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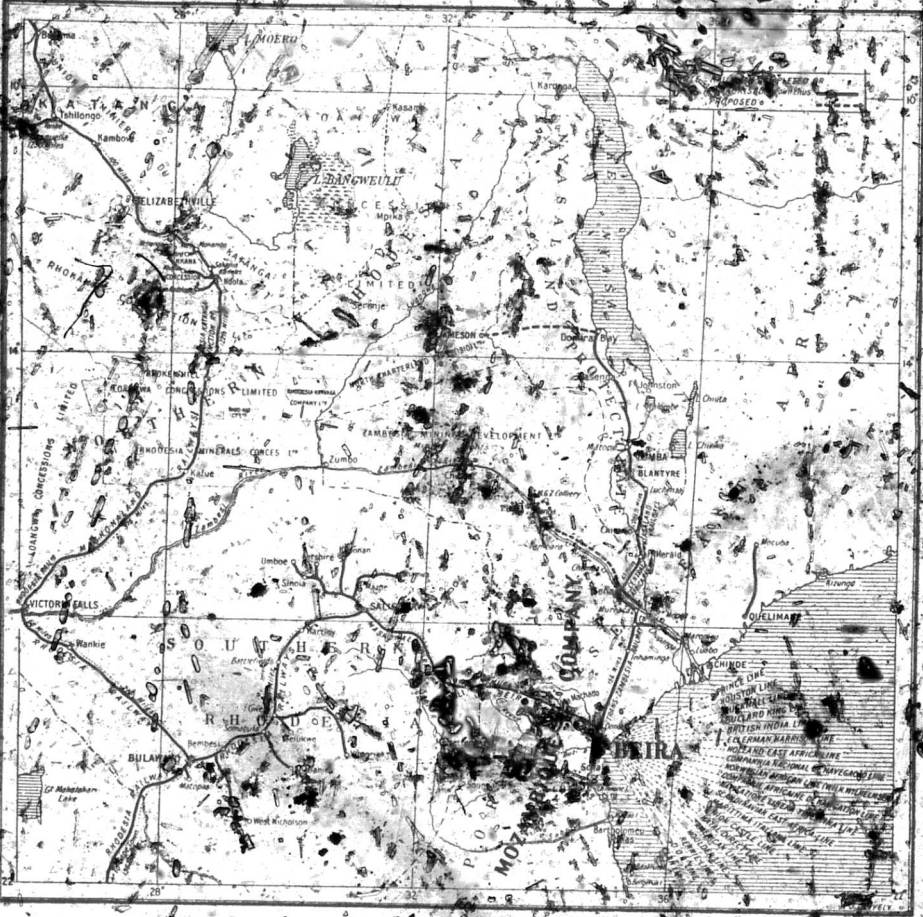
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MATTERS OF MOMENT.

The discovery of gold in widely separated districts of Kenya, and particularly of rich alluvial and reef deposits in the Kakamega district, may be expected to result in the flotation of a considerable number of local companies for the development of mining claims. Unfortunately, under the existing laws such companies are not required to issue and advertise prospectuses, even though they invite subscriptions from the public. In our view such an objection could at once be met, and all companies seeking to raise capital from the public, as a precondition for raising the same, should use the good name of the Colony, and in the general desire to prevent the numerous speculations which have been a feature of the early days of most of our Colonies, especially at the time of a gold boom. One of the chief considerations for an investor would be to compel such new companies to issue a prospectus setting forth the particulars which are obligatory in the mining industry, so that the Government will move immediately in the matter. There can be no doubt that the European population generally would welcome the step, and we have reason to hope that it would secure the support of some of the most intimately concerned with the financing of mining ventures, who, at the same time, are concerned that Kenya should maintain her good financial reputation in such matters. We should like to see the initiative taken by the Elected Members, whose proposals would assuredly be accepted by the Government.

the German and Rufiji Valleys. He urged, it will be remembered, that Manila hemp and sisal might both be grown. Sisal is what botanists call a "xerophyte," growing in dry, hot conditions and flourishing in soils which will grow little else, while *Musa terrilis*, being a banana, needs rich soil and a rainfall of at least sixty inches a year, so that economic production of the two fibres side by side is impossible. The Germans, we have been reminded, established the fact that Manila hemp would grow well at Amani, where the Institute had a flourishing plantation even in pre-War days, and a certain amount of clean planting material is to-day being cultivated there under British direction. This is in the same district, where cacao does so well - a rare thing in Tanganyika Territory - is thought likely to afford the necessary conditions for the plant, including proximity to the sea coast and the consequent minimum of transport costs.

Mention of bananas naturally brings to mind Uganda, where bananas have been the staple food plants of the natives for generations, and where climatic conditions, with a well distributed rainfall ensure optimum growth. Unfortunately any fibre exported from Uganda would be faced with the cost of the long haul to the coast, and would have to be sold in competition with the indigenous Philippine product, which is grown on, or in close proximity to, the seaboard; the Uganda product would, in consequence, be usually handicapped, and successful cultivation, except in the littoral districts of Tanganyika Territory or other more fertile possibilities, and in British East Africa. On the other hand, the re-constitution of an Imperial Preference, combined with the natural advantages of Uganda for the growth of bananas on a great scale, would make the manufacturing of Manila hemp in East Africa, and perhaps especially in Tanganyika Territory, a very real possibility which deserves prompt and careful economic investigation.

Some very interesting correspondence has reached us as a result of the suggestions recently made in these columns that the plant, *Musa terrilis*, which produced the Manila hemp, might be grown in East Africa, and perhaps especially in Tanganyika Territory, where Mr. C. I. Walsh proposed that cultivation should be

MANILA HEMP AS POSSIBLE NEW INDUSTRY.

The painstaking and ingenious experiments conducted in Tanganyika Territory by Mr. C. F. M. Swynnerton for the purpose of a **NEW METHOD OF KILLING TREES AND BUSH WHICH HARDESTROYING TREES.** hour the tsetse fly have proved the extreme difficulty in destroying trees which through long selection in fighting the flies, the heat of the climate and prolonged drought have acquired a resistance which ordinary means are inadequate to overcome. The injection of such a drastic poison as arsenic—the standby of Africa, which appears unable to get away from the stuff, dreadfully toxic as it is—and of its no less poisonous compounds, has had little or no effect. We have therefore sought in various quarters at different times for promising new methods, and are now indebted to the head forester of the Leeds Corporation for particulars of an effective, simple, and safe process. In spring or early summer holes with a one-inch or so hole slanting slightly downwards almost through the stem to the soil near the ground, filling the hole with a sulphuric acid solution is absorbed within a few days. The tree, roots, stem and branches, then dies in a short time. This method we suggest should be tried in East Africa. As a poison crude sulphuric acid cannot compare with arsenic and its compounds, it is composed excessively so—but for that very reason is free from the danger of being mixed with human food. Of course, fumes of the acid will do as easy to inhale as over bad country, the toxic property of the acid makes leakage dangerous, and care must be exercised that Native porters do not meet with accidents when carrying it, but if it is as effective in the tropics as our informant has found it in England, it should be a valuable means of tree trouble in the border. And this is cheap.

Among the scientific institutions which are carrying on an excellent research and educational work at an absurdly small cost, but nevertheless in extremely straitened circumstances, is the British Mosquito Control Institute at Haveling, Hants. Here, all East Africans are, or should be, at least, aware of the vital importance of mosquito control, and they will therefore be glad to learn that the Institute has made special arrangements to receive overseas visitors, especially officers of Colonial Medical and Public Works Departments, when home on leave; the first Wednesday and Thursday in alternate months from February had been set aside for such visits. So well organised is the Institute under its devoted Director, Mr. John F. Marshall, that visitors and students can acquire a mass of vital facts in a minimum of time, as can be testified by those who have already taken advantage of the short courses provided for these highly intelligent student probationers from Oxford and Cambridge about to take to administrative posts in East Africa under a scheme propounded by Sir William Powers during his Governorship of Uganda. It will, we believe, come as a surprise to many of our readers to hear that already no fewer than fifteen distinct species of mosquito have been discovered by the Institute at Haveling, and so that ample material of very varied character is available for instruction and investigation. Some of the apparatus invented and used at the Institute and in the tropics, some of the photographs, and the beautiful and interesting illustrations in the Institute's publications, are a proof of the skill and care of its officers.

Had we not the first-hand evidence of so reputable an authority as the Acting Game Warden of Uganda that he had actually shot a beast, the existence of a stone-blind African buffalo in perfect condition and enormous in size would have seemed incredible. It is, we believe, the general impression that the loss of any of its five senses must seriously handicap a wild animal in the struggle for existence, and the loss of its eyesight would certainly mean a fatal disaster. Yet here we have, as described by Captain R. J. D. Salmon as "in and passed reaching a good old age, from its size, in spite of having been 'absolutely sightless for a long time.' It does not appear from the Game Warden's brief account whether his blind buffalo was a member of a herd or was a solitary specimen; if the former, it is feasible that his sense of smell would enable him to keep in company with his fellows, which would simplify the problem of his finding his way about; if the latter, his perambulations must have been seriously circumscribed. His behaviour when 'damned'—'crawling wildly through thickets and lurching itself violently against trees'—proves that he must have had a fairly peaceful time before encountering the Warden, for it was "in grand condition," which is certainly would not have been had it been scared very often. The story is an amazing one, and must cause us to re-examine our conception of the factors which control the life of big game in the wilds of Africa.

Experience in "banding" coffee trees in Kenya as a preventive of mealybug has now progressed so far as to justify the issue of a new **"TO BAND OR NOT TO BAND"** bulletin by the local Department of Agriculture (No. 24 of 1932), which suggests a very pretty conflict between the recommendations of the Departmental experts and the practice of more than a few planters compelled to adopt the cheapest and quickest means of keeping the *Pheidole punctulata* ants from contact with the bugs. We are told that, for obvious reasons, the Department were and still are unable to recommend the application of banding greases direct on the bark of coffee trees, but despite the lack of official approval it has become by far the most popular type of "band," chiefly owing to the ease with which it is applied and renewed. For four years, banding greases have been used continuously to protect coffee trees without apparent injury, which is a point in favour of the empirical as opposed to the theoretical method, and a distinct comfort to the compulsory economical planter; but the Department is not sure that direct banding will not prove harmful in the long run, and the manufacturers of greases have been obliged to protect themselves by advising purchasers not to apply their products directly on the bark of the coffee trees. The planters have done it, and seemingly with success. The "practical" man may be inclined to smile at his victory over the theorist, but he should remember that with a permanent crop like coffee the plant is not yet a "one-plant physiologist" would advise banding a coffee tree with grease applied directly to the life of a coffee tree. The Department cautiously judges "by advising planters to use only those greases which have proved innocuous during the past four years; and to be very careful in the application of brands of which there has been no previous experience, which seems to be the only advice possible in the circumstances.

THE MOUNTAINS OF THE MOON

(Dr. Noel Humphreys, Antareses, R.G.S.)

The only man who has climbed the six snow peaks of the Ruwenzori Range, as well as many lesser heights, is Dr. Noel Humphreys, who, after five years in the R.A.F., went to Uganda in 1903 as a survey officer, resigned three years later, came home and qualified as a doctor, and recently returned to the Mountains of the Moon to resume his climbing.

Last week, in an address to the Royal Geographical Society, he said that after the Duke of Abruzzi had explored and mapped the centre of the Mountains of the Moon, he remained two large areas, north and south of the snows, completely unexplored. He (Dr. Humphreys), with Messrs. D. Stedman, Davis, and E. J. Armitage, in 1906 made the first crossing of the range via the snows. Apart from that, the two areas remained at the beginning of last year as they are known as 1906.

Dr. Humphreys' four expeditions last year for the exploration of these areas were preceded by aeroplane flights. From the air the *massifs* appeared as a peninsular deeply incised by steep valleys. The Duke of the Abruzzi had considered that in the northern area there might be snow peaks additional to the six snow mountains already known. These aeroplane flights established that there are no snow peaks beyond those known in 1906.

The Anglo-Italian international boundary is defined as running from Margherita Peak to the source of the Lamia. This river was traced to the 16 km. S.E. of the trig point Bome and 20 km. S.W. of the trig point Kiangora. Such a boundary placed all the six snow mountains of the Lamia in British territory. During these flights it was discovered that the actual source of the Lamia was along the ridge running from Gessi to North Portal Peak and eight miles from its assumed source. Should the boundary be defined by a line from Margherita to the actual source of the Lamia, all Mt. Gessi and most of Mt. Speke would be placed in Belgian territory.

NARROW ESCAPE FROM DEATH

Dr. Humphreys' first expedition last year, with Mr. G. Oliver, was into the valley of the Bukungu, which had not previously been explored by a European.

High camps were established on the eastern slopes of Gessi, which had been climbed from the south by the Italian expedition with Swiss guides, but this had been ascended since. Several attempts to reach the summit failed because of the dense mist, but a fresh route took the climbers to the summit. During the ascent, while traversing a rocky ledge just above a glacier, Dr. Humphreys dislodged a mass of rock which earned him down the glacier into a small crevasse where he wedged. Mr. Oliver saw two large rocks shooting down the glacier towards Dr. Humphreys, but these collided and shot a sharp missing ring by a few feet. The expedition next crossed the Lamia, thereby making the second crossing of Ruwenzori and the mountains of the Moon.

Dr. Humphreys' second expedition was to the southern plateau, which the reconnaissance flights had shown to be a region of lakes, all uncharted. With Mr. Oliver again as companion, he first visited the only crater lake known in the mountains. This had been reached by the British Museum expedition of 1906 but it was not known to have an outlet. It was now discovered to flow into the Mahoma, the upper waters of which were uncharted and mapped. Next the valley of the Kurugutu was explored. In the head of the valley was a lake which had been seen previously from the air, fed by streams from the glaciers of Mt. Luigi. The glaciers showed remarkable signs of recent rapid recession. The most prominent objective was Weismann Peak, the only unclimbed named peak in the range. Ascending the Namwamba valley, a camp was made on the divide between the Namwamba and Namwamba valleys and an ascent made of Weismann. South of Weismann Peak were three peaks, R2, R4 and R5, known to the expedition as Redoubt, Writing and Arithmetic. These had been seen from a distance by the Boundary Commission of 1908 and described as snow peaks, but were discovered to be without permanent snow. The valley of the Namwamba, with its chain of eight lakes discovered from the air, was then explored and mapped.

REPORTING TREATMENT OF BELGIAN EXPEDITION.

The next expedition was again to the northern plateau. This time Dr. Humphreys met a member of the Belgian expedition who planned to make a winter camp at the head of the lake in the snow-mountain west of the East African glacier. The plan was to have a high camp on the western

slopes of Stanu and make ascents of the peaks of that mountain from the west. Plans for Dr. Humphreys' next expedition were to make a traverse of the Lamia, which include Kiangora and the only snow peak, and then to continue the exploration of the valleys, north and south of the Gessi. An expedition was planned to join the Belgian expedition, and Dr. Humphreys accepted this, but from that he intended to wait for the Belgian ascent to be made.

After the Belgians had reached the snows, Humphreys had travelled up under the Mubuku or Bukungu valleys. In order to open up a more direct route from North Portal, the next expedition was planned on Kiangora, but without a Belgian companion. Dr. Humphreys had the ridge between the Kumi and North Portal.

After an ascent was made of the north peak of Stanu north of Umberto and Kiangora, a high camp was seen of the Belgian camp, so a traverse of the mountain was made over a series of rocky peaks until a high camp was reached a few miles to the north of and above the Kiangora. During four hours spent on the snows the mist occasionally thinned sufficiently for a good view to be had of the valleys running west from the camp and there was no sign of the Belgian camp. Umberto, the highest and only snow peak of the mountain, could not be reached without passing over Kiangora, so a small cart was built to bring the limit of ascent and a return made to camp. Explorations and collecting was proceeded with in the valleys north of Stanu and Gessi, and the high ridge was twice re-climbed without seeing any sign of the Belgian expedition. Eventually the supplies of food had not come through, it was necessary to return to the level, and this was done through unexplored country to the foothills on the west of the range, thus completing the third crossing of the Northern Plateau.

It had been necessary to abandon loads in the mountain, and while these were being collected the high camp of the Belgians was visited. That their expedition had not reached Kiangora in the time arranged was due to a change of plans whereby a high camp was first established on the western side of Stanu and that mountain had been climbed. It had been necessary to climb Kiangora in an ascent of the high camp had been made while Dr. Humphreys was travelling along the foot of the western side of the mountains towards the Belgian camp.

On Dr. Humphreys' last expedition, on which he was accompanied by Harry Toimer, a young South African student of Toró, the first traverse of East Africa was made. These expeditions had been primarily undertaken for the collection of seeds and plants of possible horticultural value. About four hundred packets of seeds were secured by air and 60 lb. of living plants were brought back by air at the completion of the expeditions.

MOON AND CROWN OF THE MOUNTAINS

The chief geographic result of the expeditions is interesting. The Mountains of the Moon were made known to the western world by Ptolemy in 150, about A.D. 150, in his published maps showing the origin of the White Nile in the lakes now known as Victoria and Albert, and in the Moon Mountains. This information was obtained through the Sabran Arabs who, from a centre in Southern Arabia, extended their influence as far as what is now Senegal and the Great Lakes of Central Africa. An earlier reference to the Mountains by Aristotle, who refers to the Silver Mountains as the source of the White Nile. An even earlier reference to the mountain source of the rivers is to be found in Herodotus, who reports the story given him by the monument-bearing Lyoneses, the country of Minerva, as follows: "The Nile was said to be born of a spring between two mountains, Mophi and Gessi, which had a common outlet. Between these was a bottomless lake and had the Nile flowed north as the Nile, and half flowed to the south. There is evidence that the Sabran Arabs penetrated as far as Lake Albert. From this lake the snow mountains, Gessi and Umberto, are visible. These are sharp-pointed mountains, remarkably similar in shape. Between them their gaps as having a surface outlet to the north. This lake was reached by Dr. Humphreys and his companions in 1906, and the lake was found to be without surface outlet and to be of apparently great depth, being confined between precipitous walls of rock. During the expedition of last year it was found that the Ruamuli, flowing north from the ridge capping the lake, started from a spring issuing from a cavern at a level of the lake between the mountains. It was also discovered that the Mugusu, a lake due south from the ridge south of the lake, owed its origin to a similar spring. It would appear, therefore, that the Mophi and Gessi are the Mophi and Gessi of the Herodotus, and that the source of the Ruamuli is the traditional fountain of the Nile."

TANGANYIKA AND CLOSER UNION

VIEW OF THE PERMANENT MANDATES COMMISSION Suspicious of British Intentions

East Africa is now able to discuss the following details of the general discussion of the Closer Union of Kenya, Tanganyika and Zanzibar which took place in the recent twenty-second session of the Permanent Mandates Commission of the League of Nations.

Mr. Palacios, rapporteur of the Commission, said the Commission had finally decided to postpone the submission of a resolution on the question until the end of the year. Power had taken upon more definite attitude. Now the time had come to consider the question, for the British Government had supplied the text of a correspondence exchanged with the East African territories with a view to establishing if not that Closer Union originally conceived, at any rate a greater degree of administrative co-operation between the territories under British Mandate. Before that, on the many issues the Joint Select Committee on Closer Union had advised that the time was not yet ripe for any far-reaching steps in the direction of political or constitutional union of any of the territories concerned.

That Mandate became a reality, even though established by the world, is not only co-operation, coordination, and unification of Governments and Government services, but also the realization of those services. Political rationalization would undoubtedly be profitable not only to the Mandates but to the world as a whole, including the natives. One of the greatest obstacles in the path was undoubtedly the Mandate, which laid down that the territory must have an individual existence, a distinct personality.

OBJECTIONS TO THE GOVERNORS' CONFERENCE

Neither the Joint Committee nor the British Government at present favoured political or constitutional union. They had the experience of the *Organisation of Article 22 of the Mandate*, but they had with them diplomacy and skill submitted in an uncriticizable form from the point of view of the Mandate, the essential part of the underlying aims of the whole scheme. The organ of the new policy was to be the Governors' Conference, which would henceforth be increasingly utilised for the purpose of ensuring continuous and effective co-operation and co-ordination in regard to all matters of common interest to East Africa. This Conference was becoming a permanent organ, would establish its Secretariat in Nairobi and its budget of £300 would be met by the proportionate contributions from Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika, and also from Zanzibar, Nyasaland, and Nyasaland, as well as by the Sudan, which otherwise would not part in the conference.

Ought not the situation to be considered by the Mandates Commission? Was there positively no reason to fear that the action taken might be contrary to the principles of the Mandate, in spite of the fact that, not yet, or in spite of substantial amendments cleverly submitted in a form which would be unimpeachable and which would not go so far as to utilize an already existing institution as an instrument of public opinion, or stated that a *Joint Conference* might have skillful supervision?

Mr. Ruppel, the Swiss member, said that to the British Government had not been a definite reference to the constitutional question. Administrative decisions had already been taken by the Secretary of State. The Commission in examining these decisions should remember that it was on the top of a slope down which it was going to slide by imperceptible degrees. They might say that this was a far as a territory line, but not far as other world, so far as the Conference of Governors, by no means, than a newly meeting, the Commission should keep an eye on the things and learn from the opinions of the Governor of Tanganyika, as expressed in the opinion of the majority of the officers.

Mr. Ruppel, the Swiss member of the Commission, who urged the greatest vigilance, stated that the British Government had not been a definite reference to the constitutional question. Administrative decisions had already been taken by the Secretary of State. The Commission in examining these decisions should remember that it was on the top of a slope down which it was going to slide by imperceptible degrees. They might say that this was a far as a territory line, but not far as other world, so far as the Conference of Governors, by no means, than a newly meeting, the Commission should keep an eye on the things and learn from the opinions of the Governor of Tanganyika, as expressed in the opinion of the majority of the officers.

...the Mandate, in that the Mandatory Power, according to the terms of the Mandate, should have been the one to submit the proposal to the Commission.

Mr. Van Rie, the Dutch member, said that he thought the British White Paper had been a good thing that should have been laid before the Commission to express an opinion. A former provision of the Mandate authorized administrative, Customs or fiscal union, and the British had never in fact spoken of political union. He argued the separate personality of the Mandated territories. In the previous session of the Commission the British had proposed the Kingdom of the East African States, while the British had not proposed the political union of the territory, which would have had far-reaching effects on the interests of the territory under administration.

The Commission had no definite act which would justify its intervention, and should act with the greatest caution. It was not the duty of the Commission to act with intentions, but to examine decisions.

POLITICAL UNION EXPRESSLY FORBIDDEN

Mr. Ruppel argued that the League of Nations Government had not taken any action which had practically laid down the geographical limits of the territories under administration. The Mandatory shall be authorized to unite the territories into a Customs, fiscal and administrative union or federation with the adjacent territories under its own sovereignty or control; provided always that the measures adopted do not lead to any political union of the territory. The Commission should not be understood to have implied action which would be contrary to the provisions of the Mandate. The Commission should not be understood to have implied action which would be contrary to the provisions of the Mandate. The Commission should not be understood to have implied action which would be contrary to the provisions of the Mandate.

Mr. Ruppel suggested that M. Palacios had mistaken the part played by the Governors' Conference, which was purely consultative in regard to inter-territorial union of the territories, and considered that the Commission should first consider whether any of the measures actually taken was in its opinion contrary to the Mandate. Secondly, it should examine whether the measures actually taken were in accordance with the Mandate.

Mr. Ruppel agreed that the British Government had suggested that a political union was expressly forbidden in the terms of the Mandate. As regards measures of co-operation undertaken in pursuance of Article 22, the questions had to be asked: (1) whether these measures were compatible with the essential obligations of the Mandate; and, in particular, whether they were contrary to the interests of the territory; and (2) whether they were likely to lead in the long run to political union. In the latter case, the Mandatory should not be understood to have implied action which would be contrary to the provisions of the Mandate.

LORD LEWIS ADVISES

Lord Lewis advised that they should avoid plunging into a discussion of Article 22. It would be better to address the two points in an abstract manner. The Commission might consider whether the Governor's policy was in conformity with the Mandate. He suggested that the Commission should consider whether the Governor's policy was in conformity with the Mandate.

The Chairman, Mr. Lewis, thanked the rapporteur for his suggestion, and suggested that the Commission should consider whether the Governor's policy was in conformity with the Mandate. He suggested that the Commission should consider whether the Governor's policy was in conformity with the Mandate.

The British Government, in a memorandum of 20th July, had the impression that it was the only one that had come.

M. Merlin, the French member, considered the British Government's letter had been skilfully drafted to cover all possibilities—namely, action of inaction by the Mandates Commission. This, the commission's position seemed, rather delicate. It was the commission's position to ascertain which of the proposals had already been implemented, and should this be the case, the accredited representative for information on these facts, and in particular whether they were in the interests of the territory or prejudicial thereto. Then the commission might, in drafting the resolution, refer to Tanganyika, say that its attention had been arrested by certain facts. If there would be any very strong one. Although Lord Rappard agreed with the main lines of M. Merlin's argument, he was of the opinion that the time would never be ripe so long as the League was in force for a political or constitutional reason.

INDIAN REPRESENTATIVES HEARD.

When the Earl of Plymouth, Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies, Mr. C. F. Brock of the Colonial Office, and Mrs. S. J. Partridge, Assistant Chief Secretary in Tanganyika, the authorized representatives of the Mandates Commission, attended before the Commission, Lord Plymouth said that political or constitutional union was no longer a live issue, but he was not able to say that it would never be reconsidered in the light of future developments.

Mr. Rappard asked for assurance that central telegraph would make the postal and telegraphic services more efficient. Had it been contemplated by the white settlers in Tanganyika or was it merely in deference to the desire of the white settlers in Kenya. Lord Plymouth replied that a full statement would be made in the next report, but he assured the Commission that there had been no pressure by the white settlers in Kenya. The Secretary of State would be very glad to be such pressure. Unification of postal services was proposed because it was felt it would be generally beneficial.

Mr. Rappard said that these questions were being asked in pursuance of an agreement proposed by the British Government and endorsed by the Council of the League. They had been informed that decisions were to be taken but that before those decisions were applied they would be given an opportunity of expressing their views. If they were now told that these decisions were actually being applied and might be discussed in connexion with the next report, they would never have an opportunity of expressing their views until they were faced with a fait accompli. The Chairman said he was sure that expressed the view of the whole Commission.

Lord Plymouth understood that that assurance had been given in the report of closer political or constitutional union, but M. Rappard did not think that was the Commission's understanding. He thought the closer political and constitutional union would upset the Mandates Commission's business to defend. It would be unfortunate if the impression were created that a process of evolution was taking place in which the Commission would only be able to comment *ex post facto*.

TANGANYIKA AND THE LEAGUE AGREEMENTS

Mr. Earl of Plymouth drew attention to a report of the Association of Chambers of Commerce of Eastern Africa, which stated that the Government had agreed to alter the tariff in order to allow export of the goods from the agreement between Kenya, Uganda, and Tanganyika with a view to the furtherance of closer union, and it is for this reason, and both the provisions of the Treaty of Commerce and the provisions of the Mandate must be those terms and conditions which are in force to enable the Empire and at the same time to be in the Motherland and Empire to enter into such trade agreements with non-British territories as may be deemed advisable.

Lord Plymouth was not sure of any action being taken, and Mr. Partridge said that it was not usually possible for the Tanganyika Government to move, that the views of the Association of Chambers of Commerce in Tanganyika being a country under mandate, he thought the Government, etc. avoided it. He thought the resolution were contrary to the spirit of the League of Nations. Lord Plymouth interposed that there communication of that kind were sent to the League Government, it would have to be referred to the British Government.

The Chairman said that the League of Nations had visited London seemed to be opposed to closer union, and according to the memorandum, the white population of Tanganyika was also unfavourable. It was in fact, seemed that everybody whose interests it was the duty of the Mandates Commission to safeguard was opposed to the policy, and what then was the demand for closer union based?

Lord Plymouth replied that though at one matter had aroused considerable interest at home, notwithstanding that at present there was any very great opinion in favour of closer union, the British Government at any rate did not regard it as a current question. He did not think the matter would come up again, but could not commit himself absolutely to the statement of some such policy might not be discussed again in the distant future. The Chairman said that statement was of great interest to the Commission.

M. Rappard, however, was not quite satisfied with Lord Plymouth's reply. Though His Lordship had said closer union—he presumed he was referring to political union—was no longer an issue at present, there were other symptoms of attempts to effect closer union on non-political lines, as, for instance, the Governors' Conference, and postal, Customs and railway unification. Was it not a fact that closer administrative union was still the policy of the British Government in East Africa?

The Chairman also asked what separate judicial, railway, customs, and other administrative services had been contemplated in the three territories. Surely, he asked, separate courts do not only exist in name and not in fact.

Mr. Seal said the use of the word "union" was not strictly correct. A certain amount of unification of Customs and other services by voluntary agreement did not diminish the autonomy of each territory, which required full control of the money spent on such services. The unification was purely administrative.

The Chairman did not understand how the present proposed arrangements would constitute a simplification, stating that in Tanganyika produced no cotton and sugar and Kenya did not so, it was to the interest of the latter to levy Customs on these two articles, while it was to the interest of Tanganyika, on the contrary, to be able to produce those products in the best market to which respect the Financial Commissioner would not doubt feel with him, his report. If, in fact, it were found that the system did work to the advantage of Tanganyika, then the Government retained the power to alter it immediately.

NO JUSTIFICATION FOR SUSPICIONS.

M. Rappard said there was either one policy in the form of the same Customs tariffs for all the countries, or else there would almost necessarily be a variety of Customs tariffs. But it did not mean that the various Legislatures had agreed to their own free will to impose the same tariffs, but that they were free to withdraw from that agreement at any moment. Mr. Seal replied that constitutionally speaking, the answer was in the affirmative.

M. Van Rees wondered whether it would not have been a good thing for the British Government, to make at the outset a definite and formal public statement in plain form, on the lines of the law passed by the Belgian Government on August 21, 1925, in connection with the administrative Union of Ruanda-Urundi with the Belgian Congo. Article 2 of that Law made it absolutely clear that Ruanda-Urundi was a separate legal personality, and was to have its own houses and financial autonomy. In this way the political status of the territory had been clearly and definitely guaranteed. If the Tanganyika Government had followed that example, the reproach that it was attempting to annex a territory under mandate would never have been made.

Lord Plymouth said there was no justification whatever for the suspicions to which M. Van Rees had referred, and a little later M. Rappard said he could not endorse M. Van Rees's idea that it would have been a good thing if the Tanganyika Government had made a declaration similar to that made by the Belgian Government in respect of Ruanda-Urundi. There was no fairly injurious effect upon population in the districts of the Congo bordering on Ruanda-Urundi, desirous of promoting trade, which might be incompatible with the best interests of the natives. M. Van Rees explained that he had been observing quite precisely with the problem of making his remarks to be taken to indicate a method and might be subject to certain modifications that had been made in the Mandate Power.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

IN REPLY TO SIR ALBERT COOK

Miss Lucy Maffo Views on Uganda.

To the Editor of "East Africa."

WHO INTRODUCED TROUT INTO KENYA?

Mr. Hinde, not Major Grogan, the Pioneer.

To the Editor of "East Africa."

...assurances in both, if left uncorrected, often assumed to be his official facts, and I therefore feel that it is necessary to draw attention to an error in Messrs. Hately and Copley's "Angling in East Africa" as quoted in your review of December 27th, so reluctant to deprive Major Grogan of the credit for such a beneficial action as the inception of trout-breeding in the Gura River but in the interests of truth must state that he was not the originator of the scheme. This was the late Mr. S. L. Hinde, Provincial Commissioner.

Mr. Hinde, a keen and experienced fisherman, had studied the rivers of the Aberdare Range and their temperatures and became convinced that trout would do well in them. Accordingly entirely on his own initiative and at his own expense he purchased a consignment of brown and rainbow trout ova from Lord Denbigh's fisheries. These were met on his behalf by Mr. Hinde Elderly who rushed them up to the headwaters of the Gura and Nyeri Rivers and established them there. They prospered, and when it was seen that the experiment was likely to prove a success, Major Grogan assisted it by purchasing further supplies of ova and engaging a man to look after them. But it was Mr. Hinde's original idea, and his was the experience, both local and general, which enabled the fish to be acclimatised. He was constantly seeing and advising Major Grogan's custodian, and his own first consignment had grown to a sizable fish before the later arrivals had passed the first stages of their existence.

Hoping that you will publish this letter, and that the authors of "Angling in East Africa" will make the necessary alterations in subsequent editions.

Alassio, Italy

Yours faithfully, W. J. MONSON

[Messrs. Hately and Copley expressly invite corrections of any errors which may have crept into their book, and will, we are confident, be grateful to Mr. Monson for his letter. The manuscript of "Angling in East Africa" was ready prior to publication by some of the keenest angling enthusiasts on the spot, and the authors have gone so much trouble to check what they believe to be the facts. In such a pioneer work as this, for it is the first one of its subject, fine slips are inevitable. Will any other readers who notice inaccuracies, or who can supplement gaps in our information, or who can comment to the joint authors of "East Africa", their cooperation will be cordially welcomed. - Ed. "E.A."]

TROPICAL AFRICA'S WORST DISEASES

Which are the chief six scourges?

To the Editor of "East Africa"

...Probably very few East Africans, if asked to list the four principal diseases of tropical Africa, would include anaemia, but Mr. Patrick Donner, M.P., who recently returned from his visit to South and East Africa, writes in an article in a newspaper published in his constituency that the chief scourges are blackwater fever, malaria, dysentery and anaemia. What would East Africa readers consider the four principal diseases of the territories?

Islington

Yours faithfully,

D. P. R.

SIR, - I very much regret to be obliged to reply to your columns to the criticisms of Sir Albert Cook, for whose work in Uganda I have the very greatest admiration. My regret is the greater that I have incurred his strictures by refraining from comment on your very much abbreviated report of the talk to which he refers. In that talk, as anyone who was present will remember, I stressed the invaluable work done by missionary education in Uganda and enumerated every one of the new careers which that education has opened up to women, alluding particularly to the maternity work of Lady Cook, to the scheme of training in domestic economy which has just been instituted, and to the proposals for developing instruction in infant welfare in which I was much interested.

What I did say was that such work is justified by its own inherent value and need not seek an additional claim to recognition by exaggerating the misdeeds of previous conditions. I think a very great injustice has been done to the Baganda in assuming that the well-authenticated accounts of the cruelties perpetrated at the royal court are typical of the whole country, an assumption which is made of nearly all primitive tribes.

Mr. John Ross's book is one source of these accounts, but it will not be found to contain any evidence that the traditions of the royal household were typical of all over the kingdom. Nor does Mr. Ross state that the Sudan wives "penned up with a lot of other wives with her in a bit of bark-cloth to cover them." Actually, before polygamy was banned each wife had her own house of which she was the mistress, and if a husband did not give his wife enough of the beautiful bark-cloth which the Baganda women are still proud to wear, she was considered justified in leaving him.

I remain convinced, also, from my talks with many Natives, both men and women, that there is no general moral disapproval of polygamy and that economic changes have done more to decrease it than rational argument.

London, W. C.

Yours faithfully, LUCY MAFFO

THE SIMPLICITY OF "KI-SETTLER"

Hidden Mysteries of the "Language."

To the Editor of "East Africa"

Your correspondence on "Ki-settler" has been so good to give you the following gem. In 1910, when an quar between Kismu and Masheo I arrived at a camp and found the European in charge in an excited state, shouting at a perplexed herdman, "Minga boma aha." Having asked for enlightenment, I was told, "Ahm tells me the dashed fellow that Ahm goes to see he gets put in gaol for a long time" and he seemed surprised at the suggestion that perhaps the Native did not understand.

Foot Portal, Uganda

Yours faithfully,

R. W. S. MALING

Those who wish to send their researches into the hidden mysteries of the "Language" should read "Kisettla," a pamphlet recently published in Nairobi by a writer who modestly conceals his identity under the initials "W. S. M." who states that "Kisettla" or "south-western Kiswahili" derived from Kisumu, or "south-western Kisumu Kiswahili," and is allied to Kibabu or "west-northern Kiswahili." The whole thing is a delightful skit, illustrated by a few excellent sketches. - Ed. "E.A."]

KILLING BUFFALO BY GREEN MAMBA.

Amazing Native Practice in Kavirondo.
To the Editor of "East Africa."

In your issue of November 27 there is an account of a waterbuck being killed by snake-bite. In the west of Kavirondo, in the location of Samia, a few years ago, I saw a huge green mamba. It was the largest I had ever seen; so I told the natives about it. They then told me that their fathers used the green mamba (called by them *shemba*) to kill buffalo. They said that the mamba was traced to its lair generally in a hollow tree, and that four men with their spears, arms and hands well protected by dress, sat on themselves conveniently to capture it. This was done by tapping on the tree trunk until the snake began to emerge. Immediately enough of it protruded to give a tripod the appointed man grasped by the neck holding on for dear life. Assisted by his fellows, the mamba was dragged from the tree and taken into a prepared site, a known run, used by buffalo.

Where a slight depression was prepared in the run, upon the depression the snake was stalked down, leaving the rest of its length of its body free. During this process, needless to say, the man holding a neck held on tenaciously. When the mamba had been secured, it was taken down, he prepared himself for eating it. This was done by allowing the mamba to crawl from him as hard as he could, he then being a great deal as swifter as he could.

The next step was to drive the buffalo down the run, whereupon the mamba bit them, causing death. I have been told that as many as five or six animals would be thus killed during the hunt. The first animal killed was never eaten, but the others were. I have only one aim to verify this account that I can and it is supported, not only by the Bantu, but also by the Dinka. I have no reason to doubt it, beyond the fact it makes up one's credit. I wonder if a similar method can be found elsewhere.

Yours faithfully,
Kenya Colony, Nairobi, E. Africa.

STANDARDISATION OF AFRICAN NAMES.

Article of Mr. F. W. H. Migeon.
To the Editor of "East Africa."

Every one who writes on Africa will welcome your suggestion that the time has come to standardise the form in which Native tribal terms should appear. It is not a easy, however, to obtain a universal standard for any one system; and there we have to face a good deal of confusion. Some of those who have already contributed to the discussion in your columns show the confusion that exist in the subject, and these difficulties are all more to the prefix than to the suffix.

I was first brought strongly up to date on this problem as regards Africa, when I was invited to start on my expedition across the continent at the end of 1920 from Gaboon. A few days I came to a tribe with a different name, and some were commonly called by the singular form of the word, others by the plural. When writing up the expedition report across Equatorial Africa, to secure uniformity, I decided to adopt the plural form as the commonest to use, although recognising that this purpose the continuously occurring "Ba" prefix was unsatisfactory. Nevertheless the use of the plural serves in a good number of cases to indicate, from its varied form, in what part of Africa the tribe is located. Further, in a grammatical or anthropological work the

proper prefixes or suffixes must be used. Your proposal, therefore, would apply equally to more generalised writing.

Accepting the point that you propose, therefore, one method of being adopted in making use of it is, I consider, the treatment of that root adjectivally. Although the origin of many tribal names is buried in obscurity, those which are not, give us indication that most names are of the nature of nicknames. A newly formed tribe will be first named by outsiders, and so will have many different names abroad, so much so that they eventually have adopted one of their own, and usually have difficulty in getting it recognised. Their true name for themselves will commonly be a place name which may be derived from a natural feature, or from the name of the chief, or brought in by him if an immigrant. Eventually this name may be adopted by the tribe, but it will always be subject to the competition of the foreign names. As one example, I may mention the name "baka" which in Cameroons is applied to very different tribes often widely separated. It is merely an opprobrious epithet, and would correspond somewhat to "shema" in East Africa.

With the acceptance of the root as the basis, the suggestion of Colonel Stoneham that "man" and "land" be added is the best and simplest, more so than his alternative suggestion. For the language that word itself should similarly be added. In all cases these additions will frequently be omitted for brevity, especially in the case of well-known names. This is excepted, however, a further exception applies necessarily to tribes long known and in historical forms of their name. As the Royal Geographical Society has found with place names, these cannot now with advantage be altered. Another difficulty is that some tribes, such as the Dinka, do not accept the suffix.

A point about which Dinka writers are always in error is that care must be taken not to mistake for a prefix a fundamental part of the word, and eliminate it. Before any decision can be made on these matters, the exact knowledge is every case.

To sum up, the anglicised word should be the root form (which the British and Foreign Bible Society uses), and it should be treated adjectivally with the addition of "man" and "land" or "language" as required. Nevertheless, commonly used forms such as Zulu, Kikuyu, Matabele, Swahili, must continue to be person, land and language. As to the personal plural, however, when the abbreviated form is used it will be a fear be impossible to preserve the addition of "man" as in the case of Kikuyus.

Yours faithfully,
F. W. H. Migeon.

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NOWHERE WEST OF THIRTY.

An Alternative to the Great North Road.

To the Editor of "East Africa."

SIR.—Recently my husband and I had occasion to travel in North-Eastern Rhodesia by a completely new route, one which in time is sure to become an important link in the Great North Road of Eastern Africa. We were in Fort Jameson, having journeyed thither from the Cape *via* the Coastal Route, the Zambesi, Natal, Swaziland, Southern Rhodesia and Nyasaland, when we learnt that the official maximum capacity of the proposed "official Jameson-Lusaka road" is 3,000 lb. Our car weighed nearer 8,000 than 7,000 lb. and was built in a way that did not permit of its being dismantled, so we decided to chance the new road opened only this year, through Lundazi to Isoka, from which place we could easily reach the Great North Road. We received instant encouragement, though many did wish, when we set out from Fort Jameson.

As far as Lundazi (130 miles) all was plane sailing, for the first 30 miles were covered, the road being a good surface road on a track. From Chasefu Mission, 30 miles north of Lundazi, where the Nyasaland road from Mozambique converges to the Ruwumbu River, approximately 90 miles, the road is very patchy, being, for the greater part bad. Two or three sections, each some miles in length, are very rough, the surface having been churned up by big game, chiefly elephant, hippo and buffalo. In the hills there are some steep grades and sharp curves, and numerous pole bridges. All, with one exception, stood up to our weight. The exception we did not risk, preferring to spend the better part of one morning making a pole bridge stone drift in the *donga* nearby. Sections of the road are sandy, one very bad patch being a hill some four miles south of the Ruwumbu. This hill will have to be corduroyed if a deviation cannot be made.

Soon after crossing the Ruwumbu the road improves, the last 50 miles into Isoka being quite good, but for some sandy patches. The Limpopo is crossed by a pole bridge near which is a sign "For light traffic only. Load on board!" The notice is on the north side of the bridge, we did not see it until we had crossed! As Isoka is approached the road becomes very good. Jordan's Pass close to the *boma* is the most picturesque half mile of road I know in Northern Rhodesia.

This new route runs roughly parallel to the Loam road, keeping in or close to the foothills of the Nyasaland mountains, so that there are many ups and downs and numerous *dambos*. Some are sandy, some boggy and all have sections of corduroy. From this brief description it will be gathered that slow careful driving is necessary. It need hardly be added that it is only in a dry weather route as yet, but for light cars it is quite an easy proposition and a trip that is well worth taking.

A glance at the map will suffice to show the importance of this new route. It makes possible a real East African Great North Road, one which is nowhere west of 30°. While the distance between the Limpopo (Beit Bridge) and Mbeya is shortened only by about 200 miles (unless the Fort Jameson-Lete road is used, thereby saving approximately another 200 miles), that, from Salisbury to Mbeya *via* Blantyre is reduced by about 550 miles, while anyone in Tanganyika Territory wishing to reach Blantyre by car will find the journey lessened by approximately 770 miles. The distance from Fort Jameson to Isoka is about 320 miles. Travelling

to Lusaka, Kashe, and other points, it is approximately 1,040.

East African motorists, who will not find a great saving of actual distance, but it will enable them to enjoy some of the best of Nyasaland's excellent roads instead of the usual miserable series of the Great North Road, and the section between the Victoria Falls and the way to The Blantyre-Salisbury Road is also good, though the grades in F.E.A. are in places severe. There is no comparison between the scenery of the two routes.

It is as the last link in a popular tour route to and from East Africa and the Union of South Africa that this Isoka-Chasefu or Isoka-Fort Jameson road will be most appreciated, and it should form an added inducement to motorists to visit East Africa, instead of the "to Rhodesia."

Yours faithfully,
N. LINCOLN PEMBERTON,
Northern Rhodesia.

POINTS FOR LETTERS.

Congratulations to your well-balanced observations on the Kenya gold fields. The critics have ignored the vital factor of the London reader.

"I think you can safely say that the mining ship is now well launched and that the fear of shipwreck is non-existent, but that rough and stormy weather may yet mark its passage before it comes safely to port."—From a well-known Kenyan, writing from the Kamenge goldfields.

I do apologise for this, but I have developed of both legs and about the same in England, but somehow I also got the same. I was sent out to assist East African motorists from a very well-known Kenyan, who may be assured that we are always ready at the service of all our subscribers.

VAUXHALL "VX"



The Best of Both Worlds

You get the best of both worlds in the Vauxhall "VX." There is the precision engineering that has made the name Vauxhall famous for nearly thirty years, combined with an engine powerful enough and a chassis stout enough to meet the most exacting conditions. East African motorists have selected the Vauxhall "VX" as a car giving the exact type of performance they want, plus the true English quality of build.

These are the main points:—26 h.p., six-cylinder engine, synchro-mesh easy-change gear box, extra sturdy chassis with special springing, full-width track, ample ground clearance. East African list price less tax £1,100. May we send you full particulars?

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Some statements Worth Noting.

Nanyuki—the future Simla of Africa. —The Mount Kenya Review.

Kenya is perhaps more prosperous to-day than any other land in the world. —Mr. Patrick Donohue, M.P.

I am surprised there is no money-lending legislation in Kenya. —The Attorney-General of the Colony, speaking in the Legislative Council.

There must be the lot of an official, used to bureaucratic methods, who has to lead and keep in order a crowd of missionaries. —Canon H. M. Dyer, Headmaster of King's College, Budo.

I can think of innumerable instances of improvidence among Natives simply because the whole manner of life has taught them not to take much thought for the future. —Archdeacon G. F. Wilson, of Nyasaland.

A well-known native of Tanganyika Territory was asked one day what would be left of European civilisation in Africa if the Europeans left the country to make for the so-called unbesettable Fort Ball. —Mr. W. B. Mumford, speaking in Africa.

If the world demand for commodities not expand, it is the other producer who will ultimately disappear from the market, leaving Southern Rhodesia and the Belgian Congo to supply the world. —Sir Basil Blackett, as quoted by the "Economist".

I see here 17 elephants to-day feeding prettily and looking so happy. They pitch grass into their mouths with their trunks, as you would stick water from your mouth into a basin. —General C. G. Gordon in a letter to his sister from Dufie, on the Upper Nile, quoted by M. P. Chabiles in "Gordon, the Sudan and Slavery".

Keeping schools open during the month of Ramadhan would meet with general opposition from both parents and teachers. It would indeed be unreasonable to expect concentration of serious work from either children of teachers who had been up and awake most of the night and who during the day were not supposed to swallow even their own saliva. —Report of the Education Department of Zanzibar for 1937.

A system of convict leaders has been adopted in the best-class prisons of Dar es Salaam and Tabora. If successful, it will be extended to other first-class prisons. It is too early yet to judge whether the convicts will respond to this effort of improving their general conduct and outlook on life. It can be said, however, that the general discipline has improved as the result of this innovation. —Prison Report for Tanganyika for 1937.

However, valuable air transport may be to the business man, who may wish to get from one centre to another as quickly as possible, to the Government official in these huge areas of wild (African) country and transport will make a particular appeal. The officer who has to visit a large number of villages, as a regular round, often with hundreds of miles of rugged and unpleasant country to pass to do his round, can be taken by air in a fraction of the time, and deal in comfort as well. —Colonel H. Buckhall, Assistant General-Manager of Imperial Airways, writing in "The Journal of the African Society".

"EAST AFRICA'S"

WHO'S WHO

138 —Mr. Richard MacGeorge.



Copyright "East Africa"

In 1905, at the age of twenty-five Mr. MacGeorge left his Edinburgh home for South Africa, where he became Honorary Secretary to the Pharmaceutical Society of the Transvaal. Hearing encouraging stories of the wealth of the Belgian Congo, he moved on to Elizabethville, but, disappointed with the conditions, returned to Southern Rhodesia.

An advertisement seen casually in a British paper urged him to visit Uganda, but, his expectations unaltered, he was in Nairobi, intending to spend a week or two in the town on his way to Kenya, when, by good fortune, he met Mr. E. A. House. The two men were so attracted to one another that they had decided within a few days to enter into partnership, and thus began the well-known, honest and druggist firm of House & MacGeorge, which has remained under the same control since its inception in 1912, meantime expanding from one Nairobi store to twelve establishments in Kenya, Uganda, and Tanganyika Territory.

In September, 1914, Mr. MacGeorge joined the East African Medical Service, and was attached to the East African Mounted Rifles. He was discharged at the end of 1918 with the rank of Captain, having been mentioned in despatches. In 1927 he was in charge of the Kenya-Uganda Railways' Hospital Train, in which he covered more than 100,000 miles and carried over 50,000 patients.

PERSONALIA.

Julia, Countess of Dartrey, has left to spend a holiday in Kenya.

Colonel A. D. and the Hon. Mrs. Acland are visiting the Sudan.

Captain C. B. Soames now represents Molo on the Nakuru District Council.

Mr. M. Camblen is now acting as Honorary Norwegian Consul of Mombasa.

Mr. C. E. Egerton and Miss Kathleen Barton were recently married in Europe.

Captain the Rt. Hon. R. G. Orest, M.P., is now shooting on the Seregeti estate in Tanganyika.

Lieutenant-Commander N. J. Stacy Marks, R.D., R.N.R., is now Acting Port Master of Mombasa.

Dr. A. Stender has taken over the coffee estate near Atuska previously owned by the late Mr. S. A. Evans.

Sir George Seaton Buchanan, C.B., Senior Medical Officer of the Ministry of Health is visiting Kenya.

Major and Mrs. J. H. Gailey, who have been home for the past five months, left London on Tuesday to return to Nairobi.

Lieutenant-General Sir Aylmer Hunter-Weston was the guest of Colonel G. A. P. Maxwell during his visit to Dar es Salaam.

Captain and Mrs. C. R. St. Paman have arrived home from Northern Rhodesia and have been spending a little while in London.

Mr. J. S. Swan, of the National Bank of India, has taken over the Tanga branch of the bank. He was formerly in charge of Kisumu.

We regret to learn of the death in London of Lady Mabel Selina Kenyon Slaney, mother of Captain R. O. R. Kenyon Slaney.

The report of the Milk Reorganisation Commission, of which Sir Edward Grieg is Chairman, will be published within the next few days.

Mr. A. B. Chant, Traffic Manager of the Tanganyika Railways, having arrived home on leave, Mr. J. P. Meehan is now acting in his stead.

We are very glad to hear that Mr. H. J. Scales has made an excellent recovery from his serious illness, and will be back in business very shortly.

Major A. S. Lawrence, C.M.G., D.S.O., M.M. Commissioner for British Somaliland, left England last week to resume duty in the Protectorate.

Mr. E. J. Mardon, who has considerable farming interests in Kenya, and who left last week by air for the Colony, intends to return to this country in April.

Mr. R. Hudson is now in charge of the Mumwa district of Northern Rhodesia, having succeeded Mr. D. C. Thwaites, who has retired from the Service.

Dr. Nunes da Silva has been appointed Port Health Officer in Beira while Dr. Aiberfo Anahory has been appointed Medical Officer of Health for the town.

The Rev. Canon H. W. Blackburn, D.S.O., M.C., Chaplain to H.M. the King, is visiting the Sudan, and preached in the Khattum Cathedral during his visit.

Mr. E. J. Wayland, Director of Geological Survey in Uganda, has been awarded the Bigsby Medal by the Geological Society for his geological researches in Uganda.

H.R.H. Princess Alice of Athlone, who has left for Cape Town to open the Princess Alice Hospital of Recovery, will probably return to London in East Africa.

Mr. W. H. Williamson, of Magunga Estate, Tanga, had a narrow escape recently when his rifle burst in his hands. After leaving Harrow, he was at Cambridge.

Mr. Clifford Lewis and Miss Olive May Mackenzie were recently married in Namirembe Cathedral, Kampala. The bride is the daughter of two of Uganda's oldest residents.

Mr. G. R. Grimwood, eldest son of Mr. and Mrs. G. A. Grimwood, of The Limes, Eyles, Suffolk, and Miss Olive Irene Unite, of London, were recently married in Naivasha.

Mr. A. Ormiston, the Kenya rifle shot, secured the highest individual aggregate score in shooting for the McCallum Cup, which was won by his club, the Civil Service. His total was 470 points.

Mr. George Angelopoulos, a prominent member of the Greek community in the Tanganyika capital, and Vice-President of the Hellenic Association, was found dead in Dar es Salaam during his week.

Mr. C. H. Kellie Patterson, the first pupil to undergo the full course of flying training in Dar es Salaam, has received his A.C. licence, and recently left the Tanganyika Capital on a flight to Mbeya.

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RIFLES

On February 8 Lord Lugard will initiate a debate in the House of Lords on the exclusion from Native Reserves in Kenya of land required for mining purposes.

Over four hundred guests attended a dance at the Palace, Khartoum, to meet the Duke of Gloucester when His Royal Highness stayed at the Sudan capital on his way to his hunting camp in the south.

Commander Basil Smith, a former member of the Imperial Russian Navy, who has been engaged for some time in doing transport work on Lake Victoria, had recently in Mwanza. He owned a house in Kenya.

Mrs. Frank Worthington, wife of the Northern Rhodesian pioneer official, broadcast a wireless appeal last Sunday evening on behalf of the Agnes Parr Nursing Home, of which Princess Helena is President.

We regret to learn of the sudden death in Delhi of Mr. Franklin Peterson, who visited East Africa a few years ago on behalf of *The Times* to collect material for a special East African Number of that newspaper.

Mr. R. J. Fryer, well known to planters in the Tanga district of Tanganyika, has, we regret to hear, recently suffered from diphtheria, but from which, his friends will be glad to hear, he has made a good recovery.

Lord St. Levan, C.B., C.V.O., who is due to leave Marseilles for Kenya at the end of this week, was A.D.C. to Major-General Barle in Egypt and the Sudan in 1883, and served in the Nile Expedition in the following year.

The Earl of Airie, who accompanied the Duke of Gloucester to Addis Ababa when the Emperor of Ethiopia was crowned, showed some charming snapshots of the coronation ceremony before the Arbroath Rotary Club last week.

The engagement is announced between Mr. Gordon T. Bax, second son of Mr. and Mrs. H. T. Bax, of Cumberland Gate, Keg Gardens, and Dr. Margaret Beckersteth Cook, only daughter of Sir Albert and Lady Cook, of Kampala.

We regret to learn of the death in Nairobi of Lieutenant-Colonel Albert E. Walter, O.B.E., I.M.S. (Retd.). Colonel Walter had lived in Kenya for the past seven years, and was known to a wide circle of friends as a keen sportsman.

Mr. H. W. Harris, of the Kenya Provincial Administration, eldest son of Mr. and Mrs. P. M. Harris, of Cragside, Creswick Road, Wex, and Miss Mary Moate MacDonald, of 6, Douro Place, W.S., were recently married in London.

As a memorial to the late Canon Woodward it is proposed to build a baptistry at the west end of Magill's Church, and an appeal for the purpose is made by Canon A. B. Hecker, of the S.M.C.A., Kiwanda, Muihi, Tanga.

The Emperor of Ethiopia left Addis Ababa for the Cape of Good Hope to Aden. After passing through British Somaliland he embarked on a British mail-boat for the crossing. On his return he will spend a few days near Jibouti, in French Somaliland.

Mr. J. C. McNab, chief agent in the Rhodesias and Nyasaland for Barclays Bank (D.C. & O.), has retired. Prior to his departure he was presented with a silver cigar box, a suitcase and a travelling rug, by the staffs of the branches under his control.

We regret to report the death in Croydon of Lady Matilda Filby Smith, wife of Sir Charles G. Smith, of Dublin. Sir Charles visited East Africa some years ago, and it was to him that Mr. John Boyce dedicated his book "The Company of Adventurers."

Mr. H. G. Beake, who has been appointed Director of Public Works in Zanzibar, joined the Colonial Service in 1914 and was posted to the Federated Malay States. He served in India during and after the War, and in 1924 was transferred to Nigeria.

The Hon. Charles Littleton, D.S.O., and the Hon. Mrs. Lettice Littleton are shortly leaving for Kenya in order to be present at the marriage in Nairobi of Miss Betty Playfair to the Earl of Bandon, who is a son of the Hon. Mrs. Littleton and the late Lieutenant-Colonel R. P. H. Bernard.

Mr. G. A. Maxwell, Private Secretary to Sir Richard Buxton, British Resident in Zanzibar, has expressed a desire to relinquish his appointment if it is found necessary to retrench an officer of the Provincial Administration, so that any such officer might be employed as Private Secretary.

Outward passengers with this week's air mail for East Africa included Mr. Lenanton, to Khartoum; Mr. and Mrs. Mazzarino, and Mr. F. G. Brindis, to Juba; Mr. Lehotte, Paris to Juba; Miss L. R. Buxton and Dr. R. J. Buxton, to Kampala; Mr. Morrison, Khartoum to Kampala; Mr. Stanning, to Kisumu; Mr. Jettes, to Nairobi; and Mr. D. Herland, Paris to Broken Hill. Inward passengers of Sunday included Miss Harrison and Mr. Meynell, from Nairobi; Mr. Findlay, from Kisumu; Mr. Jasper, Entebbe to Paris; and Mr. Schars, Juba to Paris.

Keep Fitter
on
BOVRIL

PERSONALIA (continued).

Among those outward-bound for Kenya are Mr. and Mrs. T. A. G. Budgen, Mr. and Mrs. B. C. Hichens, Mrs. and Miss Humphrey Jones, Mrs. B. C. Phillips, Mr. and Mrs. C. Keston and their son, Colonel and Mrs. F. S. Modera, Mrs. F. H. B. Sandford, and Mr. and Mrs. C. A. Giffin.

"Photographing Big Game" is the title of a lecture to be given by Colonel Marcuswell Maxwell of the McMillan Memorial Library, Nairobi, on February 6. Mr. P. D. Weller, author of "Kenya Without Prejudice," will lecture at a later date on "The Early Literature relating to Kenya Colony."

Brigadier General Sir Samuel Wilson, Permanent Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies, who visited East Africa just over three years ago, and who has lately been in Malaya in connexion with the decentralisation question, is due to arrive back in London on Saturday, accompanied by Lady Wilson.

Mr. Basil Cotton, of the Mopeca estate of the Sena Sugar Estates, Portuguese East Africa, and Miss Dorothy May Jordan were recently married in Beira. The bride is the daughter of Mr. W. H. Jordan, one of the pioneers of the Zambesia district, and now Director of River Transport for the Sena Estates.

Outspoken criticisms of the taxation policy of the Zanzibar Government were made at the recent meeting of the Legislative Council by the Hon. Yusufali Esmailji, M.B.E., who said that the Government was being "stamped into a policy which was bound to have disastrous consequences to the Protectorate."

Congratulations to Messrs. J. H. Clark, the Nairobi manufacturers' agents, on the completion of twenty-one years of activity in East Africa, and to the present head of the business, Mr. H. Vialou Clark, whose firm has the honourable distinction of having represented only British houses since the time of its establishment.

We regret to learn of the death in Denham, Hertfordshire, of Mr. A. H. Jepson, formerly Postmaster-General of Nyasaland. He served in South Africa and Ceylon before joining the Nyasaland Service as Postmaster in 1907, and during the East African Campaign acted as officer-in-charge of posts with Nyasaland Field Force. He was appointed Postmaster-General of the Protectorate in 1923, and retired later the same year.

Lieutenant-Commander G. A. C. Sharp, D.S.O., R.N., master of the Tanganyika Railways steamer "Lemba," recently rescued a member of the crew of the "Llangibby Castle" from drowning. The incident occurred when the crew was undergoing life-boat drill at Marseilles. One of the sailors fell out of a boat which was being lowered, and as his head struck a gangway, he was unconscious when he struck the water. After he had sunk for the second time Commander Sharp dived from the passenger deck and brought the sailor to the boat-side. After first-aid treatment he recovered.

PADRE WRIGHT ON KAKAMEGA LAND.

The Need for Church Workers in Kenya.

An urgent appeal for more Church workers to serve the spiritual needs of Kenya, especially of the European inhabitants, was made to a large London audience last week by Miss Heywood, sister of the Bishop of Mombasa. With a fine selection of lantern slides, some coloured, and most of them by herself, the lecturer took her listeners through Kenya. One of the first pictures was of the grave at English Point of Mrs. Kraft, who died in July, 1844, after only three months in Mombasa, leaving her husband to work alone for nearly forty years, and besides his missionary labours, to add so materially to our knowledge of the geography of the country. Another showed the Native beer-house in Nairobi, where women do the brewing; and from which, as much as 2000 a month is taken from the sales of beer; Cahon Burns had tried to have the beer-house closed down, but without success, for the Municipality found it valuable and it had already provided the funds for a Native dispensary.

Miss Heywood had much to say of Sunday schools closed down for want of superintendents, of chaplains needed, of other Church work hindered by lack of workers, and of the great need of spiritual help for the staffs of the large business houses. For the Africans a great deal was being done, congregations of two thousand being common.

The Rev. F. E. H. Wright, who presided—and who has had thirty years' residence in the Victoria Nyanza basin, fifteen of them in the Kavirondo country—said he could not help thinking that all the discussion of Kakamega affairs was "a red herring drawn by the devil. One over the trail to keep people from thinking of the real need—that of spiritual help for the big young men who were seeking wealth in Kakamega." The area affected was so vast that Archbishop Low had far more to do than was practicable.

He himself had been all over the ground; one could look for miles without seeing a Native hut, and much of it was taken over by the business for cultivation. There was no need to worry about the land question; the local Government was anxious to look after the interests of the Natives, and he was assured from his own experience that it would do the best for them—and afford their protection.

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LATEST NEWS OF THE GOLDFIELDS.

Mining Leases not Immediately Required.

FROM one of the best informed men in Kenya Colony in mining matters we have received by air mail a letter in the course of which it is stated:—

"The suggestion made in so many newspapers in Great Britain that the subject of mining leases in the Native Reserves is one of vital urgency is entirely unfounded. As a matter of plain fact, it is unlikely that any leases will be applied for within the next six months, if not twelve, and it may be for even double that period, for much development work has to be done before mining output can even be contemplated. Nothing really big has yet been found, although the situation is distinctly promising. It must be remembered that it may be found that the subterranean is peculiar and faulting, or that the dip of the reefs may flatten out both of which possibilities mean that it is quite impossible to say what surface rights may be necessary.

"There should be no real difficulty in solving the problem of moving the dispossessed Natives. Many of the Kenya settlers would welcome agriculturist families on their too large farms, and could and would excise portions of the land for such Natives, who would not be squatters, but landholders, in the settled areas.

"If there were an active mine, on, say, 200 acres of land in Kakamega, it may be assumed that no more than one-third of the area would be required on surface rights. We appreciate that the greatest possible care has to be taken by the Government in handling the situation.

Colonel G. A. Swinton Home, the President, and the Vice-President and Executive Committee have been unanimously re-elected to office by a large general meeting of the Kenya Miners Association. Mr. Dresner was elected an additional member of the Executive, but Major Grandy, who has done such good work as honorary secretary has unfortunately found it necessary to retire. A letter was read from Sir Albert Kitson thanking the miners for their presentation of a gold nugget as a memento of his work; it would, he said, be cherished as a family heirloom.

Colonel Swinton Home said that the Kakamega area was unusual, as had been the methods of the amateur miners, whose success might be due to that fact; more experienced miners might have failed. He urged the Government to take the courageous course of increasing the technical as well as the administrative staff of the Mines Department; such a step should not be regarded as a gamble, but as an investment, even though its revenue would not be immediately forthcoming. He argued that it was far better to face hard facts elicited by expert examination of holdings—even though that might mean the shattering of dreams of gold mines—than for people to live on hope and ignorance.

Njoroxy Syndicate Developments.

We are able to state that Mr. C. de Gansel, the American oil millionaire, whose arrival at Kakamega we recently reported, has secured a substantial holding in Njoroxy Syndicate, and that very active development is to take place immediately.

We can state that a small party of prospectors, having secured the only motor launch in Kisumu, has been busy prospecting some of the small islands in Lake Victoria outside the closed area. Soon after the start of the enterprise the party narrowly escaped shipwreck.

A post office is shortly to be opened at Piccadilly Cross in the centre of the goldfields, and a telegraph line is also being put down. Lack of telegraphic facilities is at present a serious handicap.

A sub-committee of the Eldoret Municipal Board has resolved that "rating should be introduced in the township in order that funds may be provided for the development of the opportunities afforded to the town by the proximity of the Kakamega goldfield."

Peter Simple, the *Morning Post* commentator, wrote last week: "Kakamega, like all goldfields, is providing some amazing finds. One couple, an East African trader tells me, are panning gold at the rate of £400 a day from an alluvial claim which the previous owner considered useless. If one calls on them, the miner's wife indicates a scup tureen full of gold and says carelessly: 'We got that between lunch and dinner yesterday,' or, pointing to a saucerful, 'that was the result of a before-breakfast effort!'

Mr. C. Patrick Thompson says in *The Sphere*: "A schoolmaster arrived with a few pounds' worth of the Native dialect, and a wax with boys. While other prospectors were hiring able-bodied savages to build sluice boxes and dig, he collected a small army of kids and led the way out to a likely-looking patch where he had found quartz outcrops. The kids had a great time collecting bits of quartz over half an acre. Their total bag yielded 80 oz. of gold, worth about £480."

The Northern Daily Mail has published a story of a diviner who advised a group of men to dig on a certain spot through a bed of thick clay. Some gave up the job after digging about 16 ft. One persisted and struck auriferous rock about 20 ft. down, and extracted gold at the rate of 25 oz. to the ton at a cost to himself of almost £1 a ton. He has already made some thousands of pounds.

Dr. Drummond Shiels's Ideas.

Dr. Drummond Shiels, Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies in the last Labour Government, says in *The New Clarion*—

"The gold should be worked by or on behalf of the Kenya Government, and the African inhabitants should benefit by the results. The Nigerian coal-mines are profitably worked by the local Government and the Colonies abound with examples of successful Government workings of Community enterprises.

"If this is not done, a public-private company with the Government holding a majority of the shares (as advocated by Lord Egdard) would be the next best thing, and again, there are such precedents as the Anglo-Peruvian Company, but it is indeed doubtful if leasing and legally described as a public purpose.

"There must be no economic or other compulsion to produce a labour supply for the workings or mines. Conditions of labour, (including the right to withdraw it), rates of wages, quality of housing, etc., must be drawn up by the Kenya Government and approved by the Secretary of State; who should publish them in a White Paper."

The Crown Colonist says: "In spite of the many special bodies which have descended upon Kenya in recent years, we would favour the setting up of a strong and impartial permanent Commission upon which Native interests would be adequately represented; and we think that Government should itself be effectively associated with the development of the mineral resources of the area; in order that it may be in a position continuously to control developments and to safeguard State as well as Native interests in the resulting production. A means of doing this through some form of corporation or board in which the Crown would be represented and for which precedents already exist, could no doubt be devised."

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EAST AFRICAN BOOKSHELF.

GOVERNOR OF NYASALAND'S FINE BOOK.

Stirring Days Among the Arabs.

EAST AFRICANS must always be interested in Arab mentality on account of the historical connexion of that race with the Azanian coast, and they will welcome Major Sir Hubert Young's experiences and opinions, as given in "The Independent Arab" (Murray, 15s.); both because he is now Governor of Nyasaland and because they are based on a contact with the Middle East which began with a raft voyage down the Tigris twenty years ago and was continued through the stirring days of the Great War. How "independent" the Arabs became when, thanks to the British, and especially to the famous T. E. Lawrence, they had thrown off the Turkish yoke, is well brought out in the author's lucid, informing and thrilling narrative.

Lawrence is, indeed, the hero of the book. In 1913 Sir Hubert found him at Carchemish, where a British expedition was excavating the old Hittite capital, and where Lawrence, for some reason obscure at the time but fairly evident in the light of later events, was still in residence though the "dig" had been closed down for the summer. He was a thorn in the side of the Germans, who were busily building the Baghdad Railway, the fallhead of which was then at Jerablus:

"Lawrence told us that the German engineer suspected him of spying on the Baghdad railway, and causing difficulties with the local labour. He said gleefully that he did not go out of his way to remove this impression. On the contrary, he took a mischievous delight in arousing the German's suspicions and cutting him out in every possible way. He even told us that he had gone so far one day as to draw some large pipes up to the top of the mound, whereupon the German had reported in a frantic telegram, which somehow fell into his hands, that the mad Englishman was mounting guns to command the railway bridge over the Euphrates. The Natives of Jerablus loved Lawrence. They all thought him mad, but they could not resist his absolute fearlessness; and they did not at all like the German engineers, who did not know how to treat them."

We have this amazing picture of Lawrence at the height of his still more amazing feats during the War:

"Lawrence had a splendid stable of first-class animals, and a bodyguard of about twenty reckless spitties from all over the Hauran and Western Arabia. These men wore the most gorgeous robes and rode the finest *dahyas* (she-camels of the desert) that money could buy, and gold was nothing accounted of in the days of Lawrence. His own Arab wardrobe was of the most expensive and beautiful kind. He wore a pure white silk over-shirt and loose white pyjamas. Round his waist was a gold belt, in the front of which was a gold-hilted dagger in a curved fold sabre-hilt given him by King Hussein. Over his shoulders he wore a soft *abla* of heavy wool, with a deep embroidered yoke of gold or silver thread. The sags of Cairo, Damascus, Baghdad, Najaf and Hail were ransacked for the finest and most costly products of Arab workmanship. Feisal himself could boast no more splendid raiment than was worn by his friend Lawrence."

Lawrence spent gold like water, but, as the author observes, no one else could have done what he did with ten times the amount:

"No amount of pomp and circumstance would have won him the position he gained among the Arabs if he had not established himself by sheer force of personality as a born leader and showed himself to be a greater daredevil than any of his followers. What the Arabs admired most in him was his utter disregard of danger and his readiness to endure not merely discomfort but the worst kinds of hardship. Not only did he beat them all at their own game, but he ran faster, rode harder and eat and drink less, but

he shone out among them in all the qualities which they would like to have possessed."

"The Independent Arab" is a fine book, as instructive for the intelligent inquirer as fascinating for the casual reader. As a revelation of the Arab mind it takes a very high place in the literature of its subject. A. J.

THE IMPORTANCE OF AN INDEX.

Blemish on a Valuable Handbook.

No one really interested in the Protectorate can afford to be without the new "Handbook of Nyasaland" which has been compiled by Mr. S. S. Murray, and published by the Crown Agents for the Colonies at the very low price of 5s. Within the 436 pages of this well-written, well-documented, and stoutly bound book is contained almost every fact of importance regarding the country. We say "almost," and not "can be found," advisedly, for unfortunately facts cannot easily be found, since the book lacks an index, that indispensable adjunct to any work of reference. The omission means that the seeker after truth may have a long and irritating hunt for it, whereas he should find his road sign-posted. Is not a moderately good handbook with an excellent index more useful to the busy man than an excellent handbook without an index?

The blemish on an otherwise valuable compilation should be immediately remedied by the publication of an index, its free distribution to those who have already bought copies, and its inclusion as further copies are bound. Until that is done it is certain that busy men will refer to less comprehensive and less valuable books, when they would much prefer to be guided by Mr. Murray, whose handbook is illustrated by a number of photographs and two good maps in colour. F. S. J.

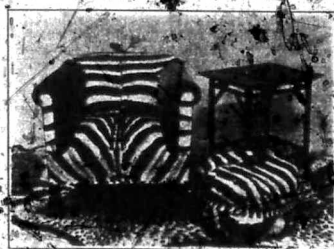
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THE ANIMALS CAME TO DRINK.

Mr. Cherry Kearton's Pretty Fantasy.

FOR forty years Mr. Cherry Kearton has been studying and photographing wild animals, and in "The Animals Came to Drink" (Longmans, 6s.) he weaves a pretty web of fantasy round the adventures of an impala doe in the African Bush. The text serves as a framework for the introduction of some of Mr. Kearton's famous animal photographs, of which those of a giant crocodile, Lutembe, are the most impressive.

To project into the minds and actions of wild animals the psychology of the human being is to lay oneself open to the charge of a delusive anthropomorphism, but Mr. Kearton's intimate knowledge of the wild and his meticulously accurate observation blunt the point of any such accusation.

"They devoured this surprise meal as greedily as if food had been a rarity," the lioness crouching over the kill, tearing off a chunk of flesh, holding it down with her claws while she repeatedly drew her rough tongue across it before settling down to eat, then rising and walking round the carcass in search of another dainty piece and so on, each taking a smaller portion, carrying it a yard or two away and then lying down to deal with it exactly as their mother did with hers.

That is a perfect picture of lions feeding on a kill.

There is a thrilling account of a duel between the giant crocodile and a rhinoceros—an historical fact corroborated by photographic record—and this of the breaking of the rains.

"On the parched earth streams formed, the dry donga began to fill, and the shallow dips in undulating country became moist with the beginnings of pools. The animals shivered and trembled, heads bowed, the rain-beating on their bodies as they stood in compact groups, no longer guarded by sentinels, for this was no danger from which they could escape. The lion had taken shelter in his lair, the leopard and the cheetah lay under overhanging rocks where new streams broke beside them into tiny waterfalls, the packs of wild dogs were crouched under trees. The storm ruled the valley, putting all creatures in subjection."

"I should be thankful," writes the author in his preface, "if this book could act as a counterblast to the many animal stories, so constantly appearing, which are based on utterly false or distorted natural history." It certainly should, for it is a real reflection of African wild life as it lives in the wild.

A. N. G.

CLASSIFICATION OF THE GORILLAS.

Remarkable individual variation.

SINCE Jeanes Wymann published the description of *Trogilodites gorilla* in 1847 in the Journal of the Boston Society of Natural History, some 80 gorilla skulls have been collected in the museums of the world, and skeletons, odd bones, and hides in far smaller quantities. The material has afforded immense scope for systematists to exercise their talents, and the remarkable individual variation in the dimensions of the skulls comparable only to that which characterises human crania, has led to a elaboration of "specific" names which is both confusing and unnecessary. In a very fine monograph Mr. Harold J. Coolidge (Harv. Col. Museum of Comparative Zoology, Harvard College, Cambridge, U.S.A.) has thoroughly investigated the whole of this material and revised the genus.

The splendid plates, showing gorilla skulls photographed against a background ruled in centimetre squares, bring out extremely well the individual

variation—which is indeed extraordinary, hardly any two skulls being alike—as well as the asymmetry which is also paralleled by human skulls. At one time taxonomists were responsible for no fewer than fifteen distinct "species" of gorilla, founded on these variations; but Mr. Coolidge, with convincing argument, reduces these to one, with two subspecies.

Genus and species: *Gorilla gorilla*.

Subspecies: *Gorilla gorilla gorilla* (Savage and Wyman) the coast, *Gorilla gorilla beringei* (Matschie), the mountain gorilla.

The external characters that distinguish the mountain from the coast Gorilla, writes Mr. Coolidge, "are, besides a longer palate and a generally narrower skull, the thicker pelage, shorter arms and longer legs, large amount of black hair, and fleshy callosity on the crest." The points of peculiar interest, the name *G. beringei* actually occurs in Matschie's original paper (1903), but as he named the animal after Captain von Bering, this was obviously a misprint. Nevertheless, *beringeri* has got into the literature and it will take all Mr. Coolidge's authority to eliminate it; and the author confines the "coast" gorilla strictly to the Cameroons and Gaboon, and the "mountain" subspecies to the Kivu area. This leaves the breed in two isolated districts, separated by the whole breadth of the Belgian Congo, and precludes any gorillas occurring in Spanish Guinea, from which country *East Africa* has had reliable information that they are to be found. We imagine that the one would be more pleased than Mr. Coolidge to know definitely that gorillas have a wider range than he is at present inclined to acknowledge; for the larger the material at his disposal, the more exhaustive his research on a fascinating animal, and the more authoritative will be his conclusions. Already he has pleased zoologists no less a debt for his singularly monograph.

A. E.

AN OFFICIAL IN AFRICA.

The Brekenovley, by Paul Trent Ward, Lock & Co. Ltd. is a novel concerning a West African Government official who, while on leave, carries the duties of a famous Empire builder. She follows him to West Africa, where he has adventures of sustained and most exciting reading.

TESTAMENT OF LIGHT.

An anthology of spiritual wisdom, drawn from many ages and centuries, has been compiled by Mr. Gerald Butler who calls it "The Testament of Light" (Dent 5s.). The author says, "to provide a philosophy of life without intending to establish a theological system or to beg the question of its own origin." It can be cordially recommended to all serious readers.

THE RICH CARGO.

"This book," writes Miss F. G. Wells Young in her preface to "The Rich Cargo," "The Bodley Head 7s. 6d." is a less condensed, less detailed, but no less early South African history than the first edition. It is a better summary of the facts, in purpose of the book could be given. The picture of present-day South Africa presented is not a very cheerful one, but it has its lesson for all the East African Dependencies.

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Corn Flour flavoured

In cisterns containing six one-
pint packets of assorted flavours
Vanilla, Raspberry,
Strawberry and Lemon

EAST AFRICAN REUNION IN LONDON HOW WHITE FATHERS WENT TO UGANDA.

Mr. E. W. Smith to Speak on Feb. 16.

THE Rev. Edwin W. Smith, author of "The Golden Stool," "Aggrey of Africa," and other outstanding works, who was for years a missionary in Northern Rhodesia, will speak to the East African Group of the Over-Seas League at Fernon House, Park Place, St. James, S.W. on Thursday, February 16, on "The Impact of Western Civilization on the African." It is a subject which he has made peculiarly his own and, at the same time, a constructive address may be confidently anticipated.

All present and past East Africans, and those interested in the territories, whether members of the Group or not, are cordially invited to attend. Tea will be served at 7.30 p.m. and Mr. Smith's address at 8.30 will be followed by a discussion.

CHEAPER TRAVEL BY THE NILE ROUTE.

In order to encourage passengers travelling to and from Kenya, Uganda, Tanganyika, and the Belgian Congo to use the Nile route, reduced fares have been introduced by the Sudan Government Railways and Steamers, which now issues inclusive first-class tickets at £E25 between Juba and Khartoum, £E44 from Port Sudan to Juba, and £E40 from Shellal to Juba. These rates include rail and steamer travel and full catering. The first-class passenger rate for the motor route between Juba and Nimule has also been reduced from £E8 to £E5, with a free allowance of 100 kilos of luggage, instead of 18 kilos, as hitherto.

KENYA-ITALIAN-SOMALILAND FRONTIER.

Two White Papers concerning the boundary between Kenya and Italian Somaliland have been published as Cmd. 4,230 and 4,231 (ed. and ed. respectively).

Mr. V. G. C. Day, Acting Provincial Commissioner of the Northern Frontier, the British Commissioner, states that the previous boundary defined boundary has been the cause of continuous contentions and did not permit adequate surveillance, political and customs on the part of the respective frontier authorities. The Italian Commissioner, and his staff, stated it was urgently necessary to construct a more definite, measurable and durable, and convenient one for the wide and 68 km. long, to the frontier. He suggested that twenty-five posts should be constructed, one on each side of the track, "so that in its position, aspect the track equalises ownership of the Governments of the two Colonies."

The Royal Agricultural and Horticultural Society of Kenya is organising a sweepstake on this year's Derby and hopes considerably to exceed last year's sum of £1,000 distributed in prize money.

Landing at Entebbe in 1878.

An interesting historical résumé of the entry of the White Fathers' Mission into East Africa is contained in an appendix to the latest report of the Uganda Education Department. We read:—

Pope Leo XIII issued in 1878 a papal brief by which Fathers Elinense and Pascal were appointed apostolic delegates for the missions in Equatorial Africa, and accordingly the first group of missionaries left Europe in March of that year, and on their arrival at Talora, divided into two parties, one band proceeding west to Lake Tanganyika, and the other going northwards to Victoria Nyanza.

The first two missionaries to reach Uganda landed at Entebbe in February, 1890. Their names deserve remembrance; Father Lourdes, known afterwards, owing to a picturesque misinterpretation by the Uganda "Map" Pere, as "Maperi," and Brother Augustus. In the same year they penetrated to the capital, and began their work at Rubaga.

Four European professors are now employed in teaching various trades to boys, suitable to be to high schools. The technical schools offer evening courses in the following subjects: blacksmithing, wheelwrighting and tin-smithing; woodwork, shoemaking, printing, book-binding; drawing; brick-making and masonry; and masonry.

LORD DELAMERE MEMORIAL FUNDS.

The Lord Delamere Memorial Funds, which have been raised in Kenya to be applied in two parts, a considerable number of people have informed an organising committee that they were glad to act in with the view that donations should be in the first instance devoted to some visible memorial. Subscribers are therefore invited to indicate when forwarding subscriptions whether a donation should be applied to a definite memorial or to a scheme of general nature. The suggestions already accepted under the latter scheme are the foundation of a school to support an agricultural college in the interior of Southern Africa, and the provision of facilities for medical treatment at the Nakuru Hospital and the Victoria Dale's School at Kabete.

THE Duke and Duchess of York attended a memorial service held in St. Paul's Cathedral on Saturday to commemorate the hundredth anniversary of General Gordon's death. The memorial to General Gordon in the cathedral contains these fine words: "At all times and everywhere he gave his strength to the work, his substance to the cause, his sympathy to the suffering, his heart to the poor. He saved an Empire by his warlike genius; he ruled vast provinces with justice, wisdom, and power." Major-General H. D. G. Richard laid a wreath on General Gordon's monument at the School of Engineering, Chatham.

Babies in East Africa

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EAST AFRICA IN THE PRESS

SUNSHINE AND RAIN IN UGANDA.

The Times' on "One of the Most Delightful Books."

The Times Literary Supplement has reviewed Mrs. Adela M. Day's "Sunshine and Rain in Uganda" in the following appreciative terms:

"This is surely one of the most delightfully written books of its kind and it will appeal not merely to those who are specially interested in Uganda but to all who have ever travelled or think of travelling in any part of East Africa other than the coastal belt. For will it appeal be limited to women, though it is primarily the record of the adventures and vicissitudes and discomforts of a woman and of 'Small Son' on safari in Uganda, and though the account of 'Small Son's' birthday party in the wilds will go straight to the hearts of every woman. Almost every aspect of ordinary safari is intimately described, not only the more pleasant with 'losser game,' and there are many sidelights on Native habits and psychology."

Every East African reader will join most cordially in the tribute which Lady Coryndon pays in her introduction, in which she speaks of this as "a volume of precious reading, a gem I would see on the bookshelf of all who love the good and simple things of the colonist's life."

"Sunshine and Rain in Uganda" is published by East Africa (the nearest free trade address).

DERIVATION OF THE WORD "AFRICA"

In a reply to a correspondent who asked the meaning and derivation of the word "Africa," John O'London's Weekly says:—

"The name 'Africa' was given by the Romans to that part of the world which the Greeks called Libya; that is, north of the continent that was known, except Egypt and Ethiopia. In a narrower sense the Romans applied the name to Africa, the territory of the Numidians and the regions comprising the eastern group of the Atlas. The name was later extended to the whole of the continent. The derivation of the word 'Africa' is doubtful, but it is supposed to have been borrowed by the Romans from the Natives. The most likely suggestion is that it represents the name of the Great Berber tribe, the Aouaquia (whose name would have been pronounced Afrikka); this tribe, although now driven back into the Sahara, formed the principal Native element of the Empire of Carthage. Other suggestions are that the word is from Ifriqia (the country of fruit), or from the Semitic word meaning 'African,' African being considered as a Phœnician settlement separate from Asiatic Phœnicia."

APPOINTING EAST AFRICAN AGENTS.

In an article on the appointment of manufacturers' agents in East and South Africa the British and South African Export Gazette says:—

"Such misguided agency arrangements may easily prove worse than none at all, and we confess that we are unable to feel sympathy with those whose hazy ideas of sales organisation lead them to inevitable disappointment and loss."

"It is a different story, however, where manufacturers have made adequate agency arrangements along some well-recognised line, and have then failed to obtain a satisfactory measure of business. The first step is to obtain from their agents such explanation as the latter can give of the deficiency in the business secured. If such explanation is both full and frank, it should provide the key to the trouble."

"An examination of the manufacturer's own conscience may also assist. He may have to admit to himself that he has not given the same office and factory service to his export connections as he has given his home trade, thus discouraging his agents and their clients, and that is like life-blood to any salesman, no matter in what part of the world they operate."

"Possibly, too, he has kept his contribution to expenses down to the minimum, or has allowed none at all, in which case he cannot expect the agent to cover the ground, as frequently, as thoroughly as would be done if generous support were given to meet the exceptionally high cost of travelling, purchasing licences, etc."

THE BAKWAYA AND THEIR LANGUAGE

The December issue of Daily Mail contains a very interesting article by Mr. A. Sillery entitled "A Sketch of The Kikwaya Language." He writes:

"The Bakwaya inhabit the narrow strip of coast that extends for some thirty miles south of the Mara River on the eastern shore of Lake Victoria. They are a small tribe of some 6,000 souls and are of extremely mixed origin. The original members of the tribe are supposed to have come from Kandi in Bugwe (or Usukuma, as it is commonly called), but since the advent of these there has been a considerable influx of people from other tribes, and the original Sukuma element has become considerably attenuated. There is a 'lingua franca' case for regarding the Bakwaya as being more nearly related to the Western Lake languages than to the Swahili group."

"When dealing with the Bakwaya, linguists are one is entering on ground hitherto unexplored. Not only many other tribes, the Bakwaya have been almost everywhere since they first came within the purview of linguists, ethnologists and travellers. 'Kari,' the name erroneously adopted by Sir Hans Johnston, is merely a term of contempt applied to the tribe by the Bakawewe. The people refer to themselves as Bakwaya, and it is Kikwaya that I shall speak of their language."

"There are in Kikwaya no fewer than seventeen noun-classes, and possibly eighteen. The moods of the verb are numerous and can be formed almost indefinitely with the help of an auxiliary. The author gives a series of Kikwaya folk tales, in which Wakatiyu (Katiyu), quite properly translated 'Brer Rabbit,' is the hero, as in so many Bantu and Negro tales. The notes appended are very useful and elucidate the difficulties and obscurities of these characteristic native stories."

The Department of Customs and Trade has prepared a confidential report on the market for motor fuel for internal combustion engines.

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PRaise FOR EAST AFRICAN CAMPHOR

East Africa is to have visited the tropical forests... which still remain in the country... commonly known as the East African camphor...

The timber is... a soft, white, fibrous material... and has a pronounced interlocking grain... for the manufacture of various goods...

Microchemical tests indicate that its strength properties compare favourably with American red oak... satisfactory results were obtained in tests of the working qualities...

It is estimated that 50,000 cubic feet per annum of this timber could be made available for export in the immediate future...

THE NGORONGORO CRATER

In the Wide World Magazine Mr. F. Hatchell Holmes writes... under the title 'On Safari in Wonderland'... of his last trip to the Ngorongoro Crater...

WOMAN MOTORIST'S PLUCK

The difficulties encountered by Mrs. Eva Dickson... a London lady who recently drove from Nairobi to Algeria... were such as to be told in The Motorist by Mr. H. H. Matthews...

Mrs. Dickson drove back to the nearest settlement... for herself and one of her servants... plunged in and swam across the river...

AFRICAN LANGUAGES

AFRICAN LANGUAGES can be found in London... Swahili, Chinyanja, Luganda, Kikuyu, Basuto, Arabic, Somali, Dogon, etc...

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"EAST AFRICA'S" INFORMATION BUREAU.

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

Mombasa's new railway station is now open.

A new bathing pool is to be constructed in Port Sudan.

A new cinema is to be built in Mombasa adjoining the Co-op Institute.

Large consignments of Kenya eggs have recently reached this country.

A large tea factory is being constructed near Mufindi, Southern Tanganyika.

The Muslim festival of Eid-ul-Fitr was celebrated on Saturday at the Mosque in Woking.

Imports into Tanganyika during the first nine months of 1932 amounted to £385,919.

No East African delegates have attended the Police Conference now being held in London.

The new church in the new suburb of Eldoret has been dedicated by the Bishop of Mombasa.

The headquarters of the Southern Rhodesian Department of Agriculture are now at Mbezi.

A first and final dividend of Sh. 1.8 pence has been paid in respect of G. C. Maultsby, 318, Avenue, Nairobi.

Parliament Sports Club, Nairobi, has now opened its new club house. The Club has been in existence for twenty-seven years.

The capital of the Central African Transport Company, Ltd. of Nyasaland, has been reduced from £40,000 to £22,000.

The Dar es Salaam Chamber of Commerce has urged the Government to install wireless apparatus at Musoma, and later at Mwanza.

A new main road being built between Nyeri and Nairobi will reduce the road distance between the two townships from 135 to 125 miles.

Mineral exports from Tanganyika during October and November included: Diamonds, 106 carats (£297); gold, 3,859 ounces (£20,922); salt, 358 tons (£2,284); mica, 1,280 lbs. (£200).

The Northern Rhodesian Government has accepted the offer of the elected members of the Legislative Council that the levy on official salaries shall also be applied to their fees.

The partnership heretofore existing between Captain John H. Hewar, Mr. Goddall Broom, and Mr. Charles Hitchcock in Sunon Estate, Arusha, has been dissolved by mutual consent.

An Administrative Officer in Kenya is to be temporarily seconded as Commissioner of Mines, while a District Surveyor with considerable mining experience is to be Senior Inspector of Mines.

Strong protests against Sir Sidney Armitage-Smith's recommendation that the Tanganyika Mines, Land, and Survey Department should be amalgamated have been made by the Dar es Salaam Chamber of Commerce which also urges the Government not to adopt the suggestion that the staff of the Geological Survey Department should be reduced.

The cotton production of the best district of Kenya is expected this year to total some 240 bales or about double that of any previous year. The Kavirondo crop is also likely to create a record.

The Kenya Game Ordinance has been amended to prohibit the sale in the Colony, except by written permission of the Game Warden, of traps, gigs or snares capable of catching certain animals.

Owing to the short notice, the Kenya Lawn Tennis Association has decided that it cannot arrange an East African tour for the English lawn tennis team on its way back from South Africa.

During September, October and November last, the U.K. imported the following quantities of hemp, ropes, cords and lides: Netherlands, 215 cwt. (£1,084); Belgium, 274 cwt. (£1,402); Germany, 33 cwt. (£382); and Sweden, 100 cwt. (£685).

Regulations have been issued prescribing that from April 1st certain classes of goods manufactured in and consigned from a part of the Empire must contain a minimum of 50% of Empire material and labour in order to qualify for Imperial preference, instead of 25% as at present.

The Nairobi Chamber of Commerce has passed a resolution, viewing with alarm the prospect of large quantities of exportable maize being refused carriage to the coast even at the increased export rate of Shs. 12.50 cents ex main line stations and Shs. 10.25 cents ex branch lines, making an average of Shs. 15. They urge that the Railway should reconsider the decision to limit the export of maize.

The Kenya Exploration Company, Ltd. has been registered as a public company with a nominal capital of £100 in £1 shares to acquire landed and other property, leases and claims in Kenya. Mr. James H. M. Shaw, of 24 Lombard Street, E.C., and Mr. Gerald D. Smith, of Strensham Court, Worcester, are the first directors of the concern, the registered office of which is at 24 Lombard Street, E.C.3.

Co-operation exercises between units of the K.A.F. and military aircraft are to take place in Nyasaland during this year's service flight of R.A.F. machines from Egypt to East and Central Africa. The flight will begin from Ismailia on March 31 by the Gordon aircraft of No. 6 (Bomber) Squadron. They will be at Broken Hill from April 10 to 17, Livingstone from the 18th to 20th, Bulawayo from the 21st to 28th, and Salisbury from April 30 to May 12. In the last week of May the machines will visit various centres in Nyasaland.

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EAST AFRICAN PRODUCE REPORTS.

COFFEE.

THERE was very little change in values in last week's auctions/ food to fine qualities still being in good demand, though lower grades were slow of sale.

Kenya—

"A" sizes	65s. od. to 138s. od.
"B" sizes	50s. od. to 78s. od.
"C" sizes	31s. od. to 63s. od.
Peaberry	65s. od. to 126s. od.
Bele	47s. od. to 58s. od.

Uganda—

"A" sizes	64s. od. to 102s. od.
"B" sizes	47s. od. to 50s. od.
"C" sizes	40s. od. to 48s. od.
Peaberry	57s. od. to 63s. od.
London cleaned—	
Second sizes	58s. od. to 60s. od.
Third sizes	46s. od. to 48s. od.
Peaberry	55s. od.

Toro—

Ungraded	65s. od. to 70s. od.
Medium size	57s. od.
Peaberry	65s. od.

Tanganyika—

"A" sizes	60s. od. to 74s. od.
"B" sizes	50s. od. to 63s. od.
"C" sizes	44s. od. to 51s. od.
Peaberry	64s. od. to 73s. od.
London cleaned—	
First sizes	68s. 6d. to 86s. od.
Second sizes	61s. 6d. to 69s. od.
Third sizes	45s. 6d. to 61s. od.
Peaberry	71s. od. to 75s. od.

Usambara—

Small	54s. od.
London cleaned—	
First size	44s. od.
Small	45s. od.

Kilimnjaro—

"A" size	69s. od.
"B" size	63s. od.
"C" size	58s. od. to 71s. od.
London cleaned—	
Third size	58s. od.

Arusha—

"A" size	74s. od. to 82s. od.
"B" size	62s. od.
"C" size	55s. od.
Peaberry	75s. od.
London cleaned—	
First sizes	70s. od. to 78s. od.
Second sizes	58s. od. to 66s. od.
Third sizes	50s. od. to 52s. od.
Peaberry	62s. od. to 68s. od.

GRAIN PRODUCE.

Wheat Seed—Slow and lower at £11 per ton. The comparative quotations in 1932 and 1931 were £12 6d. and £10 10s.

Maize—Quiet with prices of Zanibar spot at 4d. per 30 lb. and of January-February at 5d. per 30 lb. The comparative spot quotations in 1932 and 1931 were 4 1/2d. and 4 1/4d.

Guinea—Steady, with East African fair at £12 10s. per ton. (The comparative quotations in 1932 and 1931 were £11 10s. and £11 14s.)

Cotton Seed—There has been a slight increase. East Africa now standing at 65 10s. per ton. The comparative quotations in 1932 and 1931 were £4 15s. and £4 5s.

Groundnuts—Irregular, with East African quoted at £13 2s. 6d. per ton. (The comparative quotations in 1932 and 1931 were £15 and £10 2s. 6d.)

Maize—Slightly lower, with East African now at white flat sold in Mark Lane at 20s., while February-March shipments fetched 18s. 3d. in Liverpool. News was quoted in Markets at 18s. 6d. per 480 lb. in March. The comparative quotations in 1932 and 1931 for No. 2 were 21s. 6d. and 20s. 6d.

Sorghum—Rather lower at £13 10s. per ton. (The comparative quotations in 1932 and 1931 were £16 and £12 15s.)

Sisal—Quiet with East African No. 1 for February-April quoted £15, and shipments of March-May at 25s. 6d. higher. (The comparative February quotations in 1932 and 1931 were £14 and £17 10s.)

Reviewing the position of the sisal market during 1932 Messrs. Wigglesworth and Company state:—

Owing to the abandonment of a planting programme, it is to be feared that within two or three years a shortage of supplies is bound to manifest itself, and it will take at least three years to correct the position.

Europe belongs the credit for an extended use of African sisal, much headway having been made in the manufacture of tyre and shoe twines, fire cordage and other articles. Praise is due to enterprising spinning machine makers who have made wonderful improvements in design, enabling finer counts to be spun at less cost. Experiments have been made with satisfactory results in the use of sisal for coffee bags and bale coverings, and it is stated that this demand will be permanent. The latest development in the use of sisal is the making of dyed clothes, matts, etc., which opens up a further field.

Despite disastrously low prices, the last producers have definitely maintained their standard of quality, but certain estates have failed in this respect. To remedy this a committee of London distributors was constituted to safeguard the interests of the trade. Their first step was to draw up a list of estates whose shipments failed to conform with the standard qualities. The result has been that steps were immediately taken by some of these estates to remedy the defects.

750-81s packages of Kenya tea sold last week realised an average of 6 1/2d. per lb.

The latest monthly review of the Standard Bank of South Africa states:—

Kenya—Imports of cotton piece-goods into Mombasa have increased in anticipation of the seasonal demand from Uganda.

Uganda—Last season's cotton crop has now been secured and buying from the Natives is still in progress. The percentage of clean white cotton is said to be well above the average. Tea plants are flourishing well and returns for the second year of the planting season have been excellent. Tobacco growers are cultivating their areas of planting.

Northern Rhodesia—The building of a new road at standstill, and all schemes for the development of the new capital at Lusaka, remain in abeyance. Good mineral rains have fallen, and ploughing and planting operations are proceeding satisfactorily.

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The s.s. "Llandaff Castle," which left London for East Africa on January 26, and is scheduled to leave Marseilles at the end of this week, carries the following passengers for—

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Miss M. E. Campbell
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Master M. D. J. Rankin
Mrs. F. H. B. Sandford
Miss E. A. Stange
Mr. J. M. Thompson
Mr. & Mrs. C. W. G. Tiffin

Port Sudan to Mombasa.
Gen. Hon. Robert White

Tanga.
Mr. & Mrs. C. F. Ellaby
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Mrs. J. Fowler

Zanzibar.
Mr. H. G. Peake
Mr. G. W. Roynon
Mr. C. Seymour-Hall
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Dar es Salaam.
Mr. R. G. Bailey
Mr. & Mrs. L. A. Jones
Mr. W. M. Mackay
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Marseilles to Dar es Salaam.
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Mr. M. S. Reyburn
Mr. Charles
Mr. Thomas
Mr. T. T. Tid

Marseilles to Mombasa.

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Hon. Mrs. Dwyer
Miss G. Henslow
Mr. G. Henslow
Mr. Jeffrey
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Col. & Mrs. E. J. Roddy
Master J. Roddy
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Miss Stobart
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Genoa to Mombasa.

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RAINFALL IN EAST AFRICA.

H.M. Eastern African Dependencies Trade and Information Office has received the following details concerning rainfall in Kenya and Uganda during the week ending January 17: Eldama, 0.02 inch; Fort Hall, 8.507; Kabete, 2.075; Nairobi, 0.60; Nakakos, 5.40; Nakindu, 3.52; Naivasha, 7.40; Mombasa, 0.40; Nakuru, 0.82; Nguruki, 0.72; Nguro, 0.88; Nyveri, 3.00; Rumuti, 0.90; Simba, 4.76; Thika, 2.75; Uaso, 3.17; Voi, 3.04; Kampala, 0.28; Butiaba, 0.04 inch.

EAST AFRICAN STEAMSHIP MOVEMENTS.

BRITISH INDIA

"Matiana" left Pt. Said homewards, Jan. 27.
"Matida" arr. Pt. Said outwards, Jan. 28.
"Matola" arr. Beira outwards, Jan. 22.
"Maera" arr. Bombay from Durban, Jan. 28.
"Makliwa" left Lourenco Marques for Durban, Jan. 30.
"Kenya" left Seychelles for Durban, Jan. 31.
"Karanja" left Mombasa for Bombay, Jan. 31.

CLASS ELLERMAN-HARRISON

"City of Salford" left Dar es Salaam outwards, Jan. 24.
"Clan McIlwraith" left Suez outwards, Jan. 24.
"Wafayar" leaves Birkenhead for E. Africa, Feb. 4.

HOLLAND-AFRICA

"Meliskerk" arr. Amsterdam, Jan. 23.
"Nijkerk" dep. Rotterdam homewards, Jan. 23.
"Nieuwerkerk" left Durban for E. Africa, Jan. 23.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES

"General Voyron" left Diego Suarez homewards, Jan. 26.

UNION-CASTLE

"Dunluce Castle" left Pt. Sudan homewards, Jan. 30.
"Llandaff Castle" left London for E. Africa, Jan. 26.
"Llandovery Castle" left Dar es Salaam outwards, Jan. 26.
"Sandgate Castle" left Cape Town homewards, Jan. 26.
"Dunbar Castle" left Cape Town for Beira, Jan. 26.

EAST AFRICAN MAILS

Mails for Kenya, Tanganyika, Tabora, and Zanzibar close at the P.O., London, at 5 p.m. on
February 1, s.s. "Scythian."
February 2, s.s. "Governor of India."
February 3, s.s. "Aperçu."
February 4, s.s. "Moulton."
Mails for Natal, the Rhodesias, and Portuguese East Africa close at the G.P.O., London, at 11.30 a.m. every day.
Inward mails are expected on February 4, by the s.s. "Matiana" on February 6 by the s.s. "Lecanto de Bisle," on February 7 by the s.s. "Dunluce Castle," and on February 10 by the s.s. "Ranchi."
Air mails for East and South Africa close at the General Post Office, London, at 11 a.m. each Wednesday.

The Messageries Maritimes have decided to place their new motor vessel "Marshall Joffre" on the Marseilles—East Africa service, leaving Marseilles for Durban on March 1. The "Marshall Joffre" has accommodation for 136 first-class, 22 second-class, and 74 third-class passengers; all cabins are centrally heated and fitted with fresh cold-running water; there is an electrically operated bath on board, and on Deck 1 there is an electrically heated breakfast in open air. The interior decoration includes landscapes of Madagascar and Indo-China, as well as views of countries in which Marshall Joffre served at different times.

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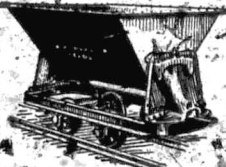
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MATTERS OF MOMENT.

Mr. Roger Gibb's Report on Railway Rates and Finance in Kenya, Uganda, and Tanganyika Territory, extracts from which appear in this issue, is so uncompromising that it will certainly arouse much public opposition. But in it induces the concentration of thought on the systems he was set to examine, and unbiased analysis of his reasoning and conclusions, his directives will have amply justified itself. The great quality of this important document is the manifest determination of its author to record his views without evasion, qualification, or mental reservation. His experience leads him to a conclusion which will obviously engender resistance from vested official interests or established non-official opinions; he nevertheless records, frankly and fully, instead of seeking a more palatable way of expressing his views. Political considerations are nothing to him; he is always the railway expert, reporting from the railway standpoint, and rather contemptuous of the makeshifts which have given, or have been proposed to give, power to other interests to sidetrack sound railway principles.

He does not recommend abolition of either the Kenya-Uganda and Tanganyika systems; considers that the High Commissioner for Transport in Kenya and Uganda should be abolished and replaced by a small London board; regards the Inter-Colonial Railway Advisory Council as "not judicial in its approach to railway problems, the unofficial members being advocates rather than judges"; and suggests that the General Manager of the Railways should not be a member of either the Kenya or Uganda Legislatures or the Directors of Agriculture; members of the Railway Council. He advocates complete separation of the finances of the State and the Railways; the abolition of country produce rates; the pooling between the two systems of traffic from the basin of Lake Victoria; drastic

remedies for the competition between Mombasa and Tanga for the traffic of the hinterland of Tanga; complete reclassification of rates on lines which will do away with the sacrifice of many of the advantages of the existing rates; a new formula for the assessment of profits or losses of branch lines; and maintenance of the existing Tanganyika lighterage abatements. Thus Mr. Gibb at once invites attack on a dozen fronts. It is to be hoped that he will receive the well-deserved compliment of carefully planned reply, for mere sniping or desultory fire from odd spots in the line will ill serve the public interest. Let the battle be joined.

So provocative a document obviously demands detailed study, and is almost certain to be opposed in certain matters even by those who generally agree with it in the main. Our first duty is to congratulate Mr. Gibb on possessing the courage of his convictions and making his recommendations so definite. Would that all reporters were as honest. On the much-disputed point whether or not a railway should be run at a loss on account of the indigee advantages believed to accrue to the country, it seems to me that the strong opinion of the opinion that rather vague ideas about territorial development should not be accepted as a substitute for a satisfactory balance sheet—which seems rather on a par with saying that the power house, concentrating plant, or smelters on a mine must "pay" by themselves and not be reckoned as integral parts of the mine's development and earning equipment; or that a Department of Education or Agriculture must, even initially, "pay," and not be considered as a factor in building up the Colony's welfare. In East Africa to-day it scarcely seems possible to divorce railways from Government policy, though of course we agree that every reasonable attempt should be made to put and keep the railways on a paying basis. But that is largely a matter of Government policy outside the control of the Railway management.

The report condemns different rates, and quotes great weight of evidence to support the recommendation, emphasising that they are adopted **SHOCKS FOR AN KENYA NOT FOR RAILWAY REASONS, BUT AS AN AUXILIARY TARIFF DESIGNED TO ADD TO CUSTOMS PROTECTION.** Regarding produce rates, as unsound in principle and in detail, Mr. Gibb urges that they should be abolished and fixed on railway principles alone. He has also called for the carriage of such important export commodities as maize and cotton seeds, and by implication blames the K.U.R. for misleading settlers as to the low value crops on which they might safely concentrate. Now, he declares, the position should be squarely faced, and considered afresh announced. He does not endorse Lord Moyne's opinion that rates on cotton piece goods should be reduced to lighten the natives' burden, though he lays it down clearly that when selecting enterprises on which to experiment with reduced rates special attention should be paid to native producers, not so as to subsidise one class against another, but because, in a rising standard of living this market might be of considerable assistance.

Mr. Gibb's advocacy is so emphatic as usual of complete prohibition of road competition in Kenya as a temporary expediency, to be followed by high road duties coupled with reduced railway rates, in order to curtail the effect of the motor transport interests, the ruling in losses on branch lines are a properly reckoned, and that the loss, properly speaking, is the sum that would be saved if the branch were closed will be appreciated by settlers in the branch line districts, but his proposal to the London Board of three members should decide railway policy in place of the High Commissioner for Transport will probably prove anathema to official and non-official opinion in both Kenya and Uganda. It is, of course, in direct contravention of the recommendations of the Joint Parliamentary Committee, and runs counter to the very natural desire of East Africans to have greater power transferred to the region on the spot. Though this is by no means the most important of the conclusions recorded by Mr. Gibb, it would not be surprising if it became the most hotly disputed.

Those who are in closest touch with East African affairs, whether they be resident in East Africa or in England, will agree that one of the chief causes of misunderstanding from time to time in the past has been the lack of sufficiently close liaison, that is anything calculated to strengthen contact between responsible public opinion in the Dependencies and in London is cordially to be welcomed. It is therefore curious to follow the present attack on the Joint East African Board by the *East African Standard*, of Nairobi, on the grounds that "East Africa would be on safer ground if it had no so-called London representation of the present type," and the support given by Lord Francis Scott, Kenya's settler leader, when he says: "I do hope that, when we have our Kenya representative in the London Office, that he may be helped by a very small committee composed of genuine Kenya people who know Kenya and have the real

interests of Kenya at heart." The case of the attack is, of course, the independence attitude adopted by the Board on the subject of income tax, the members of whose Executive Council recognised, as *East Africa* did, that the Cabinet decision to impose it in East Africa was irrevocable, and that the wise course was consequently to concentrate on securing the terms best calculated to serve the interests of the territories, and to couple acceptance of the new tax with a strong demand for readjustment of the whole system in which public revenues have hitherto been raised.

The claim of the Board to independence of thought and statement is disliked, and the divergence of its views from those of some sections of **NO FOUNDATION** settlers' opinion is attributed by **FOR CHARGE** contemporary to the assertion "that **OF ALOOFNESS** in too many cases, the members of the Board have never had personal contact with the people of the territories they profess to represent." For that condemnation there is surprisingly little foundation: The Executive Council consists of fifteen members under the independent chairmanship of Sir John Sandeman, Bt., M.P., and of that number Lord Cranworth, Sir Sidney Fern, Sir Philip Richardson, Colonel Charles Benson, Mr. Campbell Haicbur, Mr. W. A. M. Jam, Mr. A. Wigglesworth, Major C. L. Walsh (who has just resigned), Major W. M. Crowley (now replaced by Colonel R. P. Collins-Wells), and Mr. D. O. Malcolm-Jay, all recently visited the territories, while of the small Advisory Council Sir John Davidson and Sir Alfred Sharpe are also frequent visitors to Eastern Africa. In fact, it is not too much to say that it would be impossible to find a body of equally responsible business men in this country who seek more frequent personal contact with East Africa, and whose day-to-day business is so closely connected with the territories. The charge that they knowledgely "out of date" cannot possibly be substantiated, the critics of the Board also entirely overlook the fundamental fact that nine of the fifteen members of the Executive Council are directly appointed by public bodies established in East Africa, which have therefore a clear majority. Thus if certain shades of East African opinion to which much publicity has been given have in recent months failed to secure the endorsement of the Board, the reason can only lie that the arguments put before the thoughtful members of the Council have not failed to convince them, and that, as open-minded men anxious to do their best for the territories, they have found themselves compelled to disagree with their opponents.

The general sense of the criticism being that East African representation in London should be more than an echo of opinion, **DOES EAST AFRICA** expressed in the individual territories, it is necessary to state the **WANT GOOD OF** plain fact that London liaison **BAD SPOKESMEN** must either (a) be composed of men of standing and experience who, while gladly giving their services, are not to be trusted to exercise their personal judgment, or (b) of men manifestly of much poorer calibre, who will be prepared to assume the functions of personal judgment and responsibility, and vote solely according to direction. There can, in the ultimate, be no middle ground. For instance, the *personnel* of the Executive Council of the Board resigned to-morrow, and fifteen new appointments were made by public

bodies in and interested in the Dependencies. It is certainly that sooner or later some topic would arise on which there would be divergence of views between the body in London (or a majority of its members) and some body in East Africa, for it is absurd to suppose that there will not at times be conflict of opinion between settler and commercial bodies or that all the territories will always think alike. It is also to be presumed that the bodies which to-day appoint the nine above-mentioned members of the Council have chosen the men they consider best able to represent them and if that be the case, it follows that they would be the nominees for any new body. Since, as has been shown, they at present constitute a clear majority on the Council of the Board, and since there is no reason to suppose that any of the neglecting organisations is dissatisfied with the work of its nominee, we are left entirely unconvinced by the suggestion that East African opinion is so misrepresented that the Dependencies would be well advised to withdraw from the one body in this country which pre-eminently represents their general interests and which has repeatedly demonstrated its power to serve their cause.

Lord Francis Scott's desire that the publicity representative whom Kenya is shortly to appoint to H.M. Eastern African Dependencies, Trade and Information Office in London should be helped by a very small committee composed of genuine Kenya people who know Kenya and have the real interests of Kenya at heart, appears to overlook the fact that four-fifths of the present members of the Council know the Colony personally. But whether they would qualify as genuine Kenya people is another question in the absence of the definition of the term. Would it embrace or exclude a merchant friend of the Colony who had invested large sums of money in it and visited it whenever he could; but who had never spent more than two or three months in the country at a time? And under the term to whom would the preference be given between two men of equal merit, both of whom had lived in the Colony for twenty years, one having left recently with no further financial interest in it, while the other had left three or six years ago, had deep financial commitments, and revisited the country every other year? In such a discussion the clear definition of terms is highly desirable. We agree, of course, that every one appointed to a Kenya Advisory Committee in London should be invited to serve by the people of Kenya, but we have every confidence that they will not make the mistake under which the present criticism is advanced, that the Joint East African Board is composed primarily of members appointed in London by London interests. We have more than once disagreed with the Board in these columns, but no unbiased student of affairs can deny that it has rendered excellent service to the territories, that its general policy has been wise, and that it has been fortunate in attracting to its deliberations many men of ability, influence, and unquestioned good will.

Just a year after the close of the period with which they deal we have received copies of the Colonial Office Annual Reports for 1931 on Uganda, Northern Procrastination, Rhodesia, and Zanzibar, and it is again our duty to suggest that such belated publication is inexcusable. These docu-

ments are intended to keep the public informed of the course of current affairs throughout the Empire, and it is no more reasonable to ask the reader interested in, say, Northern Rhodesia to be satisfied at the beginning of 1932 with a report for 1931 than it would be to expect him to buy a 1931 "Whistler". They does not appear to be a single paragraph in the reports together which could not have been prepared beforehand, and in these days of a weekly air service the finished reports could, and should, have been in the hands of the Colonial Office within a few weeks at the close of the year, and then made available to the public. The report on the East African Agricultural Research Station at Umji for the year ending March 31, 1932, was published, nine months after that date, but the Annual Medical and Veterinary Report of Tanganyika for the year ending December 31, 1930, more than redressed the balance by reaching us on Christmas Eve, 1931. It is not a record for official dullness it ought to be. No commercial publisher would expect to find a market in 1933 for a volume on the affairs of one of the East African territories in 1931, as was done in 1930, and we know of no reason why the Colonial Office and the Colonial Governments should not at long last bring themselves into line with modern conditions. They must realise the essential need of promptitude if such reports are to fulfil their useful function.

Before the end of this month our readers will have easy reach of the chief aerodromes in the Cape Cairo route will be able to purchase ENTERPRISING A London weekly picture paper from AIR MAIL five to ten days after its printed DEVELOPMENT *Air Mail Pictorial* is a first picture paper in the world to be produced solely for distribution by air, will contain at least sixteen pages weekly, with from sixty to a hundred photographs, but will weigh only an ounce, and will be on sale throughout Africa, India, and the Near East at sixpence. To ensure the inclusion of the latest possible news photographs, the East African edition will not leave the printer's hands until 8 a.m. each Wednesday, then it will be dashed to Croydon to catch the outward-bound liner. The publication is not merely a new era in journalism, but in the annihilation of distance and time within the Empire, may well prove an important factor in speeding up trade. For instance, a London fashion house may insert an advertisement one Wednesday and receive orders and bank drafts nineteen days later from readers in East and Central Africa, to whom the desired goods can be dispatched by the outward-bound machine leaving Croydon forty-eight hours later. The air service is already operating with such efficiency and regularity that, for example, *East Africa's* editorial routine is upset if the air mail is not on our desk before 10 o'clock each Monday morning. To say that it is already as regular as the ocean mail is to understate the case; it is distinctly more regular.

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

MR. ROGER GIBB'S REPORT ON EAST AFRICAN RAILWAY RATES AND FINANCES.

Outspoken Views of a Railway Expert

MR. ROGER GIBB'S eagerly awaited Report on the Railway Problems of East Africa (Cmd. 22) from the Stationery Office, (rs. 6d.) was published this week. His comments and conclusions will arouse considerable discussion, as will be seen from the lengthy extracts appearing below.

There is in Tanganyika, as in Kenya, a tendency to think that as a matter of policy a railway should be run at a loss on account of the indirect advantages believed to accrue to a country from an unprofitable railway. At the back of this policy lies half-concealed the policy of subsidising the European at the expense of the Native, as those activities which tend to receive preferential and unprofitable railway rates tend to be those in which Europeans are engaged. *I am very strongly of opinion that a railway should aim at paying and that rather vague ideas about territorial development should not be accepted as a substitute for a satisfactory balance sheet. This does not mean that it is possible to keep a railway on a paying basis, but railways in their own interests should not take considerable commercial risks when quoting rates in the hopes of obtaining delayed advantages. It does mean, however, that railway rates should be judged by railway standards and that indirect and other advantages should not be deluged upon the railway. Once it has to be decided that as a matter of policy the railway is not being run on a commercial concept, effective control is diminished and it also becomes difficult to compare the supposed advantages of the special railway assistance with the advantages of giving it.* Professor Tausig may be quoted in support of this view, who, in his Principles of Economics, writes:—

"In the most common aspect—as a freight carrier—a railway is simply an instrument by which things are made cheaper because transported from a place where they are made to advantage. It does not mean that all agencies of transportation are but means for furthering the geographical division of labour. It is often said that a railway or other means of transportation may bring gains to the community even though it is not profitable to its owners. Similarly it is often argued that a government in operating a railway, may incur with a considerable financial loss, because the people as a whole have gained something that offsets that loss. The contrary view seems the just one. No gain comes from carrying from one place to another unless it can be produced at the first place at a much lower cost than it can afford the cost of carriage to the second. Ability to stand the transportation charge is the test of the utility of the carriage."

Lightage Agreements.

It is not necessary to say much about the lightage charges at East African ports. These are now fixed by agreements with the British and other shipping companies. The agreements give a monopoly to the Tanganyika Trading and Shipping Company. Although the agreements fix the rates, disputes are frequently provoked for the modification of these rates during the currency of the contract either by agreement or by arbitration. The agreed rates are much lower than the corresponding charges at the port of Kilmory and I see no reason for supposing them to be unreasonably high, merely because they are charged by a monopoly company without external control. The lightage agreements appear to be a very wise and certainly a sensible arrangement, where rates are concerned, no reason to depart from the machinery of the agreements, even if this were possible without breach of faith.

The rating policy of the Council, I was given to understand by the Kenya members, had been, from the beginning, that had down by General Hammond, namely differential rates, high import rates, distribution rates and differential rates in favour of locally produced commodities. Generally referred to as "Col." or "Country Produce Rates." As for low export and high import rates, I can find nothing in General Hammond's 1921 report to justify treating the lowness of the one or the highness of the other as a railway principle. The basic railway principle appears to have been misunderstood and substitute principles have been used to support the semi-political ideas of Colonial development. There is all the difference in the world between adopting a low rate for an export frame to secure additional net revenue, and justifying a low

rate from which the railway does not benefit, and to conform to a supposed revenue principle. I am not satisfied that their primary purpose was the members of the Railway Advisory Council have been attempting to argue as those best suited to railway needs, and cannot share their confidently expressed belief that all the facts go to show that the 1921 policy has been a

Disagreement with Joint Parliamentary Committee.

The Report of the Joint Committee of Clerk (Uganda) recognises the political disadvantages of the existing arrangements and recommends that the office of High Commissioner for Transport should be held alternately by the Governors of Kenya and Uganda. It also recommends that the High Commissioner for Transport should be assisted by an Adviser on Transport with technical qualifications and wide experience. Both these recommendations appear to me to represent attempts to improve an essentially faulty organisation. The present High Commissioner is exceedingly well served by his Secretary (Colonel Mackay, D.S.O.) who has now acquired a right to the title of Transport Officer to the High Commissioner. He attends meetings of the Council and has earned the respect and confidence both of the railway officials and railway users, but nevertheless the proper person to advise the High Commissioner in railway matters is the General Manager, for, if instead of taking the General Manager's advice, he follows the advice of the Adviser on Transport, this officer in effect becomes the General Manager. It would then be an unpleasantly divided responsibility and an unsatisfactory state of affairs. On the other hand, if the High Commissioner for Transport is to be held alternately by either Kenya or Uganda and becomes specially appointed direct with previous railway experience he would become a second general manager. Again, there would be divided responsibility between the General Manager and the technically qualified High Commissioner and a great difficulty would be experienced in separating the junctions of the two parts. I think the appointment of a technically qualified and experienced High Commissioner for Transport from a railway background, is little better than the appointment of a Technical Adviser to a High Commissioner.

The proposal to appoint the Governors of Uganda and Kenya alternately as High Commissioners for Transport may appear to remove the alleged bias of the Kenya Government in railway matters in favour of Kenya which functions as High Commissioner for Transport, but it certainly subdivides railway control into political expedients, and has exceedingly little to recommend it. If railway policy is to be directed by a continually changing High Commissioners advised by a Railway Advisory Council composed of continually changing persons under a chairman who changes every meeting, the task of the General Manager will be an exceedingly difficult one unless simplified beyond expectation by the discovery of such and easily accessible mineral deposits.

I have come to the conclusion that the appointment of a High Commissioner for Transport has been a mistake and that this post should be abolished. The High Commissioner is the Governor of either Kenya or Uganda expected to improve much upon the advice of the Railway Administration. Not possessing, or rather not being assumed to possess, specialised railway knowledge or experience, he represents a focus on which the political pressurifer can be brought to bear, and will, consequently, always be thought to yield to the pressure that he or the facts may be. I do not think the High Commissioner contributes sufficient expert criticism of the General Manager's proposals to outweigh the political disadvantages of his position.

London Board Advocated.

The office of High Commissioner for Transport in Kenya and Uganda should be put in its place. As both the Governors of Kenya and Uganda and the Secretary of State will not be content to leave control of the railway entirely in the General Manager's hands, I believe the General Manager will be given his additional responsibilities. At one time I was inclined to think that a better solution to the present High Commissioner could be devised by asking the existing Governor's Conference (Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika) to function as a Railway Board, and that the absence of special business experience could be waived, but it often is elsewhere, but I have now satisfied myself that this proposal, if adopted, would create a ready-made appointment of a board in London, similar to the Board of the Australian Railway where the Government nominate directors and submit a majority vote. But with a board of only three persons, one nominated by the

one by Uganda and the chairman nominated by the Secretary of State. It is possible that the Government would appoint a tribunal similar to the Railway Rates Tribunal in the Islands of the Railway Commission in Rhodesia. Those three would be to exercise general control over railway rates and attempt to carry out an agreed commercial policy.

Railway Advisory Council.

With the disappearance of the High Commissioner for East Africa, would disappear also the Railway Advisory Council as at present constituted, (whose function it is to advise the High Commissioner). The Railway Management Board would advise the London Board and in its search for the best policy would maintain minute contact with those controlling all actual and potential traffic and with Government departments whose activities are capable of influencing railway revenues. In addition to the normal direct contact between the railway and its customers, a body similar to the Railway Advisory Council should be retained.

Writing of the Railway Advisory Council as at present constituted, Mr. Gibb says: "It is true that the Council is not a body and has no theory or absolute power, but its influence in railway affairs is nevertheless considerable and it has undoubtedly magnified political at the expense of business considerations. As at present constituted, it can hardly claim to be judicial in its approach to rating problems, and there is more than a suspicion that unofficial members are dominating the Board's certain popular policies, and not on account of the help they can give to the railway management but of the unofficial Kenya representatives on the Council used to be chosen from the East Africa Association. It is difficult to believe that the exclusion of Mombasa from representation on the Council is entirely unconnected with the failure of the Mombasa members to support the policy of a politically powerful section of the community, and help them to use the railways as an instrument for a particular type of Colonial development, without any obvious railway reason in its favour. The impression that members of the Council are not chosen solely for their assistance they are likely to give to the railway is strengthened by the fact that the Mombasa members are not the only representatives of Mombasa on the Board. From the evidence tendered to me, the Mombasa members are virtually widely held in Kenya, Simla, and Uganda both official members and those chosen from Natal and the recent members of the Executive of the East African Railway Council are largely regarded as advocates rather than as opponents, expected to apply their business knowledge to railway advantages and the conflicting policies of the official representatives have done nothing to alter the common view that the Council does not approach its problems impartially in the railway interest."

Railway Rates and Policy.

The present Railway Advisory Council claims that it would be desirable to have all charges on rates paid at the rate of the railway. It is expected that rates on exports and imports will be established on the basis of high and low rates for certain commodities, and that the rates will be subject to change in certain cases. The idea embodied in Lord Milner's memorandum of 1921 seems to be that the Inter Colonial Railway Council will be the authority on all questions of railway policy, such as the fixing of rates. It appears from the above memorandum that the members of the railway financing committee will be the railway rates and railway policy, and that the railway management will be responsible for the carrying out of the policy. It is suggested that the railway rates should be fixed on the basis of the cost of the railway, and that the railway management should be responsible for the carrying out of the policy. It is suggested that the railway rates should be fixed on the basis of the cost of the railway, and that the railway management should be responsible for the carrying out of the policy.

To the above I should like to state that the members of the Railway Advisory Council and the Directors of the railway have, in the case of Kenya, Uganda and in the case of Uganda, had been represented on the Council. In both colonies I think the Directors of the railway are not much interested in the success of the railway, but in the cultural scheme to be carried out by the railway. It is suggested that the railway rates should be fixed on the basis of the cost of the railway, and that the railway management should be responsible for the carrying out of the policy.

but I would still prefer to associate Directors with the culture from advisers on railway policy and to have the railway rates fixed on the basis of the cost of the railway, and that the railway management should be responsible for the carrying out of the policy.

Status of General Manager.

In 1925 General Hammond reported to the Government that it would be inadvisable to allow the General Manager to become a member of the Legislative Council of Kenya. It would be unequal treatment if he sat in the Legislative Council of one Colony and not in the other and his time is far too fully employed to sit on both. I do not know for what reasons his advice was ignored, but even in the power of the General Manager is increased, and I recommend at the opening of the Railway Advisory Council, I still think the General Manager should not be a member either of the Kenya or Uganda Legislative Councils.

No internal board is entitled to distribution rates as of right for it is clear that if distribution rates were applied to all places like these rates would prevent the application of the normal rates in all cases on imported goods.

Distribution rates were originally designed to equalise the railway charges paid by the short and up-country distributors on imported goods. It had, before, been common practice to allow the benefit of distribution rates to goods imported from the port to the place selected by the railway as a distribution centre. By this position was not only maintained, and the normal tariff had been completely superseded at distribution towns and the effective rates cease to exhibit the varying characteristics in theory hitherto approved.

Country Produce Rates Considered.

Country produce rates are differential rates applied to commodities according to whether they are imported or locally produced.

If these differential rates are adopted, not for tariff reasons, but to allow the tariff protection afforded by the customs duties in this system of rates was imposed from the East African States, they are in fact Australian and are employed in some form or other in many countries where high protective duties are in force on the railways. The Government-owned. Those rates are used as an auxiliary tariff for adding to customs protection. If they are applied universally, it would be used by railway officials and not also applied by customs authorities who are deprived by the differential railway rates, but revenue they would secure from the protective duties applied through railway rates were not enough to cover the customs duties. Moreover, protective duties through railway rates gives the greatest protection to producers far removed from the coast who should receive the extra protection rate. Protection should be given to the producers barrier by the flat rate principle of the tariff rather than by the differential rates in this system of rates. It is suggested that the railway rates should be fixed on the basis of the cost of the railway, and that the railway management should be responsible for the carrying out of the policy.

We accordingly recommend that the railway rates should be fixed on the basis of the cost of the railway, and that the railway management should be responsible for the carrying out of the policy.

It would be difficult for me to say whether the railway rates should be fixed on the basis of the cost of the railway, and that the railway management should be responsible for the carrying out of the policy.

EAST AFRICAN GOVERNORS' CONFERENCE

Subjects to be discussed.

The conference of East African Governors, due to be opened in Mombasa on February 20 under the patronage of Sir Bernard Bourdillon, is to consider East African Customs questions generally, matters appertaining to the ordination of medical, veterinary and agricultural research, Native administration and the proposed East African Meteorological Service.

He informed him or her that he was a witch, and taking him down to the river, ducked him and left him under water until he was dead. He was buried and abetted by a large following of disciples who, like everybody else, accepted his word as the word of the Master. After a triumphal progress in Showbale country, he crossed into the Belgian Congo, now, undoubtedly suffering from megalomania, and should not be discussed with the list of witches, and his killings became more and more numerous. When the Belgian authorities heard of this, he moved back into Northern Rhodesia, where after one or two further killings, he was arrested and brought to trial.

This is, I think, a unique case of a pagan witchcraft for ducking as an ordeal in European or African. Here was no custom sacred by tradition through the ages. Here was no tribal doctor or ampu priest. A stranger, a novice, of a foreign, largely unknown religion, travelling round, and yet he held the reins of the palm of his hand. Why? Because he refused to change the law of witchcraft.

That was the magic that made whole villages submit voluntarily to the test. That was why officers who had insufficient water followed him en masse until he came to a river big enough for immersion, and why headmen from far away collected their people and took them all to Mwanalesa to undergo the test. No price was too high to pay in the eyes of these Natives to cleanse their villages from witchcraft. No man or woman but went willingly to the test. No convicted witch protested. Out of two hundred dropped on one old woman asked: "Am I really a witch?" And even she walked freely to the water to be drowned.

While these things were going on one of our ablest young District Officers was actually touring the district, neglecting the names of the drowned in the census as "died of pneumonia" or "killed by work". Much of it happened under the shadow of a mission station, almost within rifle shot of the home of our oldest unofficial English resident—a planter. None of the three, official, missionary, or planter knew what was going on. Where is co-operation in this?

OUR PRESENT LAW STANDS CONDEMNED.

As such a time—not for any special witch-born plague, but merely to get rid of ordinary endemic witchcraft, the Natives—not in some distant Congo forest, but in hearing of our arms and our motor cars, our police bugles and our church bells—listen not only to the family witch doctor, but even to the travelling quack—by any one rather than to the white man, that is what our witchcraft suppression laws have brought about. That, in my opinion, is the wrong on the face of the Mwanalesa case.

There were two hundred deaths in two months, a big trial took place, reporters came and telegraphed accounts in their papers every day for three weeks. Tomb Nyirenda was hanged, the disciples went to gaol, Showbale was hanged, and this was done. But we have not yet read the writing on the wall.

We stand in Africa as representatives not only of Britain, but also of Christendom. We scold the Natives' beliefs in the supernatural, forgetting that Christianity itself is essentially supernatural. We forget that Christ said: "Forgive them, for they know not what they do." We say: "Forgive them, though they know not what they do."

On these and other grounds our present law stands condemned. It is a law, being better, for instance, in Tanganyika than in Rhodesia or Northern Rhodesia, but it is a law which when applied to Africans is inferior in equity to that to which they were subjected by Rome. The Romans founded the law of nations on the institutions by which nature was supposed to have governed all mankind in the primitive state. It is a law superior to that in content when we refer to the differences that Natives shall be judged by native law, when this is incompatible with natural justice, or when it is in practice a means of oppression against the black English law.

How, on these lines, can we expect the abolition of the present law to be the which Lord Lugard has defined as co-operative evolution. It is a law which gives chiefs and headmen (who are very often white men) to administer our law on witchcraft is absurd. It can only lead to deceit, hypocrisy and corruption. These laws deny the existence of witchcraft, a thing in which they believe profoundly, and proscribe the witch doctor, who may very likely be the very headman handing over the Native Court.

The belief in witchcraft in Europe was killed as a universal belief, as an overpowering shadow, by the spread of education and the growth of scientific knowledge. The Church fought it tenaciously, furiously, cruelly, but with little effect, confronting with science, the witch cult withered. There should not in a penal code, the best of advance.

It is the blood of blood must be our ally, not only in the schools, but among all adults. By personal influence, by example, and the inspired Native newspapers, by wireless, and by every means in our power, including the combating of human, animal and vegetable diseases, which are in part often attributed to magic. If these we must use, but we must base them on revealed truth, drafted on the recognition of the reality of witchcraft and the evil eyes, for our work will be largely wasted. We are at last trying to learn the Native point of view, but we have not yet learned (not as regards law anyhow) to apply the knowledge acquired, and without application it is valueless.

The violence of the feelings it arouses, is such that at the least suspicion of witchcraft the tenderest bonds uniting friends, husband and wife, brothers and parents, children, are snapped suddenly and completely—and it must be remembered that witchcraft burden themselves with crimes for many years without being discovered and he entirely ignorant of itself. They are acting as the unconscious agents of the witch principle within them. The witch often does not know what he is doing and does not know that he is a witch until he has been revealed as such.

NEED FOR CLOSER CO-OPERATION.

We must be careful of all to see these things from the point of view of the governed, the "thick black" who, trying to get the Native to think white on some points anyhow. Hitherto, unlike the French, we have neglected this necessity for teaching the Natives something of our ideas and our needs. As the Native develops, in spite of the material benefits with which we endow him, he will get less and less satisfied with our rule unless we are always progressively explaining it to him. The Native delegates from Kenya who came to England to give evidence before the Joint Commission of the House of Commons Parliament returned to Africa with a greatly heightened appreciation of what England and our civilisation stand for. Such understanding helps towards co-operation, but the number of Bantu who can visit us must always be negligible, and it is for that reason that I so strongly advocate projecting England before the Bantu races by means of carefully taken films.

Everything comes back to mutual understanding, and we are extraordinarily lucky that the black peoples have no historic past, and are practically devoid of that accumulated mass of beliefs, thoughts, and experiences which render Asiatics so impenetrable and so hostile to white influences. The Negro and Negro races have contributed virtually nothing to human progress; the originating powers of the European and Asiatic races are in them. The lack of constructive originality renders the black races particularly susceptible to external influences, and this is a most important feature of our problem. The Asiatic, conscious of his past and of his potentialities is chary of foreign innovations, and does not recognise a man superior, whereas the black man welcomes novelty and tacitly admits that others are his master. We will take the lesson of the Mwanalesa case to heart, it shows what a mine field we have to work upon provided that we remove the shackles that we have put upon ourselves.

In a continent with sparse and extremely primitive population it is inevitable that the incoming white race should make the laws, construct the economic organisation, and govern. The first step is autonomy of the white and the relation of this white autonomy to the black population works well enough. There is room for both, the white superior fits in, and the Native finds the contact interesting and exciting. It is for him a new life full of thrills and unsuspected interests, the service for wages gives him wealth undreamed of, and he can always return to his village when this wealth is used, or when he has earned enough. This state can be seen to-day wonderfully clearly in Northern Rhodesia.

LOOKING TO THE FUTURE.

But that stage will not last; the simple patriarchal pyramid with a white apex and a black base which arose so naturally in the early days will disappear. The white continually falls to the apex, and the organised black, you can see this to-day at Niola, and you will have them coming now at Kitale, to try to climb up the pyramid. The early relationship is not only appropriate to its times, it is inevitable, chiefly because and barbarism has come into contact, but this contact cannot be perpetuated.

Justice and liberty for every individual—the rights and well-being of both the master, and not of either black or white alone, must be the first consideration. Both are suffering from the inevitable facts of their environment, and the part of the white man is to recognise these facts and to be more closely legitimate conclusions from them, the realisation of white control, or guidance.

(Continued on page 532.)

M.P. DEFENDS COLONIAL OFFICE STATEMENT

Capt. P. Macdonald pro position at Kakamega.

CAPTAIN PETER MACDONALD, M.P., Secretary of the Imperial Affairs Committee of the House of Commons, has written in *The Times*—

"Dr. Drummond Shiels' claims in his statement just issued by the Colonial Office are the worst I have ever seen. It is very difficult to find in his letter any substantial justification for such articles."

"He appears to doubt whether the re-division of Native land for gold mining purposes is likely to be on the small and temporary scale intimated by the Colonial Office. The area of the North Kavirondo Native Reserve, however, is 2,304 sq. miles, with a population of 40,000, giving an average density of 174 to the sq. mile, and no estimate yet made indicates that more than 500 acres (i.e., less than maximum displacement of Natives involved, therefore, is less than three hundred, even if all were to be moved from the area concerned. Such a development, however, is most unlikely, as a large number will presumably prefer to be absorbed among their neighbours rather than be transported to a multitude of critics, scattered in distant, additional, and unfamiliar parts of the Native Reserve."

"I do not think, moreover, it has been realized that by Native custom in East Africa cultivation always shifts every few years, the cultivated land being allowed to return to bush. So long, therefore, as new cultivable land exists, as it does in profusion, there can be no hardship in this minor rearrangement."

"So much for the true proportions of the problem. May I now refer to the question of justice? A careful examination of the Native Lands Trust Ordinance shows that the Government is on perfectly sound ground in stating that it was only in respect of permanent exclusions that alternative land was to be provided under section 15. No such condition was made in respect of reserved land leased for temporary purposes. Therefore Dr. Shiels and his co-critics are misrepresenting the position when they suggest that the new Ordinance is in any way a breach of pledge."

"Dr. Shiels has also suggested that tribal opinion is to be fettered futile and ineffective. Local Native Councils, however, have never, so far as I know (even under the late Government), possessed a power of veto, and in any event members of the Local Native Council only refer reference to such Councils. Moreover, we have the assurance that the Local Land Board will be consulted in every case, and that, in accordance with section 15 of the principal Ordinance, whenever an exclusion exceeds 200 acres and the consent of the Secretary of State must be obtained."

"Finally, is it not possible for those who have the real interest of our East African Dependencies at heart to abandon methods of criticism based on purely theoretical grounds at the best, and lacking full appreciation of practical issues?"

"Few Colonies have suffered more hardships and vicissitudes since the War than Kenya. Last month the Secretary of the Imperial Affairs Committee in the House of Commons, Lord Bledsoe, drew a vivid picture of the present position of that Colony, plagued by locusts, and many bankrupt and failing ranches, unable to produce prices, and the burden of high taxation. How every development and every settlement created had been subjected to that habit of prejudicial and often ill-informed criticism which has been the misfortune of Kenya. Such criticism not only persuades foreigners to believe that we are not fit administrators of these territories, but encourages discontent among our Native populations."

"May I suggest that in this matter, as in other of a similar nature, it is better that a fair confidence should be placed in those British administrators who are on the spot and who know the facts of the situation, and who are as competent to follow the principles of justice as any well-meaning critics in this country? Does it count for nothing that both the nominated and the Provincial interests and the Provincial Commissioner for Native Lands welcomed this amending Ordinance in the Kenya Legislature and expressed the hope in addition that it was in the direct interest of the Natives themselves? I imagine that a growing number of persons in Kenya, as they read of the criticisms of their Colony in the British Press, must be saying to themselves, 'Save us from our friends.'"

Sir Joseph Byrne recently presented the prizes at the Fourth Secondary School in Nairobi.

"TANKS" APPLICATION OPPOSED

In Sir Albert Kitson's Second Report.

The Government issued on February 3 Sir Albert Kitson's second report on the Kakamega goldfield, dealing specifically with the application for a year by Tanganyika concessions for the sole prospecting licence in an area of 3,000 square miles in the Kavirondo Native Reserve, excluding the present Kakamega diggings. Sir Albert says—

"After most careful consideration, I have come to the conclusion that Kenya will benefit more by not granting the application for such a large area as 3,000 square miles of one exclusive prospecting licence than by doing so. The reasons are:—(1) that the application, as it stands, is not amenable to the requirements of the division of the area into concessions, as follows:—(a) First, North-Western Kavirondo (1,000 square miles); secondly, the area eastward and southward of the extension of the Kakamega goldfield, mainly in Central Kavirondo (approximately 1,000 square miles); thirdly, southern Central Kavirondo and northern and eastern South Kavirondo (approximately 700 square miles); fourthly, western South Kavirondo (approximately 200 square miles); fifthly, the G'ori goldfield in South Kavirondo (approximately 65 square miles)."

"Sir Albert advises that the areas 2 and 3 should be made available for general prospecting. The other three should remain closed at the present, but that Tanganyika Concessions are to be informed that the Government is prepared to receive their application or one of them, and to receive from them either companies or individual applications for portions of the remaining two. In the event of Tanganyika Concessions refusing this option, then applications should be receivable from all three for the sole prospecting licence for one or two year periods at an annual rental of 2s. per square mile. Sir Albert Kitson is most critical of the terms of the offer of Tanganyika Concessions. He considers that the minimum expenditure will be £20,000 for the first two years and that the proposed staff of nine prospectors is inadequate fully to explore such a large area. He points out that if the same area were worked over by two hundred prospectors 3,000 Natives would be employed compared with the 300 proposed by Tanganyika Concessions. He insists that the conditions of new exclusive licences must include a considerable increased minimum expenditure, a much greater number of Native labourers, and a definite defined programme instead of a mere option."

"It is realised here that the report considerably widens the area of Native land affected by the gold discoveries, and therefore it is likely that the problem of Natives as to taking land, even temporarily, from Natives will influence the decision, and that new areas are likely to remain closed until a policy is formulated. Meanwhile there are confirmed reports of the presence of gold at Marungu near Fort Hall, in the Kikuyu area, where two prospectors are panning. The land question would be a more difficult one in Kikuyu. *Times* telegram from

NEW CRIMINAL LAW COMMISSION

The Secretary of State for the Colonies has appointed the following Commission to consider the administration of justice with criminal law in East Africa: Chairman, Sir J. G. Bledsoe, M.C.; J. G. Bledsoe, M.C., Adviser to the Colonial Office; Member, Sir A. MacGregor, K.C.; Attorney-General, Kenya, Mr. P. Mitchell, M.C.; Secretary for Native Affairs in Tanganyika, Mr. K. E. Pinner, D. C.; Attorney-General, Uganda, and an unofficial member to be nominated by the Kenya Government. The terms of reference are:—(a) to give info the administration of the Criminal Law in Kenya, Uganda, and Tanganyika in relation to the procedure and practice of the Courts of Criminal Native Cases, and (b) to the procedure of such Courts, any alterations are desirable in the case of Native, and (c) generally. The Commission will begin its work in Kenya on March 15, remaining in Kenya until April 27. During that time a salary of £1,000 will be paid to Mr. Mitchell and £500 to the other members. The Commission also includes an appointment of this Commission some high officials to East Africa exclusively on the subject of the appointment of this Commission some high officials to

CIVILISATION AND THE AFRICAN.

Next Thursday East African Group.

MR. G. W. SMITH, author of "Golden Stool," "Aggression in Africa," and other outstanding works of East and Central African interest, will on Thursday, next, February 16, address the East African Group of the Overseas League in Vernon House, Park Place, St. James's, S.W.1, on the subject of "The Impact of Western Civilisation on the African." It is a subject on which he has dealt sympathetically and broad-mindedly in some of his writings, and on which it is certain to speak informatively.

All interested are an important subject, whether members of the Group or not, are cordially invited to attend. The talk will be served at 4 p.m. and the address begin at 4.30. It would be a convenience to the caterers if those hoping to be present could send a postcard notifying their intention to the Hon. Secretary of the Group at Vernon House.

IN HONOUR OF SIR JOHN KIRK.

Centenary Celebrations in Zanzibar.

THE fitting honour to the memory of Sir John Kirk was paid in Zanzibar on the centenary of his birth on December 19, when Sir Richard Rankine, the British Resident, unveiled in the Zanzibar Museum a portrait of the famous Consul-General and opened a special exhibition illustrating events in his life. Sir Richard said:—

"There are three places of residence in Zanzibar with which Kirk was intimately associated: one was the old Consulate, now the office of Messrs. Smith, MacKenzie & Company, the second was Mumbo Msiige, and the third Mweni. In the first he weathered the great hurricane of 1872 and wrote the account which is our principal source of information of that formidable event. In the second he lived from 1874 until his final departure in 1887. There he received and entertained the distinguished visitors of his time. There it emanated the influence which he exercised on the course of events in East Africa. Mweni was to Kirk as the seat of rest. Sir Harry Johnston says: 'When Zanzibar gets steady and feverish, and the official routine is singularly monotonous, he steals away often on foot for a little pastime he has created among the groves of Mweni. Here he lives a life that is to him as blissfully happy. He chats with his tenants; he waters in a shifting coat amid the groves of coconut palms and the clumps of Pandanus that border the sea; he photographs and above all he gardens. Here amid scenery which typifies a botanical paradise, Sir John Kirk is emphatically at home.'"

Among the exhibits illustrating the career of the great statesman were the medicine chest with "Dr. Kirk" written in ink on the lid, taken up the Zanzibar on Livingstonia's first expedition in 1858; photographs taken by Kirk on the expedition, using paper negatives made by Kirk himself; three prints from the paper negatives made seventy-two years after the originals were taken; four reproductions of Kirk's water-colours, one of which is of Lake Shweta discovered by Livingstonia and Kirk on April 16, 1850; and a reproduction of the map of the Shiré Highlands made by Kirk in April, 1850.

MEMORIAL TO LATE SIR CHARLES LUCAS.

A Memorial Fund has been organized to provide a suitable memorial to the late Sir Charles Lucas, the well-known authority on the British Colonial Administration. It has been suggested that the memorial should take the form of a portrait, bust or plaque to be placed in the Colonial Office and that the portrait should be presented to the Royal Empire Society and to the Working Men's College, with which he has been associated for fifty years. Proposals may be obtained from the Hon. Secretary, Professor A. J. Newton and Mr. B. J. Vernon, 20, The Royal Empire Society, and suggestions sent to the same

EAST AFRICAN

WHO'S WHO
139.—Mr. Thomas Møgford Partridge.



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Of Nyasaland's non-officials few have borne a greater burden of public work than Mr. T. M. Partridge, who has served two different periods as unincorporated unofficial member of the Legislative Council—first from 1910 to 1919, and later from 1924 to 1928; been President and Vice-President of the Nyasaland Chamber of Commerce and Agriculture on numerous occasions; Vice-President of the Association of Associations; Chairman in both 1928 and 1932 of the Nyasaland Tobacco Association; an active member of the Limbe Town Council, its transformation, and Chairman of many committees; and a member of the Advisory Committee on European and Native Education. He has presided for the first three and a half years of its existence of the Limbe Country Club, which has played so important a part in the social life of the town. He was in Nyasaland in 1897 to plant coffee. He was invited here through the collapse of the market and the ensuing stagnation about 1904, turned to the growing of cotton, and in 1906 began the cultivation of tobacco, to which crop he has since devoted his chief energies, still occupying the same place in the country district, though he has himself resided in Limbe since he established himself there in 1912 as a buyer and packer of leaf.

PERSONALIA

Mr. K. Mitchell and Mr. J. W. Meyer are en route for Boma.

Sir George Buchanan, who was recently in Nairobi, was in Cairo a week ago.

Miss Z. Walsh has left New South Wales for Rhodesia to take up missionary work.

Captain T. A. Joyce, President of the Royal Anthropological Institute, is seriously ill.

Mr. A. J. Barron has been appointed a member of the Native Tobacco Board in Nyasaland.

The Rev. A. Harry Smith has been appointed Archdeacon of Msoro, Northern Rhodesia.

Mr. G. J. Blair Smith beat Mr. A. K. Nelson in the final of the Rift Valley Golf Championship.

Lieutenant-Colonel G. E. Harder has taken over his duties as Harbour Master in Port Sudan.

The Royal Golf Club, captained by Commander Kerr, has again won the Shaw Cup by beating Eldoret.

Mr. G. H. Bell recently holed out in one on the third hole of Kampala Golf course. The distance was 100 yards.

Dr. V. J. Charters has taken up his work as the new Resident Medical Officer at the Nakuru War Memorial Hospital.

Congratulations to Mr. and Mrs. F. Leslie Poma, formerly of Morogoro, on the birth of a son at Underhill Lodge, Heselwell.

The Rev. G. T. Conell and Mr. Z. J. J. M. Bojani have been appointed to the Kadoma Cine-matograph Licensing Board.

Mr. W. S. Phillips and Mr. C. C. Hoole, M.B., have assumed charge of the Lower Shire and West Nyasa districts of Nyasaland.

Lord Melchett has returned to London from his visit to the Near East, but Lady Melchett's remaining in Palestine until the end of this month.

Brigadier-General the Hon. Arthur and Mrs. Asquith are visiting the Sudan. General Asquith is a director of the Sudan Plantations Syndicate.

The engagement was recently announced between Mr. N. J. Harrison of the Kenya Education Department, and Miss Barbara Harrison, of Nairobi.

The secret funeral of the late Sir Alexander of McAlister, Jessop, local director of Barclays Bank (I.C. & C.O.), He was well known in the Sudan.

Mr. W. Morris Scott has been elected Chairman of the Manje Planters' Association, of which Mr. G. G. Hadlow has been re-elected Hon. Secretary.

His many friends in East Africa will join with us in extending sincere sympathy to Mr. F. W. L. Mifflod on the death of his wife in Weymouth last week.

The Lord Mayor and Lady Mayoress of Liverpool last week entertained a princely party brought from Central Africa by Mr. J. Gardner, a big game hunter.

Mr. D. J. Barnard, who for the past six years has served in the Beira office of Messrs. Guthrie & Company, is expected home shortly, accompanied by Mrs. Barnard.

Sir John Eagleson, F.R.C.M., a member of the Colonial Development Advisory Committee, has been elected President of the Leeds Chamber of Commerce.

We regret to learn of the death in Sheffield last week of Mr. Andrew Hepburn, a director of the British East Africa Corporation and of several South African enterprises.

Mr. R. G. Macdonald, a former West Africa survey officer, has been appointed secretary of the Kenya Milk Minding Syndicate of 83, Clifton Street, E.C.2.

Lord and Lady Lloyd, who are visiting South Africa, will be entertained in Cape Town by Sir Ronald Storer, the Governor, when they visit North Cape.

Sir Eric Geddes, Chairman of the Kenya Development Board, who recently passed through East Africa on his way to Cape Town, is on his way back to the country by sea.

Major Ronald Carr has recently spent a few weeks in Kenya in the course of an air trip over East Africa. Last week he described his experience at the Carlton Club.

The marriage between Mr. Douglas Woodruff, of the Colonial Staff of *The Times*, and a keen student of East African matters, and the Hon. Marie Acton will take place on February 10.

Mr. J. C. Eyre, District Agricultural Officer in Tanganyika, has been transferred from Mwanza to Tanga, and Mr. G. E. Macdonald, Veterinary Officer, from Daboma to Tabora.

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By beating Mr. J. J. Henkin in the final, Mr. Barker Ali has won the Chess Championship of Kenya, this being the first occasion on which the title has passed into Indian hands.

Field-Marshal Sir George Francis Milne, on whom a barony was conferred recently, has assumed the title of Baron Milne, of Sazonika and of Rubislaw. He has farming interests in Kenya.

Messrs. R. Gray and J. H. Tennent, S.R.C.S., have been nominated members of the Nakuru Municipal Board and Mr. W. Pickett has been elected a member of the Naivasha District Council.

A report has been issued on the work of the Imperial Shipping Committee, the Chairman of which is Sir Halford Mackinder, P.C., who led the first expedition which climbed Mount Kenya.

Mr. W. J. Tombs, senior partner in East Africa of Messrs. Smith, Mackenzie & Co., who recently arrived home, is much improved in health.

We should not be surprised to find Mr. J. L. Allen, Administrator-General in Tanganyika, made first Commissioner of Income Tax for what is at the time the office will be known in the Territory.

Mr. H. E. Wortham, whose life of General Gordon will shortly be reviewed in these pages, is music critic of *The Daily Telegraph*, and after leaving Cambridge was editor of *The Egyptian Mail*.

The Rev. Wilson Cash, D.S.O., O.B.E., general secretary of the Church Missionary Society, is visiting the Sudan. During the War he was Assistant Principal Chaplain of the Egyptian Expeditionary Force.

Mr. Ian Thomson, the Tanganyika Administrative Officer, whose last two stations were Kilwa and Bagamoyo, and who is now on leave, is among the numerous Tanganyika officials who have been retrenched.

Captain the Hon. T. H. Murray, M.L.C., the well-known settler leader, and the Hon. John Smith, the able and popular Director of Agriculture and Animal Health, arrived on Monday from Northern Rhodesia.

Mr. Rex Tremlett, who will be remembered by many of our readers in Uganda, Tanganyika, and Northern Rhodesia, left England on Saturday for Portugal, and will spend the next couple of months in Estoril.

Mr. J. J. Hughes, the Nakuru motor agent, whose engagement to Miss E. D. Ullman we recently reported, is to be married on February 25. A flying honeymoon is to be spent by taking the air mail to Cairo and back.

Mr. E. V. Stobbs, elder son of Mr. and Mrs. A. G. Stobbs, of Nairobi, and Miss Gladys Aubrey, elder daughter of Mr. and Mrs. G. C. Aubrey, of London, late of Grahamstown, were recently married in Nairobi.

Dr. A. N. Tucker, who is visiting the Southern Sudan on behalf of the International Institute of African Languages, has taken with him a recording gramophone to assist in a thorough study of Sudanese music in all its branches.

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W. Rootham, the London publisher, who has been elected a Vice-President of the London Thomas Association.

Miss Hilda Campbell, who will be remembered by many of our readers in Uganda where she spent many years, and of the time in the past that sleeping sickness has been elected Honorary Professor of Zoology at Oxford University.

Lieutenant Colonel John Stephenson, J.F., whose death occurred suddenly in London last week, was for nine years Lecturer in Zoology at Edinburgh University and two years ago became Zoological Secretary of the Linnean Society.

The engagement is announced between Miss Clark, M.B., son of the Rev. and Mrs. E. H. Clark, of Abercorn, Northern Rhodesia, and Miss Joan Maria Bearder, eldest daughter of Dr. and Mrs. J. W. Bearder, of Broadgate School, Nottingham.

A branch of the National Council of Women has been formed in Nyasaland, with Mrs. Partridge as Honorary Secretary. Mrs. J. R. Eden is acting as first President of the movement, which is to interest itself in the welfare of European women and children in the Protectorate.

We regret to learn of the recent death of Mr. Robert Walker, who served in Uganda from 1913 to 1921, and was for the next four years a Punsu Judge in Tanganyika, and of Dr. John Currie, who served in Uganda from 1917 to 1930, and for many years on the West Coast.

Last week Mr. Carey Francis, Principal of the Central School at Maseno, Kenya, addressed the World Friendship Club in London. Dr. W. Francis, who served in East Africa during the Campaign, gave an illustrated lecture of his experiences to a capable audience, and Major Ruedyffe Dugmore exhibited his East African big game cinematograph pictures in Bourne-mouth.

We regret to learn of the death of Mbereshi, Northern Rhodesia, of Mrs. Richard Sabin, daughter of Mr. P. H. Hawkins, foreign secretary of the London Missionary Society. Mrs. Sabin was married only nine months ago, and soon after left with her husband to take up missionary work for the Society in Northern Rhodesia.

The Hon. Sir Philip Beckett, who visited East Africa some time ago, and who is the father of Gwladys Lady Delamer, presided last week at the annual meeting of the Westminster Bank, of which he is Chairman. He concluded his speech by declaring his "firm faith that our characteristic steadfastness, courage, and endurance will carry us through these still difficult times to a creditable an issue as has ever been achieved in our past history."

Overland passengers with this week's air mail for East Africa included Mr. Loby, Paris to Nairobi; Miss Walker, and Mr. Gibat, and Mr. Bullock, to Kisumu; Mr. and Mrs. Mack, Cairo to Nairobi; Mlle. Pesci, Mr. David, Mr. Dherifay, Mr. and Mrs. Patwels, and Mr. and Mrs. Steiner, Khartoum to Harba; Mr. and Miss Hill, Cairo to Khartoum; and Mr. Logans, to Nairobi. Inward passengers on Sunday included Mrs. Rodwell, and Mrs. Paterson, Salisbury to London; Dame Ethel Locke King, and Lady Mostyn, from Nairobi; and Mr. Wright and Mr. D. E. Rabeck, from Risumu.

PERSONALIA (cont. from p. 521)

Lord Londonderry, Secretary of State for Africa, last week returned from his tour of inspection of the Middle East C.A.F. Command. He was unable to visit the Sudan on this occasion, but on his arrival in London stated that he had been on all sides of the valuable police work being done by the small R.A.F. detachment in Khartoum, which he hopes to visit next year.

We have to thank numerous correspondents for pointing out the slip which we recently referred to the Duke of Buccleuch as father of Lord Francis Scott, Chairman of the Kenya Elected Members Organisation, whereas they are, of course, brothers. *East Africa* always welcomes correction of such errors as must inevitably occur from time to time as a result of the speed at which press work has to be done.

DEATH OF CAPTAIN G. A. DEBENHAM

"Kalahbar's" Life and Work

We deeply regret to announce the death in Capellenbosch, near Antwerp, on Thurs. at last of Captain Gerald Anthony Debenham, D.S.O., M.C., who was well known to many of our readers, particularly in Tanganyika Territory, Ruanda-Urundi, the eastern Belgian Congo, and in Northern and Southern Rhodesia, in all of which he had travelled widely.

He had traversed Africa from east to west and from north to south, and was immensely keen on the study of African problems, which he approached with a practical sympathy born of his understanding of the African and his ability to see difficulties from the standpoints of the official and non-official European. As a consequence he was unusually successful in any age, and which he put his hand, and his death at the early age of thirty-nine deprives the territories of a sane thinker and an indefatigable worker who seemed destined to leave his mark in the commercial and agricultural spheres, as he had done in the military and administrative spheres.

After leaving Dulwich College, he went to Southern Rhodesia in 1912 to join the B.S.A.P. and great was his delight when, immediately on the outbreak of the War, he was sent off from Livingstone to the German South-West border in command of a Native contingent. Later he joined the Norfolk Regiment and was seconded to the 1st King's African Rifles, in which he proved himself an excellent company commander, to whom his losses were devoted. In 1917 he won the M.C. for gallantry in G.E.A., and in 1918 the D.S.O. for conspicuous valour in P.E.A., where "with great ability and dash he personally led a charge against an enemy company, capturing their two machine-guns, ammunition and baggage, and completely dispersing them." He had previously been Brigade-Major to the 2nd Brigade under General Northey, and was also for a time attached to the staff of General Tombou, the Belgian Commander in the Campaign.

Demobilised in 1921, he was briefly transferred to the Administrative Service of Tanganyika, and again proved a keen and able officer. When the Labour Department was started, Major Orde-Browne, the Commissioner, wisely applied for Debenham to be transferred as a Labour Officer, for the duties of which now he proved to possess exceptional qualifications. He made his camp at

Kilindi, and his assistance and his organisation in 1928, really led to the success of research into African labour problems.

Soon he was back in business as general manager of the extensive plantation and commercial enterprises in Kilindi. Chief of the *Société Agricole de Kilindi*. There he laboured enthusiastically, but in far from good health, for four years, returning to Europe a very sick man. For many months he knew his life was in danger, but he bore uncomplainingly the illness which so weakened him that he fell victim to malaria, followed by pneumonia.

The fact may now be disclosed that he was Kalambo, whose contributions to *Past Africa* (chiefly articles in Native labour problems and short stories) aroused so much interest, in fact, no article published so glowingly have brought up so many letters of appreciation, or so many enquiries from settlers that they were immediately putting the recommendations into practice. A Minister of the Crown, Governors, Chief Secretaries and many leading settlers were among those who resorted to his wise treatment of his subjects. A voracious and artistic reader, a splendid linguist, a first-class foreign traveller, a good conversationalist, and a born leader of men, Gerald Debenham will long be remembered by Europeans and Africans alike, and interested in the territories to which all his activities were devoted. Some years ago, when he had been in hospital in Switzerland for many months, a friend asked him what he would do if the doctors forbade his return to Africa. "Go back, of course!" was his characteristic reply. Such was his love for Africa.

On his return to his passing, and deeply sympathized in their bereavement with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Debenham.



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LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

IN PRAISE OF "ELEPHANT"

A wealth of information on the subject. To the Editor of East Africa.

SIR—With keen interest and pleasure I have read Commander Burr's "Elephant" so admirably published by East Africa.

In his official capacity the writer has had a great opportunity of studying the life and habits of the elephant and from cover to cover the volume contains a wealth of information on the subject, which I am sure, cannot fail to be of great value both to the settler and hunter in East Africa.

As the first book used by Commander Burr was supplied by my firm, I am gratified to know that the weapon has proved so successful. In conclusion, may I congratulate both the author and yourselves on the publication of such an interesting and valuable work.

43, Sackville Street, London, W. 1.

Yours faithfully, J. M. RIGBY, Managing Director, J. M. RIGBY & CO. (GUNMAKERS), LTD.

"Elephant" will be sent post free to any address on receipt of 5s. 6d. by East Africa, or Great Titchfield St., London, W. 1. It is the standard work on this fascinating subject. (E.A.A.)

GENERAL SIR F. MAURICE'S THANKS.

Success of Poppy Day Appeal.

To the Editor of East Africa.

SIR—I wish to thank you most warmly for your kindness in taking part in our National Yearlander Campaign for Poppy Day.

Our appeal this year was made under particularly difficult conditions, in spite of which, however, I believe that when our final total is known we shall regard it as being entirely satisfactory.

For so bright a prospect as this we owe much to our good friends amongst the Press who so generously and effectively helped us with our publicity and for your share in this very important section of our appeal I am most grateful.

18, South Street, London, W. 1.

Yours faithfully, F. MAURICE, General Secretary, British Yearlander Campaign.

A BLIND BUFFALO.

Denis Lyell recalls Another Case.

To the Editor of East Africa.

SIR—The case you mention in your issue of February 2 of a blind buffalo killed by Captain Lyell's salmon on the island, although exceptional, is not unique.

The late Major C. H. Sugam, of his book "Hunting in the Mountains of Africa" mentions shooting a buffalo in I think Kenya which he believed to be an extraordinary case. He came to the conclusion that, although there seemed nothing wrong with its eyes, it was almost blind.

No doubt cases of blindness in animals lose their power of vision through gradual disease or accident, but judging from the fact that you give of Captain Salmon's buffalo, it does not seem to prevent them feeding and keeping in good condition.

Belmont Moffat.

Yours faithfully, DENIS DE YELL.

AN UNUSUALLY LONG PUFF-ADDER

Found on Ramisi Sugar Estates.

To the Editor of East Africa.

SIR—Replying to Mr. Denis D. Lyell's letter and your editorial note asking for letters on this subject, the following may interest you.

During the clearing of Ramisi Sugar Estates we found a large papyrus swamp in the middle of which was a small island with dense bush on it. After getting rid of the water we cleared off all vegetation, and on the island found two puff-adders which were huge and easily killed.

I measured them with a steel tape; the longest was 4 ft. 8 in. and the other was 2 ft. I have mentioned this to a number of old East Africans who have expressed the opinion that 4 ft. 8 in. must be about a record.

It may be that these two were very old, having been isolated in the middle of this swamp for years. Ramisi River. Yours faithfully,

FRED TURKEY, Kenya Protectorate.

"SWAHILI AS SHE IS SPOKE"

Another Amusing Phrase.

To the Editor of East Africa.

SIR—A few years ago my wife was golfing at Entebbe with a lady who knew about as much of golf as of Kiswahili. Two balls were lost permanently, and a third was found after much hunting. At the last hole she said to her caddy of Mbaia saka, "Balla mbili apoa, ana very nearly safe."

Yours faithfully, G. D. HALE.

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ZEPPELIN RESCUE FOR VON LETTOW.

German Colonial Society, International Letter.
To the Editor of "East Africa."

SIR.—With reference to what you have published in Nos. 422 and 435 of *East Africa* regarding the Zeppelin flight to Africa, we beg to inform you that an article on the aerial, Diesel expedition sent to the German East African Defence Force appeared in our *Deutsche Kolonialzeitung* of March 20, 1919. It was written by Oberstabsarzt Prof. Dr. Zupitza, who had previously been engaged in medical work in German East Africa, proposed the Zeppelin trip, and took part in it himself.

The African coast was reached between Solms and Ras Haleima, the oases Farafrah and Dachiel were crossed, the Nile came in sight near Wadi Halfa, and was followed by the airship as far as Dongola, whence the flight was continued in a southerly direction to the neighbourhood of Khartoum, where the ship received the order to return. The airship then turned westwards to Djebel Ain, thence northwards to Farafrah, and then approximately on the same course as on the outward journey. Altogether 6,750 kilometres were flown in ninety-five hours, giving an average speed of 71 km. p.h.

The report of this interesting flight quoted by you from *The Yorkshire Herald* rests on pure fantasy, and the depot near Misurata mentioned by your correspondent, Captain J. E. T. Phillips, has also nothing to do with the Zeppelin journey, though it is true to state, as he does, that the submarines of Germany and her allies operated during the War on the coast of Tripolitania.

Berlin. Deutsche Kolonialgesellschaft.

[In an issue of January 12 we received the absurdity of some of the assertions made in *The Yorkshire Herald* by Mr. E. T. Woodhall. The facts given above by the German Colonial Society bear out our statement that "his Zeppelin was recalled to Bulgaria before it had reached the Southern Sudan."—E. A.]

HOW AFRICAN DESPOTISM WAS CURED.

"The Mistake of Colonial Legislation."
To the Editor of "East Africa."

SIR.—Your correspondent "Chirupula" says that "in any of the sixty or seventy tribes of Northern Rhodesia the chief would" punish offences by various mutilations which are enumerated in detail. I can hardly think that Northern Rhodesia contained sixty or seventy paramount chiefs of the standing of the Chitimukulu of the Wawemba (or Babemba—whichever spelling is preferred in the absence of the symbol for a "bilabial v"), who is credited with the practice in question—which, if fancy, are not found outside what may be described as an organised kingdom (*Grossstaat* of the German anthropologists) and not universal even in those.

Livingstone, the father of his predecessor of Chitimukulu (the Kazembe, Mnyongo) who was so severe in his punishments, cropping the ears, lopping off the hands, and other mutilations, that his subjects gradually dispersed themselves in the neighbouring countries, and his power. This is the course made by Zulu, Zanyu is cured in parts like that of the Zulu, never returned. So that there are some chiefs on so-called African despots which (unless in a few exceptional cases) do not exist.

It has been one of the mistakes of Colonial legislation to assume that a Native paramount chief was "above all law" a subject on which it would be easy to legislate. In Klangu, by the bye,

Livingstone and his successors, the chiefs inspire no fear, and the people are not afraid of governing savages by force, and the people are governed they certainly are, and the whole very well. The Arab slave-raiders had already in 1867 imported a disturbing element into this state of things. How long this disturbance can be maintained, T. C. M. Young's Notes on the History of the Tumbuka-Kamanga People.

What part, (beyond seeing off the pioneer party, as related by Mr. Frank Worthington) did Rhodes take in the administration of Northern Rhodesia? From 1890 onwards he must have been fully occupied with the affairs of what is now the South African Union. To read that "since Rhodes took a hand in Central African politics there has been comparatively little bloodshed in Northern Rhodesia" strikes one as somewhat curious when one remembers that he was—at any rate to some extent—responsible for the Matabele Wars of 1892 and 1896 and the South African War of 1899-1902. In 1896 caves containing Matabele women and children were blown up with dynamite (see *Natal Witness*, October 22, 1896) and Lord Amthill in a letter dated November 11 of the same year, and published in the daily papers, called this "the ordinary operations of warfare in South Africa." It will be interesting to see what comments are evolved by Mr. William Plomer's new biography of the "Great Pioneer."

I have myself called on to enter into the question of the Kakameza goldfields, seeing that it has been so ably dealt with by several writers far better qualified to speak with authority, but I would like to record my entire concurrence with the views expressed by the Rev. Edwin Smith, Mr. J. H. Driberg and *The New Statesman*.

Yours faithfully,
WERNER.

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AN UNOFFICIAL MAJORITY FOR KENYA

Mr. Granam Returns to the Charge.
to the Editor of "East Africa"

SIR,—Will you permit me again to refer in your columns to the question of an unofficial majority in the Colony's Legislative Council?—a question and misunderstanding in Great Britain regarding which is bound to last so long as it is to vary unprofitable consequences to all concerned.

Lord Francis, the leader of the Kenya elected members, was invited by the Press to have stated at a meeting of the British Association of Associations on September 30 last that it was the unanimous wish of all the elected members to obtain a selected European majority in the Colony's Legislature, but that those who had worked so hard and for many years were convinced that it was a waste of time, because at every turn they found such an advance impossible. Lord Francis naively added that he had put forward no alternative because he had not been able to discover one which would give them what they wanted.

Here in a few words, in my opinion, we have the real reason for the repeated declarations of the Colony's European members before the Joint Parliamentary Committee that no further Constitutional advance was asked.

There is no doubt in my mind that the Kenya man in the street was, and is, under the mistaken impression that some arrangement was come to between the Colony's delegated and responsible people in Great Britain to the effect that as long as the unofficial community in Kenya refused from pressing for political advancement, the Home Government would leave political matters in Kenya more or less as they then were, especially in regard to the question of new forms of taxation. Consequently, in view of the recent action by the Home authorities, he sees nothing at all inconsistent in now again raising the question of an unofficial majority in the Legislative Council.

Moreover, he will, I do not doubt, have seen the unpalatable things to say regarding the subject were supposed to express his views in the opinion of the Mother Country to believe that the reason for further Constitutional advance was asked before the Joint Parliamentary Committee was that there is in the Colony a predominant body of opinion which is convinced that many of the most capable of managing its public affairs are too pre-occupied with their own farms and businesses to be able to shoulder the burden of membership of the Legislature.

Signs are not wanting that when an unofficial majority in the Legislative Council is asked for, I hope and believe it will be shortly, my desire will not be accompanied by the impossible request for an elected majority. If and when this position arises, it will be deplorable, I think, if people like yourself oppose the colonists' wishes in the matter, in the mistaken belief that Kenya, in such places as Southern Rhodesia, Ceylon and Mauritius, is possessed of a body of people who, although politically-minded enough, properly to manage their public affairs, are too busy to devote proper attention to their public duties, and without whose assistance the rest of the civilised inhabitants of the country have to be regarded as being unqualified for political advancement.

There appears to be no doubt that you are correct in stating that some men who have given excellent service as substitute members of the Legislative Council have refused to stand for election as regular members, on the ground that success at

the polls would demand a greater sacrifice of their business affairs than was possible. It by no means follows, of course, that these gentlemen (two in number, I am given to understand) who were nominated and not elected as substitute members, would have succeeded as the pollists. In any case the unwillingness to stand for election appears to me to be a circumstance of very minor importance, and would certainly, I suggest, constitute a dangerously flimsy pretext for opposing the wishes of the pollists in the face of a strongly supported request for an unofficial majority, as forming part of an already well-proportioned scheme of political advancement.

Yours faithfully,
C. LEFFTON GRANAM.

Mr. Granam's suggestion that the average European in Kenya is under the impression that the Colony's Government is before the Joint Parliamentary Committee on "Greater Union" came to an agreement with responsible people in Great Britain that no new forms of taxation should be introduced if the Colony refrained from pressing for political advancement, has, to the best of my knowledge and belief, no sort of foundation in fact. Why it should be given widespread credence in the Colony, as he asserts to be the case, we cannot conceive, for the attitude of the Joint Committee was clear to all who cared to attend its sessions, read its reports, or our own detailed reports of its proceedings. Moreover, it must for years have been plain to all those students of East African affairs that the Uganda and Tanganyika Governments were in favour of income tax, and we know of nothing in this country against its introduction into Kenya. The argument that there is nothing inconsistent in the present proposals for an unofficial majority in the Kenya Legislature when only eighteen months ago the idea was definitely waived by the Kenya delegates in London is more ingenious than convincing. For our correspondent can cite facts in support of the first part of paragraph four of his letter, we suggest that he should do so in order to give substance to its concluding sentence.

The crux of the problem is not whether Kenya has a sufficient body of non-officials fit to sit in the Legislature— which no one could seriously deny—but whether it has a sufficient number of such men with the necessary measure of ability for the management of the Colony's affairs. Mr. Granam has substituted only two men who have given excellent service as substitute members of the Legislature but have refused to stand for election as regular members on the ground that they could not afford the greater sacrifice of time which would be demanded, but he must know as well as we do of quite a number of men prominent in the public affairs of the country who, when approached at the last election, excused themselves from nomination, or, indeed, that reason. In constituency after constituency such refusals indicated that the difficulty is greater than our correspondent appears to allow, and we have no doubt that opinion generally in Kenya is agreed that a number of the ablest non-officials in the country are not members of the Legislative Council precisely because they cannot afford to absent themselves for long periods from their agricultural, commercial or professional affairs.—Ed. "E.A."

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These editions are issued in volumes bound in goatskin, or in cloth or vellum, and are bound in leather, or in vellum, or in one of the other materials, as of each. The book is a small but beautiful one of forty pages, with a wood-cut frontispiece, a reproduction of the original MS. The first part of the book shows the Swahili text, the Arabic text, and a glossary of unusual terms, and students of Swahili will enjoy this little book and appreciate the scholarship and erudition of Alice Werner. It is a book which is well worth the effort, and readers will be congratulated on their efforts, and readers will be congratulated on their efforts, and readers will be congratulated on their efforts.

MR. CHURCHILL ON THE SUDAN CAMPAIGNS.

Welcome Reprint of his "Ever War"

We are in an endless state of books, many of which have been forgotten. There are, however, books which might well be added to this state. One of the best of these is Mr. Churchill's 'The Sudan Campaigns'. It is a book which is well worth the effort, and readers will be congratulated on their efforts, and readers will be congratulated on their efforts.

It is good to be reminded of the men who went before, and of what we owe to them. We need also to be reminded of their ideals, the things for which they lived and died. It is not a book which is well worth the effort, and readers will be congratulated on their efforts, and readers will be congratulated on their efforts.

Written by one of our most brilliant leaders in 1933, as he already was in 1890, it is a dramatic record of one of Britain's finest achievements, and it gives one fully, as I think, the full picture of the route from the Sudan to East Africa and the Cape was not then seen. Gordon, Rhodes, and Kitchener, however, knew the value of that route, and it was their work that made it possible. How that route was secured and how the Sudan was opened to the career of peaceful prosperity is shown in this book. We advise our readers to get a copy, read it, and keep it in their best rooms.

FATHER MARTINDALE'S AFRICAN TOUR

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C. MARTINDALE, S.J.

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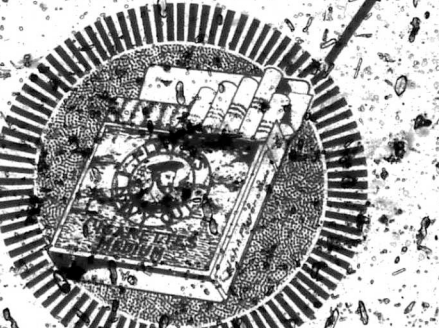
The interest of East Africans will be in the details of the author's tour of Africa, but in the revelation of a Roman Catholic cleric mind as displayed by the whole book. Unfortunately, an adequate review would involve a felicitous discussion which East Africa rightly forbids in its pages. The author's profocation fr. Martindale includes, however, be illustrated by his references to 'backguards like our national hero, 'Linda', while his competence on secular matters may be gauged from such statements as the following:

The Broken Skull, found in 1930 in Northern Rhodesia, was said to be allied to the Neanderthal of Belgium, they went to a man who died in Europe, thirty thousand years ago. Well, there are no grounds for supposing that the same sort of man dies out simultaneously in a different continent, the relation between the of survival of the fittest, Stone implements found in Africa, and similar to others found in Europe, give no clue as to comparative dates.

The author's disjointed and hysterical style does not make the book easy reading.

The income for 1932 of the Father Russell Memorial Fund has been assigned to the Bishop of Zanzibar for the purchase of the medical apparatus and instruments needed for the training of the Medical Students desirous of devoting themselves to medical work.

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EAST AFRICAN SISAL SUBSECTION

Discusses Freight, Grading and Propaganda.

Mr. SIBSON, plea that the Conference lines should reconsider the 15% surcharge on sisal freights from East Africa was made at last week's meeting of the Sisal Producers' and Importers' Sub-Section of the London Chamber of Commerce, over which Campbell Hausburg presided. It was written notice for reconsideration the lines had replied that the abandonment of the gold standard by South Africa had but slight bearing on the matter, and the extra charges had still to be paid in gold on Suez Canal dues, in Portuguese East Africa, and in Continental ports.

Mr. A. Wigglesworth, chairman, stated he had distinctly remembered Mr. Abbott's remark that he was saying that when South Africa went off the gold standard they would reconsider withdrawal of the 15% surcharge, though at the time had a very bad case. He did not believe any other producer in the world paid 27% of the cost of the sisal in freight. Either East African producers were being forced to ruin or consumers were forced to take other material. Mr. Hatchburg recalled that the lines had laid on the fact that South Africa was still on the gold standard, but these side-issues were raised, but they were really only red herrings drawn across the track. The Sub-Section decided to postpone action for a while in the hope of a detailed reply from the shipping com-

Grading: Pro, and con.

pany powers, said the Chairman were endeavouring to establish a form of grading applicable to all estates and marks, but Mr. Wigglesworth argued that the present sisal grades had proved thoroughly satisfactory for twenty-five years; that grading was undesirable, and that the time to attempt such an alteration was inopportune. On the other hand, the steps taken by Lofdon fibre merchants to blacken certain estates was an excellent move, as a result of which some of the estates listed had already improved their marks. He suggested that not more than three people in this country had complained of the present grades.

Major Dale, independent Chairman of a sub-committee of which representatives of the whole spinning industry and of producers were members, said they had agreed unanimously that sisal should be graded, and that in Kenya the Chairman of the Sisal Growers' Association was very keen to have grading instituted.

Mr. Rush recalled that in 1926 at a meeting convened by Messrs. Dalgety, agreed standards of sisal had been set, to which every estate had tried to keep, but during the past two or three years, with the severe setback in prices, some growers had been unable to keep to their machinery in a satisfactory condition, with consequent deterioration of output. He felt that practically all the estates on the list issued by the London merchants would in time reach a certain standard; otherwise they would fail. Mr. Sibley agreed, but said that what ropmakers wanted was No. 1 sisal at the price of No. 2. All estates could not be expected to produce such a uniform quality.

Translation into French, German and Spanish of the Imperial Institute report on Sisal Fibre for Marine

Gordage" was suggested by Mr. Wigglesworth, and it was agreed to obtain estimates of the cost, though Mr. Hausburg thought it wise to postpone action in view of the present research work on sisal, especially as the report in question was generally a negative one. He did not feel that its circulation among spinners would do the sisal industry a great deal of good. Mr. Wigglesworth replied that the pamphlet had expounded the idea that sisal ropes expanded more than manilla, a fact which should be known to all shipping people. German shipping companies were already using only sisal ropes for their ships. If the Sub-Section were to be formed, he would get a German translation of the report from his office.

Appeal from Arbitration Desirable.

Mr. Hausburg was confident that the producers wanted better arbitration arrangements, which some spinners also favoured, but Mr. Sibley said the question was whether producers would be likely to consent.

Mr. Sibley then remarked that a direct arbitration act would be the right one, and that the only advantage would be that of appeal, but the arbitration board would be in the case of arbitration by the Chamber of Commerce there was no appeal from their decision. He urged that there should be a higher body to which a dispute should be referred, if the present arrangements as satisfactory.

The Secretary reported that the East African Minister had promised to receive a deputation regarding Imperial Preference to Empire goods subject on an optional bill of lading. The Chamber was asking the Government to apply Imperial Preference to Empire goods if those goods were shipped to a foreign port on an optional bill and transhipped at that foreign port in the same way as if they had been sent on a free bill of lading. The Chamber could see no difference in the two operations, and felt there was a good case to put to Government.

Correspondence was read from Major C. H. Dale in connexion with Mr. Wash's criticism of the Tanganyika Railways and Lighterage Company for not using sisal rope. It showed that the lighterage company has been using sisal rope for export containers and that the railways, which use only 40 cwt. dunnage, are prepared to accept sisal rope if the Crown Assurances satisfactory with respect to suitability.

A sub-committee composed of Mr. Hausburg (Chairman), Mr. Sanders and Mr. Rush was formed to investigate the suggestion of uniform insurance certificates for sisal.

A letter was read from Major C. L. Wash intimating his inability to accept the invitation to serve as Vice-Chairman of the Sub-Section.

It is surprising that if a member of the Sub-Section corrected Mr. Wigglesworth's assertion that the shipping companies had promised to reconsider their withdrawal of the 15% surcharge if South Africa went off gold. The important reports and minutes of past meetings of the East African Section are of interest. The Sub-Section of the Chamber has been very diligent, famous that the lines does not expect to be able to withdraw the surcharge while they have to pay charges in gold in Germany, France, and Italian ports, and in the States, Canada and Portuguese East Africa and South Africa, but that in South Africa a surcharge on gold they would adjust the surcharge appropriately. That, of course, is not equivalent to withdrawal. It is not too quite clear on these points.

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NATIVES AND THE CINEMA.

EMPHASISING that East African Natives are not ardent picture-goers, Mr. Cecil Davis says in the "Cinematograph."

I do not know of one Native cinema in any territory, and would definitely state that no house, even with a film censored for all sections, can claim to have as many as one hundred Native patrons in any one week.

Some time ago organisations in Kenya asked the Government for unreasonably stringent censor laws, the Native question being the reason for the request. At that time I had charge of several cinemas, and, as a test, for four weeks a special ticket was issued to the box-office for sale to Natives only; this was at the Theatre Royal, Nairobi. The average number of Natives who went to and that was in the largest town in Kenya.

Mr. Charles H. G. suddenly decreed that if films were not to be shown for Natives as well as Europeans, they could not be shown at all in the Protectorate, and at that time the Tivoli in Nairobi was installing sound equipment. Somehow the objection had to be solved, as unless good attractions could be presented to attract Europeans, no house could be commercially propositioned. The problem was solved by making the cinema a club, and every night the manager makes them go to members!

A MOTOR-CAR YO-YO.

CAPTAIN HAROLD... in his motor-caravan journey... is taking an caravan with three other people from London to Capetown on the coast of North Africa... says that one of the few devices not standard to the car is...

a wonderful device called a motor-car yo-yo. It is a steel shaft... length of wire, and an extra wheel hub. You lash the wire to the stake, wind it round the hub, start the engine—and yo-yo it up out of the sand!

HOW GOLD WAS FOUND AT KAKAMEGA.

WRITING of the romance of the discovery of gold at Kakamega, the "Rhodesia" says:

Had it not been for the perseverance of the poor one—oh, an old-timer who had participated in the Klondyke rush and two Australasians—the great Kakamega might have remained undisturbed for many years.

In 1926 Mr. Johnson, in conversation with a missionary, learned that gold had been found by the missionaries a few miles from Kakamega. Johnson prospected the Kakamega River, but failed to discover anything. He subsequently formed a prospecting syndicate which proceeded to link Turkana country northward towards Lake Rudolf, but the syndicate was unsuccessful. Some of them, however, including Johnson, next turned to Tanganyika and went to the Lupa area. Here, too, they were unlucky.

Johnson, accompanied by Messrs. Starnes and Arnold, then, as a last hope, returned in 1930 to the Kakamega country, and did some further prospecting. Mr. Luck continued to dig their footstools, however, and they were on the point of throwing up the sponge in disgust when one evening they found a nugget in bits of the streams situated at a distance of a few miles to the south of the Kakamega river. Johnson, Starnes and Arnold next endeavoured to secure the interest of the former members of the syndicate and in the following year gold was discovered in real formation. The Eldoret Mining Syndicate was formed and an exclusive prospecting licence over thirty-five square miles was secured.

From the Zanzibar Official Gazette.

A recent incident illustrated the fact that the charge of being unbusinesslike sometimes levied against the Swahili is, at least sometimes, unfounded. In connection with the campaign against crows in Zanzibar a small party recently arrived at the police station with twenty-five eggs and demanded the usual *bakshish* of one anna each. He was informed, however, that the funds available for these payments were temporarily exhausted. In an air of decision he returned the eggs to his basket with the remark: "Very well! in that case I shall return all these eggs to the crows to whom they belong!"

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"EAST AFRICA'S" INFORMATION BUREAU

"East Africa's" Information Bureau exists for the free service of subscribers and advertisers. The Editor, said by anonymous. One of the principal subjects is to contribute to the decision of British trade throughout East Africa, and any information which readers are willing to give for their own use will be cordially welcomed.

The new church at Mombasa is complete.

The Kissi tribes have been reported to have been defeated at Kamoga.

The formation of a Kisumu Hockey League is complete.

An exhibition of 1900 B.C. is held in Nakuru during the school holidays.

Mr. E. J. H. Hore has been appointed to the new Garage at Kisumu.

The Grand Hotel de l'Est has been opened at Irumu, Belgian Congo.

The Tanganyika Industrial Tobacco Company, Ltd., has been voluntarily wound up.

Blantyre, East Africa, Ltd., have erected a new factory on their Cholo Estate.

Mr. H. A. Cannon has taken over the Palace Hotel, Kampala, formerly known as the Savoy Hotel.

The Kenya Farmers' Association (Co-Operative), Ltd., have taken over the export marketing arrangements of the Kenya Poultry Club.

Cash on delivery parcels in Northern Rhodesia increased from 1930 to 1931 from £592 to £8,436 in number and in value from £17,442 to £22,004.

Gold produced in Kenya from January to October of last year amounted to 8,112 ounces, against 7,450 ounces during the corresponding period of 1931.

Though the revenue of the Nakuru Municipal Board fell by over £3,000 during 1932, a credit balance of £12 is anticipated for the current year.

A Nairobi business man recently visited Ujale, Tanganyika, to examine the possibilities of establishing a sugar growing industry in the Rufiji district.

H.M. Eastern Africa Dependencies are again to be represented in the Empire Marketing Board section of this month's British Industries Fair at Olympia.

The Northern Rhodesian Government has published the 1933 Entertainment Tax Ordinance designed to levy during 1933 a percentage of £1 on non-Natives in the Territory.

Domestic exports from the United Kingdom during the period January-November 1932 amounted to £4,096,072 compared with £4,210,722 during the corresponding period of 1931.

A confidential report of the market for cotton piece goods in East Africa prepared by the Trade Commissioner in Nairobi is available from the Department of Overseas Trade.

The Regulations (Forms) Rules, to be used in conjunction with the Companies Ordinance of Tanganyika, was published as a supplement to the Tanganyika Official Gazette dated December 23.

The popularity of the cheap tours from Kampala to the Murchison Falls declared by many to be one of the most wonderful in the world has increased phenomenally during recent months.

The annual general meeting of the Kenya-Kisumu Chamber of Commerce was held in Nairobi on February 1.

Due to the incursion of locusts, 6% of the European staff of the Forest Department of Kenya have been ordered to leave this year, but the Government has decided that eight of these must wait till 1934.

Great Britain imported 578, and 2,511 cwt. of paper and paper trim from Belgium during 1932 and 1933 respectively. Belgium imported 1,812 cwt. of paper from East Africa in October.

Southern Rhodesia's tobacco production for 1933 is estimated at between 17,700,000 and 18,650,000 lb. as against an annual output in 1932 of 14,150,000 lb. The area under the crop will be 34,000 acres, an increase of 2,000 acres.

A road is being built in the Lupa road district to overcome the inadequacy of the existing roads. Starting from the nearest main road, it is still twenty-five miles away, although this area is over five hundred Europeans on the district.

The half-yearly session of the Association of Chambers of Commerce of Eastern Africa has been postponed from January to March 6, owing to the fact that most of the affiliated Chambers were unable to send their own members' delegates at the time originally fixed.

Anglo-Dutch Plantations of Java, Ltd., announce that their 1932 output of sisal totalled 132,133 cwt., compared with 185,207 cwt. in 1931. For the current year the crop is estimated at 200,000 cwt. As one of the largest producers of sisal in the East, this company is of special interest to East African planters.

New coins have recently been struck by the Royal Mint for Southern Rhodesia. On one side of the half-crown is shown the map of Southern Rhodesia, the two shilling piece bears the imprint of a shield antelope, the shilling piece the mysterious bird of Zimbabwe, and the sixpence pieces show Matabele axes and assegais.

In introducing an amendment to the Northern Rhodesian Entertainment Tax Ordinance, the Government spokesman stated that there had been a marked decline in the attendance at entertainments, particularly cinema entertainments, since the inception of the Ordinance, and it was considered that the tax on popular admission prices might be reduced without involving loss to revenue because of increased anticipated attendances. There is now no bar where the charge for admission does not exceed 1s., while reductions have been made in the rate of duty on admission prices up to 4s.

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EAST AFRICAN PRODUCE REPORTS.

GERMAN DIRECTOR JOINS BOARD

There was a good demand at last week's auction, and buyers were able to make their own terms in the middle and lower grades of fine qualities, however, some...

East Africa is able to announce that Mr. Fritzson, acting in Mombasa, the Deutsche Ostafrika-Linie has been appointed a director of the Tanganyika Landing and Shipping Co., the official association of which have been allowed to permit in addition to the board of this representative of the German East Africa line, which however, has no shareholding.

Table listing various commodities such as coffee, sisal, and other goods with their respective prices and market status.

This is the company, has a nominal capital of £100,000, shares of £1 each, of which 2s. per share has been paid up. The shareholders are the African Wharfage Co. (Tanganyika) Ltd., East African Wharfage and Stevedoring (Dar es Salaam), Ltd., and The Tanganyika Boating Co., Ltd. As is well known, the first company is owned jointly by the German-Castle Line, the British India Line, and Messrs. Smith, Mackenzie & Co.; the second by Mr. J. B. Lewis; and the third by the Holland Africa Line and the Swensens Overseas Co. Hitherto the Tanganyika Landing and Shipping Co. has had six directors, two representing each shareholding group.

Kenya's general tone of trade is better, owing to seasonal activity and continued interest in the goldfields. Tanganyika's 2000 rains have benefited the coffee estates, and prospects for next season are excellent. Natives are increasing the planting of groundnuts and a large area of rice has been sown. Trade is quiet but there are indications of improvement. Uganda's weather is favorable and cotton crop is relatively free from pests and disease. Northern Rhodesia's prospects are reported to have done considerably better than the other crops in the same district; rains have been late in coming, and the outlook for the coming season is optimistic.

Castor Seed.—The market is quiet and prices are rather lower at £10 10s. per ton. (The comparative quotations in 1932 and 1931 were £12 and £10 10s. respectively.)
Cloves.—Quiet, with Zanzibar spot quoted at 18s. per lb. Sellers quote February-March at 31d. (The comparative quotations in 1932 and 1931 were 81d. and 111d.)
Cocoa.—East African fair sun-dried has fallen slightly to £12 10s. per ton on a slow market. (The comparative quotations in 1932 and 1931 were £12 10s. and £14 10s.)
Cotton.—Good business has been done in both spot and forward, quotations ranging from 4s. 2d. to 6s. 4d. per lb. according to quality. (The comparative average quotations in 1932 and 1931 were 51d. and 51d.)
Cocoa Beans.—Rather lower, with East African quoted at £23 10s. (The comparative quotations in 1932 and 1931 were £15 and £14 10s.)
Copra.—Irregular, with East African slightly lower at £12 15s. per ton. (The comparative quotations in 1932 and 1931 were £13 15s. and £10.)
Hides and Skins.—Mombasa are quoted as low as 11d. per lb. without attracting buyers. Goatskins are dull, but shippers quote 10d. per lb. 1.4.9. forward.
Wool.—Quiet, with East African No. 2 white flat quoted at 18s. 3d. for February shipment and 20s. loaded. No. 3 white flat is quoted at 18s. 3d. and No. 6 10s. yellow for February-March at 18s. 3d. (The comparative quotations for No. 2 white flat in 1932 and 1931 were 21s. and 20s.)
Wool.—The market is steady at about £13 10s. per ton for white and yellow. (The comparative quotations in 1932 and 1931 were £16 and £15 10s.)
Sisal.—Steady, with sellers quoting East African No. 1 for February-April at £14 15s. and March-May at £14 7s. 6d. April-June has sold at £15 2s. 6d. per ton. No. 2 for March-June is quoted at £14 7s. 6d. (The comparative quotations for No. 1 in 1932 and 1931 were £13 10s. and £12 10s.)
Tea.—555 packages of Kenya and 404 packages of Nyasa and tea were sold last week at an average of 109s. per lb.

Advertisement for HERCULES, AJAX & REJAX CHESTS. Features text: 'TEA, RUBBER AND DEDICATED COCONUT. STRENGTH AND RELIABILITY APPROVED THROUGHOUT THE TRANS.' Includes an image of a chest and lists agents: BOBBINS, LTD., 155, FINSBURY PAVEMENT, LONDON, E.C.2. AGENTS: PLANNERS' STORES & AGENCY CO. LTD., G. B. CRESBY & CO. LTD., GUTHRIE & CO. LTD., V. R. VICK & CO. LTD., CALCUTTA, COLOMBO, BATAVIA.

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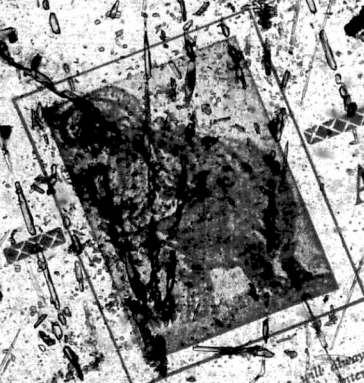
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