a sale, price and simple had an unfortunate bearing on the native mind.

See R. C. Dyer's New *African Dictionary*, where the word was coined to express agreements for mutual advantage. Between the parents or guardians of the bridegoom married, which agreement was signified by the mutual giving of something. This is surely the same thing as a sole, a contribution whom long experience has taught him to entitle him to speak with authority, informs me that the essential idea of *lobolo* is that the man guarantees that he will look after the woman and his interests by compensating the father for the loss of his daughter's services.

I am inclined to agree with the idea that she can remain by the father because a man is bound by the woman and her children." Thus borne out by the fact that if a result of the husband's ill-treatment the wife leaves him and returns to her father's home, he is not entitled to the return of his

Yours faithfully,

Alice Werner.

LOCUSTS THANKS TO UGANDA'S APATHY.

Officials Responsible should be held to Account.

To the Editor of "East Africa."

Sir.—For the present locust incursion the administration is not guiltless. When they could so easily have turned out the whole country-side through the cliffs and destroyed the locusts in the hopper stage they did not stir a finger, preferring to sit tight upon the counsel of their Directors. I say it, that the administration are to blame, and would have nothing to do with the complacent and unscrupulous idea that they should depart Kenya undisturbed.

Now, as every winter before, the locust is here devouring everything that grows and intermingle the Provinces with famine and the loss of a year's money (cotton) crop, besides, as the breeding centre is in our neighbouring countries will be invaded. The officials primarily responsible should be held to strict account but, of course, nothing is ever will be done.

Yours faithfully,

John E. Hart.

POISONING LOCUSTS WITH ARSENIC.

A full Update on Subscribers.

To the Editor of "East Africa."

In your issue of May 21 you published a letter from Mr. Dangers of Poisoning Locusts, who I concur completely with the use of arsenic as dangerous locusticide. It is hardly conceivable that anyone now in think that this dangerous insect escaped the notice of the authorities, but the writer appears to think this was so.

Baiting with bran mixed with arsenic and sprayed with arsenical oil are almost entirely carried out against locusts in the hopper stage. Natives do not eat the hoppers, and many tribes do not eat the mature locusts. In any case the Native is no fool where food is concerned, and locusts get eaten, and when they have outside the arsenic or lead paint, it requires noxious to anyone when this has been done as the sprays turns the grass brown or yellow at once and traves of bare ground. The Native knows well enough that the bran and spray are poisonous, and they will not touch, eat or drink at any time.

All farmers are doing their utmost to wipe out this pest which is a menace to the country, and is somewhat difficult to see still destruction; it is far more dangerous to the people to do the spraying and baiting. Millions of hoppers have been killed by poisoning, and so far no human deaths have been reported. Another equally good means of controlling locusts can be discovered. I am sure it will be welcome news all, but to suggest that the use of other arsenical preparations is no weaker here is farce.

Yours faithfully,

A. J. A. STEWART.

Kenya Colony.

We are glad to hear from another of Mr. Stewart's practical experience that arsenical baiting and spraying proving so successful in fighting the locust menace in Kenya, and that the next step is to human beings have so far suffered we apprehend that the magnitude of the disease and the tremendous amount of work required to exterminate but if Mr. Stewart will turn to our *Matters of Moment* in page 105 of the issue of *East Africa* for June 4 he will see there a complete reply to Mr. Denis Lyon's questions given by this great authority on locust control Dr. B. P. Uvarov. While maintaining that there is "scarcely no greater danger in the use of arsenic Dr. Uvarov's barbituric floursilicate is now coming into favour, as it is in principle less toxic to vertebrates than arsenic, though just as poisonous to locusts. It is moreover, a powder. We have not heard that floursilicate has as yet been tried in Kenya, but as Mr. Stewart asks for another equally good means of destroying locusts, he please advise him of it. E.A.M.

BUSH RECLAIMED FROM TSETSE.

Africa's Present Occupation of the Land.

To the Editor of "East Africa."

Sir.—I very much appreciate the light you have thrown upon affairs in Tanganyika under the late M. Fagnani.

Take the claims put forward by my dear friend. What is not said is that large tracts, perhaps thousands of acres cleared, have gone back to bush because the chiefs will not let the people settle on the cleared grounds as they would neglect labour and compensation on their taxes, etc., if their people migrated abroad and settled elsewhere. Natives who have planted on such lands, "will have been obliged to abandon" it because the chiefs prevented others moving on their land and families. That is undisputable and within my knowledge, it is true.

Now this is all secure of his confidence only as a result of his failures and disappointments which we know to be inevitable instead of promising that every experiment is a success. Yours faithfully,

Ostwald.

A point often overlooked, particularly in England, for many of the natives to migrate to the towns, and to leave the land

Some Statements Worth Nothing

... we want to tackle an elephant when we have to use a combination of force with a little intelligence, and the editor of *East Africa* has said that Mr. H. J. W. Carr, speaking at the London Extension Course in Education,

... the poacher and animal trafficker is stupid and ignorant, and unless there are very few still left alive are always unusually taken aback, and placed in a position of complete helplessness when the hand comes down on them, and addressing him he said,

... the Tanganyika forest by itself is not native to it, so you can't say it's a native forest. It was the National African Forest Tanganyika. It must be admitted that the word *Tanganyika* is well into the melody.

The *Geological Survey* for native students is indeed often uninteresting and not well fitted for careers like executive work, and a combination of the qualities which go to make a good forester is rarely found in young educated Native students, so much upon clerical work as the summing up achievements.

The Conservancy of Forests, Nairobi, to his Excellency the Governor for 1930.

"I do not think anywhere in the world you would be able to find men more loyal to their King and the Empire than the British settlers in East Africa. It is our intense patriotism and our faith in our fellow-countrymen which makes us so bitterly attacked, made by certain racial degenerates at home." — *Major General L. B. Boyd-Moss, C.M.G., D.S.O., speaking in the Kenyan Legislative Council.*

There are many Africans today who are perfectly capable of writing books in their own language, they only need guidance and encouragement, and this should be given them much more than has been done till now. If they are to have an indigenous literature which is the expression of the people, it is obviously the Africans must produce it, the Europeans cannot do it. We can only help them making the best sense of life.

Under European supervision it has been found that it requires 200 days per acre to clean the banana leaves to carry them a distance of 100 yards to match coffee species. In practice, under Native supervision, the Lukulu demonstration plots took 100 days per acre to do the job. — *Mrs. G. F. Clay, Acting Director of Agriculture, in a letter to before the Second Conference of the Uganda Planters' Association.*

The present preference of approximately 25 per cent. on tobacco, while it has served to encourage the purchase of Indian tobacco, has been of benefit exclusively to the manufacturer and consumer. So much has this been the case that some Indian tobacco has been sold in the market at as low a price as 5d. a pound, of which the purchasing manufacturer has then received a rate of 15 per cent. of the Research Committee of the Empire Tobacco Board.

Some Statements Worth Nothing

... (in Uganda) that one pound of British tobacco is the most popular in the world is a statement which is true, but not quite where

FRICA'S

WHO'S WHO

Mr. Maurice Putley

Putley.



Copyright East Africa

The East African Dependencies in particular have attracted the attention and held the affection of quite a number of men who have lived for years in Mombasa as commercial agents, more recently as financial inspectors or business men. One of one, I am told, has been called "John Bull" so heavy a commercial figure as Mr. Maurice Putley, who, after working for the Shell Company in Singapore for eighteen years, was transferred to East Africa at the beginning of 1929 to take charge of the local interests of the Standard Anglo-African Oil Co., which had until then been trusted to agents.

Though Mombasa was his home, Mr. Putley was absent more often than not, for he constantly travelled throughout the colony to expedite developments. The measure of his success may be gathered from the fact that in less than two years he had established branch offices in Dar es Salaam, Zanzibar, Nairobi, Eldoret, and Mombasa and had also built a residence in Nairobi, where Rhodes House, one of the finest commercial buildings in Eastern Africa, was built by the company.

Mr. Putley, who has naturally had little time for anything outside his business, is a keen sportsman and member of the Mombasa Hunt.

PERSONAL

Major and Mrs. O. B. Ryrie are shortly to leave for a private shooting holiday at Nanyuki.

Sir Robert and Lady Williams have left London for Park House, Darwen, Lancashire.

Mr. P. A. Eversley has succeeded Captain William Ward as Secretary of the Nairobi Rotary Club.

A daughter has been born in London to Mrs. Scobie, wife of Tanganyika's Vice-Consul.

Mr. W. H. Storm, Tanganyika's Commissioner-General, is home and bound for South Africa.

Mr. J. A. Evans, Director of Mines of Tanganyika, has arrived home on leave from Mwanza.

Our Standard Times has accepted the Presidency of the Nairobi Salmon Branch of the British Legion.

Mr. Fred Rapier, the Nairobi businessman, is on his way back from a long tour in this country.

Mr. C. Baumoff, Secretary of Negotiations, has recently returned from the town of Lusaka.

Mr. Charles Heaton, manager of the Hollands Bacon Factory, Kenya, is homeward bound after six weeks' absence.

General Smuts on his way to England will preside at the centenary meetings of the British Association.

We record the arrival of the wife of Mr. R. Brainerd, of London, G. B., D.S.O., at Nairobi.

We regret to hear of the death in Kitalie of Mrs. Thomson, widow of the late Colonel G. G. Thomson.

Miss Barker Wyatt, wife of the well-known Nyasaland tobacco planter, has arrived home from Port Johnston.

The Rev. G. Holmes, M.C., a C.M.S. missionary in Uganda, was recently ordained priest by the Bishop of Uganda.

Sir Henry Page-Croft, M.P., who has interests in Kenya, will be in residence in Bournemouth until about September.

Mr. E. S. Chambers, manager for Repton's Mityana estate, is expected home on leave very shortly from Uganda.

Captain F. R. Sullivan, Nairobi, has now retired from the Kenya Police Force. He was previously in the Rhodesia Police.

Mr. and Mrs. G. A. Lewis, the above-mentioned, arrived home last week accompanied by Mrs. Mattox. They travelled via the Cape.

The Rev. W. C. Raitt, 100 Musoma, Kenya Colony, Taveta, and is now stationed at the Manganjala Mission, Masaiwa.

Sir Alexander has left for Scotland and will be in residence at Glendale near Kirkcudbright until the middle of October.

Mr. J. J. Loring, general manager in East Africa of the East African Power and Lighting Company, has also arrived in London.

Mr. J. J. Loring, all mail of the dead, Uganda of M.V. Mwanga, who had long practised in Kampala as a photographer.

Mr. E. C. Parker, of the Tanganyika Provincial Administration, is conducting an administrative survey of Lake Edward and Lake Victoria.

Mr. V. J. Drymore and Mrs. E. L. Evans were recently married in Nairobi. Mr. Drymore is the local manager of Uganda Bank (D.C. & Co.).

Mr. G. G. Morrison, who has joined the Foreign Affairs Department, has been in the Department for the past seven years.

The Earl of Athlone, who recently visited East Africa, has been appointed Governor and Constable of Windsor Castle in succession to the late Viscount Esher.

Mr. A. J. Harrison, of the Sudan Political Service, and his wife, Misses of Liverpool, Harry Yule, are to be married at Buntington on August 25.

Major-General C. J. Key, who arrived in Nairobi with the 1st Bomber Wing, and immediately made his home with the rest of commanders based in Hove.

Mr. R. S. Campbell of Olombosa has been appointed a member of the Nairobi City Council during the absence from the City of Mr. E. M. Gibson.

Mr. L. W. Plater, managing director of the Kenya Transport Commission, left Nairobi on Saturday last week to attend the annual conference of the Association of Transport Commissioners.

The Rev. Cecil H. Jones, of St. John's Church, Nairobi, and his wife, Mrs. Oscar Berry, of Wimborne, Dorset, have been married at Nairobi.

Mr. S. Spalden, President of the Kenya Association, and a partner in the firm of Messrs. E. P. Delaney and Stratton, the Nairobi solicitors, is in England on holiday.

KENYA WITHOUT PREJUDICE

is still being praised by the Fevvers.
For inside back cover of this issue for further details.

AUGUST 1958 JOURNAL

SOUTH AFRICA

We are all to be one to report that we have
Aldale, W. Marion in the joint regular Army
competition through still in a leading position, showing
a great progress.

among those in this country from Australia and New Zealand, Mrs. Hodgson, Mrs. R. A. Anderson, Mrs. Sanderson, Mr. G. S. Macmillan, Mr. Macmillan, Dr. G. and W.

Lieutenant-Colonel W. K. Tucker, C.B.E., T.D., has been appointed a member of the Standing Committee established under the Revised Local Government (Municipalities) Order in Council. Captain H. F. Ward.

Lieutenant E. W. D. Chapman of the 4th King's African Rifles, was missing last week. Port Bell, another passenger on the same boat being Mr. Zechendelaas, went home from Pemba.

Mr. H. Le Goff has recently been District Officer in the U.S. district of any and who has served in the Territory for the past year has made some endeavours to find work in South Africa.

Major C. Young Tree, the next film of me in this State, is intended to be shown in color. It is to feature the life of a Keweenaw trapper, and will be entitled "The Right to Live." The film is being made in Hollywood.

Robert and David Hamilton visiting the Shetland Islands during the parliament session. Sir Robert was formerly Chief Justice of Kenya and is a member of the Joint Parliamentary Committee on Stock Union.

Mr. L. B. Clark, Director of Education in
Montgomery, has been elected to the Legislative Council
during the absence of Mr. W. M. F.

for the past two years probably the greatest golf ball has been appearing in the market.

VRH

*Snakes drink bouillon;
parrots eat rice; and
native islanders drink*

George Eastman

His main friends to help him are the British, who claim that Gen. Gough Battiscombe is still in command. Recently, British Secretary of State for the Sultan of Maranatha has sent a telegram to his government, asking him to make good progress.

~~.....~~ between Mr. B. Turner, of Malabat, Sudan, and Mr. and Mrs. F. J. Turner, of Alexandra-Sea, ~~and~~, Miss W. Wakeman, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. A. Wakeman, of Teignmouth, South Devon.

Mr. A. J. Mollison, the young Scottish aviator, who has already made a record flight from Australia to England in 25 minutes, is planning a flight across the Atlantic with the object of beating the late Sir Malcolm Campbell's record of six and a half hours.

... was authorised to say that he is
sure whatever in the suggestion is contained in
the paper that Sir Alan Cobham is contemplating
flying himself and his Atlantic air service
from England to Australia on an aerial survey flight in
July.

The engagement will be celebrated in the marriage
ceremony taking place on August 22, at the home of Mr. Cecil
Hibbert Seale, the son of Mr. & Mrs. W. H. Seale,
of Durban, and Mrs. Seale of Newlandsland; and Ethel
will be a bride of the eldest daughter of Mrs. and Mrs. Walter, of
Cape Town, South Africa.

Dr. Furse, the Kenya settler son of General William Furse, Director of the Imperial Institute, exhibited a California illustrating cattle-dipping on an African farm, for exhibition in the Institute. It is said to be a fine example of native work and a most educational.

The statement was made between Mr. George R. Bradin, late State Political Service, son of the late Dr. R. Bradin, of Wilparappa, Bradin, and Mr. W. H. Ellsworth, and Dorothy Weston, daughter of the late Mr. Ellsworth, of West Cheshire.

Anxiety was felt at the beginning of the week for the safety of the Vicomte de Sibour's son-in-law Mr. Gordon Selfridge, who had left Paris on his airplane and of whom no news had been received for several days. It is now known that he was held, he believed, at Tangerine. The Vicomte de Sibour did not hear of flying to Britain last year.

Mr. F. J. Layland, the able and popular Director of the Geological Survey, is on his way home, or leave from Uganda, where he has served for the past thirteen years. He served in Ceylon for two years before the War, during which he was with the No. 254 Tunnelling Company of the Royal Engineers as forward demolition, reconnaissance, and Fourth Army.

After those homeward bound from Tannenwald
are Mr. A. B. Collyer, Medical Inspector, Mr.
John C. S. Morris, Assistant Administrator-General,
Colonel B. E. H. Stirling, of the Royal King's
Regiment Rifles, Mr. N. V. Resende, of the Agricul-
ture Department, Mr. H. N. Wilson, of the Public
Works Department, and Mr. J. M. Sutherland,
who is on the staff of the Garranay

PERSONAL

The engagement is announced at May's
Cambridge, only surviving child of Prince Arthur,
Countess of Athlone, and Major-General Sir
John Smith, of Athlone, to Captain Henry Abel Smith, 1st
Horse Guards. Lady May recently visited London
and the States, and her husband is engaged by General
Sir John Smith, of Athlone.

The friars took place last week between Mr. Walter Burrell, son of Sir Merle Burrell, and Judith Demain, daughter of Lord Darnley. Miss Demain and her mother visited Manila with the Hon. Mrs. Grant recently. Njoro, Kenya Colony. The honeymoon is being spent in Northern America.

The marriage took place last Saturday at Charing of Mr. Roger Tilt, Lambeth District Officer, Kenya, son of Canon Tilt, M.A., English Bishop of Gloucester, and Miss Jean Isobel Graham. The bride was given away by her step-father, Major General Sir John J. O'Donnell, K.C.B., who is now living in retirement.

The following Nasalenders are on their backs to the Protectorate from leave: Mr. W. B. Macpherson of the Post Department; the Rev. Mr. Macpherson of Dysart; Mr. and Mrs. Flavin, the postmaster of Tellicherry; this Department; Mr. T. J. O'Farrell, stone mason; Mr. J. N. McNamee, of the Revenue Department; and Mr. and Mrs. N. A. Whitechurch, District Administrator.

Mr. Clay, M.P., whose appointment as Deputy Director of Agriculture in Uganda has just been gazetted, has been Acting Director of that Department during the absence on leave of Dr. J. D. Compton. Mr. Clay, who recently addressed the Uganda Planters' Association's annual meeting, is regarded as one of the most capable officials in the Service and is very popular socially.

Sir Theodore Morris, K.C.B., who served in the East African Campaign, was then attached to the Belgian forces, and largely as Senior Political Officer in charge of the southern districts, where he directed an operation in a Woburn nursing home for a week. The operation was completely successful. From 1919 to 1921 Sir Theodore was Principal of Armstrong College, Newcastle-on-Tyne.

Mr. Ernest Adams, O.B.E., a prisoner of
Customs in Tanganyika, who has arrived home
leaving his occupied in the pre-
sence of for the last ten
years, and has served in
Africa since 1915, when he
became a Sodan of Enemy
Property. In that capacity he
was responsible for the sale
of £100,000 worth of enemy estates,
which realisation total of
£1,350,000. Hess President
of the Tanganyika Temperance
Board, and a member of the
Habesha Advisory Board, the
Liquor and Licensing
Commissioner, and an official member of the Tanganyika Legislative Council. He was a member
of the recent Tanganyika Refreshment Services

McCart Mure & Son Ltd. Sakaam, mes
of Mart and Exchange, Ltd., left
London by steamer on the 1st instant, where he is
engaged in forwarding the publications of Oceania
during his roundaboutings. Mr. Mure with his
mother and sister, Captain and Mrs. de Gell motor
ing about and about the country, going back
with another species boat which he has
brought along.

All action against Merchant-Cable
Safers Co., and the American Transport
Company, based on the N.H. Act, will have
been discontinued, the business for 1914 having
been transacted in the plaintiff's office in the
Newland High Court in a final week. Mr. Ingles,
of the Reed firm, Mr. H. Lowell, and
except one minor judgment and costs
for action, nothing has been done.

Sir Brodr. Henderson, K.C.M.G., a partner in Messrs. Le Roux and Henderson, contractors for the Zambezi Bridge, Mr. William Codrington, M.P., Captain of Nasaland Guards, Lt.-Col. and engineer of the Trans-Zambezi Railways, were in Nasaland during the week on tour of inspection of the railways and construction work in connexion with the Zambezi Bridge. At a dinner given in their honour at a dinner-party at which the Governor of Mozambique and other distinguished officials were present.

Maj. Gen. M.C.S. M.L.C., who
is outward bound for Tanganyika by the "Matthes", came
to London a few months ago to give evidence before the Joint Parliamentary Committee & benefit of his services
was to Tanganyika territory.
The Sharif of Zanzibar,
Said Sisala, has a Associa-
tion, which is investigating the
possibilities of a scheme for
the co-operative marketing of
Tanganyika steel and of obtain-
ing some financial assistance
for those engaged in the indus-
try during the present period
at depressed prices. As East Africa is already announced
exclusively as a port for Lusaka
and its insulation with the
inland was driven to
completion, there it is impossible to anticipate
present amendment of the existing system.

LEAF V. 2

DON'T HEE-A-GEE

—
—
—

BUY IT
(CASH OR DEEEEREM

CASH ON DELIVERED

AND SELL IT BACK AGAIN.

WHEN YOU'VE FINISHED WITH IT,

What is on Simon Buy-Bac
saves you 10% and all

You can have any number now or

• *the last of us*

S. canariensis (Aveiro) (Fig. 1)

HOLLYWOOD STARS, LTD.
495 Oxford Street, S.W. 1, March

Leucostoma *cladodii* (L.) Vánky 1988. 2. vydanie

PROPOSED NEW INDUSTRY FOR KENYA. 500,000-ton factory for sisal bags.

The Nairobi correspondent of *The Times* cables last week:

"Nairobi, December 12.—Also the usual 10 per cent of long capital received and equity factory for Kenya for manufacture of bags and sacks in cloth from Kenya sisal. The scheme provides for payment of the capital by about 60% on the tonnage. The management of the firm will hand over the factory to the local industry on a co-operative basis."

The London firm, Kenya Gold, Pioneering Ltd., propose to build jute bags of 1,000 lbs. capacity at above £200 per ton assessed toil to the amount of £100,000, all of which the promoters propose to finance. They still maintain that they will be able to compete against imports even on the basis of the present low prices for jute bags, but they are asking the Kenyan Government to agree to impose a duty of 25% on the export of sisal, principally of Nos. 2 and No. 3 qualities.

It is proposed that the new factory will be built in Nairobi and that the African market will be available as the South African Union can use 10,000,000 bags annually.

Preliminary inquiries show that all cotton trade, sugar and coffee markets are not prepared to take sisal bags, but it is understood that there is some question as to shipping companies taking cotton unless in jute bags. A local engineer is leaving on Friday with a quantity of Kenya sisal to see experimental bag made at Belfast.

Cautious Attitude English Circles.

With reference to the above message, *East Africa* is able to state that there is no engineering concern in this country here for some time been experimenting with machinery for the manufacture of sisal bags. In bagging tea, coffee with sisal bags we gather that there is still a suspicion on the part of potential users to accept an attitude of caution. For instance, the London Cotton Trade Association is awaiting specimens of the proposed bags before expressing any opinion on the use of sisal containers for the carriage of cotton from East Africa. From another source, also interested in the supply of jute grain we are told that a practical commercial test must be made before it can be determined whether sisal bags receive as well as jute bags from the effects of lifting by hooks.

That the sisal bag, if used, is heavier than about 15% per ton. Would this scheme still be an economic possibility to say, to recover the pre-war price of about £250 per £1000? Another point of view expressed to us is that a reasonable quarter is that it would be desirable that the institution proposed above "target" might be the development of such a local industry. It would seem that other export industries were penalised in competition with others producing similar articles. But that, of course, would be the case only if the price of the sisal bags remained permanently above the figure at which jute bags could have been obtained by local exporters. If there was a decided

COOPERATION AMONG COFFEE PLANTERS.

We learn also from Nairobi that a general committee of coffee planters called to discuss the co-operation in marketing appointed a small committee to investigate and report on the best course of action. This small committee gathered by a local coffee planter who has resided here was a prominent and successful idea of an initial minimum of £100 per ton. We understand that the new committee, like the former, will be composed of the industry on a co-operative basis.

LAWS OF AFRICA.

THE HUNTING OF THE CLOUCH.

"Today Mr. G. E. Hart, the author of a book recently published on the hunting of Africa, relates his experience in intercepting a large wild boar during his first goliath hunt. He shot an elephant and a lion, and bagged an elephant and a lion. A goliath water buck in the bush of London,"—*Illustrated Press*, April 1841.

When Brian goes a hunting
With these resourceful
Reporters dog his footsteps,
Each record feat to praise,
The lion on Hart's Robinson
The tiger on Hart's Carrot,
And immortalise the hunt
On the spot where he stands.

The fresh-faced, licence
In a taunting, sly fate,
You may get shoot if can't
Or them an infinite fate,
But if you don't know
No man you really need
Is a writer who's quite cuckoo
To perpetuate the deed.

When Dian goes a shooting
For trophies or for pot,
From *Outward* wild elephant
What shall escape her shot?
First, said the Countess Selous
An she colossus, prime,
As a deer, indeed, outdid
Even from his longing eyes.

Observing O'royal Dian,
How willingly I stress
Our plain we feel some cooking,
A laudable desire,
But, when unshaken
The chattering, roar,
Phantasmal strange.

ANOTHER IN SOUTHERN SUDAN.

Recently we exported three bodies from a flying-saucer in the Southern Sudan. Messrs. R. W. Edwards and W. W. Howard, members of the staff of the Aerial Survey Company. Further details reveal the last instance of the company's misfortune that while the machine was endeavouring to make a safe landing from a violent death storm, she was driven into the bottom tip of a rock. The three men clung to the top of the wings but owing to the violence of the wind were forced into the water when they joined hands their wrists together to avoid being separated. Land started swimming towards a party ashore in the distance. Despite their efforts, however, they were soon separated, and only Mr. Edwards reached land. Gradually he sank into the mud around, shouting throughout the night while it rained and water up to his neck. Some natives found him in the morning and took him to the house. The other two who survived were the other two members of the party. Edwards' machine was later found to be damaged in the jagged in the sand between a rock and a mule and has since been taken to Britain.

MINTS FOR PUBLIC SPEAKERS

Recently we reported the finding of a mine in a public search by Mr. W. P. S. Dawson, a member of the mining group to speak at the Lucifer Golfing Society's annual dinner. You can tell by the way my bow is tied that I am not going to make a speech. Now in opening sentence of Dean Wright's Nairobi telegram read: "When called last year to make an impromptu speech to the persons present, I began by reading the order inscribed on the tombstone of a fishing master." I expected this, but not so soon!

CAMINE TELEVISION INC.

Mr. Fenton-Kerr, who has been a member of the Royal Geographical Society of South Africa, told us at London, audience last week that there was never in his opinion, were no gonyos on this side of the river. He crossed to the other side to see the dogs, and the river was in flood. The dogs, however, had waited in anticipation of the crossing of the men. He had seen the dogs, gather at opposite points on the bank, and bark furiously. The crocodiles dashed to these points and the dogs then ran quickly to another point one hundred yards away and crossed the river!

SHADOWS OVER THE SUDAN

The Sudan Government has issued the following
conditions concerning private rights over that
territory.

"That the permission of the Indian Government is necessary and that at least ten days' notice should be given at the proposed flights, that in all circumstances will a pilot be allowed to take the command of the machine by a lady, unless there is a second despatching machine containing a qualified male pilot; that the Indian Government reserves the right to lay down the precise date to be followed by flying until the young man is considered fit for flying; no civil pilot will be allowed to fly in the Suez Canal or Kharoum Station except with the permission of the Governor-General.

MR. J. P. WILLIAMS' NEW COMPANY.

J. B. Williams (Kenya) Ltd., has been registered as a limited company at Nairobi, and its objects are to carry on business in Kenya and Tanganyika in the manufacture and supply of ice cream and confectionery, and to employ factors and to engage in refrigerating engineering. The directors are Mr. J. B. Williams, of 29 Holloway Hill, Holloway (managing director), and Mr. R. D. Morgan, Esq., (Bankerville Road, Streatham, S.W.16). The registered office of the new company is at 1 Savilestock Place, Finsbury Square, G.C.

Mr. Williams will be known to many of our readers in Kenya and Tanganyika in both of which territories he has managed large estates.

THE HOME OF THE KIKUYU

J. F. Murray was joined by Mr. D. M. Shiels in the House of Commons, that inquiries were being made regarding land alienated from the Kaimosi Subdivision in the Kaimosi district of Kenya, where the alienations were reported to have taken place; 145 acres of Government land was alienated to Mr. Murray's interests, and 145 acres to Mr. Shiels, and they were in south-east Kenya. The question was asked if whether the Government would consider returning the land to the Native or if it was to be sold, and the answer was that the land had no value, given the character and way of cultivation, return of the land to the Native Reserve, that is, in the Nyanza, was impossible, as the Native Reserve in the Nyanza could take place except in accordance with the agreement entered into by the Native Bands' Trust Organization. At

GOVERNMENT INFORMATION

After much discussion between the Council in Lyttelton and Northern Rhodesia, and the Government, the installation of an ice-making and cold storage plant has been in progress for some time. Negotiations have been in progress between the Town Council and the Chartered Company, the latter having obtained a plant proposed by the Municipality, and the Council taking it over as a co-operative if its own electric power scheme is extended. Approval of the arrangement was given three months ago at a meeting between representatives of the Council and the Government; the Chief Secretary later confirming in behalf of the Administration that it was found that the post would be cost £300 per annum, and that it was anticipated that the Government would bear half of its cost. At present the Chartered Company, representing shareholders completed negotiations with the Council, and invited him to the ceremony which was being held of opening the plant, which will not do so in any case without the prior sanction of the Secretary of State, from whom they desired full justification in seeking permission. A special meeting of the Town Council seemed unanimous in the view that the Government were creating the obligation, certainly foolish, as though the Government did not know its own measures.

NORTHERN RHODE ISLAND CROWN WHALE POPULATION

The following list gives the names of the southern Rhodesian cities and towns, their approximate populations, and the districts in which they are situated.



**Baby is always
Healthy and Happy**

HEALTHY, happy babies are those who enjoy the great privilege of having the food which Nature has so abundantly provided for their development and all-round growth. No substitute can ever be regarded as the friend against the common disease, and building a sure foundation for future health.

Doctors, nurses, and others who testify to the remarkable qualities of cows for producing a rich supply of maternal milk. It discards the notion that nursing has strength in the missing, and enables a quick return to normal health.

Handling in pulp concentrated monosodium glutamate from ripe tomatoes, creamy milt and eggs.

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Manufactured by W. & S. Ltd., London, S.W.1.

East Africa in the Press.

~~Too much complacency.~~

U.S. Africa has criticized the governments of Uganda and Kenya for not having passed the fiscus measures more promptly and more efficiently. Our confidence is now reinforced by the Nyerere-Walter Nkomo, which has

The bear in mind and every where I have dealt with the local situation is a very bad base for people to start in the gift valley is concerned completely with almost entirely translated into inaction. We will admit that the provincial Government officers who are concerned are doing very little. A local representative has been sent to the women's committee, an example of complete inefficiency that had been brought in this district and also to ODA. At the same time, the local representative was at its disposal when nothing could be done, community members, the Province were one on the first occasion, actually shepherded the Provincial Commission. The mission was sent away without authority to sweep the large areas in question. And until the whole organisation of the community was brought into being, a very efficient intervention was not possible.

We firmly believe that the great efforts of the Farmers against this disease will be successful, but our species is too calculating, and the disease consists of an unfortunately destroying the whole system, so we have no doubt by the time it subsides he will have been sent to the uttermost dishonor and insignificance, and that they have made to destroy copper on the unclaimed lands. It would afford a greater for safety if the Government allowed itself to be trusted into such measures, and to do away with it, it must be many things to consider. But say Governmental officials to involve the specimen of Bangor, and the like, in many things, but there has been a deal of difference between small steps, and much more complacency with the entire members. We believe that the people are complacent, and inaccurate, showing at present the present Government.

THE ANNUAL TIME OF KILIMANJARO

... gave a full and interesting account of San Joaquin at the meeting recently held by Mr. A. G. Clegg, and the Tamalpias, Administrative Officer, who
Mr. Hearst, after the

and 7,000 feet above sea level, where the rainfall is 1,000 mm. per year. The forest is composed of dense mass of vegetation, dominated only by tall, white, densely leaved oil palm trees, which are joined by following the beaten path of an elephant's track, which then grows up through the tangled undergrowth in the shade of the light, shadowed over by leaf of the tree. The swampy

On the slopes of the mountains, there is a great variety of vegetation. The forests are composed of tall trees, mostly pines, which are often very tall and straight. The lower slopes are covered with dense woods of smaller trees, such as oaks, maples, and birches. The higher slopes are covered with grassy meadows and pastures, where sheep and cattle are frequently seen. The streams and rivers are numerous and rapid, flowing down from the mountains into the valleys below.

The day from the 6th to the 10th was the most fatiguing of the ascent, for not only did we experience fatigue, but also the sense of weariness which made the climb still harder every three hours. By continual perseverance the last 400 feet is climbed, and the high ice shelf overhanging Creel Glacier is reached, along side of which one walks to cross the first deep valley, and look across the big glaciers to the north.

The high, rugged, craggy peaks, some 12,000 feet above sea level, are covered with great fields of ice, which have been formed by the accumulation of snow over long periods of time. The ice is very thick, and it has carved out deep, narrow gorges and canyons through the rock. The ice has also created large, flat, open areas called "glacial lakes". These lakes are often filled with meltwater from the ice, and they provide a habitat for many different types of fish and other aquatic life. The ice has also created large, flat, open areas called "glacial lakes". These lakes are often filled with meltwater from the ice, and they provide a habitat for many different types of fish and other aquatic life.

Two years ago, the Colonial Society of America was founded in New York, and the Empire Society, which I designed to bring under one association the work of surveyors and the like in the thirteen Colonies whose names are in the notice paper. Committee men go rapidly, as you advise, to the Secretary of State in the Colonies, but of the whole British Commonwealth is in the power of Sir George Buttonby, a member of the Committee, and he seems that he has given his consent to man and boy with this body to be born here.

and it is beginning to appear. The first number contains nothing but African names, typewritten in very large letters, and every Report for 1900 but the last is written in a technical style which becomes very tiresome. The Reports of the surveys carried out in 1900 are full of errors and are not even worth reading. The first Report is excellent, however, and contains special articles on the surveys which were made in East Africa, and on the surveys of the Lake Victoria basin.

A, one of the neighbouring townships in Northern Rhodesia, has been thus described to the visitor:

The main township is regular and quadrangular in shape, the streets are numbered from 1 to 100, and the avenues running at right angles intersect them, the first avenue being progress street, the second one, "Main," each house having its number on the front door, and each street containing houses belonging to the chief business men of the town, and costing from £1000 to £10,000 each, the Native quarters attached to the town have been built up by the natives themselves.

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Biscuits with soft butter and good strong rich
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COPPER IN NORTHERN RHODESIA.

NORTHERN RHODESIA is also known as a copper producer, and a correspondent in *The Statist* to whom we are indebted for the following information says:

"The production from English sources will increase rapidly, and we may well expect before long that all the copper output of the world supply is produced from English mines. America's domination of the copper-producing industry will be lost, and there will again be a demand such as will give the highest price to the highest quality of the ore of the metal. The demand, however, is falling not less than the copper production, but this is for the same reason that practically all other commodities are similarly depressed. When business improves, however, the prospect for the copper-producing industry will quickly be assured."

The outlook for copper and for general business is identical. The reserves of copper in Rhodesia are estimated at 1,000,000,000 tons, the consumption being about 1,000,000 tons per annum. It is said that approximately the maximum of the present century's production has already been consumed in the two years since the War was commenced during the preceding eighteen years, when it is added the War period is the world's most consuming period for copper in the past seven years as compared with the last century. "It is very desirable that there should be substantial reserves of copper, the consumption of which has increased with such remarkable rapidity."

LIFE AT LAKE MAGADI.

A portrait of life beside Kenya's Soda lake at Magadi has been painted in *The Manchester Guard* by Dr. C. W. Kinnaird, who said *inter alia*:

"The white colony constitutes a singularly attractive group of people. The distinguished chemical and mechanical experts required for the industry have generous home leave allowances, which appears to be unique in a developed form. But the others, men and women Oxford graduates, all the excellent records in science and letters, are an unexampled audience, and it would be difficult to find another so representative of the Empire. Full of enthusiasm, and the joys of life, they seem to infantilize every one who appears to be interested in the work they were engaged and who even sit down except in terms with those in authority."

"The Native compound is of special interest. There quarters are provided for a considerable group. The huts are simple, but are clean and very well built, and all the amenities of domestic life which are essential. The men, too, have a higher point of view, as provided for. The buildings for the natives are also built of stone and brick, and to be much appreciated by the Native. Even the huts are built with great care. The native quarters are great pride in keeping the homes in excellent condition, and the eyes of many a man were filled with wonder and admiration at the picture illustrations from newspapers."

THAT BARRAGE AT LAKE TANA.

ALSO OF LATE has been asserted in the Belgian Press that the private Company of America has received a contract from the Sudan and Ethiopian Governments for the building of a barrage at Lake Tana. It is hard to say from the Belgian sources that there are no reliable news of developments since the statement of the Secretary of State in June that no definite arrangements had been made.

HIPPOS. IN THEIR THOUSANDS.

In a telegram sent from English headquarters to the *Daily Mail*, Sir Alex. Gresham, he said that as his short Bristol seaplane flew low over the shores of Lake Edward it passed over scores of basking hippos. Our giant seaplane disturbed the hippo colony, and our cinematographer film'd thousands of the animals rushing into the water. "I am glad to

WHY DO CROCODILES SWALLOW STONES?

Most interesting letter in the subject of stones swallowed by crocodiles has been addressed to *The Times* by Major Rear-Admiral Charles E. Peacock, who writes:

"I suppose a likely purpose for the stones swallowed by crocodiles, and supported with evidence by what I have in my notes, underlying the article swallowing stones, has recently been drawn by Mr. Chas. S. S. Allerton, a London and Colonial surveyor, the black-rooted crocodile in native Malaya? When asked this question, he was unable to solve the difficulty, and I am afraid he is right, because the art employed in drawing leather-bound skins to get out of them the water and the skin, the plenum valve, or bladder, is the shape of half a sphere, and when the sea is calm, the skin is held within itself until it has absorbed water, and when it is dried, it shrinks, and the rock-like action of the ordered plumage is lost."

"I often hear of the stones at the bottom of a stream or river. Once going up a swift-flowing river in Tongking, we saw a crocodile leap half out of the water, seized a stone perched on an overhanging branch, fall back again, and submerge again—*splash*. Now, the mechanics of gravity tell us of one of these creatures, if you like, just exactly what else to do. And that, therefore, which assisted in maintaining a fixed position at the bottom of the stream, and, incidentally, in submerging itself and its surroundings, would possess immense survival value. What is probably the *small* stones that normally lie in the dark, snake-like gizzard-like stomach of the crocodile except in a dehydrating state, surely the larger stones, by the other parts of the alimentary canal, must pass through other portions—namely, that of sinker, and vice versa."

"The stone-swallowing habit of crocodiles and other alligatorines is not very ancient, but is one that has been handed down to many. There is an old belief among the natives of the Nile that the crocodile swallows one pebble every birthday so that it can be measured from the number of stones in its inside. Swallowed stones have been found in connection with the skeletons of the crocodile Teleosaurus as also with those of the old Plesiosaur. Seele, the paleontologist found in one plesiosaur skeleton a whole pebble, a siliceous rock which, he is opinion, had undoubtedly been intentionally swallowed. Since the former author has recorded similar instances of the stones having been passed in the weight of your correspondent, Mr. Brander, to cases of India, of Naples, and made available hundreds of miles from the nearest available public library, history repeats itself. Some years ago stones were found embedded in one of a plesiosaur discovered by W. K. Parker, silicate mineralogist, at Shantung, Professor Williston's country, in China, where the animal was found in a coastal area hundreds of miles distant."

THE HUNTING DOG OF AFRICA.

"This hunting dog of Africa has heretofore redounding feature, and that is bravery. Heavy, unwieldy, it continues."

"Covering great distances in search of food, the hunting dog kills with little difficulty and whenever it suits him. As the distances is probably daily, so their dependence on the lion is decreasing, and of Africa are considerably."

"All species of all kinds and species are attacked without hesitation. Even lions, leopards, and buffaloes are attacked infrequently, and it is well-known that should any of these animals visit a lion-hunting camp, every one in the place will leave."

"In human beings they seem to a dog, an insures them so much with fear as with awe and suspicion. In his presence they are impulsive and cheeky. If the term may be used, and although there are uses on account of human interests, have been deliberately affected, they are unusual."

"It is difficult to imagine what advantage hunting dogs in a strong and balanced Nature. Admittedly, they destroy dead or wounded animals, but the number thus accounted for is a mere nothing compared with the large amount of healthy adults and young killed annually."

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Household linen	Safety carbons	Wood planers

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Agents for the British Empire and Colonies.

August 1, 1901.

EAST AFRICA

BRITISH OVERSEAS STORES

11, St. James's, William & Co., Review of the

10th annual ordinary general meeting of the British Overseas Stores, Ltd., was held on Monday at the registered office, Emrys, 12, Queen Anne's Gate, New Broad Street, London, S.W. 1.

Sir Harry F. Weston, K.C.M.G., Vice-Chairman of the company, presided. The Secretary, Mr. J. P. Steacy, A.I.S.A., having read the short report of the meeting, Mr. Steacy, Chairman, then said:

"All our businesses have so far stood the test of the various times in which we are living extremely well."

TURBULENCE OF ALLEN, WARD AND SHEPHERD.

The profits of Allen, Ward and Shepherd Ltd. show some decline, but the turnover of the company on the sales side manifests an increase even in money 12s., and the dividends due largely to the cessation of business which it is forswearing, business which all of the current year and thereafter to be replaced by important contracts secured by the managing director, Mr. H. Rosholt, during his visit to England last autumn. As far as we can tell from the advice received, these profits during the current year should be greater than those of last year.

The port of Beira is constantly growing in importance, and the railway to the Zambezi Bridge, now being constructed through, has not yet been felt to any great extent, cannot fail to enhance its position. The completion of the Benguela railway, due to the peasant energy of Sir Robert Williams and his associates, by which a through route across Africa from Lobito to Beira is established, is a highly significant event, the ultimate effect of which cannot yet be estimated. It is very interesting to learn, however, that the Rhodesia Railways have entered into a contract with the trading companies in Northern Rhodesia for thirteen years, which will ensure their carrying trade to and from the port of Beira for that period. As we told you in our report, this company has opened a new branch at Nsolo in Northern Rhodesia where a good trade is already being done, and which should show satisfactory returns in due course.

Plender and Company, Ltd., the cotton factor, has maintained its dividend of one and a half per cent. for the past three years. Our dear Jamaican Messrs. Compton are soon to satisfy us that their business is in a sound and satisfactory condition.

We have received a total income of £40,000, including dividends from our subsidiary companies for the period to March 31, 1901, after allowing for the period to 10th March 31, 1900. After allowing for expenses and income tax deducted at source, we had an amount of £43,400, lbs. 6d. to carry over in the balance sheet, which, with the amount of £1,276 s. 1d. brought forward on this account, gives us a total of £44,680 14s. 5d. to the credit side as a profit and loss account from this class of profit and loss account from this class of trading. Our dividends of 3% upon the Ordinary shares, including a dividend of 3% upon the Ordinary shares, amounting together to £1,200 lbs. 10s. 0d. remaining undrawn to 10th March 31, 1901.

We recommend the payment on September 1st of a dividend of 3% upon the Ordinary shares, and a dividend of 3% less tax for the year. These dividends will be less than £1,000. We leave two recommendations absolute, £1,300 and £1,670, to be carried forward and

EAST AFRICAN PRODUCE REPORTS

collapse of the Cotton Market.

Raw cotton.—In slow demand. Sellers quote Dar es Salaam for shipment as £1.50. (The comparative quotation last year was £1.57.)

Cotton seed.—The 100 lbs. of Indian cotton seed quoted at Dar es Salaam for shipment as £1.17 12s. 5d.

Flaxseed.—With Dar es Salaam for shipment as £1.50. (The comparative quotation last year was £1.57.)

Linen.—There is a little more demand, at about £1.65 10s. than in August. Shipments have been made from Dar es Salaam to the comparative quotation last year as £1.60.

Coffee.—The market opened on Tuesday after the August holiday. Very little business passed and the tone was very quiet. Small lots of Kenya coffee 12 lbs. 10s. 0d. were quoted as 10s. 0d. up to 15s. 0d. (The comparative quotation last year was £1.20.)

Cotton.—An unusual drop in American cotton prices occurred on Monday, when January futures dropped in Manchester at 10s. 0d. per lb. (10s. 0d.). However, there has been so heavy a fall in cotton at a cheap price, though when cotton was really good, and so it is a drop in value, it does not appear to be more than a concession. Not since 1900 has cotton fallen so low as per lb. The fall is due to the fact that the latest estimate of the United States Government "Patent" is £5,580,000 bales, some 1,500,000 bales more than had been expected, which, with a large excess of stocks, will leave a surplus of some 1,000,000 bales of American cotton above the world's requirements for a long time, and would considerably affect the price of cotton for two years. Other cotton prices are also still affected.

Tea.—The nominal value is about £1.25 per cwt. (The comparative quotation last year was £1.20.)

Groundnut.—Steady at about £1.12 s. per ton for July-August shipment. (The comparative quotations in 1900 and 1901 were £1.14 15s. and £20 5s.)

Hides.—Skins, cattle business is passing, Cattle behind Adams Abattoirs, 12 lbs. upwards, quoted at 10s. 0d. (The comparative quotations in 1900 and 1901 were old and 8d.)

Muskrat.—Nothing is on offer, and the nominal value of No. 1 is 17s. 0d. per lb. c.i.f. (The comparative quotations in 1900 and 1901 were 16s. and 27s. 0d.)

Minerals.—White and/or yellow is quoted at 1s. per ton for July-August shipment. (The comparative quotations in 1900 and 1901 were 1s. 0d. and £21.)

Waxes.—Inching up. East African No. 1 good mark for Aug.-Sept. shipment quoted down to £14 10s. with old and 10s. lower. (The comparative quotations in 1900 and 1901 were £23 15s. and £42.)

Leather.—Steady at about £1.12 s. per ton for July-August shipment. (The comparative quotations in 1900 and 1901 were £1.14 15s. and £20 5s.)

Hides.—Skins, cattle business is passing, Cattle behind Adams Abattoirs, 12 lbs. upwards, quoted at 10s. 0d. (The comparative quotations in 1900 and 1901 were old and 8d.)

Muskrat.—Nothing is on offer, and the nominal value of No. 1 is 17s. 0d. per lb. c.i.f. (The comparative quotations in 1900 and 1901 were 16s. and 27s. 0d.)

Minerals.—White and/or yellow is quoted at 1s. per ton for July-August shipment. (The comparative quotations in 1900 and 1901 were 1s. 0d. and £21.)

Waxes.—Inching up. East African No. 1 good mark for Aug.-Sept. shipment quoted down to £14 10s. with old and 10s. lower. (The comparative quotations in 1900 and 1901 were £23 15s. and £42.)

The Negro Settlers' Association has passed a motion censuring the Kenyan government "for its lack of foresight and its ineptitude in handling the Mau Mau campaign, as a result of which the colony has got into the most precarious position in its history."

JOY GORYNDON will be leaving for three girls, aged 14-18, to work with her daughter. Highly qualified residents, finishing French governess, Special subjects: French and English, Literature, French, History, Greek, and Ballroom Dancing. Tuition fees £10 per month, £100 per annum, £100 per term. Extra fees £10 per month, £100 per annum, £100 per term. Holidays can be arranged for less than £100 per month. Holidays can be arranged for less than £100 per month. Personal supervision by Lady Goryndon. For further particulars apply, Joy Goryndon, Pucks Grove, Saunderton.

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AUGUST 13, 1914



PASSENGERS FOR EAST AFRICA

The s.s. "Dunluce Castle," which left London on August 6, carries the following passengers to
Betwa.
 Mrs. A. B. Blythe
 Mrs. J. H. Blythe
 Rev. Mrs. J. C. Sartorius
 Mr. & Mrs. F. Flavin
 Mr. & Mrs. L. Forster
 Mr. & Mrs. G. Gordon
 Miss B. Hawley

The s.s. "Chambord," which leaves for East Africa on August 7, carries the following passengers for
Bonaparte.
 Mr. & Mrs. Steele
 Mr. & Mrs. Werman

Br. Atlantic.
 Mr. & Mrs. Cramponi
 Rev. E. E.
 Mr. & Mrs. Flambard
 Mr. Horner
 Mr. & Mrs. Maire
 Mr. & Mrs. M. Starling

PASSENGERS FROM EAST AFRICA

The s.s. "Ussulima," which arrived at Southampton on August 6 from East Africa via the Canal, brought the following passengers:
 John Bowring
 Mrs. Nora Cauchman
 Mr. William Davies
 Mrs. M. Dutz
 Mrs. Z. Fittall
 Mr. J.

Mr. N. Gees
 Mrs. Julian Green
 Mr. & Mrs. Ewen Mintol
 Mr. H. Odam
 Mr. William Wilson
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EAST AFRICAN STEAMSHIP MOVEMENTS.

"Mandala" placed Perachomwards, Aug. 1.
 "Madura" left Madras outwards, Aug. 1.
 "Modena" arrived Sierra Mowards, Aug. 1.
 "Kenya" left Aden, Martini for Bombay, Aug. 1.
 "Khandalla" left Seychelles for Bombay, Aug. 1.
 "Karana" left Bombay for Durban, Aug. 1.
 "Katanga" left Dar es Salaam for Durban, Aug. 1.

GLENFERMIS-TRISTON

"Glenfermies" left Dar es Salaam outwards, Aug. 1.
 "Glen Almond" left Aden outwards, Aug. 1.

"Glen Marlboro" passed Gibraltar for East Africa, Aug. 1.

"GLENFERMIS" left LAGOS, NIGERIA, Aug. 1.

"Randfontein" left Port Sudan for East Africa, Aug. 1.

"Nieuwpoort" left Antwerp for South and East Africa, Aug. 1.

"Alkmaar" arrived Beira for East Africa, Aug. 1.

"Heemskerk" left Mombasa for East Africa, Aug. 1.

"Graafskerke" left Port Said homewards, Aug. 1.

"Klipfontein" left Antwerp homewards, Aug. 1.

"MESSAGERIES MARITIMES"

"Le Grandur" (Grandeur) left Zanzibar homewards, Aug. 1.

"Le Grandeur" left Zanzibar homewards, Aug. 1.

"Jean Laborde" left Beira homewards, Aug. 1.

"Antarctique" left Mombasa homewards, Aug. 1.

UNION CASTLE

"Dunluce Castle" left London for Beira, Aug. 6.

"Union Castle" left Las Palmas for London, Aug. 8.

"Union Castle" left Natal for Lourenco Marques, Aug. 8.

"Llandaff Castle" left Cape Town homewards, Aug. 5.

"Llanabio Castle" arrived Mombasa outwards, Aug. 9.

"Lanaphant" (Goliath) left Mombasa homewards, Aug. 8.

EAST AFRICAN MAIRS

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

Aug. 13, s.s. "Kaisers Hind,"

Aug. 20, s.s. "Kaisers Hind,"

Aug. 27, s.s. "Kaisers Hind."

Mails for Nyasaland, the Rhodesias, and Portuguese East Africa close at the G.P.O., London, at 1.30 p.m. every day.

Forward mails from East Africa are received on August 1 by the s.s. "Gripsholm," on August 4 by the s.s. "Usumbara," on August 7 by the s.s. "Usumbara," and on August 12 by the s.s. "Mars."

KENYA RAINFALL

H.M. Eastern African Dependencies Trade and Information Office receives the following detailed figures of rainfall at certain stations in Kenya for the period January-July 1914, the current year:

Eldama River, 40 inches; Nairobi, 20; Kiserian, 36; Kericho, 34; Kisii, 27; Nakuru River, 35; Kisumu, 34; Lake Turkana, 34; Limuru, 43.25; Milimani, 20.4; Mombasa, 30.16; Naivasha, 17.82; Nakuru, 24.26; Nakuru, 24.26; Nairobi, 18.55; Nairobi, 10.65; Rembo, 10.4; Sonjo, 4.6; Mt. Kenya, 67; Taita, 4.17.

VISITING EAST AFRICAN POWS.

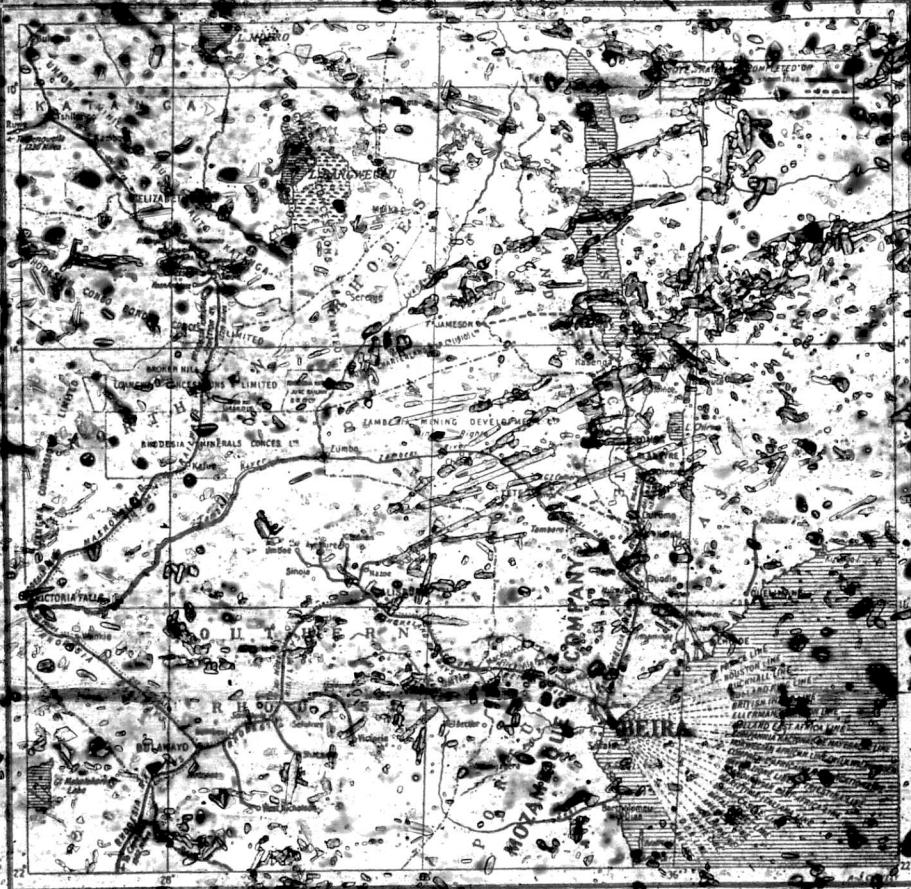
H.M.S. "Effingham," which is due to reach Dar es Salaam on August 1, is postpone four days later for Zanzibar, where she will remain until August 27. On August 27, she begins a three weeks' visit to Mombasa, leaving for the Seychelles on September 1.

During the period of the south-west monsoon, from June to October, the homeward journeys of the Messageries Maritimes steamer "Goliath" to Zanzibar will be accelerated by two days.

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August 29, 1931

EAST AFRICA

Kenya, Uganda, Tanganyika
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Wages in Otimang	East Africa in the News

NEW DRUG THAT PREVENTS MALARIA.

In his issue of 22nd June of last year we were able to publish an extensive account of a lecture given by St. Mary's Hospital, London, in which Colonel S. P. James claimed that his experiments with a drug called "Beprochin" had proved so far successful in the prevention of malaria that "the end of the reign of terror by mosquito will in sight." On that occasion, when he announced that further experiments would be carried out on volunteers, Dr. James said that we are now given a full account of those experiments, the results of which compare very satisfactorily with those obtained by real preventive measures against the most malignant form of disease. Beprochin, we saw, is now sold in tablets labelled "Assassin of blood," because it is said to have the same effect as the "Assassin of the blood," a small mosquito which was recently sent to us in mail, so a young medical doctor at Kenya.

Colonel James's experiments appear somewhat enough. One hundred and thirty specimens of *Anopheles gambiae* were fed on one of his assistants, and the infection was definitely confirmed by dissection of selected individuals. Of the two hundred and twenty mosquitoes nine were mated and kept to the general streets, among whom was Colonel James; the other was a student at Mr. May's Hospital, one being a lady. Each day a prophylactic dose of beprochin (0.2g) was taken three times a day, for six days, one after breakfast, one after lunch, and the third at bed-time. It was accompanied by doses of the active ingredient after the establishment of the parasitic state, after the first attack of the disease, and a daily dose of quinine. Friends who were present say the quite dose of quinine was too large, and a patient at a Portion of the hospital, so we give a prophylactic dose of quinine and say that as the beprochin treatment, which was also used as a control. The mosquitoes

were infected with the same as those which bit the volunteers. Thus the experiments were carried out on reinfected insects. The result was that all the controls, including the quinine subjects, developed typical malaria, but not one of the volunteers did so. It is impossible to overlook the importance of these experiments, which hold out great hope for the whole tropical world by adding to our actual practical knowledge of the methods of protection upon the plasmolytic or "toxic" which cause a "gem" exists in the bodies of the head of man (i) which we may call the redigested directly into the blood by the bite of an infected mosquito; (ii) which live and develop in the corpuscles of the blood and give rise to the actual "fever" and the symptoms of malaria; (iii) which, having been taken up by the mosquito in its feed on human blood, carries on the life cycle of the parasite in the mosquito itself. Quinine is dead to all forms of the parasite, but it has little effect on the forms. It is to have little effect on forms A and C, which are destroyed by beprochin. In fact, James says, since since he has standardised other trials like as successful as the recent tests with the St. Mary's Hospital volunteers justify this conclusion.

Beprochin seems to be simpler, cheaper than quinine which is a true preventive of malaria which, when taken in time, will destroy the germs of the disease directly they enter the blood and will prevent the infection to the mosquito by a human patient. Quinine remains an invaluable remedy, but the disease can be prevented when the forms of the parasite are not there and are giving rise to the disease. It is a good preventive to combat the spread of disease every effort must be made to help humanity.

MATTERS OF MOMENT

But if you want to see on which margin
the application of the Annual Report for 1905 of the
Settlers' Fund Board of Canada
NO SETTLERS Territory has been set forth
NEVER APPLIED

from the text is that the formation of land companies may be practically without a doubt, that as the obvious intention of the law is to cover over all lands situated in the territory held under native title. During the period of Central India, Taluka, Mawatza and Hukka provinces were all closed to natives, so no natives for agricultural or pastoral purposes, and it appears could more than they were to command of such lands, and the expectation of all adequate, some especially in connection with the supplies. This decision was made with this as a proximate object, and of course on the old ground that it is not the duty of the Territory that no natives should have land in that are numerous Native areas unless they should be so as believing that they will best use the land to promote the prosperity and comfort of the community.

In a large native house at the head of the valley of the Arusha River, about fifteen miles from Arusha, there are three large rooms, one above the other, and a veranda running round them. The house is built of stone and has a tiled roof. The walls are made of rough stones and mortar. The floor is made of earth and stones. The house is surrounded by trees and bushes. The house is used as a dwelling by the natives. The house is used as a dwelling by the natives.

Montgomery, Masa and S. M. while with the exception of the 537 square miles included in the First Land Report so far as I have ascertained is available for grazing in the winter months, there is none at all in the Southern Mountains except during the summer when held by the owners of the area or by the original pastoral land owned by John Davies himself. The 537 square miles of sheep land area of the Southern Mountains is now owned by a man who appears to have had a very limited considerable either originally or through his wife to prospective and because of the circumstances of the marriage.

... of course, treated as a serious document. The 210 British holdings comprise 355,782 acres, or 37.5 per cent., scattered across the 1,580 Indian reservations in the country. Of these, 237,782 acres, or 66.7 per cent., are held by Indians, while the non-Indian holdings total 118,000 acres.

Critics—and there are some of them—about the money expended by British Government on entomological research will do well to consider the struggle against FIGHTING INSECT ENEMIES, drawn by Dr. S. A. Noble, Assistant Entomologist.

- drawn by U. S. Agricultural Adviser and Director of the Imperial Bureau of Entomology, who, after a careful study of the available data, considers that not less than one-tenth of the human effort in the Empire on basic industries such as agriculture, is dissipated by insect enemies. In other words, since the population of the Empire is now about 450 millions, an additional population of some 45 millions could be supported by the same effort as is now exerted if it were possible to eliminate insect pests. If insecticidal control on scale areas agricultural economy, the lifting of which at present is obviously well worth some effort financial and personal.

UCANDA INVESTIGATES **DECEMBER 1968**

...the Director of Agriculture said that the investigations he had made in the Bureau of Entomology system of gradation of the various species of Colorado beetles, previous to our maturity, were not very accurate, although there were many errors and omissions which death and other causes had necessitated in testing soldiers' crop protection centres. He said that in his opinion, though already employed in his routine, perhaps the most important part of the Bureau's programme was the comparison of the sprays and the results of these experiments. "I should like to see what you have already made," he said. "The first two conclusions can be borne in mind by agricultural experimenters, and I hope that some of you will take these results as conclusive and adopt them as preliminary results. If after several years' cropping we get significant differences, the information will be made available in bulletins for any definite recommendations made." These wise words were followed by a hearty round of applause.

LOCUSTS IN AFRICA. Northern Rhodesia has been almost entirely free from locusts, but towards the end of 1914 their presence in the Mafinga Province was reported. The Rhodesian Locust Control Commission has issued a circular to all districts in Rhodesia, warning them of the possibility of locust invasion.

The Rev. John Ogden, and the General Secretary
of the Scouting Memorial College
Khartoum. The Berger will then be
EDUCATION IN charge in Government service for
THE SUDAN the four students in the College.

The boys' colleges at the time of the Conference have been the cases hitherto—but instead of reducing the loan entry to any College, the authorities have made it clear that last entries that they will have the chance of being employed when they leave. As the report for the year 1931 says, "a loan of £15 in the history of the Colleges is beginning to force the financial situation makes it necessary that education should be paid for to greater degree." It will be realized that the degree of generosity which was possible in more prosperous days is not equally practicable in times such as these."

MR. F. H. HARPER ON KENYA'S PROBLEMS

"NO PART OF THE WORLD IS MORE SUITED TO MIXED FARMING."

The Importance of Agriculture Finance.

London, April 19.

In our issue of July 3, 1937, we referred to favour the impressions gained during his stay in England by Lord Erroll, the joint chairman of the Select Committee on Colonisation sent from Kenya. On his return before the Joint Parliament, coming on Closed Day in East Africa, Mr. F. H. Harper, one of his colleagues, and Chairman of the Board of Agriculture of the Kenya and Uganda Chamber of Agriculture Association of the Colony, has been good enough to tell *East Africa* his views on a number of the most prominent matters before he came to Kenya, in which country they are certain to receive wide attention. The generous tribute paid to Lord Erroll's "Scot's leadership," we know, was deserved.

Whether we have done anything very positive the result of a month's pretty hard labour, we better able to judge than I am, being a political editor. Prejudices about Kenya's prospects and aims, and have been dispelled by work for a few people in apparently other fields in life; naturally the one thing in short from mind susceptible of that sort of influence.

In any case, our instructions were to present those new policies and all our efforts have been concentrated on giving a plain picture as we could of the facts of the past and present, and avoiding all trace of our cherished theories as of the future.

Lord Erroll's Leadership.

We have not succeeded to some extent in presenting the Joint Committee with a clear view of the true state of things in Kenya, the fact is beyond human possibility to do so. For it will be long before the Colony finds a man fit to undertake the job than Lord Erroll's death. The most satisfactory way in which he dealt with every question that arose, whether relevant or not, is apparent from the prima facie evidence, but only in Schwartze and I know how the dead will be treated. We owe him deep debt of gratitude for his magnanimous friendship, although we do not agree with him need to bear the burden of the cross examination against Colony owes him the same for what is good we may say about him. He has already described to you the work of the delegation, and there is nothing to add.

We can now dispense the Joint Committee with at least some neutrality, as we shall leave the Colony free from political bias, at least without prejudice to its future development. The questions in controversy do not demand immediate solution, and it can still be the party the worse if they are left for a few years, but our economic problems are urgent and the Colony is losing every day that remains involved.

The select committee has been

concerned with agriculture as the only industry which really has Social Significance. It is considered that the Government and its financial and industrial wings are more scientific about its future. Sustainable reorganisation, and the availability of a sound systematic finance, are the two main parts of the world view for the more advanced economy, learning than a large part of the Kenya population yet shrank farms into small settlements. This is because it features a great number of small holdings, the situation from the single crop system depends on one factor behind the individual farmer's control sticks the mind of the East Coast fever, which is the chief disease, still the real estate, the land assessment, and the like, hinders the development of an export of pig products, improved transport facilities, and the cost of power etc.

All these factors call for technical investigation East Coast fever is primarily a veterinary problem, but it may well implications in the administration of land, water, fields and even to some extent the political.

The next element is the principle of co-operation to which the delegation has given a fresh impulse, likely to prove an important factor in the coming economic movement, and in my humble opinion, there is closer agreement from the same cause.

With the necessity for concentrating on small plots, it is clear the transition to mixed farming will probably result in the breaking up of some of the larger estates, and closer settlement would result, wherever transport facilities existed.

Introductions into the costs and economics of production have been undertaken during 1937, and much more research required on this vital feature of farming.

There now appears to be a reasonable chance of a geographical survey of the Colony being undertaken in a near future, and this should be an important factor in its economic progress.

Agricultural Credits Required.

But the paramount need of the Colony at the moment is for a comprehensive system of agricultural credit, which is almost unknown in agriculture, and one of the major reconstruction which carries us very far ahead. As I have said before, for years with no effectual result, the existing Land Bank has established, being to some extent a real problem, which is not solved in encouraging settlement as to maintain the settlements.

The Board of Agriculture has reviewed the position and analysed existing operation of banks of the world in the hope of affording a guide to the situation we have received. The obtaining of the required funds does not present any insuperable difficulties, where Government co-operation is available, whether in the form of guarantees, or otherwise, nor do the existing commitments of the farmers. There are many precedents for the application of agricultural banking credits to heavily charged industries.

These are but a few of the urgent problems of the immediate future. We leave them as we are left alone, and if the local Government will co-operate, the process of reconstruction, which European and Native are the concern of the Colony, will have cost from political dissensions internal and external. The Joint Committee can not afford to be idle, and there sympathetic co-operation on the part of the local Government, the other.

(Continued)

East Africa

BUSINESS OPENINGS IN EAST AFRICA

MANUFACTURED BY BRITISH MANUFACTURERS.

But opportunity lost through shortsightedness.

... and so on. Trade continues
in N. America though have
two hundred British manufacturers and exporters in
the Provinces and notwithstanding of them hazard
the people of South Africa, as is encouraging as
is surprising, for all too often in the past British
manufacturers not seldom overcame with first
class reputations. The result of the hazardous
method of geography indeed is only possible
in Africa often seemed to be lost their once
was one Mercator's kind of thing nearly a child
beginning its school.

Now he could only explain his refusal of a
business man to grant, say, the sole agency for the
use of his goods in the Sudan to a company in
Cairo or Alexandria; for East Africa to someone
in Cape Town, Port Elizabeth, Johannesburg,
or Pretoria; London, Liverpool, or Northern
Rhodesia and the like. He used to come
round on the band. We became known in dozens
of such cases, though it passes comprehension
to anyone who looked at a large scale map, especially at the lack of railway communication
which could be guilty of such errors—errors which drive
away business, rather than encourage it, and
usually lead to the growth of a conviction in
the mind of the principal that the East African
territories are no good—anyhow, as it would have
blamed himself, not the Dependencies concerned.

Section Focused on

It is excellent news to be told by Mr. Scobell that East Africa's readers were last week the most accessible executives of many British commercial houses, who are focusing their attention on East African opportunities, and that he has no proof of any efforts designed to secure a greater share of East African trade for the Mother Country. His conviction that a desirable firm can be achieved through salesmanship and adequate advertising, and further arrangement.

the world it is particularly important that Great Britain should do everything in her power to see all possible trade with the Overseas Empires, so that the Dominions, Colonies, Protectorates, and Mandated Territories should definitely see fit to place their orders in this country whenever possible. The times are surely over and gone, but if such a policy on the part of Governments, public bodies, and private individuals, the situation could be very greatly eased. Never yet has there been a serious effort to think first of the Empire in our buying and selling. Surely the trials and troubles of this unprecedented war will teach us a lesson in this matter.

Faults of the Past.

There has been a pretty widespread impression in the East and Central Africa that, making due allowance for the many splendid exceptions, British manufacturers as a whole were too lackadaisical to seize the opportunities offered them; that they were interested only in selling their standard lines, a not in establishing business in articles specially made to suit local conditions; that they preferred doing no business than to bother with middlemen involving the shipment of shabby qualities to home buyers, usually like that of the two

~~copy of Feb. 1900~~ in terms
and that export orders were of which imports
and their home trade inquiries.

It must be admitted that there has been a good deal of talk and noise in the press. These issues have been raised before, but noise seems and seems to go on, created by us to trade in our trouble, and then as they yield, and then, when all is said, we mean business. Foreign companies have made began to grasp the opportunity which the old folk were slow to realize.

Energy and Apathy

We received a letter in particular which, when it last came, used to make a bid for East African trade, quickly went a coating of black dots around it, and for one of the next three or four years increased its darkness, anything from 10% to 500%. But that was not the end of it; there was a time when a visit to the territories by a responsible executive officer of that journal paid for itself several times over. In due course, paid for itself several times over. In due course, constant and friendly correspondence with those best able to push the line, hardness in meeting East African demands, return leave, and a host of other thoughts, relevant to location for advertising, made some strange things possible. At British headquarters, full-page advertisements appeared abroad, even those which in this country spent tens of thousands of pounds a year, apparently unable to get export trade to be interested in them. These were congealed with the idea

Recently a million tea cups were imported while the idea of spending £25 over the next six months to sell into the East African market is only anything but a first-look concern in question for their severe sisu needs in this country, for their resultant irritations in last year's tea for tea basis paper, was bad enough to be a greater produce results from it, and really inadequate, an expenditure I must inevitably have been disappointed. The conclusion is that the very concern would be gradually an export manager reasonable to insist in a short duration, but that he is expected to produce results in so microscopie a sum on advertising. East Africa in whose case the proposed sum of the money, declined the contract, seeing our policy never to accept an order unless

I feel that the final placing it has at least a reasonable prospect of paying dividends which will justify the expenditure. On the other hand the company in question could be holding nothing in reserve for an investment like this at great risk, might reasonably expect no results.

Journal of Advertising

The earth seems to be at a few business men who
are even to day convinced that it is not a business
necessity. Instead of regarding it as part of the
normal trading expenditure, they look upon it
as a loss. What can be readily cut out if times are
dark, the inevitable consequence of a bad day's
business, they deprive themselves of the

It has resistance is unduly high because money is high. It is required of merchant effects-his travel to make more calls per day, not less, by great advantage; his advertising, the buying, purchase and export of merchant field, all being withdrawn from him. Many original customers hear the news that he is going to a new item. It remains to be told to his business, who will be the one who is going to buy it. He can't sell it, but he thinks business expands and grows.

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EAST AFRICA

is equally surely the man who will receive the reward of his confidence in enterprise. He never has hopes may be, business, and a great deal of business time to be had. Indeed, in the vast majority of lines the difference in turnover between good and bad time is not represented by a wide margin, and "turn-upness" is a relative term which in East Asia, as we all know, has often merely meant postponing, or leaving till the following year or linking the old motor-car do for another twelve months.

very doubtful. Good salesmen and wise advertising will always pay off in business. Business of or two persons and less than \$1000 monthly will equal certainly give many business which might be said.

CLOSED QUARTERS WITH A PYTHON

TWO NARROW SHAPES FROM DEATH

2000 N.W. Market Street

Another, the narrowest, stage I hit, we had just left Africa—apart from five others, all blackwater. The river and the normal signs of East African Campaign occurred in a few days' time, not far from the Kenia-Uganda-German border at the foot of the Uwendo Hills. I had been sent down on mission business, and was to spend the night in a grass school hut. Having no bed, my family had been slung from wide to wide of the hut. I had a mat in the interior a little campable—a can, a stool and one box. Gas was expensive in those days, and, as I began to pray before turning in, I therefore lowered the lamp. As I was about to rise from my knees I heard a rustling of the grass and, following it, Natives attempting to steal some of the meat of a water buck I had killed. I promptly turned up the light suddenly.

To my consternation I saw within a couple of minutes the head of a python swaying and stroking with its cold tongue and a slender body slithered across the main track. In my agitation I dropped my rifle, knocked over a candle camp which possessed a bounded off of the hut and shouted the natives who were sleeping on the ground. In the darkness a shadow was impossible and I said nothing, but, finding no one, I took up my gun and hat. I thought a reasonable moment I fired a warning, but not like a great noise, the bullet then passed out here and there, and I was surprised at the result. Knives on palm poles were flashed at it at random through the grass sides by natives, one of whom I heard driven by the light of firebrands.

He passed under the skin and got a couple of local drivers to carry it. Tayela, what he would think to be Waterfucker, had adopted a suggestion which was entirely according to plan so though the two local carriers did express surprise at the weight of their burden and wanted us to undo the load and divide the meat and skin into two loads. As soon as it was deposited at the mission station, I, proud of my trophy, had the tail unrolled to display the python, the sight of which gave the horses such a fright that they dived promptly for the bush and were never to be caught. That is, of course, I have never had to tie African skins I have left unpaid.

A Snaké in Bed.

All other experience I had with a snake was an equally sobering, and as it happened, very first night in Creta, my final place of fixed residence. In East Africa, it was a sufficient warning to des-
cription.

Two hours later, McGregor says he shared a room. "Suddenly I felt something cold wriggle beneath the bedclothes over the nightshirt which was pyjamas were then taken off across my legs, and upwards towards my head. Softly I asked McGregor if he were awake, and he replied vaguely for me to go to sleep. Then came to the door and freed him of my pyjamas, saying I must turn up the lamp suddenly, and in a second heard a hiss as his snake at close quarters. That finished the snake and I was encouraged to inform my chum that so far nothing had proceeded except a faint groan which he uttered Lewis intended to sue for damage to the trunk. I have no record of unpaid debt.

NORTHERN RHODESIA OF THE FUTURE

action of Rhodesia's native carriers carried millions of white people, perhaps even more millions than at present population of the world. Counter-argument was stated by the Hon. L. F. Moore at a recent public meeting in Livingstone to be the ideal of the elected members of the Northern Rhodesian Legislative Council, himself, however, the Colonial Office was unnecessarily interfering with the country on the working out of its destiny. A resolution of protest was carried against the refusal of the Imperial Government to consider amalgamation between Southern and Northern Rhodesia, and against the suggestion of the recent dispatch that the boundary of Northern Rhodesia might be altered if amalgamation is sanctioned in the future.

"It's not worth while to
advertise, especially now."

In almost all cases (there are just a few exceptions, and you see it almost certainly in most of them!) self-damning rhetoric is vulgar and demonstrably inaccurate.

Will you now consent to an interview of examining your condition? We shall be absolutely frank. I shall be present during the interview from your own standpoint, and we shall have a valuable new

WIT AND ALL BOOKSHELF

MIGRATION

Journal of Native Technologies

The Rev. A. T. B. was married in Natal, South Africa, in 1855, and for forty-five years labored continuously in Zululand in missions, educational, and charitable work among the native tribes. Lately he has been appointed Lecturer in Ethics from the West African Union, and will be succeeded by the Rev. J. C. H. Scott.

Johannesburg; Cape Town, 1929. Pp. viii + 250. 6d.) The book is short, based on very little personal experience. In his two illustrations Dr. Parry uses two maps and some photographs. The photographs are particularly fine, especially with the tribal usages of the Kaffir, Zulu and Basuto. The author's style is good. It is one of the first volume of a complete work on which he is engaged. In it he gives a short account of the information available on the Bantu and their migrations, which has lost its importance. The title of the book is therefore misleading.

to East African readers provides the interest. It's in two directions: the origin of the Bantu tribes beginning of our long trip; and the native estimate this writer gives of the real value of Native traditions.

Mr Bryant, then, puts the original home of the Bantu in "Scandinavia," a sumptuously vague area, and their "dwelling at 3,000 miles extending over a period of 2,000 years."

That all the South African Bantu, the Nguni, the Sotho, the Tswana of the interior, the Hereros of the west, originated originally from the north, is obvious—if they could have come from nowhere else. We do not think, however, that in their coming they crossed the ocean to them passable. Zambezi—more than a mile in breadth at the Victoria Falls—is by no means eastern or even central to Africa. We prefer to believe that, moving with their cattle, large and small, they had gradually, with canoes or water-rafts, never crossed the line, then elected, or water-line, and never crossed it again, then, as even urged by the insuperable racial instinct to get round the obstacle rather than to go over it. They crossed the river, then, or rounded it about, perhaps a long time ago, as the Bushmen did so, and prior to any contact with the Bushmen, proto-Hereros a population west. Hence there swelled round the general pasture lands between Lake Ngami and the upper Zambezi, at that time swarming with herds of game, but found themselves in Bushman's Paradise.

The author conceives them, "as are more but is small in numbers and as roaming in separate parties along divergent paths, coming at last into contact with the original inhabitants, the Bushmen, 'fine fellow men, no savages in themselves, more treacherous and unscrupulous than the beasts.' Non testing their very rights to cattle and life itself from them, he maintains, Dr. Hahn required the clicks which to-day distinguish the language of the southern Bantu from that of their northern kinsfolk; and he attributed the fight for existence between the two races, the training of the Bantu as a warlike race to the detraction of all the arts and industries of peace. Then, he proceeds, "I endeavored to detail the distribution and finally settle the various clans and families in South Africa, a remarkable piece of path-breaking analysis."

Commenting on the statement made by Mr. Torday, he said it was his desire to get precise information as to the names of all the bushong kings, and that the present king is the one last mentioned, the founder of the dynasty.

European travellers, we fearing accepting, sale no
these fictitious, or imaginative people's at their fa

have lost, and by overestimating the power of human memory. They overlook, — perhaps even unaware of, — the fact that a large number of their customers, if these statements were not exaggerated, would have been made at all practised at the game, and could know just well that

The history of our church must be told; there is probably no single event of importance during even so long a period as 100 years ago, in an country which has no National Church, as the one in all the estates. These illustrious people knew nothing of verbal agreements, and all that we can surely say in regard to these estates traditions teach us further back, than 100 years ago.

Mrs. Bryant's literary style is quite unconventional. There is something new in the writings of Mrs. Cisty. As she restyles the old, so lost entertainments, setting off trifles of anecdote with practical quotations, as in lectures on education, must be delightful, and one would like to see them. The appearance has been so completely transformed, or clothing the dry bones of custom with living flesh.

THE LION'S WAY

Lionesses have been seen to carry five children away into the bush, where they were found afterwards quite unharmed. Among hunters it is well known that a sheess will adopt the young of other species, such as dogs. In the United States Mr. C. W. Bonham, the author of "The Lion's Way" (Hutchinson), a book who claims long experience in lions and their ways, basing his work on an account a few ago in the South African newspapers of a lioness who had travelled from the Cape, took a mate with whom he lived in perfect safety for three years, sharing the kills, and later the author saw one in Madome. Briefly this amounts to a mixture of Mowgli and Tarzan of the Apes, and to those who like such *changelings* the book will appeal. Those who dislike these excursions into impossibility will not care for it.

SPIRITAL STUDIES.

Following closely on his "A Sudanese in the
comparatively big volume by Mr. C. K. Meek, Government Anthropologist, Nigeria," "Tribal Studies in Northern Nigeria," by Kegoe Paul STONE, Tübner and Co., consists of 12 tables and 50 pages of original photographs, and a chapter of textures and ally descriptive introduction. The author admits that the photo-embroidery is a collection of tribal reports submitted by him to the Nigerian Government during the last two years, and one can only wonder at the immense amount of information gathered about tribes among whom he spent only a few weeks. As the chapter on the Nukana and Mbula was composed after only a fortnight's visit to the Numan Division, yet the details given are extra-ordinarily full and minute. A layman may be excused for wondering how it is done, and for feeling some hesitation at accepting the conclusions of so expert an anthropologist. Further, one would no doubt desire some of Mr. Meek's material, but there can be no doubt that his industry and acumen will facilitate anyone who follows in his wake. The schedules of woods and pastures are evidently forged on a glib formular which renders comparison easy—an excellent idea.

THE TRAINING OF TEACHERS IN AFRICA.

This little book, published by Messrs. Longmans, Green & Co., 3d., embodies the conclusions of the Rev. R. R. S. Young, a Mississian now Lettercarver, Fort Verde, Arizona. He arrived at after two years' experience as supervisor of mission and Government bush-schools. The author outlines a scheme for Indian education which had avails textbooks and formal instruction. He believes that it is essential that the Indians be led to observe and think for themselves, instead of merely learning parrot fashion. The plan is good; but one who has no considerable experience training African Negroes may lack the confidence to follow it. I think Mr. Young's book will be of great value to those who desire to know more about Indian education.

AUGUST 20, 19

Sainte Statement

WHO'S WHO

63° M.

There are six more species which will be described in the Microscopic section of the Tenth Volume.

described as a blackbird-like bird from a point of view of Mr. R. W. M. L. T. Tanganika, a station master at Lutatama, on

There are seventeen missionary societies in the Sudan, with a staff of almost six hundred missionaries, occupying one hundred and forty mission stations, and reaching over three hundred different tribes.

Kenya has now got its right Government. It's
comes from my native land and all the rest of Africa.
Unfortunately, he comes from the west and not the
East. Still, that's a whole lot better than ever
anywhere else. I think it's a good government.
hamon's Falls, in the left
margin

It is conceivable that conditions at the moment would prevent divine intervention; but it does not actually exist to that degree making it difficult to explain the way God has chosen to place where He is. It is strong indications of His presence. These are not infrequent events, and taken it or one confined in consciousness that as regards at least the power contained the omnipotence of divination does not exist. Dr. H. B. in his book

It is difficult to determine whether wind does actually drive mosquitoes to lay. Instances of their being driven off by winds are frequently quoted, and, in my opinion, they were probably bred in situ. In cases of introduced species, close association of the female with the host is often used as a municipal official's excuse for holding up a bill of lading. It is common to plant a marsh miles distant from a town, to protect the mosquitoes which are really produced by faulty sanitation in the town itself. — Sir Ronald S. — The Journal of

There is little doubt that to the men of the A.R. S. Regiment it's whole life consists when they are not on duty, very many hours, working the lines, and taking up their abode on them. They attend all parades, and when route marches & field operations are carried out, these persons always follow the regiment on their own. This shows what soldiers they are, and to what pitch of recklessness they have brought these first while making a dash for Commodore C. R. Sampson's vessel.

Copyright "East Africa."

almost every East African business man knows and is known by Mr. Chaytor, who has discharged his duties with such efficiency and self-sacrifice that he has been promoted to the rank of Major General Commissioner. In addition to his work as Commissioner, he has made the most complete presentation and an address of congratulations prepared for and accepted by the leading business houses in the Kenya and Uganda districts of his department. It was a striking testimony to the personal popularity of an officer who has gained an unusual measure of commendation.

After leaving Christ's Hospital he studied economics in London, then became an Officer in the Royal Engineers, serving in France with the Lincolnshire Regiment until 1918. He entered the Civil Service in 1919, becoming Director of Economic Affairs in the Ministry of Trade and Customs. In the following year he was appointed Assistant to H.M. Trade Commissioner in South Africa. A hard worker, he has taken a prominent part in public affairs, has for some years been Vice-Chairman of the Council of the Association of Chambers of Commerce of Southern Africa. He has served on numerous committees. In his leisure hours he has been Honorary Secretary of the Rugby Football Union, a member of the Naval and Military Committee of the City of Cape Town, and an Honorary Carter to the Nairobi branch of the St. George's Society.

EAST AFRICA

PERSONALIA

Mr. and Mrs. Edward G. D. C. have returned from their tour in South Africa.

Mr. Edward G. D. C. has been granted a holiday by his employer.

Flight Lieutenant F. A. Swinton, formerly one of Wilson's "Swallows" in East Africa, is now in China.

With regret to learn of the recent death in Manchester of the Rev. J. S. O'Wen, the beloved missionary and personality £10,017.

Mr. and Mrs. John Braekeleer, of Uganda, recently celebrated their silver wedding. Congratulations!

Mr. J. E. S. Merritt, Principal Assistant-Colonial Secretary of Uganda, is on holiday in the Isle of Wight.

Captain H. C. Castle, of the Northern Rhodesia Police, has joined the Protection attaché, fulfilling a long-cherished retirement.

Mr. George Easwood, of Miwani, Kenya, and Miss Gladys Stubbs, of South Africa, were recently married at Mombasa.

Mr. J. H. MacLachlan, serving as Comptroller of customs in Tanganyika, has been granted leave to visit England.

Sir Harold Macander has been succeeded by Sir Sydney Chapman as Chairman of the Imperial Economic Committee.

As Harry Phillips, who served in East Africa during the campaign, is now sales director of General Motors, Ltd.

Major R. H. Foster, M.C., has been appointed Director of Ordnance under the Kenya Defense Force Ordnance.

Howard L. Smith, well-known American member of the Broken Hill Management, is in place of George Geiger.

Captain S. P. Colquhoun, the well-known rider of King's and Mrs. Andrew Richardson, of Moiben, were recently married in Durban.

Messrs. A. C. Hipkin and J. Sparrow, who carried on business interests in the Tazim Cashin area of Kenya, have dissolved partnership.

Miss A. MacLean, who some time ago was reported to be the only woman labour recruit in East Africa, is now running taxi-cabs in Mombasa.

Mr. D. J. Beauchamp has been elected to the Council of the British Empire Tobacco Federation to represent the Southern Rhodesian Tobacco Association.

Annie Lyford, mother of Messrs. Swithin and Harry Mawson, of Kericho, who recently resided in London, has recently moved to Nairobi.

Lieutenant-Colonel R. B. Ponsonby is now the representative of the London Chamber of Commerce on the council of the British Cotton Corporation.

A notable loss in Kenya by the last will of Mr. G. H. Gidder, has been the bequest of £10,000 to the "Harambee" Fund, of Nairobi.

General Sir Alexander Stirling Clerke, K.C.B., K.C.V.O., who saw much service in West Chester of the R.F.A. during the Second World War, has been granted a pension of £10,017.

Mr. A. E. P. Rose, who has just been appointed to the Bar of Uganda, where he has arrived for the first time, was recently practising as Acting Attorney-General.

Admiral S. Nelson Ommanney, K.B.E., C.B., who though the expression of the ship parade in the East Coast of India in 1938 celebrated his golden wedding last week.

Sir John Murray, Governor of Kenya, and Mr. Lady Murray and Miss Penelope Murray had the honour of dining with the King and Queen at Sandringham last Saturday.

Captain F. Grey, well known to many Africans as commander of the s.s. "Savanna," was received by H.R.H. The Duke on the occasion of the vessel's last call in England.

The engagement announced between Hubert L. Bader, of Matatiele, South Africa, and Heather, the first daughter of Lieutenant-Colonel G. J. Henderson, of Ulverston, is off.

Mr. A. J. Scott, Director of Education in Kenya, is spending his leave in South Africa. Before returning to Kenya next year he will serve in the colonies for two or three years.

A portrait of Queen Waizeri Leach, wife of the Emperor of Ethiopia, is now printed on certain open packages of tea. Other new stamp shows views of the country and of the Emperor.

Mr. A. J. Blows, International Secretary of the Salvation Army, is at present on a tour in East Africa. He was previously with South Africa and has spent many years in India.

A single long-distance roadcast from Pittsburgh to the United Presbyterian Church, in which a local missionary in Ethiopia was picked up by Mrs. Ruth L. Wilcox, one of their members, from Ethiopia.

Dr. J. C. R. Buchanan, of the East African Institute, is the son of the late Dr. J. C. Buchanan, Canon of Blarney, Nuremberg. Miss Elizabeth Baker, daughter of a well-known English Saturday paper, is engaged to Dr. Buchanan.

Members of the Indian Anti-National Propaganda Committee are the Rev. S. S. Chinnappa, Messrs. C. A. Herles, R. D. Townsend, J. S. Krishnamoorthy, Mr. L. Hock, H. S. E. Agarwal, and R. Aggarwal.

A man has now been chosen Committee District Commissioner. Chetman said the members of Congress he spoke to were Mr. Alexander Trench, E. Shadwell, and Mr. and John Medley.

Mr. H. W. F. Frud, 1911, has been collected in South Africa by Union Carbide, after so long a time, manager in Mombasa, has arrived in El Segundo with Mrs. Frud and two sons, after a holiday of about three months.

The margin between Miss E. Godwin Atst.
Dep't Director of Survey, Vangampaka, the
son of Mr. & Mrs. J. C. Jones, and Miss Godwin
and Miss E. M. Godwin took up their ab-
sence Langham Place London, U. K.

Mr. Harold C. Miller has just returned from the general manager's trip in Korea, the Kogaido Soda Company having spent fifteen days in the service of the company. He was accompanied by Major J. A. Peltier, D. C. Gandy, lithograph chemist, and works manager.

Archdeacon Malcolm Moodie who is returning to Africa shortly as rector of St. Diocesan Theological College in Zanzibar. He is appealing for one or two priests to come and help him. He says they will be fitted with the best English prizes of the day, in addition to

Messrs. William A. Vining, Pickford, E. B. Howey, and Captain George Cooper Taylor, the three original members appointed to the Vilas County Township Committee, Captain Alvin Keith, Mr. Robert Hall, and Mr. Intelbert Karrick, Esq., from the Cecil Township Committee.

Cap. John C. Kelly, until recently Acting Deputy Commissioner of Police in Tampa, is on his way to the 16th South Africa, having been included in the service. He joined the Columbia on her return from the South Sea Islands.

A full account of the condition of Siam will follow in the next issue. It may be that the British Government will have to take a stand on this question, which will decide whether we attack or not. I am told by the fanatic Mahdi in India that the British Government has been written to by Mr. C. G. M. A. K. A. and Mr. J. A. Smith, who will be made Ambassador under the direction of Mr. A. H. Keppel.

The same which General Gordon always claimed during his service in the State is now, however, instead keeping him in the State of Port Royal, where he took up his residence, following the General Gordon's example. Mr. M. L. Jackson, San Francisco, Calif., writes, "I am happy to add my name to a group of the present possessors of the

Waddington, T. W., a man from M. B. who has frequently drawn my attention in P. A. cases, is a matter of considerable interest. He has promised to come to his old home town to speak at the League division picnic set for Saturday evening, June 11th. He is a brother of Mr. H. H. Waddington who has for many years represented Tatnall school interests in the London school examinations.

Dr. and Mrs. S. J. M. have left Mombasa
Kenya, bound for London. They have a slight collection of
the birds of the colony. Among them being a
cuckoo, which many readers have never heard in
East Africa. Dr. Grandidier has devoted much time
to snake studies, and he has left his modest
so-called "laboratory" for use by practical bitten
and venomous reptiles.

Mr. H. G. Pember, who a short time ago made a dangerous trip to rescue a boy in the grip of a crocodile near Livingstone, Northern Rhodesia, has again displayed great daring in fighting a man-eating shark off the South African coast. According to the *Montague Mail*, a fisherman at Port Alfred, South Africa, was bitten so bad that he found it difficult in getting away from the shark. Mr. Pember sprang into the sea and started to pull the shark by its tail.

At St. Andrew's Cathedral, Singapore, Straits Settlements, the marriage took place on August 15 between Miss Isobel Margarette Bazaar Leakey only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. E. W. Leakey, gentleman and an Indian Native, and now residing at Argyll, Queen's Channel Islands, and Mr. Harford Stanley Hoskins of Singapore. Miss Leakey was a minx singer in the Singapore General Hospital.

... of new appointments under the Kenya Defence Forces Ordinance are gazetted. Captain S. C. G. M. C., R.F.C., D.C.M., succeeds Brigadier General A. J. Lewin as Acting District Commander of the Nyanza District; Lieutenant-Colonel E. J. Nicoll, D.S.O., M.A., becomes Acting District Commander of the Nairobi District while Captain G. O. M. C. takes over the same duties from Lieutenant Colonel J. M. Boys.

and the young guides caught hear Kite have since been presented to Dr. J. S. F. C. H. R. M. G. "wife of the knowing East African his names unknown he was engaged in transporting them from the Shambala to Oloololo the latter being evidently to be reconstructed as a station to pass under bridges. During the latter stage of his journey Mr. M. G. was with the animals which he had brought from Alluvium and L.

TABLOID

St. John's Quinine
Accurate do.

100 hours of continuous fighting, the force was put to flight, and the commandant of Nairobi, Major-General Sir Charles Greville, Commissioner of Kenya, has been severely wounded in the battle of Amboseli.

The most well-known East African brigadier and officer of merit, R. V. Phillips, was injured in the same engagement, and since London, where he is now based, he has not recovered.

We regret to report that Brigadier Colonel C. H. Hudson, 100th Hussars, who was decorated and twice mentioned in despatches for his services in the field during the East African Campaign, was lost overboard during the stormy Sunday on the big yacht "Dawn Patrol," on which he had been on a pleasure cruise. He was the director of a number of shipping companies, and had entered in drawings a number of enterprises, and had been a member of the Hull City Council. He is survived by a wife and a daughter.

We learn by reliable Uganda of the death of Mr. Harold Bell, Mining and Survey Director of Uganda, and since his retirement from the mines, Bell has been a widespread favourite, whom everybody who met him soon liked her bereavement were deeply shocked. President M. T. R. Bell, who was the founder of President Harvey's School and Harvey's Training College, was the swimming club's swimmer all round spokesman, and a man of great favour in official and amateur circles.

Sir Alan Cunningham has now completed his experimental air survey of Central Africa, has returned to England, and is on his return journey last Thursday. He goes to be an England at the end of this month. His ship, a British plane, stood up well to the conditions, which were at times terrible. The Moon was the Moon it was necessary to fly 9,000 feet, and underground passes made up 10,000 feet. Sir Alan considers the survey has been a success, and the experiments have given him a clear idea of the practical result on the route steward of the Lake Lakes to connect with the Belgian aviation service.

DEATH OF AN EAST AFRICAN V.C.

Colonel Sherwood-Kemp Care.

With great regret we announce the death on Tuesday, at the age of fifty-one, of a famous hunting home, from the after effects of malaria, of General Colonel Arthur Sherwood-Kemp, V.C., G.M.G., D.S.O., who "fetched" London on leave from Tanganyika only a few weeks ago. As a native of Africa he died exclusively at the time of the First World War to visit an old friend, the Lord Kitchener, who was appointed Game Ranger in Tanganyika.

During the war he fought on the V.A.F. in C.M. and D.O., and he was mentioned in despatches and gave the Victoria Cross. He had been a member of the Royal Engineers, and the South African and the Royal Engineers Companies.

His Victoria Cross was won for gallantry in

the Nama Klipkloof battles, was situated in the Transvaal, and the last had been fought in the most difficult and dangerous terrain, in which men, in other units, had to cover the passes of the camp, he, his Battalion, were held in position on the main line of the canal by heavy machine gun fire on the bridge. He led a charge against his enemy, was captured, and a heavy fire was opened against his men, but captured five machine gunners, and prisoners, in addition to killing a large number of the enemy. The great valour displayed by the officers throughout the day, and the official account added, "insured the greatest confidence in the men, and their morale was unshaken and determined, so that the Battalion was enabled to capture and hold their objective."

After the Armistice he went to Archangel in command of the 2nd Hampshire Regiment, and while he remained there he was promoted to the rank of colonel, and the following year he was serving in the 1st Battalion, Hampshire Regiment, in the war against Bulgaria, which was successful, and the 1st Battalion, Hampshire Regiment, was highly decorated for its services. He was promoted to the rank of major, and the 1st Battalion, Hampshire Regiment, was highly decorated for its services.

In 1919 and 1920 he took part in the campaign for the Chinese division of services, and for the Chinese division of Derbyshire, and before the war he was in the Royal Engineers, and was in first class big company.

NEW BUDGET.

Severe Pruning of all Departments.

JOSEPH COOPER, Governor of Kenya, introduced the Budget in the Legislative Council on the 10th. The estimated net revenue is £2,215,510, and expenditure £2,215,510, leaving a surplus of £0.24. This has been achieved in a new tax, but by the heavy pruning of every Department, particularly in Agriculture, Education, Medical, Military, Police, Public Works, Departments. The aim in each case has been to preserve the structure, but the foundations will remain the same.

Since Sept. 1, 1930, explained that the budget introduced the budget of 1931, this is owing to the fact that as early opportunity arises, associating the Colonial members with financial problems, and more particularly some economies, if they were to be effectively made, could be forced immediately. He pointed out that last year had been very disappointing. The deficiency for 1930 was £2,344,000. In spite of the most striking economies, it was anticipated that there would be a deficit of £334,000, or £8,000.

The budget seized opportunity in the first place in reducing the overhead charges of the Government to a figure which could be borne with confidence and economy. The Estimates stated that it had endeavoured to take a lesson and the cost of office, a saving being abundantly lessened and overestimated. The Colony's surpluses balances would be covered at the end of the current year to £2,400,000. It appeared unlikely that a revival of trade, when it came, would be very rapid. Therefore, it would be necessary to venture the high risk of bankruptcy, was again insisted. Consequently, he justified the necessity for restoring the Colony's finances to the level basic level of expenditure as adjusted by the public services. —7 p.m. telegram, Nairobi.

SHARK IN KENYA.

At the moment of writing this news we have received from Nairobi an unconfirmed report of a shark, 10 ft. long, cold-strike near Kisumu, in South Africa. The cold-strike near Kisumu, in South Africa, was a shark, 10 ft. long, cold-strike near Kisumu, in South Africa. The same fish is said to have been seen working on a small boat, and was odd, as it had been worked on a small scale for some years past.

POINTERS FOR PIG BREEDERS.

Useful Hints for East African Farmers.

The Royal Research Institute, Aberdeen, is well known to East Africans from the Food Work done by Dr. J. S. Scott and others on the diet of certain native races, and recently a published paragraph drawing attention to the success of the latter experiments on pig feeding claims:

"As the pig industry holds such considerable promise to Kenya, Tanganyika and Northern Rhodesia, further details of these experiments may be of interest." On request, the following is given the gist of a number of papers on the subject which have been kindly sent us by the Government authorities.

The first point made is that pig feeding is an expert business. There is a very great difference in the cost of producing healthy pigs if one is satisfied with a merely balanced diet, the other pigmen in a haphazard way, balancing ration by combining food which contains the best pig-foods—proteins (albuminoids), fats, carbohydrates (starches and sugars), minerals, and accessory factors, vitamins, which help to maintain health. The greatest passion of all of producing pigs ready for the market is in the good continual feeding, therefore offer wide scope for success to reduce the cost of production.

Of all farm animals the pig shows most rapid increase in weight in the first two months after weaning, when growth is maintained by the food provided by the farmer. Sow's milk is removed by the farmer in the first month and must be replaced by a ration containing, per 100 grams of meat, 72 parts of proteinaceous mineral matter, 12 against 12 for the sow. The amount of food required for a pound live weight increases rapidly with age, and heavier pigs require more food than lighter ones. The cost of feeding a pig is the greater the cost of meat, and the increase in weight.

Experiments in breeding.—After a bacon experiment, in which a pound of meat has been obtained from a pig in the Institute, now quoted at 15/- per pound, bacon were selling at 8/- per lb. live weight, or 12/- per lb. live weight, worth only 0.8/- per lb. live weight, so it is obvious that beyond which remains little room for profit. When the farmer has a regular staff of young "activities" it is always best to aim at producing bacon pigs, the meat for which, moreover, is another certain "sell" understood. Bacon pigs are about one-third the price of meat pigs, and are in other respects equally attractive.

An example of an experimental bacon pig was the following: Two sows, containing a high proportion of oats and boiled potatoes, were fed just a standard ration, and an uncooked meal of Soya beans, a class of pigs, and particularly bacon ones. One of the sows, with oats and potatoes had its protein and mineral content increased by separated milk and a mineral mixture, and the other by extracted soy-bean cake and a mineral mixture. All the sows received small quantities of green food, and the animals had access to coal ashes. The experiment ran for fifteen days with a loss of 4.1% weight at the start.

Rations fed ad lib.

	Group I.	Group II.	Group III.
Barley meal	100	100	100
Shops' wheat flour	20	20	20
Fish meal	10	10	10
Cruised oats	10	10	10
Boiled potatoes	100	100	100
Soy. milk	10	10	10
Extra soy bean cake	13	13	13
Min. mixture	10	10	10
Average grain head per day	0.25 lb.	0.14 lb.	0.04 lb.
Feed. cost per day	1.34d.	0.70d.	0.14d.

This illustrates the well-known high value of milks for growing animals. Both the ration I and II were much

more economical than the standard ration, and the animal obtained 1.5 lbs. in less food, making a saving of 30%.

Salt
Ground pepper
One pound of ground pepper per ton of food is of great benefit.

Useful Pointers.

A few further points from the above may be mentioned.

The most economical balanced diet for pigs is about 0.6 lb. per day feeding green food to feed the end of the fattening period produces a superior quality of bacon.

Hot water drinking stimulates the assimilation of carbohydrates digested from the intestine, necessary for young growth. Tropical pigs like a high quantity of water at levels of 1.5 liters a day.

Potatoes, which have a filling effect, feeding 100 lbs. and on farms carrying stock 100 lbs. and that are present facts in this important branch of the stock business.

Swine breeders minimize expenses by raising their own bacon, taking care that the cost of heating does not exceed the inevitable limit of 10% of the bacon alone, 100 lbs. weans weighing 100 lbs.

A brief comparison is made between different foodstuffs as given in the following table:

Protein. Oats	Bacon	Meat	Swine	Barley
100	75.5	84	82.5	62

There is less danger of pigs suffering from rickets when a balanced diet is given.

Benefits of sunshine.

Breeding stock should follow the sun as much as possible and liberty exercise over pastures. Bacon pigs in the early period of life should get as much sunshine as possible and have a certain amount of liberty for exercise. This exercise should be reduced as the animal grows older, but in the last two or three months of fattening, a pig should be allowed to indulge in comfortable sunlight.

At the Paris Colonial Exhibition the monkeys of the British Empire companies exhibiting all countries, were seen there in storied. They are cheap, can be built in a day, readily extended, moved from place to place, require only half the fuel necessary for a brick house in winter, and afford the maximum guarantee of safety against fire and lightning.

SILVER WEDDING.

SHIBMAN INNES, on August 18, 1906, at Mombasa Cathedral, British East Africa; Hugo John Harry Stretton; Dorothea Louise, present station engineer.

MARY CORYNDE will take two or three managed 14-16, to work with her own daughter. Highly qualified resident finishing French governess. Special subjects French, English, Literature and History, Greek, Latin, French, German.

Work to begin October 1st, 1906, for 10 months, for £100 per month. £6 monthly deposit, £100 to be paid on arrival.

To be found a suitable home under personal supervision by lady companion. Mrs. Mary Corynde, 10, Grosvenor Park, Grosvenor Gardens, London, S.W. 1.

U.S. ST 720-495

EAST AFRICA

GOODS THE HOUSEHOLD

Anti-slavery in 19th-Century British Sources

The Editor of "Festus" died

The Society of San Joaquin from Uganda
and told you all about deficient Native
life up there. I am sending you a motion
picture, a portable typewriter, scanner, three best
quality cameras, four cameras, camp beds, good quality
linen sheets, mosquito net, complete sets of
expedient tableware and cutlery, a
Times such things could not be sent
out, frankly, I am a little troubled with action
and so low.

"I say I see why the native did not buy the things on the spot, as he could readily have done. The author may well feel that the original in question is a man who enjoys an unusual measure of latitude, and that they wanted to feel that he had chosen the things for them at home."

Or was it that he is sole to purchase the articles
of the Native Forces giving them back some of them
at least duty-free with his leave and then
deliver them to the Native? figures which may
be seen in any store in Uganda. Even in that
event some of us might feel be too costly for the
goods will at least have been bought in Great Britain,
whereas if the Natives had money to burn had pur-
chased them they would probably have traded in
them with an American car or a motor cycle
and of course certainly a typewriter from the U.S.A.,
a central telephone, England or Germany, a wrist
watch from Switzerland or Germany, and Czechos-
lovakian leather goods.

ours faithfully,
London, W.C. PRO-EMPIRE

REVIVING OLD FARMERS IN AMERICA

Experiences of an Amusing Soother

South Africa.
So - I have had no correspondence on what I am doing. I have had a great deal of scepticism. Having written and given it at work, out of impatience, I took the rods and unmasked his action to bed, to my amazement. The rod worked. This is the first time I tested the rod with a girl. In the same instant I could not resist the feelings of tenderness, and I was unable to resist the rod.

Since this I have been convinced that it is the
effect of driving. At first I was not well,
have been sick at my institution, but confined by
the passion of driving. It induced me to consider
monetary or other considerations, but out
of curiosity I took three rods, as well as the "pro-
fessionals" made from iron, copper and tin
and found that gives the most right.
The iron rod is used for locating the course of the
underground stream, it is passed to define the
width, and the aluminum rod to approximate
depth. Of the four wells, three gave results in
approximating closely to the true rods, and
gave no results. Dug away again to the actual
spot where I buried the two children's boys; it
afterwards discovered, were the habit of empty-
ing his bath water!

I am able to do more car driving & shopping
and aware when approaching spot to stop
at reds. I think that I can slow down as I am
not in a race by myself or by someone else.

concrete suggestion, as we have some larger
ones there, about seven feet long and nine inches
wide, and one of them, perhaps the largest,
is 172, two or three simply forked ones, also
occur with me. The thing which I am unable to
do is to tell the volume of water flowing under the
isolated spot, though I can say roughly that
strong seepage will one day

In Lake Tanganyika water that affects the fish. Mr. Boden has explained to me that for the "C. V." and the few who have it. Perhaps some of your readers have theories.

YOUNG & RUSH

A STROLL WITH THE GOVERNOR

With the kindred of the world.

The Governor's love of walking has caused a bit of stir among the Heads of Department. Recently, he took one of them along name and pack, and set out to Oyster Bay, six miles from his home, in his "car," so that they could walk together. The Governor's Head of Department was not annoyed by this, as he had acquired the rest that for many years. There are rumours of a training club restricted to the Great, who would meet secretly at break of dawn to get into condition, lest they have to face a ramble with H.E. Sir James Salaman in chuckling.

MERELY A ~~NON-OFFICIAL~~

Salaam

Ninganyika Territory.

WANT TO WIN? KING

Some (Miles) after Studyard Kipling
some bright morning rushless Fate's

Walking with crutches for short time. I think
shoeing corns and blisters before you
go. I think shake hands and motors used too much.
If you should get sick the first day have me come
to you. Avoid but towns. One or two
nasty things your name will be known
to you. Give your augh company.

It was the Dead who grew made
to start new begun.

You still have that, and feel it mounting.

Great ones that know your dream
again,
And find you self the same beyond counting
again.

I should have to force him along since
he may start long after all is done.

There's no longer any moisture to you,
And still you have to go on going on.
Cheer up! Six sides may be to the other liking,
But there's still one side where all is said.

done.
How could it be if this should have been lacking.

CEASAR APPAREL

Our Party in the Press

TIMES' ARTICLES ON EAST AFRICA

course of a short time which
is the future of the world given
the present state of things.

...and the Government's growing body of tribunals, mostly and mainly in the States, it is becoming increasingly clear that the country is in for something far more serious than the first world war. The first British raid on a continental port was made by a small party of Royalists established in France, and it was followed by a series of events which had a very bad effect on the morale of the French army. In turn, the English had to face a series of operations which were probably the most difficult they had ever undertaken.

What he needs is a way to make the sets of words more meaningful. He suggests that the sets not only be grouped together, but also have a common theme or purpose. This would help the students better understand the words and their meanings.

Informal opinion against Settlers.

...any considerable quantity in
the world, and have served their
country, and informed me that the
ministers of France, important and growing nation,
formed one, which cannot credibly be accused of
mentally or police, or in view of the
usurpation of the question, of ignorance. It is no
answer to this body of opinion to say that Naboth
and Asaph will be the writers that they
will be even at the present moment dead,
and that they will be the last to speak. The Nation
will then be left to speak for itself.

There is no intention in any reasonable quarter to
allow immigrants to injure the legitimate interests
of the older community or to depreciate their achievement.
The immigrants like other Americans are people and
members of them, and they have the basic right to a Master's education,
not only that they themselves can produce. Let us give to
them the same cheap labor that they have not been offered
for so long. Let us give them the opportunity to improve their
condition. Let us give them the opportunity to live in
the same way as we do.

Praise.

This small sunflower, whose fruitingness is just emerging from the experimental stage, may "well" prove where "surely" the sunflowers, maize and wheat and strong grasses, all They have added, have been added, the coming of their rapid population of the soil, and their introductory much makes for modern civilization. They have further claim than the country where and where anyone who has where, and how they do it, all these species are rooted in the land, and in the talk of their country, sunflowers is their love, their magnificent band as will live.

...a research project entitled "Agricultural
Policy in the United States" which
was completed in 1957. The report
concluded that, in order to combat
the world food crisis, it was necessary
to reform the colonial system. It
also recommended that the U.S.
Government should implement
a policy of giving cheap land
to the poor in the countries
of Africa and Asia.



EAST AFRICA.

As far as I can see, this sort of the suggestion would be the best intention, and the best way to support the Government in its government of the country. It would be the best way to extend the influence of the Government, and to strengthen its position, that this is a fit place for that which was begun when the boundaries of local government were drawn, and that the constituents were drawn on both sides. Local Native councils, the Governor would continue to find the associations together, when these native communities of the whole country, in which communications and customs are the most important, he would probably have to be assisted by an advisory council, on which the interests of both sides, and of all who would be represented by him, which the basiness of his authority, or power on racial lines would be diminished.

To judge African potentialities for progress, it is necessary to see these tribes of which the people of Tanganyika, the Buzanda of Uganda, are the best examples in East Africa. They are known to be nothing but examples in East Africa, and who are advancing with the help of the European Government as a sound and healthy community, "or ill they remain as tribes." Much has been said of the efficiency of the tribe as a unit of local self-government, but we cannot doubt that these small societies are more than the foundations for larger cities, which will be held together by broadening social concepts. All coming favourably with the top-heavy structures which are being run up in the last. It is a development which is welcome, since these will provide the best kind of communal representation in some important section of East Africa in which, the right decisions being made to-day, the white élite of Kenya may play the leading part.

EDUCATE FIRST!

Editor of *The Kenya and East Africa Mail* Journal expresses himself strongly in favour of education in the relative value of legislation and education in altering the habits and customs of the African Native. An extract:—July 1907.

If the world doubts the correctness of the international Conference on the Slave Trade, let us recall that hardly anyone will assert that at least some participants think the belief that the habits and customs of the people can be changed by the mere passage of law, purposing to remove undesirable features which may have been hereditaries, is integral part of the fabric of society. It has often been suggested, both officially and privately, that Native custom of the circumcision of women can be done away with by circumcision of women. Can it? It has been established by circumstantial evidence that the advocates of such a measure are completely ignorant of obvious facts, and of plain beliefs, with which are held to controvert the very existence of the tribes. The unfortunate fact is that attended the action of certain missions of the same, by means of proscriptions, the practice of female circumcision among their adherents, far too many have come to be forgotten in Kenya.

It is a well-known fact that the regulations of the International Conference on the Slave Trade, for instance, is in agreement with the principles of the enforcement of law, and an inverse proportion of the results. The undesirable feature which is desired to eliminate, will be more firmly established even in 100 years, and any advance towards change which may have been made by educational methods will be completely negatived. Whatever aspect of life be concerned, the principle is the same. The practical difficulty is to decide which laws are superimposed on education, and it never seems to place.

AMERICAN OPINION OF INDIAN TRADE.
A note of warning on credit conditions in East Africa, founded in the American monthly journal *Commercial Ports*, which, having said that the credit firms throughout the territories have considerably met their bills, despite the fact that most of them have very large accounts due to the cotton, the farming community continues:

"The larger Indian firms appear to be in a sound financial condition, but there have been a number of bankruptcy cases involving small Indian traders. American exporters should exercise extreme care in shipping to India. Indian firms, usually, losses are placed beyond

the usual period of account, and it is the usual practice of the Indian importers to make arrangements with the shipper to pay him directly with the money obtained from the sale of the goods. Small debts are often left unpaid, and the late payment of these debts is known to have caused many difficulties to importers on account of the arrangement made by those who would not be bound by such terms as manufacturers demand in the principal countries."

REMARKABLE SWIMMING POOL.

When Dr. Léonard visited the Belgian Congo, Professor Miville-Deschénes made interested inquiries into the working of that country, and in an article to *The Royal African Mining Society* he gives a description of what must be the most remarkable swimming pool in Africa.

A remarkable example of the ancient names of things is seen in the Star of the Congo, now disclosed and worked out even so far as the 1000 feet which are under consideration. The sport activities of the natives of the region under consideration have led to a regular swimming, 1,500 feet in length, of a mile and a half in length, and some 500 feet wide, situated in deep, blue, clear lake water, a hundred feet deep, and gorgeously set in a valley in a region of great rainfall, with salts between solution. It is about an hour's boat ride from the nearest town. Here, from the bathing and bouse house, you can jump into or swim in, or plunge into the depths of this interminable emerald pool, with its rugged, rocky, hill sides, towering, and rising all around, and the blue sky, and the soft, silvery, shimmering light of the tropic sun, and the time comes as we did, of the quiet hour between just and noon, when you require a moment there to wash yourself with a piece of cloth, a Nyanza cloth, and, having satisfied our desire for material proclivity, either to one of the estaminets set by for proclivity, either to wine or liqueurs served by Native attendants and interspersed with a waltz, a tango or fox-trot, to the new, ending and ubiquitous gramophone, the latter being a man-made instrument.

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**THE EAST AFRICAN
SHIPPING NEWS**

PASSENGERS FOR EAST AFRICA

THE s.s. "Maidenland" which left London on August 15 carries the following outward passengers for East Africa:

Mr. & Mrs. G. Swayne
Mr. J. G. Thomas
Mr. F. W. Weatherhead
Miss D. Wartack
Mr. W. H. Watts
Mr. & Mrs. Williams
Mr. & Mrs. F. J. Williams
The Rev. & Mrs. E. Williams
Miss A. Alice Williams
Mr. G. B. Boncroll
Mrs. T. Clegg
Mr. F. Clegg
Mr. & Mrs. E. Clegg
Mr. & Mrs. F. Palmer
Misses E. Palmer
& Mrs. G. Godwin
Mr. & Mrs. G. Godwin
Mr. & Mrs. T. Wilson
Misses A. & M. Wilson
Miss M. Macdonald
Mr. H. D. Taylor
Miss C. Ross

* Embarkation at Marseilles
+ Embarking at Genoa.

THE s.s. "Maidenland" which leaves Marseilles on August 21, carries the following passengers for Mombasa:

Zanzibar
Mr. & Mrs. T. L. Field
Miss E. M. O. Armstrong
Miss E. S. Cornwall
Miss A. Lowndes
Mr. & Mrs. J. Maddocks
Miss G. Smith

PASSENGERS FROM EAST AFRICA

THE s.s. "Usambara" which is due to leave at Southampton on the 2nd inst. is carrying the following homeward passengers for Marseilles:

Mr. D. Cattley
Mr. J. Murrell
Mr. C. Peeters
Mr. & Mrs. H. Warner
Mr. & Mrs. H. Wartack

Singapore

Mr. & Mrs. E. Smith
Miss E. Clouston
Mr. E. Coler
Mr. E. Dorling
The Hon. Diana
Mr. A. Eustace
Mr. T. Henderson
Mr. A. A. Holland
Mr. F. Hudson
A. Hutton
L. Lancaster
M. Marjorie Leigh
Mr. & Mrs. R. Morris
Mr. W. P. Smith
Mr. E. Shaw
Mr. & Mrs. J. Smith
Mr. F. Thompson
Mr. & Mrs. A. Thompson
H. Bent

EAST AFRICAN STEAMSHIP MOVEMENTS

THE s.s. "Maidenland" left Port Said, Aug. 12, bound for Zanzibar, Aug. 13, and onwards. Aug. 14.
"Maidenland" arrived at Zanzibar, Aug. 15.
Kenya, Aug. 15. Bound for Dar es Salaam, Aug. 16.
Karagwe, Aug. 17. Bound for Dar es Salaam, Aug. 18.
Karanga, Aug. 19. Bound for Dar es Salaam, Aug. 20.
"Maidenland" left Dar es Salaam for Durban, Aug. 21.

CLAN ELIZABETH (Barbados)
Left Barcelona, Aug. 12, bound for Mombasa, outward.
Left Mombasa, left Seaport, Mombasa, Aug. 13.
Arrived at Dar es Salaam, Aug. 14, bound for East Africa.

INTER-ISLANDS (Africa)
Left Durban, Aug. 15.
Arrived at Port Elizabeth, Aug. 16.
Left Port Elizabeth, Aug. 17.
Arrived at Cape Town, Aug. 18.
Seringapatam arrived Durban, Aug. 19.
Wakkerstroom left Mombasa, Aug. 20, bound for Dar es Salaam.
Heems, Aug. 21. Mombasa, Aug. 22, bound for Durban.
Grimsby, Aug. 23. Bound for Mombasa.

INTER-ISLANDS (Martins)
Left Durban, Aug. 15.
Arrived at Port Elizabeth, Aug. 16.
Cronje, Aug. 17. Bound for Port Elizabeth, Aug. 18.
Left Port Elizabeth, Aug. 19.

NIGERIA
Left Lagos, Aug. 15.
Left Lagos, Aug. 16. Bound for Las Palmas, Aug. 17.
Arrived at Cadiz, Aug. 18, bound for London.
Glasgow, Aug. 19. Bound for London.
Left London, Aug. 20, bound for Africa.
"Aegean Castle" left London, Aug. 21.
Left "Aegean Castle" left Algiers, Aug. 22, bound for Marseilles.
Aug. 23.
"Aegean Castle" left Algiers, Aug. 24, bound for Marseilles.
Aug. 25.
"Aegean Castle" left Ascension for London, Aug. 26.
Left by "Castle" left Dar es Salaam, homewards,
Aug. 27.
"Longfellow Castle" left Poyn. Susan, homewards,
Aug. 28.

EAST AFRICAN MAIL

Mails for Kenya, Uganda, Tanganyika, and Rhodesia
leave the G.P.O., London, at 12 noon, every Friday,
and are sent via Nairobi, Aug. 20.
Aug. 21. S.S. "Narkunda".
Sept. 1. S.S. "General Vay".
Sept. 2. S.S. "Ranavalona".
Mails for Nyasaland, Rhodesia, and Portuguese
East Africa, also at 12 noon, London, at 12 noon,
every Friday.
Forward mails from East Africa are expected
to be handled by the "Spanish Castle" on August
20, and by the "Spanish Castle" on September 2,
by the "Aegean Castle" on September 25, and
by the "Aegean Castle" on October 2.

Airmen flying to Tanganyika Territory are officially advised to inform the Director of Civil
Aviation, 1, Aviations, Dar es Salaam, of the
last point of departure before entering the Territory
so that the time, date, and place of their intended
arrival, in order that Customs and immigration
formalities may be carried out with the minimum of
inconvenience.

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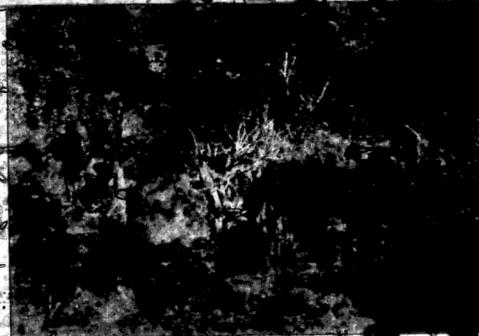
BEST AFRICA

AUGUST 21, 1921

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LAKE VICTORIA
and the NILE

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H.M. Eastern African Dependencies Trade and Information Office, Finsbury Square, Cockspur Street, London, England.
General Manager, Kenya and Uganda Railways and Harbours. In addition, Offices, Nairobi, Kenya.

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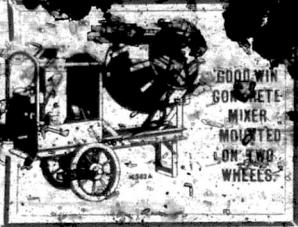
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