

EAST AFRICA



THE ONLY NEWSPAPER IN EUROPE DEVOTED
EXCLUSIVELY TO THE INTERESTS OF
THOSE LIVING, TRADING, HOLDING
PROPERTY, OR OTHERWISE INTERESTED IN
EAST AND CENTRAL AFRICA.
A WEEKLY JOURNAL

No. 480.
Printed at the G.P.O. at London

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 1, 1934

Annual Subscription, 30/- post free. Sixpence



The British India Steam Navigation Co. Ltd.
Sailors at sea weekly

SALOON PASSENGER SERVICE to EAST and SOUTH AFRICA FROM LONDON & HAMBURG

at a low range of reduced fares, all passengers having equal enjoyment of the ship's amenities.
Passengers for South Africa may take a through ticket, giving a break at Swaziland, Kenya
and continuing by the Mail Service also maintained by the Company between Mombasa and Durban.

For passage apply:

BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO. LTD., 45, CUCKSPUR STREET, LONDON, S.W. 1
GRAY, DAWES & CO., 122, LE DENHALL STREET, E.C. 3

Freight: GELLATLY, HANKEY & CO. LTD., DOCK HOUSE, BILLING STREET, LONDON, E.C. 8
Agents at Kilindini: Smith, Mackenzie & Co.

SMITH, MACKENZIE & CO.

BOX 120, MOMBASA.

NARONI, DAR ES SALAAM,
ZANZIBAR, TANGA, LINDI.

GENERAL MERCHANTS,
STEAMSHIP CLEARING,

FORWARDING AND EXPORT AGENTS,
LAND AND ESTATE AGENTS.

CONSIGN YOUR GOODS AND BAGGAGE TO US
BONDED WAREHOUSE PROPRIETORS.

BAGGAGE RECEIVED AND STORED.
SMITH, MACKENZIE & CO.

A.C. MAINS & BATTERY SETS

FOR
SHORT AND MEDIUM WAVE,
SPECIALLY SUITABLE FOR
THE RECEPTION OF
EMPIRE
BROADCASTING



Constructed to strict tropical specifications to ensure reliability in any part of Africa. Write for detailed Brochure to:-

GRIFITHS, MCALISTER, LTD.
10-12, WARWICK ST. REGENT CIRC., LONDON, W. 1

WHY SIR DONALD STORRS IS RETIRING

"EAST AFRICA'S" HOTEL REGISTER

The under-mentioned Hotels welcome East African visitors and can be undertaken to make your stay comfortable and enjoyable. "East Africa" is to be seen week by week at the Hotel Register.

HOTEL TREYANION (Lancashire) - 41 Grosvenor St. and C. Waterloo Road, London.

BRISTOL HOTEL (Private) - 11, St. Andrew's Place, Bristol.

SEA WEAR (Private) - 10, West Hill, Margate.

DEPTON HOTEL (Depot) - 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100.

North Walls - THE GREAT ROOMS, LONDON - 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100.

BRUNEL HOTEL (Standard, W.C.) - 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100.

WINDSLEY HART (Standard, W.C.) - 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100.

WINDSLEY HART (Standard, W.C.) - 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100.

TRANS-ZAMBESIA CENTRAL AFRICA NYASALAND RAILWAYS

THE LINK BETWEEN BEIRA AND NYASALAND.

Express Trains leave Beira, Mondays, Wednesdays, Fridays, and Sundays.

Express Trains leave Nyasaland, Tuesdays, Thursdays, Saturdays, and Mondays.

RETURN TICKETS AVAILABLE ONE MONTH FOR SINGLE FARE.

London Office: 3, Thames Embankment, London, E.C. 4.

STREET NAME PLATES

Complying with Ministry of Transport Recommendations. 4 in. Black Letters on White Background. All Metal. Inexpensive in weather or accidents.

METAL LETTERS IN ALL SIZES 1/2 in. to 24 in.

BACE'S PLATE WORKS, 44-46, Howland St., London, W. 1.



KENYA & UGANDA RAILWAYS AND HARBOURS

Full information from H.M. Eastern Africa Dependencies Trade and Navigation Office, 1, Great Britain Buildings, 25, Abchurch Lane, London, E.C. 4.

CAVE DWELLERS...

Do you know they still existed? No? They do, and in Kenya. There are a great number of other strange and interesting things in Africa you may not know as well. Find them out with the aid of the Kenya and Uganda Railways and Harbours.

UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE

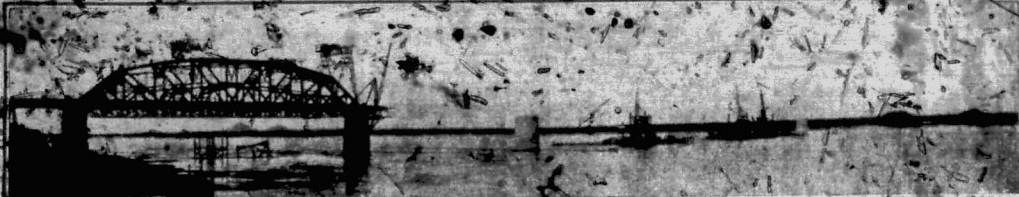
Have you a friend who would like a 10s. gift? Yes. Then let us send it him now. Most of our readers have friends who, they know, would be interested in "East Africa" and who, after reading it for a few months, would want to receive it week by week. If he is not a regular reader now, he (or she) may receive the paper for six months for the nominal sum of 5s., instead of the usual 15s. We forfeit the 10s. in the belief that we shall gain a new permanent subscriber.

All regular readers are invited to nominate friends for copies of "East Africa" on these terms. Please address: "East Africa," 21, Great Brunswick Street, London, W. 1.

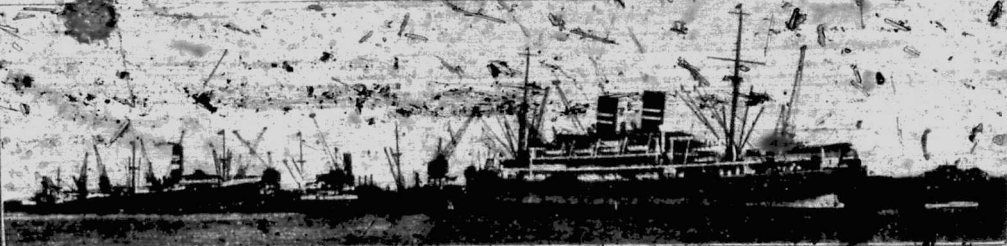
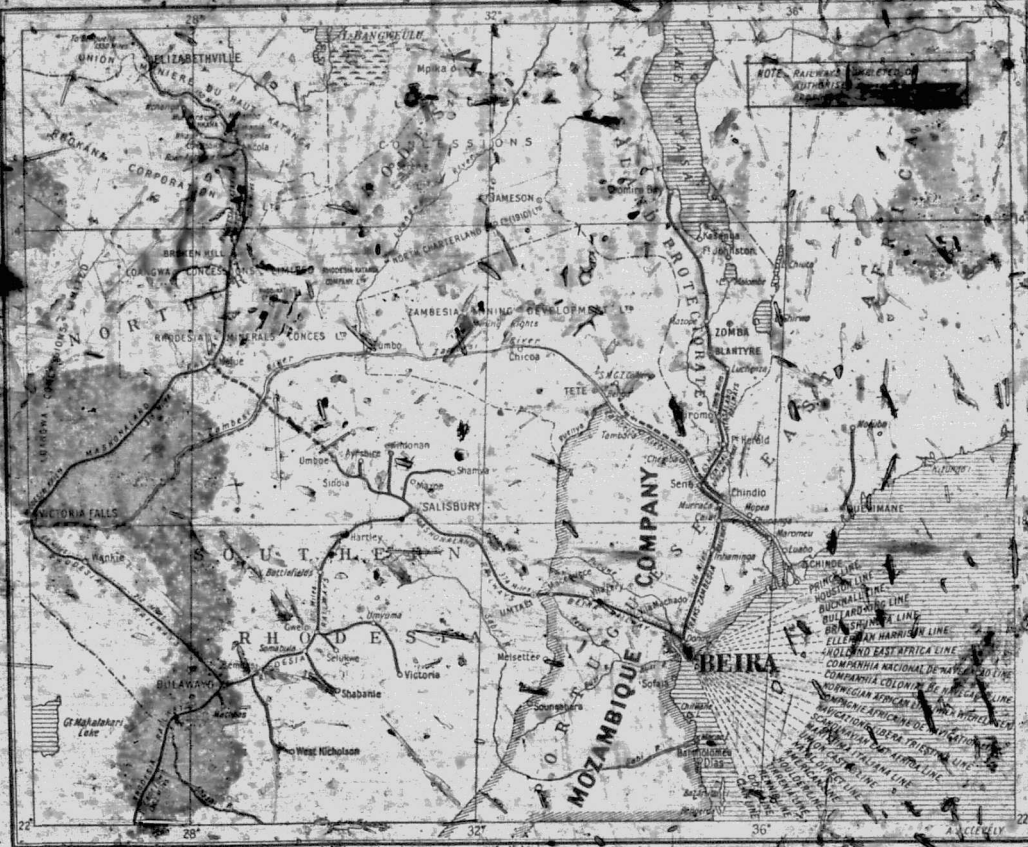
Tell our advertisers you saw it in "East Africa"

MOZAMBIQUE COMPANY

10, Rue de Valenciennes, Belgium, BRUSSELS. 28, Boulevard Haussmann, PARIS. 3, Thames House, Queen St. Place, E.C. 3, LONDON.



THE NEW ZAMBESI BRIDGE, which will be the longest railway bridge in the world (11,650 feet), will link the Territories under the Mozambique Company's administration, including the Port of Beira, with the Northern Districts of the Zambesi, Nyasaland, Lake Nyasa and Southern Tanganyika.



THE PORT OF BEIRA is not only the Outlet of the Territory administered by the Mozambique Company, but of the two Rhodesias and Katanga. It enjoys the monopoly of the import and export traffic of the Copper Mines of Northern Rhodesia. Over 20 Steamship Lines call regularly at the Port, which has the most efficient and modern equipment.

The Dairy Produce
& Ready-to-Serve
foods of

B IVEL

| | | |
|-------------------------------------|--|-----------------------------------|
| B IVEL CREAM | B IVEL CREAMERY BUTTER | B IVEL CHEESE |
| B IVEL MEAT PASTES | B IVEL SAUSAGES | B IVEL FISH PASTES |
| B IVEL VEAL & HAM PIES | B IVEL PASTES OF CHEDLET CHEESE | B IVEL PLUM PUDDINGS |

John & Barretts & the Western
Counties Creameries, Ltd.
Head Office: YEOVIL, Somerset, England.
Export Dept.: 33, PARK ROAD, LONDON, S.W. 1.
Telephone: BA1 4161. Cable: CHEDLET, LONDON.

ROYAL MAIL SERVICE
SOUTH & EAST AFRICA
AND WEST AFRICA

IMBIBIRA, CANARY ISLANDS, BOENSON,
ST. HELENA & MAURITIUS.
REGULAR SERVICE TO
EAST AFRICA
Via TANGIER, GIBRALTAR, PADUA (MAJORCA),
MANGESER, GENOA AND PORT SAID.
Vessel: From London, Feb. 27
"Llandoverly Castle" M. 19
"Llandaff Castle" M. 27
"Llangibby Castle" M. 34
Subject to alteration without notice.
Direct Cargo Service between New York and
South and East Africa.

THE SOUTH AND EAST AFRICAN YEAR BOOK AND GUIDE
1934. 600 pages. Over 1,100 pp. and 64 pp. of maps. 2/6 (By post 3/3).

UNION-CASTLE LINE

Head Office: 5, Abchurch Lane, London, E.C. 4.
City End Agency: 25, Pall Mall, S.W. 1.
Branch Offices: Southampton, Birmingham, Leeds, Liverpool,
Manchester and Glasgow; and at Capetown, Port Elizabeth, East
London, Natal, Lourenço Marques, Beira, Mozambique and Johannesburg.



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

Any information and assistance will always be
gladly given to anyone in any
way interested
in Eastern Africa by

H.M. Eastern African Dependencies
Trade and Information Office
(Entrance in the Strand)
LONDON, W.C. 2.
Telephone: Whitehall 7704-22. Telegram: H.M. Eastern Africa, London.

GRAND BUILDINGS, TRAFALGAR SQUARE

EAST AFRICA



THE ONLY NEWSPAPER IN EUROPE DEVOTED
EXCLUSIVELY TO THE INTERESTS OF
THOSE LIVING, TRADING, HOLDING
PROPERTY OR OTHERWISE INTERESTED IN
EAST AND CENTRAL AFRICA.
A WEEKLY JOURNAL

Vol. 10, No. 489

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 1, 1934

Annual Subscription
10/- post free

Sixpence

FOUNDED AND EDITED BY F. B. JOHNSON

PRINCIPAL CONTENTS

EDITORIAL AND PUBLISHING OFFICES

47, Great Titchfield Street, Oxford Street, London, W. 1.
Telephone, Museum 3372. Telegrams: "Lion and Elephant."

| | PAGE | | PAGE |
|-------------------|------|-----------------------|------|
| Matters of Moment | 407 | Personal | 180 |
| East Africa | 410 | Letters to the Editor | 185 |
| Selected | 412 | Notes | 188 |
| East Africa | 412 | Books | 188 |
| East Africa | 416 | East Africa | 188 |
| East Africa | 416 | Press | 180 |

MATTERS OF MOMENT

The German Colonial propaganda is being waged with intensified vigour by the Nazi Reich is proved again by the official list of Colonial lectures to be given before German universities and high schools during the current winter. The detailed programme which lies before us embraces no fewer than 37 lectures, which, as the introductory note by Dr. Brügger, former Secretary of State, plainly show that Germany is determined to take her part in the Colonial pecking order of the world, and holds herself ready for the part when a Colonial activity of her own will again be made possible. Twenty-two German and two Austrian universities, nine German technical high schools, and six German trade and technical high schools are among the institutions in which these lectures are being given, and that process is far from being complete. The fact that for the first time a number of such institutions have prescribed some of the lectures and even require courses on Colonial questions for the members of all parties.

Herr Hitler is well known to repeat brown specks with two voices. In a book *Mein Kampf* the Bible and tradition, he discourses the idea of Colonial activity by the German settlement ground that German settlement should be weakly designated overseas. In newspaper interviews with British correspondents and on the public platform he has taken the diametrically opposite course of claiming that Germany must again become a Colonial power. Men who have discussed this subject with Hitler and his chief advisers tell us that the latter himself is anxious to avoid raising the question, but he realises that any German overture would be

repulsed by Great Britain, France, and Belgium in particular. On the other hand, he, and particularly some of his advisers, are content to see Colonial ambitions fostered in Germany as a means of uniting the race, of demonstrating solidarity to foreign countries, and in the last resort because the Nazi hierarchy feels to take a stand against the strong Colonial party. If Hitler's own personal wishes are law to his followers, as he so often claims, and if he is genuine when he declares that Germans must not contemplate further Colonial activity, then his obvious course would be to suppress Colonial propaganda of all kinds, including these lectures to the youth of the nation. By this continuance and intensification, the hollowness of the Nazi policy does not desire Colonial commitments stands revealed.

Coastal ventures have been sadly neglected in Kenya, and it is excellent news that the Colonial Development Fund is financing a SURVEY OF TANA DELTA POSSIBILITIES. The survey of the possibilities of irrigation in the Tana Delta, whose possibilities, according to the report made two years ago by Mr. A. D. Lewis, Director of Irrigation in the Union of South Africa, there are 150,000 irrigable acres capable of enormous production. Sir Joseph Baring, the present Governor, is perhaps the first to take serious practical interest in coast development since the time of Sir Percy Girouard, and it may be assumed that his personal advocacy has been chiefly responsible for the decision of Sir Basil Blackett, and his colleagues to investigate the possibilities. The Government of Kenya has made it clear that it is unable to undertake direct development, but realising that private capital and labour is attracted to a scheme of such magnitude, until extensive surveys have been

EAST AFRICA

made, has urged the need for such an examination. Mr. D. G. Harris, the consulting engineer to the Government of India, and Mr. H. C. Sampson, former Director of Agriculture in Madras and now Economic Botanist at Kew, left England a few days ago to conduct this important inquiry. It is so often forgotten that the coast is the complement to the highlands of East Africa, that it should be regarded as an ally, and not as a drag on the development of the whole. If this survey bears fruit, it will probably be followed by similar action elsewhere. Farmers and planters are often reminded of putting all their eggs in one basket; this warning is every bit as applicable to a Colony as to the individual settler. We hope that development of the Tana Delta may follow from this survey. The official programme to do more than consider the barest outlines, but we should not be surprised if all the way to a co-operative scheme, similar to that of the Sudan Plantations Syndicate for cotton growing in the Gezira, which Mr. Belford took as his model when reporting for the Tanganyika Government on development in the Rufiji Valley. There is a great deal of planning still to be done in East Africa, and by taking this important step Sir Joseph Burns has demonstrated that the difficulties inherent in the systems of the highlands need not necessarily obscure the larger picture. We are reminded that he is Governor of Kenya Colony and Protectorate.

That Sir Ronald Storrs is shortly to leave the Governorship of Northern Rhodesia on account of ill-health was announced a few days ago. The cause, we are unable to disclose, is that his Excellency for the past year suffered severely from a malarial fever that required blood tests having a malarial factor. He has been strongly advised by the doctors to retire from the Colonial Service. He has borne the burden of the heat to which has been added the effects of malaria so that the Northern Rhodesians have been unaware of his disability; this news of which to increase their admiration for the energetic way in which the Governor has toured his territory since his arrival in December, 1932, and particularly his strenuous Barotseland trip, much of which he did on foot. As we recorded at the time, he was subject to some criticism for spending too much time away from his headquarters, and in more than one attack he seemed to be a suggestion of "boyishness." We took the standpoint that a Governor should make himself thoroughly acquainted with his territory; now it is clear that such travelling must have been a strain, rather than relaxation. It is most regrettable that his health in such form will now be lost to the country. We have no doubt that Sir Ronald Storrs whose term of office we shall renew on termination will only regret leaving Northern Rhodesia for his financial restoration has been completed and he has seen the light reduced from nearly £200,000 to £30,000, and the province of Barotseland budget in 1933, evidence of the country's frank facing of unpleasant facts.

The selection of a successor to him that the Colonial Office will weigh carefully. The claim of a young African experimenter who spent then some 10 or 12 years in the various parts of Africa, of officers with little or no such experience, and not always with very happy results. We do not advocate a rigid

rule that Colonial Governors should be recruited solely from within the Colonies, but we believe that that would be a wise practical one to be looked upon for a long time. We are so strongly of the opinion that the point of view of tropical African Governments should be an ordinary course, have seen at least some previous service in East or West Africa. If such a practice became established, and indeed would be strengthened in both unofficial and official circles, in the case of those officers and men who would be in the Governor knew the background of Africa's administrative problems, and in the future because officials would in addition appreciate the recognition given to their own Service.

We have repeatedly drawn attention to the need for considering the harnessing of broadcast for the development of Africa, and have mentioned BY WIRELESS. The comparatively simple situation of India, where the idea is applied, is an interesting example. There are a number of articles published in the *Times* on the Indian experiment and in the *Times* and *News* on the special occasion of the visit of the North West Frontier Province to the broadcast stations, and the selected villages, and then to the broadcast stations throughout the province. The wireless broadcast, which *Last Africa* has endeavored to give education by broadcasting, is a powerful force in backward countries, it may be still more powerful among backward and illiterate races. These are cut off from the interchange of ideas which is the main development of a modern world, and by the village broadcast to his home after prolonged contact with outside sources, and carrying a second hand and often inaccurate account of what he has heard. The author is also of the opinion that the possibilities of wireless with regard to the education of a subject with which we are familiar recently that further comment here is unnecessary. The article is worthy of attention by the authorities, and we submit that, even if money is not available just yet for a start to be made, the ground should be prepared without delay and information collected concerning these experiments in India, as well as in Egypt, where a 25 kw broadcast is a semi-official board is about to begin work for village broadcasting.

That we shall have to feel our way in the matter was made clear in a letter published a day or two later from Mr. J. A. Ncube, the **DIFFICULTIES** former East African sisal planter. It **TO BE FACED** is a somewhat experimental, and the he has been in India, but the reaction of the planter to veritable wireless, and the degree of enticement, and the necessity to ensure attendance, and that it was the very difficulty of providing local broadcasting, and the necessity of a high quality of service. The author is of the opinion that it will be a more intense trial than the difficulty experienced at home, but it is one that will be gradually overcome. The author is also of the opinion that the good point that, even if the African is not satisfied, the African, like the European, will cease to listen in time, and can be constantly enthralled; his main conclusion is that the very popular cinema

the use of which East Africa has also advocated. The best medium of all these ends with a wise warning that our preconceived ideas of what will do best may prove all wrong.

We would add a few remarks to the native side among other things, educating to the use of the day for entertainment. The aim should be to make the cinema as self-supporting. The Native are at first shows reluctance to paying money and having nothing tangible to show for it; to meet that point it might be necessary to create the cinema with the idea that shows at first, or at least, are paid for. Similarly broadcasts should at the outset not be too frequent; this indeed is probably as important as that they should be entertaining. The Native should receive plenty of fun with the power, and not even faint too often. As to what constitutes entertainment, Native audiences have sometimes shown a preference for a good farce, the language being so that they can understand it, such scenes and have raved about it. Cause No. 1 has not been proved to be a new scene, and it is quite likely that the fact that it is so, and that the man had the last word and so on. It is probably the fact that they are all busy on the lunch and ludy standard, and if the provision even of entertainment would be less easy than any people might think. Still, a good test is in a sometime, and the sooner the better.

With real pleasure we record a most encouraging innovation at the recent Nairobi Show—a novel exhibit which, having been successfully inaugurated, followed by similar exhibits for agricultural shows all over East Africa, for ocular demonstration is better than any amount of talk. We refer to the model Native village, staged on a three-acre plot, on which were erected bush school, shops of different kinds, savings bank, co-operative and credit societies, restaurant, market and dispensary. Above all there was a three-roomed house, with simple furniture and cupboards made from petrol tins, which, with the furniture, was designed for a Native with capital of about £500. The farm side showed implements and dairy equipment, stock of all kinds, from cattle to poultry, and in the village blacksmith's shop, tools and plough shares were being mended. The dispensary was equipped to deal with the common ailments of men and beasts, and the restaurant provided simple but attractively varied meals at twenty cents, or three meals for sixpence. Bread from local wheat was made and sold freely, and also were trained Native shopkeepers to prepare hides for export. The whole idea was most educational, showing the Native how it will aid him in every way to become a better citizen. There must have been a real deal of co-operation between scientific education and agricultural officers, and others in the evolution and staging of the exhibit, who must strike even the directors of the Colonial and East Africa Exhibition. It is one of the most interesting and commendable features of the show, and a most commendable feature of the show, and a most commendable feature of the show.

Father J. Mazi writing in The White Paper journal for January-February, summarises the book (first published in French) SCOLASTIC CO-OPERATION on scholastic co-operation in EAST AFRICA.

between missions and Government. He is full credit to the British African Governments for the assistance they have given, the subsidies in Uganda have risen to £26,350 (1962) and £21,500 (1961), and in Kenya to £8,140 (1962). He would be "disparagingly unjust," he says, to not acknowledge the serious efforts made by these Governments on behalf of the mission schools. He loses, however, a serious complaint, which he illustrates by the case of Makerere College in Uganda, it is that higher education is largely in secular hands, and that such joint education is, in his opinion, a most dangerous innovation for the Uganda who during the critical years from sixteen to twenty or twenty-two are widely removed from the mission and placed under the influence of those whose instruction is neutral in aim. "In this," writes the padre, "the Catholics will be losers, and less so the more thoroughly they are absorbed by the secular life of the College. The same applies to Protestant, and the same to the Mahadana. The years that they will become people, but parables of their history and will drift towards religious indifference, since the discussions around them are mostly positivists and materialists, satisfied to avoid preachings of outward decorum which heuristics however, the Natives will be less likely to assimilate than the anti-moral theories.

AS for the social life and art, which is found in the social life of the Europeans and which is really the infinite precious remains of a Christian heritage.

RELIGION AND HIGHER EDUCATION. How can our poor blacks acquire all that? In a pagan heritage there is nothing even remotely resembling that greatness. What will these young Natives become if they are no longer Catholic, Protestant or Muhammadan? This seems to us to raise a serious question. Religious instruction at Makerere is in the hands of a Protestant minister and a Catholic priest, both non-resident, and not strictly speaking on the staff. "It is something," the father admits, "it is even more than is found in the neutral schools in Europe, but the authorities refused to allow halls of residence. Catholics are not even allowed to have a common dormitory, their separation from the Protestants would have injured the corporate life of the students." The principle on which all this is based is understandable, but such a corporate life may be purchased at too high a price. It is almost universally recognised that the future of Africa, if it is to be sound, must be Christian, and that if granted, there must be real and deep personal Christian. It is not fair to send young Africans out into the world as merely nominal Christians, who are leaving an unchristian behind. That path leads to disaster. At the same time, South African College in Durban, there are denominational hostels, and the college and the school works well. The Uganda Government persists in retaining such facilities. Roman Catholic and other colleges will assuredly be established sooner or later, and they will be far more satisfactory and potentially more satisfactory education. The huge backbones of the Native, with all its disadvantages, it is the tribal restraints, and not the present, that are the most serious obstacle to him, while giving him nothing better to support him.

Postscript to History

Cecil Rhodes by His Architect

No one else with the possible exception of Rudyard Kipling... Herbert Baker views him in his book... Cecil Rhodes... (Oxford University Press, 10s. 6d.) He admits that he is a craftsman working in an unaccustomed medium... The book is a joy to read... It was soaked in sentimentality... Sir Herbert gives the best... Rhodes's practice of clearing those with whom he disagreed...

His political opponents he may have won by giving help to his pet schemes... but these things seemed to him... He is wholly right... it was not his own and should be shared by all who help in the great design.

He deals with his enemies... Zealand praises Lord Chamberlain... that if he were called upon to deal with the rebellious Zulus... I agree with him... I agree with him...

There is a message in this book... which the architect read in his employer's eyes as he lay dying in the cottage at Mutizemba.

The imprisoned soul looked out from those expressive eyes... But I had there the inspiring message... his own work enlivened by the gleams from his torch along the paths he had opened out for us.

I am sorry that Sir Herbert has not a little more about Rhodes House at Oxford... the best combined... the university means so well... surely the best one... that aspiration took its perfect shape... that are otherwise so aptly chosen... the Memorial on Table Mountain is one of the two best views I have ever seen... Cameron's "Roaming Spirit of the Mountain" forms an appropriate frontispiece.

Only a footnote to history... nothing banal from start to finish... F. H. M.

Major Foran's New Story Requisite Thriller in the Best Tradition

It is not often that I am kept up late by a book... Major Foran's latest romance... "Kill or Be Killed" is a naturally free... Africa is superficial so often... embellished with superfluous apostrophes... hero is not devoured by white ants.

The book starts unconventionally... London, shifts for a moment to an English country house... Africa... Rhodesia and Portuguese East... clue to the murder may be found... they never seem to... "Prester John."

After ghastly kills in the Temple of the Sun... which form the climax... earlier murder is prevented... that he has misled the people concerned since the story began... first part comes to its happy end on the last.

There is a big summary without giving away the plot... The hero is good... it is to spoil a hero of that type... Everyone will envy but not begrudge him his Pam... minor characters... French psychist... Constantine... Major Foran does not... constant... Though glad he was introduced... I was introduced... which is the worst for treating him to the story.

There is one definite flaw... Africa... he is too busy with descriptions of his scenes... will not matter in the East to African readers... painted in... I did not read it as a reviewer... Major Foran misses an opportunity... painted the picture... few occasions on which he slows down... the action he shows that the canvas is but a... mostly left undone.

There is an obvious excuse for this... that the book runs to some 600,000 words... little room for adornment... Major Foran packs in so much excitement that the covers burn with it... Perhaps there is another explanation... carried away by the story himself... that which is why it takes the reader the same way... So I forgive him, though for his own sake and that of his home public... I hope it will remember the point next time.

K. Koko

Believe it or Not!

Commander Gatti's Panache.

COMMANDER ANTONIO GATTI says straight out that he was not meant to be believed in the fascinating panache series which between the covers of "Black West" (Hutchinson, 18s.). It is a rather glibly discursive collection of African sketches, often possibly tinged with occasional "African" and at times spiced with quaint humanity, but always interesting and well written.

Having been disappointed over some of his books, I am the more pleased to say now I have enjoyed the drama of his life and of others to seek in it like pleasure and reward. His recreation is the right word, for though it is a better reader of the meaning, it is the kind of book you can dip into, like a brainy, feeling sure of some good fortune.

His book with no science, just reminiscences and fancies from the storehouse of Commander Gatti's memories—memories of wanderings in so many parts of Africa, the more pleasing because of its variety and inconsequence. Yet there is a thread that binds it all, and that is the feeling that there is so much in Africa that we do not understand, and that if we are not for matter of fact, the best of minds are not free. Believe it or not—but there is no doubt that our best as Commander Gatti puts it in the book may put it best. I wonder if the illustrations are good, but only a few have been included in a book of general circulation.

Rhymes of a Kenya Settler.
The Mystery of a Pen-Name.

"CARR C. BOURRIE" has for some time been contributing an amusing "Kenya Carol" to the *Nakuru Weekly News*, which has now reprinted a number of them in a brochure (2s., post free) which many Kenyan will welcome.

But why did the local settler rhymster choose a pseudonym? One of his songs reveals that it is not because his labours have been generated by his publishers, and the designation of his friends and neighbours—who may not know his identity as we do—may, we must, have given him evidence that his public is not unappreciative. So in neither sense has he been performing *kaasi* bias. If we quarrel with his pen-name we enjoy the writer's pretty wit, catholic outlook, and ready rhyming. He must have given pleasure to many a man who, in the days of depression, needed a cup of such timely verse. We hope that the reception accorded to this first collection will induce the publishers in following wide.

Problems of the Future.—In "Heredit" and "Social Problem Group" Arnold, his father above the heads of the ordinary man, but as a product of what Professor Leonard Darwin might call a valuable and invaluable work, embodying the results of twenty-five years' study. There is an indirect application to our East African problems in this study. Mr. Lubbock writes of "the part played by man in human destiny, and of the influence of the environment, for example, even when it is not the direct cause of a change of environment." From that point of view, no sociological worker in Africa can afford to neglect this work, for it provides the groundwork of one might say, but it is such that it is not to be in the greatest of our lives before us in the future.

Cricketer and Christian.

Fine Life of Mr. C. T. Studd.

To all who say that there is no room in Christianity and especially to those in Africa who hold this belief, I say read "C. T. Studd—Cricketer and Pioneer," by N. E. Cobb (R.T.S., 3s. 6d.). I am, I think, sure that, after reading this interesting book, they will no longer think the same.

Here is the tale of one of England's greatest cricketers, who with his brothers, one of whom became known as Sir Kynsley Studd, Lord Mayor of London, and President of the Protechnic, was brought up in a strict English home, and all three of whom became heroes at Eton and Cambridge. They also became in their youth, devout Christians, without any qualification or apology. These three missionary men, and among them the "Impetuous" men, one had stroked the Varsity, and forsook all to join the China Inland Mission, and when I say he forsook all, I mean it, for he only gave up home, comfort, and fame, but every penny of his inheritance of £28,000.

Years afterwards, despite ill health, C.T. then a man of fifty-two, started an entirely new career, or rather the same career, in a new sphere, in the Centre of Africa, the epic of what he did there, the part of this book that will make the greatest appeal to African readers. The finest testimony to that work is that, when he died in 1931 at the age of seventy, the grip of his Christianity on the natives did not relax, as some feared it would, attributing it to the personal or magnetic hold that C.T. had upon them. On the contrary, the belief in Christ flourished more than ever, showing that what C.T. did, he did not do of himself but of God. It is a magnificent tale, well told, and I challenge agnostics and unbelievers and all who decry mission work, to read it, if they dare.

The book is excellently produced and printed, the illustrations, especially the water-colours, are placed as contrasts, well chosen, and it is really marvel of cheapness. It is such a fine book that the publishers' enterprise should prove fully justified.

Teaching the African.

Sir Percy Nunn in his introduction to Mr. Harold Jowitt's "Suggested Methods for the African School" (Longmans, 6s.) endorses the author's unwavering assumption that basic principles of method which are common to Europe must be common to inter-tropical Africa. The only disagree, but Mr. Jowitt makes out a good case, and shows a real comprehension of the needs of African pupils. The book covers the teaching of African pupils of all ages and the training of teachers. Among the branches of education dealt with may be mentioned hygiene, history and civics, religious and moral, manual, physical, and music. Community service, which shows how comprehensive is the study. Mr. Jowitt is a strong believer in the use of the vernacular. The book is strongly illustrated and well produced, and has the advantage of being handy in size for all its 156 pages. It is a valuable contribution to the development of Southern Rhodesia. Mr. Jowitt has learned much from practical experience. Teachers in Africa can now profit by his methods instead of going through all the pain-making of their own eyes. They will be well advised to avail themselves of this opportunity.

Colonial Documentation.

We have received Vol. III of "The Yearbook of Colonial Legislation and Information" for 1932 (the Yearbook of Colonial Legislation, Brussels). For it is the most interesting of the series it deals with all the British Colonies. Connected with the official reports there is naturally nothing new in it, but it is a most convenient form in which to have the information for comparative study and reference. In this volume the full facts are given in English and a summary in French.

Secretary of State's Visit. Dar es Salaam Medical Conference.

Still in Doctor's Hands in Nairobi.

SIR PHILIP CURRIE, Secretary of State for the Colonies, whose East African tour of duty has been upset by his illness, is still in Nairobi suffering from a severe influenza.

Dr. Jex Blake having been invited to his consultation by Dr. King and Dr. Brambridge, was anxious that they considered it unlikely that any medical engagements could be undertaken before February 7. What part of his proposed tour of duty may still be able to complete is still in doubt. The latest arrangement is that his arrival in London shall be postponed from February 12 to February 24.

Arrangements for London Luncheon.

On his return from East Africa the Secretary of State will be entertained by the East African Group of the Overseas League of London at the Hotel Royal, London, Holborn, W.C.1, at 12.30 on February 27, in Friday, March 12. The Rt. Hon. The Earl of Plymouth, P.C., Under Secretary of State for the Colonies, has accepted an invitation to attend. Mr. F. S. Jackson, Chairman of the Group, will preside.

East Africans wishing to be present should communicate as soon as possible with the Hon. Luncheon Secretary, Mr. S. S. Murray, 22, Grosvenor Gardens, London, W.C.2, to H.M. Eastern African Dependencies and Colonisation Office, Grand Building, Grosvenor Square, W.C.2. The cost of the luncheon is exclusive of drinks, but includes gratuities to waiters.

Tanganyika and Closer Union.

The Arusha branch of the British Union for the Fresh Air and Health of the British Association for Tanganyika has been amalgamated with the Northern Province branch of the British Union of Tanganyika under the chairmanship of Brigadier General L. Boyd-Moss. The Vice-Chairmen are Messrs. P. W. Ashcroft, Moshi, and W. E. Cross-kill, Arusha, and the Committee consists of Messrs. J. B. Alderson and Gondall Bloom, Gelele, C. I. R. Gwav, and Messrs. H. R. Lemmer, J. J. de la Motte and Mr. M. P. Tsoukas, with Mr. Eric Reid as Honorary Secretary and Treasurer.

It was decided to seek an interview with the Secretary of State during his visit to Arusha, in particular to discuss: (1) Federations and the Mandate; (2) elected representation to Local Councils; (3) closer white settlement; (4) Land Bank; (5) administration and local Civil Service; (6) Police and Judiciary; (7) the way in which (8) taxation; (9) Surplus and Income; (10) Orphan Widows and Orphan Pensions; (11) naturalisation facilities in Tanganyika; and (12) Coffee research and production.

The meeting, which was largely attended and representatives registered an expression of a strong local feeling. The Great Britainers now in a position to declare Tanganyika a British Colony, or Protectorate, feeling which it was urged that the mandate should be revised from the B to C category, and to merge with the British closer constitutional union with the neighbouring British Colonies on the line of Sir Samuel Wilson's recommendations. Meantime the British Union is to submit constructive proposals to Sir Philip Currie on Easter for economic union, it being realised that the time is not yet ripe for the attainment of full political union.

Trans-Nzoia Memorandum.

The memorandum prepared by settlers in the Trans-Nzoia district of Kenya for presentation to the Secretary of State contains itself in general matters. It states that the Trans-Nzoia, with its 300 European settlers, was in 1925 the largest maize-producing area in the Colony with 380,074 bags, second in the agricultural acreage harvested table, and the highest producer of coffee, with 15,280 cwt. To show that there is not a community of rich landowners, it is emphasised that 16% of the European population are employers, working on their own account, that 42% are employees, and the balance dependents.

The enterprise of the small pigsties at Dar es Salaam branch of the British Medical Association in arranging an important medical conference was commended in their 25th months ago. The meeting took place last week under the presidency of Mr. W. W. Connell, F.R.C.S., Sir Spencer Lister and Dr. Grant of Madagascari were invited to attend the conference. The subjects were Uganda and the Director of Medical Services in Kenya and Uganda, on account of the Secretary of State's visit. There were two distinguished visitors from South Africa, Mr. H. A. Moffat, F.S.O., F.R.C.S., and Dr. G. Murray, D.S.O., M.D., many welcome guests from Kenya, Malaya and Zanzibar and a full attendance of Taaga members.

After the opening ceremony by the Acting Secretary and the presidential address, papers were read by Dr. J. H. Sequena on "Fertility and Disease," Dr. R. S. F. Hendry on "Typhoid Fever in Uganda," Mr. R. E. Barrett and Professor Scullion on "Sleeping Sickness," Dr. Harrison on "Aericulture in Relation to the Civil Service," Mr. T. B. Welch on "Tuberculosis," Mr. C. Wilcocks on "Native Tuberculosis," Mr. A. McKenzie on "Vaccines," "The African Brain," Mr. A. McKenzie on "Sunlight and Moonshine: The Tropical Solar Myth," and a discussion on "The Medical Profession of Africans," and a demonstration by the Malaya District Officer, Mr. R. Mackay. It was a most interesting, instructive, and varied programme.

It is not all work and no play, a reception and a match, a dinner and dance, and a performance of "The Middle Watch" by the Dar es Salaam Amateurs afforded relaxation for the members and their visitors.

Kavirondo Resurrectionists.

TELEGRAPHING OF SUNDAY, THE KAROBY Correspondent of The Times said:

The activities of a sect known as the resurrectionists among the Northern Kavirondo, living on the northern coast of British East Africa under the leadership of a prominent African who claims powers to raise the dead, have been causing anxiety to local and missionary circles for many months. The sect, growing rapidly and is attracting a number of adherents of the Protestant mission. The annals of the sect to local converts resulted in a rash of suicides. Reports indicate that the trouble centres in two villages, one inhabited by the Luo and another by the Kikuyu, the other by the Bari. Two leading members of the sect were killed; one of them is believed to have been a former deacon of the Wesleyan Church. The sect retaliated, and both villages were burnt down. Eight deaths and a number of injuries were reported.

The Provincial Commissioner immediately visited the scene and endeavoured to leave a colleague to maintain order in the area. He is making an official investigation, which is being carried out. The Government intimate that the case is of political significance in the affair. The disturbance occurred near the mining area, but has no connection with the industry.

Broadcasts from Africa.

The year 1931 in Africa is to be the subject of several C.C. broadcasts in February and March. On February 9 Miss T. G. Jones of the Victoria College, Cambridge, is to broadcast on "Agriculture in Africa." On February 26 an Ethiopian is to appear in Africa and the British Commissioner of Permia will talk on the "Machinery of Government in Africa." Later, Miss Margaret Wrong will deal with Native Education. On March 9 there will be a discussion by Sir Edward Grigg and Dr. J. H. Oldham on "White and Black in East Africa," on March 16 the subject will be "Education and Health in Africa," and on March 23, Miss Mary Graham will conclude the series on "White and Black in Africa."

The bodies of Egyptian soldiers who died in the Sudan between 1886 and 1890 and who had been sent to rest in the relief of General Gordon, have been transferred to a cemetery near Aswan. This was decided upon owing to the fact that the second inundation of the Aswan reservoir would cause the present graves to be flooded.

Some Statements Worth Noting.

"One hears better with the mouth than with the ear." *Major Rodcliff Dugmore in "Rolling Stone."*
 "To converse with a man who has spent his life in the Colonies is often to converse with a man of past (and healthier) age, who may be unable to achieve his certainties." *The Editor of Indeslight writing in "The English Review."*
 "I have known many Governors leaving East Africa, but never one who carried with him the sympathy and regard of the whole population in the way Sir Stewart Symes has done." *The Editor of Indeslight speaking at a public dinner in Harar, 1933.*

"The Japanese are certainly better up on their geography than many other countries trading with East Africa. During my visit I found that they all knew where Mombasa was. None of them accused me of being in Nigeria or Fort Sudan." *Mrs. H. Weaver, speaking in Mombasa.*

"The British in Uganda have done for Uganda what the Germans did for the primitive peoples of Europe: by constructing a really wonderful network of roads to which they have broken down the barriers that separated tribes from tribes." *The Bishop of Bloemfontein.*

"The tendency of indirect rule as now applied is to build up centralized African autocracies, disregarding the bases of former African constitutions and States, which were essentially decentralized and democratic." *Colonel A. S. Ratnayake, writing in the "Journal of the African Society."*

"The Tana Valley and area comprise some of the richest land in the world, and offer opportunities of intense cultivation under irrigation which require only capital, knowledge and energy to create an agricultural paradise." *Mr. J. H. Goerdal, in his manifesto to the electors of the East Province of Kenya.*

"It is no use trying to make the Native goin for better housing and for a more sanitary condition until you have the sanitary assistants to keep him on the job." *Mr. J. C. D. C. Mackenzie Kennedy, Chief Secretary of Northern Rhodesia speaking in the Legislative Council.*

"The theory advanced by Mr. [unclear] is not entirely new; that the failure of general development in the Native after puberty, I note he accepts this failure as a fact—is due to premature sexual activity; lacks statistical and scientific support, and is very open to logical criticism." *Dr. H. L. Gordon, in a letter to "The Times."*

"While the present indications appear to show that we have definitely passed the lowest point of the depression, the possibility continues to be contemplated by the situation in Europe and America." *Brigadier General D. Rhodes Gifford, Member of the Kenya and Uganda Council, speaking in the East African Legislative Council.*

"It is not yet of a boy that I speak, but of a man. One employe of mine, who has long ago as I told me that he had had one of our boys in 1927, and who did so well that he had five more in 1932, and these have done so well that he now asks for a wage a year for at least four years." *The Editor of Indeslight speaking in Kenia's College, Bulwa Special Days.*

EAST AFRICA'S

WHO'S WHO

188. Major John Williamson Milligan, D.S.O.



Copyright—East Africa

Kenya, Kenya, Kenya! Mr. Milligan as a keen sportsman and as a prominent business man. He went to East Africa in 1911, and in the following year began business in a number of ways and a large amount of land was acquired. In 1913 he was made a Justice of the Peace for the East African Protectorate and in the same year he joined the Kenya Mounted Rifles and served with that unit until 1918 when he was awarded the D.S.O. During the war he was awarded the D.S.O. for his services as a member of the Kenya Rifles and as a member of the Royal Air Force. He is President of the Kenya Association of Agriculturalists, President of the Mombasa Club, and was the first Square Captain of the Nairobi Club. He has been a Member of the Legislative Council for many years and was a member of the Kenya and Uganda Council. He is Honorary Member of the East African Chamber of Commerce and Industries Association of Kenya, and has for many years been a member of the National Chamber of Commerce of the Royal Air Force Association, the Royal Air Force Club, and of various Committees of the Nairobi Chamber of Commerce. He is represented on the Associated Chambers of Commerce in Nairobi. Major Milligan is the annual speaker in the month of November at the University of Oxford on the Subjunctive Mood, and is a member of the Subjunctive Mood Club.

PERSONALS

Mr. Alfred Wigglesworth is visiting Mexico.

Baron and Baroness Cierstrom are in Kenya.

Lady Delamere gave birth to a son in London last week.

We regret to hear of the sudden death of Mr. T. Buckle.

King Alfonso of Spain left Cairo on Tuesday for the game-geri in the Sudan.

Mr. David Edwards, Resident Magistrate in Eldoret, has been transferred to Nairobi.

Mr. P. H. Clarke intends to leave South Africa on Wednesday next to return to Mombasa.

Sir Ernest Oppenheimer has been elected director of the British South Africa Company.

Mr. D. G. Lancaster has been appointed a member of the Fort Jameson Management Board.

Lord Lugard last week celebrated his seventy-sixth birthday. Many happy returns of the day.

Sir Harold MacMichael, the new Governor of Tanganyika, and Lady MacMichael leave on Monday for Dar es Salaam.

We learn with regret of the recent death in England of Mrs. Constance, mother of Colonel H. K. Sproutham, of Kilifi.

We regret to hear of the death of Mr. T. M. W. Sheppard, Inspector of Produce in Zanzibar, where he had served for three years.

Mr. T. J. Clover addressed the Royal Geographical Society on Monday afternoon on "From Senegal to Italian Somaliland."

Mr. E. A. Cameron, of the Kenya Agricultural Department, was married in Fetcham, Surrey, last week to Miss Lilian Mary Erwood.

We hear that Mr. W. J. Shapley, secretary of Messrs. C. Stipley, Schwartz & Barrett, the Nairobi advocates, will shortly be going on leave.

Friendship and co-operation has been cordoned in the old Shanti as United States Consul in Nairobi with its jurisdiction extending to Tanganyika Territory.

We hear that General D. Rhodes, General Manager of the Kenya and Uganda Railways, expects to leave home on leave in the early spring.

Mr. Edward Kenyon, of St. Barry, Somerset, has formed a Red Cross Men's Society for men to work for the relief of the sale of Man.

Sir Edward Grey presided last week at the Royal Bazaar Society luncheon to Sir William MacLure, Lord of the Manor.

Congratulations to Sir Joseph Sturges, Chief Justice of Tanganyika, on his appointment as Chief Justice of Kenya in succession to Sir Jacob William Barrett.

Mr. W. M. Leggato, M.P. for so long Colonial Secretary in Southern Rhodesia, and Mrs. Leggato are outward-bound for Beirut by the m.v. "The Grey Gullby Castle."

Mrs. J. W. Leggato, daughter-in-law of Bishop Hannington, the martyred Bishop of Uganda, has just been opened a missionary exhibition in Huddersfield.

Mr. de la Maza has been elected Captain of the Blantyre Cricket Club, and Mr. J. P. Synington, Vice-captain. Mr. B. M. Bennett joins the Selection Committee.

The engagement is announced between Geoffrey Hindley, Royal Artillery, second son of Sir Clement and Lady Hindley, and Ruth, eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. T. H. Corfield.

General Sir Hubert Gough, a past President of the East Africa Officers' Club, last week addressed the South Kensington Conservative Association on "Armament and Disarmament."

Acting on representations from Government, the Lusaka Management Board has elected its first unofficial Chairman, in the person of Mr. H. Rich. Does this not shadow a municipality?

Mr. A. N. Legat, Superintendent in East Africa of the National Bank of India, and District Grand Master of English Freemasons in East Africa, expects to be home some time in April.

Lieutenant Colonel T. E. Robins, D.S.O., has been appointed Chairman of the Rhodesian Land, Cattle and Ranching Corporation to fill the vacancy created by the death of Sir Francis Drummond, Chairman.

A marriage has been arranged and will take place shortly in Dar es Salaam between Mr. D. H. Shackles, Deputy Registrar of the High Court of Tanganyika, and Ella Dalegh, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. A. G. Kirkland, of Mombasa.

The engagement is announced between the Rev. Hon. Walter E. Elliot, M.C., M.P., Minister of Agriculture, who visited East Africa some time ago, and Kathleen, second daughter of Mrs. Geoffrey Lubbock and the late Sir Charles Tennant.

Lord Thomson, Sir Edward Deacon, Mr. Albert Roby, Mr. Victor Oury, the Rev. P. Callen Young, and Messrs. J. C. F. J. Williams, Pearce, and E. J. Harty have been elected associate members of the East African Group of the Overseas Club.

The engagement is announced between Mr. Herbert McLeod, son of Mr. and Mrs. Fred Lloyd, of Mombasa, and Mrs. J. W. Leggato, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Leggato, of Huddersfield. Mr. McLeod, who is a student of the Law, is in the staff of the Tanganyika Department in Mombasa.

During the week, Sir S. H. La Fontaine, and...

Mr. C. retired from service in 1904 before he had been in the service for some years.

Mr. J. recently of the British Legion, Mombasa, the company.

Professors recently reported to the British Legion, Mombasa, the company.

The m.v. Mr. Evelyn Hunter-Robinson and Lady daughter of Lady...

The m.v. Mombasa...

Mr. J. with the District...

The m.v. for India about 1904...

B

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Nazis in Tanganyika.

Mr. Reid's Reply to Herr Troost.

To the Editor of "East Africa."

SIR,—At this interval of time I must decline to bandy words with Mr. Ernst Troost regarding what happened during Sir John Sandeman Allen's visit to Moshi. Mr. Troost's account is substantially the same as mine, only more verbose. Nor do I propose to offer any answer to his arguments, for abuse is no argument, and his letter to you of December 25 is full of abuse. The motive of Mr. Troost's imputes to me is to "destroy the peace between the British and German communities in Tanganyika." My motive in writing you as I did was to describe the cruelty and forbearance which Sir John showed himself not only in Moshi, but elsewhere in Tanganyika. I refuse most emphatically to admit that I am seeking to "destroy the peace between Germans and British in this country. That peace was destroyed when Captain Schoenfeld, the leader of the Nazi Band in Tanganyika, published his bitter and scurrilous book, "Geraubtes Land." On the second page of that book is a libel on our Prince of Wales, and nearly every page thereafter contains slanders on the British, Greek, and other settlers now occupying the German farms in Tanganyika. These are stigmatised as "robbers and blood-suckers."

For a time that peace was treated with the contempt it merits. Then, early in the year, the existing peace was completely shattered by the staggering behaviour of certain Germans.

If Mr. Troost will take the trouble to read my book, "Tanganyika without Prejudice," he will see there the spirit of courtesy, impartiality and goodwill with which the German residents and British officials are prepared to deal with the law-abiding Germans. That book, however, has often before the Hitler Party, with its excesses both in Europe and in Tanganyika, had raised its head.

I still have many German friends who are not blind followers of the Nazi system. Nothing, not even Mr. Troost's petulant outburst, will avail to disturb the good feelings which prevail between such Germans and the British community and myself. Some of these German friends complimented me on the letter to which Mr. Troost makes such exception.

What anti-British feeling existed previously among a few hot heads died down as soon as a

broad and authoritative hint was given that several Tanganyika Germans had provided sufficient evidence to bring them within the scope of the Deportation Ordinance. They were told that the Ordinance would be in force against them if they did not mind their P's and Q's. The result was logical, and their silence subsequently to that hint clearly typifies that "Teutonic mentality" referred to in my first letter to *East Africa*.

I can assure you, Sir, and Mr. Troost, and need not assure my many German friends, for they know—that nothing is further from my mind than to disturb the good relations between the moderate sections of Germans here and the British. I sympathise, not with the Nazi Party's ambitions, Mr. Troost thinks, but with German Colonial aspirations. If the positions were reversed, I should feel exactly as the Germans in Tanganyika do to-day.

But if—as has been the case during the last year—plotting through agents provocateurs or undermining of natives and forcing them not to pay tax to Government bodies so inviting them not to do so to denounce these methods first to the British authorities, and—if prompt and adequate action is not taken to stop such methods—I shall publish the facts in my own discretion.

To sum up: Good relations between every section of the German population in Tanganyika and the British residents are well established. A full and open German Nazism has been put down, the vile intolerance of which Tanganyika has been bound to suffer as a great East African Federation.

In all probability the latter part will precede the former. Yours faithfully,
A. S. ULLER MILE
Tanganyika Territory.

Translation of the Scriptures.

To the Editor of "East Africa."

I usually find *East Africa* correct in its facts, but one item of "news" which I have just read in your issue of Dec. 26, about twenty-eight years out of date. You inform the public that the Gospel of St. Mark has been translated into the Acholi language, as a matter of fact this was done in 1895. The new publication in this language recently issued by the Bible Society is the complete New Testament.

Yours faithfully,
A. S. ULLER MILE



HE WILL BE WHAT YOU WANT HIM TO BE ON

COW & GATE Milk Food

The most popular and most suitable infants' Food in East Africa

COUPON FOR MOTHERS

Write to Messrs. Nestlé & Anglo-Siam Corporation, Ltd., 1, Oldfield Road, Nairobi, Kenya, East Africa, and send a free copy of the "Cowan & Gate Baby Food" to you. Published at 7/6



SIR—
had its
altoget
it shou
advise
small b
fund r
The
of som
in East
First
you dis
on the
Don't
carried
receiv
contain
The
assess
value
strow
loud
receiv
East A
The
congr
prog
these
amou
short
y satis
the
strow
7:30
Nairobi
or rec
such
phes
L. A. 193
110
60
75 to
18
Not a
in East
uses sp
mission
that
full
Final
prograt
and can
4000
Natura
a roo
it is
Nativ
1934

Wireless in East Africa

Short Wave Receiver Hints.

By the Editor of "East Africa."

SIR,—Many a short wave wireless receiver has had its efficiency marred, or has been condemned as a failure, through lack of knowledge as to how it should be operated. I would therefore strongly advise manufacturers to include with their sets a small book indicating what wave lengths should be used and the hours of operation.

The following abbreviated information may be of some assistance to owners of wireless receivers in East Africa.

First of all, don't expect your receiver to give you distant programmes, especially from Europe, on the medium band, that is, from 200 to 200 metres. Don't max up break reception on headphones carried out by experts at all heights on special receivers using special aerials with the normal results obtained by any layman with the present day short wave receiver.

The most up-to-date receiver is designed and fitted by experts and is still far from attainment of the 100 per cent. efficiency to be received strong enough to be received through a loudspeaker with clear volume. The same applies to receivers of no value to me and Mrs. Resident in East Africa.

Secondly, as for the present short wave receiver, capable of receiving the Empire and other European programmes with clarity, volume and tone, yes, there is a way—namely, by the use of a certain amount of intelligence, care and knowledge of short waves, as well as of the programmes. If satisfactory results are to be obtained.

The connection in time between the London and Nairobi is approximately 10 hours, for instance, in the case of standard time.

Owners of receivers should be aware that for reception purposes, it is better to use stations such as the one which follows below. Decline places have been left out. The actual wave length should be calibrated on the dial for reception purposes.

| STATION | WAVELENGTH | PROGRAMME |
|---------|---------------------|-----------|
| London | 10.30 to 11.30 p.m. | 19 and 20 |
| London | 2.30 to 4.15 p.m. | 19 and 20 |
| London | 7.30 p.m. | 20 and 31 |
| London | 8.30 p.m. | 31 and 32 |
| London | 10.15 p.m. | 20 and 32 |
| London | 10.30 to 11.30 p.m. | 19 and 20 |
| London | 1.30 to 2.15 a.m. | 31 and 32 |

Not all of the above programmes will be received in East Africa. The Empire station at Dar es Salaam uses special aerial systems to direct certain transmissions to cover certain areas of the Empire, so that the programmes are received in the area of full strength.

Finally, few readers seem to realize that overseas programmes are published six weeks in advance and can be obtained in advance for a trial outlay.

Yours faithfully,

The Editor.

Encouragement of Land Sale... the Japanese are making a good deal of business with their... it is still a... Native... man...

East Africa Travels and Friends.

"East Africa is the only Colonial newspaper which has given me real satisfaction. I have read it for many years and am able to trace the development of old friends."—*Journal of East African Travellers.*

One Shot Araujo.

"Mr. Alberto Araujo, of Murraca, on the Zambezi, has killed fifteen lions and twenty three leopards in the last two years, in one case with a single shot. No wonder he is known locally as 'One Shot Araujo'."—*From an E.A. subscriber.*

Tanganyika's Glorious Escarpments.

The new Kupa road from Mtera is an amazing engineering feat. The traveller climbs to 8,000 ft. and even more. Africans speak of it as being a sight not to be equalled down south. It is a Tanganyika Territory ought to get a good quality of its escarpment, the cliffs of which would be a great asset to a tourist.

Gold Discoveries in Tanganyika.

Extensive swarms of locusts are passing through Kenya from north to south and have destroyed most of the crops in the Eastern Province. We can imagine the damage done, but it is a great compensation that prospectors seem to be finding gold all over the Territory. The most recent discoveries of interest being at Ravu and Duma. From a well-known Tanganyika source.

The East African Experiment.

I was very much interested in the book recently published on the first East African wireless experiment. I think it was at the suggestion of Mr. L. H. H. who got letters of introduction and paid a special visit to that part of the Empire in the Nile valley. This subject which is the centre of the silk industry in the Nile valley is a very important one. As the result of the experiment a box of silk-worm seed or eggs and the book by the origin of the experiment should be sent to Mr. L. H. H. from Mr. Campbell.

An English Car for Kenya Colony



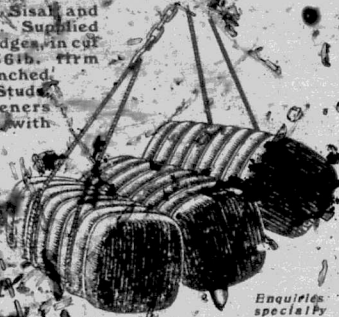
VAUXHALL "VX" 26.3 H.P.
This Vauxhall "Vx" special export chassis, with 26.3 h.p. engine fitted with special Saloon type box body, makes the ideal complete car for Kenya Motoring Public by the Kenya Motoring Specialists.

PRICE NAIROBI £267

The Motor Man & Exchange Ltd
Nairobi, Nakuru, Eldoret, and Dar es Salaam

UNA-B-BRAND Special High Tensile STEEL BALING HOOPS

For Cotton, Sisal and Wool Baling. Supplied with rounded edges, in cut lengths, 56lb. firm bundles, punched for Baling Studs, Patent fasteners or rivets, or with a 1 1/2" g buckles to suit the class of work you undertake.



Save
and make
economical

100% BRITISH

Enquiries
specially
invited
from
stock
holders

BARROWHEATH STEEL CO. LTD.
BARROW-IN-FURNESS, ENGLAND

Local leave at Magamba

Spend your LOCAL LEAVE at the Magamba Country Club. A most attractive and glorious mountain and beautiful scenery. Excellent cuisine, tennis, croquet, golf courses, boat sailing, swimming, on all parts of the land. Shooting centre, by mosquitoes, special arrangements for fishing. Pure drinking water supply. Terms as follows: 12/- daily, 3/- per week. Proprietors: Mrs. G.A. Williams.

Magamba Country Club
(Private Residential)
Lushoto, via Momba, Manganjika Territory.

SISAL & RUBBER MINING WAGONS OF ALL TYPES



BALL-BEARING WHEELS & AXLES

DIESEL LOCOMOTIVES

Robert Hudson

Head Offices: 58, BOND STREET, LEEDS

Branches and Agents throughout the World
WORKS at LEEDS, DURBAN AND CALCUTTA
London Office: 21, Tothill St., Westminster, S.W. 1

Insist on PARSONS the genuine Colonial Chain

Specially constructed by non-skid experts, whose experience dates back to pioneer pioneering days. The "most possible" colonial motoring conditions are easily overcome by the "best possible" genuine colonial chain PARSONS.

THE PARSONS CHAIN CO., LTD., 25 Victoria St., S.W. 1, Works: Stourport, Worcs., England.
Telegrams: "Chainwork, S.W. 1, London."
Phone: Victoria 106.

PARSONS Colonial Type Non-Skid

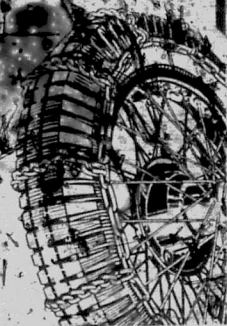
SPECIAL FEATURES

CROSS CHAINS of fine wire mesh, welded and riveted to give maximum service under all conditions.

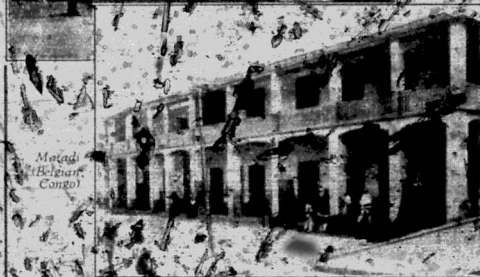
SIDE CHAINS of welded steel, made to withstand the exceptional strain of colonial motoring.

COUPLINGS non-detachable, rusting, easily manipulated by thumb and finger.

BRITISH MADE throughout, of the most up-to-date chainmaking works.



Bar Salama
Cairo



Metadi
Belgium Congo

ROSACOMETTA BLOCKMAKER



Ask for our English Pamphlet No. 111
ROSA, COMETTA & CO., MILAN (1/43) ITALY. Cable address: Rosacometta, Milano

When writing to Advertisers mention "East Africa" and require Special Attention.

AFRICA IN THE PRESS

A RECORD OF DISTORTED SPORTSMANSHIP

A RESIDENT of Nairobi, Moru, who closes his item with the prescription "Spear," tells *The Field* that a tent club has been formed on the slopes of Mount Kenya, and proceeds:

Recently two members went out when they came on a herd of *kongom* which is supposed to be too fast to be ridden down. One of the spears was mounted on a Somali pony the other on a pony by a T.B. horse out of a Somali mare. They galloped at a full-grown bull, who after a little pressure, left the herd. After three and-a-half miles the Somali was captured; the other could just hang on. Evidently the *kongom* whirled round him charged. Pony and *kongom* met in a head-on collision, and rider, horse and quarry crashed to the ground. The spear fell a small bit over, but could only find a broken nose and a small cut on the forehead. Wounds in the chest. The spear, which was a head-on, went off, pushed by the *kongom*. After about a mile, being very blowing he then go back jungle and the spears had to dismount and go in on foot. The *kongom* charged the second spear, but was checked by aoulder thrown by the first spear, which hit him on the head. He then got into a thick patch, where he was missed off with the spear. It seems to me that the work is being on records.

As a piece of distorted sportsmanhip with which most East Africans will be disgusted? The *kongom* strikes us as having behaved in a far more sporting fashion than the two Europeans who were so intent on bagging him by any means.

AVIATION IN THE SUDAN.

On the occasion of Sir Stewart Symes's arrival in Khartoum last week to take up his duties as Governor-General *The Times* published an article on the Sudan, which was largely devoted to the progress in aviation which has had such a marked effect on the mobility of government. It stated:

A squadron of the Royal Air Force is permanently stationed in Khartoum, and there are now 112 official landing grounds for military and civil machines. The Sudan covers an area of a million square miles, and a short time ago most of the tribes and most of their District Commissioners were completely inaccessible at certain times of the year. Now all district headquarters have their landing grounds. The Governor-General can visit even the most remote of them, and obtain first-hand knowledge of the administrative and economic problems of these many and varied people by a two days' journey from Khartoum.

BEAUTY OF THE KENYA HIGHLANDS

RECALLING his match to Uganda from the 1905-6 in 1896, Sir Albert Cook says in the *Uganda Church Review*:

And as we made our slow way inland, the picture gallery of memory became hung with scenes we can never forget. The first sight of Kilimanjaro from Kenya in the evening light, the verdant slopes of Kibwezi, the indescribable glitter of the ice and snow-fields of Kibo and Mawenzi as the long caravan made its way through the Wakamba country in the early morning. The first view of the Rift Valley from the edge of the Kikuyu escarpment, the ascent of the Longinos mountain till one stood on the edge of the crater, the Eldama Ravine, the icy coldness of our highest peak on the Mau plateau in the Nandi country, and after two and a half months of foot-slogging the final scenes of the Great Lake area for the first time from waters called at even.

More Fleet-Street Geography.

Living in a wattle hut on the fringe of a desolate South African swamp, a Dorset woman has, by staking a claim in the Kakamega goldfields, Kenya, become the first woman gold miner. *The Referee*

WORLD'S BIGGEST COPPER BELT

SIR AUCHINCLOSS, Chairman of the Rhodesian Copper Corporation, interviewed by *The Buda* on his return from the Northern Rhodesian Copperfields, is reported as saying:

"It is a marvellous copper belt, the biggest thing of its kind in the world. From now onwards it is a steady progression of the true builds. It is a tremendous industry in its infant stage, and it is going to make the Copper Belt a very big centre. It is going to be a big thing in fifty years' time, and a big industry will have grown up in the meantime. There has to be a long period of time before the whole thing goes forward very slowly, and it is not so to the people who are interested in it, but we are pushing it on as fast as we can."

MATTHEW WELLINGTON TO DAIRY

Mr. Matthew Wellington, in his "Flight Hours" after hearing of an interesting report of an interview by a correspondent of the *Mercury Coast Guardian* with Matthew Wellington, the last of the natives who bore the living body to the coast for burial in England, and Matthew Wellington, now an old man, lives in a hut at Kaji, where he is quite content with his pension of £60 per month.

"Not quite right," he answered in reply to a inquiry about his health. "There is something wrong with my body, but I get about so well as I can. One of the old men feeling that there was more that could be done for him he has a man fasten enough to his *makuti* roof on his head, and he has been up, with his monthly pension to some of his simple wants."

N. Rhodesia's New Railway

It will be news to most of our readers that Northern Rhodesia has a "tube" - a full working underground electric railway. The *Railway Circle Record* tells that at Nkana Mine the tube is a double track 3ft. gauge railway underground 7,250 feet in length, with rolling stock consisting of 13-ton electric locomotives hauling 10-ton trucks.

Some Elephant Measurements.

Mr. Francisco Cabral, who is obtaining trophies in Portuguese East Africa, at an exhibition at the Portuguese Colonial Exhibition, held in Oporto last June, has just shot an elephant of colossal size according to *The Buda News*. The bull weighed two tons, the trunk was 7.54 ft. long, the height at the shoulder was 48 1/2 in., the neck 12 1/2 ft. round, and the perimeter of the jaw pad was 40 1/2 in.

When finances permit, some of the East African Governments might take part from the Bibliography of the Gold Coast. Dr. Mr. A. W. Cardinall, which has been published by the Government Printer, Accra, at 12s. 6d. It covers 384 pages, contains fifteen sections devoted to anthropological, linguistic and economic works, and includes a valuable index of authors' names.

You can increase the variety of dainty dinner sweets with the help of

Brown & Polson's
Corn Flour flavoured!

Pans containing six one-ounce packets of assorted flavours: Vanilla, 2 Raspberry, Strawberry, and Lemon

State Mining News

We predict that the Kenya Government will grant extensive prospecting rights on the Kish gold area to large companies guaranteeing to spend considerable sums on prospecting, instead of leaving the prospecting to individuals and small syndicates, as has been urged in the Colony.

Kenya and Tanganyika Production.

Aluvial gold was found in the Ruvu River in Tanganyika. Prospector is advised to detrain at Mikere station and proceed to Kibungo bridge. Kenya produced 117,200 lbs of gold during November, of which 818 lbs came from Kakamega. The total production in the corresponding month of 1932 was 172,075 lbs. The Colony's production in December, 1933, reached 100,000 lbs—a record.

Congo Copper Production.

That a further increase of copper output is contemplated by the Union Minière du Haut Katanga is stated by a correspondent of The Financial Review. The favourable situation in the European copper market, a consequence of which the present price of the Union Minière is sold for several weeks ahead, has caused the company to attempt a further increase in production. The 20,000 tons arrived recently. It may be regarded as fairly certain that the Union's production will be about 100,000 tons per annum. Other factors in favour of an increased production are the efforts of the Union Minière to keep step with Northern Rhodesian copper producers, who, with a yearly capacity of 150,000 tons, recently raised their production to 125,000 tons annually.

Rhodesian Mines Trust.

The capital of Rhodesian Mines Trust has been increased by £100,000. The additional capital is divided into 200,000 ordinary shares of 5s.

Happy Kakamega.

During the last few months nobody at Kakamega has been prosecuted under the Mining Ordinance for obstruction of mining operations, and no complaint has been made by Natives in regard to compensation law suits before the Court of the District Commissioner. Will critics please note.

Rhokana Results.

Rhokana Corporation, Ltd. reports that the estimated net profit during the six months ended December 31st is £210,000. Capital expenditure during that period amounted to £2,700,000, mainly on building the new electrolytic copper refinery and on opening the Isitola Mine. The whole of the production of 68,000 tons, amounting to 38,874 tons, has been sold.

Kenya Suburban Trust.

Kenya Suburban Trust, Ltd. has been registered with a nominal capital of £100,000 5s. The objects are to seek for and secure openings for the employment of capital in any part of the world and to acquire and develop mineral and other lands in Kenya. The directors are Mr. David C. D'East, High Commissioner, Loucheur, and Mr. Robert D. Peters, of Wood & Sons, Engineers, N. R. The registered office of the company is at Selection Trust Building, Mason's Avenue, N. S. C.

Rhodesian Antelope Mines.

Rhodesian Antelope Copper Mines, Ltd. reports in its monthly report that the gross revenue for the 31st month ended 1/4/34 was £1,474,910 and operating expenditure £1,188,500, leaving a surplus of £1,50,780. Depreciation interest amounted to £21,500, and reserve for depreciation £67,500, leaving a profit, subject to taxation, of £61,780. Thus, with the profit of £3,015 earned during the three months, the company has made a total profit of £2,10,605 over the last six months. For the twelve months preceding June 1st the profits amounted to only £62,455.

Invalids and delicate children thrive on VIROL

Virol consists of the vitamins together with other important nutritive elements in a perfectly balanced form which can be easily absorbed by the most delicate digestion. Thus, for 30 years Virol has been the means of saving the lives of countless infants, delicate children and invalids.

In cases of illness and debilitation due to heat, Virol is specially valuable for its power to increase strength and vitality.

For Nerves and Sleeplessness

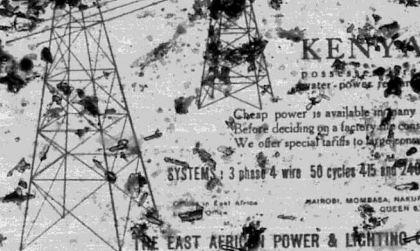
Virol is a combination of Virol and pure full-cream fresh milk, it is by far the most successful food for exhausted nerves. No added milk required—simply add hot water to the golden powder.

VIROL & MILK

ALL STORES STOCK BOTH.

Virol is manufactured in England.

INDUSTRY



KENYA

power & lighting

Cheap power is available in many areas. Before deciding on a factory, etc. consult us. We offer special tariffs to large consumers.

SYSTEMS: 3 phase 4 wire 50 cycles 415 and 740 volts

RAILS: MOMBASA, NAKURU, ELDORET & COEN STREET, E.C.A.

THE EAST AFRICAN POWER & LIGHTING CO., LTD.

SISAL IMPROVE PRODUCTION Bring down Costs and Earn Dividends

C. ANDERSON Consulting Engineer

Complete layout of plantations drawn up and estimates prepared. Confidential Reports furnished. Costs analysed and working estimates prepared.

15, PORT OF LONDON, AUTHORITY BUILDING, BRICK LANE, LONDON, E.C.3

Telephone Royal 376

BUSINESS POINTERS

With the object of assisting the development of the East African territories, the East African Chamber of Commerce is glad to give information regarding the best routes to manufacturers and exporters, and to the merchants and others in East Africa in touch with shippers of outside goods. The cooperation of readers in this service is cordially welcomed.

Import duties has been reopened.

A new language in advance service has been instituted on the Kenya and Uganda Railways.

Freight rates at Broken Hill for 1933 have been reduced by one third as compared with 1932.

The Dutch steamer "Z. N. 21" ran ashore near Pangani on Tuesday. Salvage operations have been arranged.

Of the 28 Europeans who entered Tankanyika Territory during October, 30 were German, 224 British and 5 Swiss.

The Standard Bank of South Africa have declared a 10% dividend of 1s. per share, being at the rate of 2s. 6d. per annum less tax.

Half-yearly motor licences may now be obtained in Nyasaland. They continue in force from the date of issue until June 30 or December 31 following.

Newly opened new amusement centre known as the "Theatre" of which Messrs. W. M. Robinson and W. J. Brownhill are joint lessees. The usual programme will consist of films.

Execution of a licence to a room and to give notices, and other notices, are allowed within a hundred miles of any road in southern Rhodesia. Older licences may well exist in the Young Colony.

Tanzania exported the following minerals during November: gold, 3,357 ounces (£17,353); diamonds, 75,357 carats (£125); tin, 650 tons (£1,007); mica, 568,38 lb. (£205); and salt, 284,975 tons (£1,000).

A Bill amending the Butter Levy Ordinance has been passed by the Kenya Legislative Council. The principal amendment enacts that the bonus paid shall not exceed the difference between local and export rates.

A draft Bill dealing with the proposed new graduated poll tax on the Natives of Uganda has been prepared but will not be brought before the Legislative Council until the public has had an opportunity of examining its provisions.

Exports from Tanganyika between January and December last year amounted to £2,801,628, compared with £2,663,124 for the corresponding period of last year. Imports over the same period amounted to £1,801,153, against £1,737,409.

Seventeen pastoral farms in the Mombasa district of Tanganyika are available for alienation at an upset price of 10 shillings per acre per annum. They cover an area of 5,600 acres each. 1500 acre agricultural farms in the same district are also available. The average size being 450 acres.

How amazingly large has increased her exports of artificial silk goods to Kenya and Uganda is shown by the statistics of the imports of that class of goods during the first six months of 1933. Of the total of 3,020,000 yards, Japan supplied 2,093,416, the United States 41,421, Germany 47,571, Italy 3,216, and India 2,282 yards.

Banks' Latest Trade Reports.

The current Standard Bank monthly review includes the following notes on East Africa:—

Kenya. Japanese cotton piece goods continue to accumulate, and it is felt that the surplus requirements held in Bombay will be readily absorbed. A good maize crop in the Trans-Zoia, coffee crop generally will be small, and a large wheat crop is expected to be harvested next month.

Uganda Territory. Dairying in Salami bazar is reported to be active, but the movement previously looked for at Tanga has not been fulfilled.

Nyasaland. Satisfactory progress is being made with tea and tobacco plants. Large swarms of locusts and other pests are, however, reported, and the menace from this pest is viewed with great concern.

BARCLAY'S BANK (D.C. & O.) have received the following cable information concerning trade in East Africa:—Early round maize and wheat crops results, the revised estimates are 1,000,000 and 166,625 bags respectively. Trade generally remains quiet.

Uganda. Satisfactory rains are being reported from most districts, and although in the Eastern and Northern Provinces the recent drought has seriously affected the rice sown, cotton and the height percentage of the main crop would indicate an average yield.

Nyasaland. Weather conditions generally have been favourable to the new crops, except in the Arusha and Moshi coffee areas where further rainfall is needed. General trade has been quiet.

Nyasaland. Wholesalers and retailers reported fair business during December, and business generally is on a sounder basis.

Northern Rhodesia. Trade conditions in the copper belt remain active and steady, with a tendency to improve, and generally shipping business in other areas has been a little better. The iron trade improvement has been largely seasonal. Motor trade continues to be active. Excellent rains have fallen. Improvement in cattle trade has been maintained.

Sudan. There has been a slight improvement in the cotton market. Stocks generally are not large. New crop arrivals continue to be heavy, and the statistics are reported to be the largest on record. Sales of similar and groundnuts to Egypt continue to be brisk. The overseas market is disinterested.

EAST AFRICAN STOCK AND SHARE PRICES

Prices of the following prices by air mail from Nairobi:

| | Last week | This week |
|-----------------------------------|-------------|-------------|
| E. A. Power & Co. Ltd. Ord. | 31s. 50cts. | 32s. |
| Eldoret Mining Co. Ord. | 22s. 50cts. | 22s. |
| Eldoret Kakamega Ventures | 8s. | 8s. |
| Kenya Consolidated Goldfields (S) | 5s. | 5s. 50cts. |
| Kenya Goldmining Synd. (S) | 10s. 50cts. | 11s. |
| Kenya Mulani | 10s. 50cts. | 10s. 50cts. |
| Kenya Goldfields (S. Priv.) | 10s. 50cts. | 10s. 50cts. |
| Kenya (S) | | |

The desert frontier patrols of the Sudan have been strengthened following raids by Arab tribes on the oases of Merga and Eastern Omdurman.

STOCK AND SHARE BROKER

CHARLES GATSKELL

STOCK & SHARE BROKER & DEALER
COMPANY PROMOTER FINANCIAL AGENT

LATE MEMBER OF THE LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE
ARBITRAGE WITH LONDON AND JOHANNESBURG

MEMORIAL HALL
P.O. Box 620, Nairobi, Kenya Colony
Cable: "Telegrams" Nairobi
Telephone: 2817 Nairobi

East African Market Report

COFFEE
 EAST AFRICAN coffees were in good demand at last week's auctions and prices showed improvement particularly for good to fine grades.

| | |
|------------------------|------------------------|
| Kenya | 50s. 6d. to 105s. 6d. |
| 46s. 6d. to 105s. 6d. | |
| 44s. 6d. to 83s. 6d. | |
| 83s. 6d. to 105s. 6d. | |
| London cleaned | 105s. 6d. to 125s. 6d. |
| 105s. 6d. to 105s. 6d. | |
| Peaberry | 105s. 6d. to 105s. 6d. |
| Old | 105s. 6d. to 105s. 6d. |

| | |
|-----------------------|------------------------|
| Uganda | 55s. 6d. to 105s. 6d. |
| 55s. 6d. to 105s. 6d. | |
| Peaberry | 105s. 6d. to 105s. 6d. |
| London cleaned | 105s. 6d. to 105s. 6d. |
| Peaberry | 105s. 6d. to 105s. 6d. |
| Old | 105s. 6d. to 105s. 6d. |

| | |
|-----------------------|------------------------|
| Kenya | 55s. 6d. to 105s. 6d. |
| 55s. 6d. to 105s. 6d. | |
| London cleaned | 105s. 6d. to 105s. 6d. |
| Peaberry | 105s. 6d. to 105s. 6d. |
| Old | 105s. 6d. to 105s. 6d. |

OTHER MARKETS
 The market for Zanzibar copra was quiet at 1032s. 8d. per cwt. on Jan. 26th. The market for copra was quiet at 1032s. 8d. per cwt. on Jan. 26th. The market for copra was quiet at 1032s. 8d. per cwt. on Jan. 26th.

TEA
 Mombasa heavyweights unchanged at 105s. 6d. per lb. with little demand. Gorkins are steady, but with little demand. Good soft grain sukela and bangle are in demand. £30 to £35 per cwt. for sukela. 21 in. diam. sold at £42. Bagatelle points are 22; but follows, to 10 to 15 lb. per lb. 10s. to 15s. per lb.
 East African No. 1 for Jan-March is quoted at 16s. 6d. and March-May reported sold at 16s. 6d. April-June is quoted at 21s. 10s. for Jan-March & 21s. 10s. for April-June.
 Tea packages of Kenya No. 14 per cwt. of 1500 lbs. tea realised 1s. 10d. and 1s. 10d. respectively last week. 1933: 61d.
 Tea.—East, with standard for cash quoted at 22s.

Uganda Municipal Detention
 Monday's air mail brought news that the Government had ordered the detention of the Uganda Municipal Council members in the Handedi district. The Government has ordered the detention of the members of the Uganda Municipal Council in the Handedi district. The Government has ordered the detention of the members of the Uganda Municipal Council in the Handedi district.

FARM IN KENYA

Secure air land. Requirements while values are low.

NOW IS THE TIME TO BUY

Send for a leaflet at once. Terms for sale.

Messrs. P. WIGHAM-RICHARDSON & CO. LTD.
 Armadores House, Bury Street, E.C.3

London Representatives of

RICHARDSON, TYSON & MARTIN, LTD.

LAND AND ESTATE AGENTS, SECRETARIES, etc.

NAIROBI



PASSENGERS FOR EAST AFRICA

The s.s. "Langibby Castle," which left London for East Africa on January 25, carries the following passengers for

- Mombasa: Mr. W. Atken, Mr. & Mrs. H. V. ... Dar es Salaam: Mr. S. Bloxam, Mr. & Mrs. J. W. Britton, Mrs. C. W. ... Mombasa: Mr. & Mrs. J. H. H. Nichill, Mr. & Mrs. A. G. ...

EAST AFRICAN STEAMSHIP MOVEMENTS

BRITISH INDIA: "Matiana" leaves Suez homewards, Jan. 25; "Malda" and "Pt. Salé" outwards, Jan. 25; "Manton" arr. Beira, Jan. 25; "Arica" arr. Durban, Jan. 31; "Tak" arr. Bombay, Jan. 27; "Ker" leaves Mombasa for Bombay, Feb. 1. HOLLAND-AFRICA: "Nieuwerkerk" arr. Genoa homewards, Jan. 25; "Rijpfontein" arr. Beira homewards, Jan. 22; "Rijpfontein" left Durban outwards, Jan. 22. MESSAGERIES MARITIMES: "Amboise" arr. Reunis homewards, Jan. 24; "Comptess" arr. Pt. Salé outwards, Jan. 24; "General" arr. Djibouti homewards, Jan. 24. UNION-CASTLE: "Dunoon" arr. Cape Town for Beira, Jan. 28; "Landoff Castle" left Dar es Salaam for Beira, Jan. 26; "Llandovey Castle" left Ascension homewards, Jan. 23; "Langibby Castle" left London for E. Africa, Jan. 25; "Llanstephan Castle" left Pt. Sudan homewards, Jan. 20.

EAST AFRICAN MAILS

Mails for Kenya, Uganda, Tanganyika and Zanzibar close at the P.O., London, on Feb. 25 per s.s. "Swathnaver." Inward mail from Africa are expected on February 25 by the s.s. "Metzinger."

RAINFALL IN EAST AFRICA

H.M. Eastern African Dependencies Meteorological Information Office in London has received the following information concerning rainfall in the territories during the periods indicated: Kenya: ended January 10. - Kisumu, 0.0; Kisumu, 0.0; Nairobi, 0.0; Nakuru, 0.0; Olduvai, 0.0; ... Uganda: week ended January 14. - Momba, 0.11 inch; Masaka, 0.06; Mbende, 0.0; Tororo, 0.02 inch; ...

- The s.s. "Njasea," which left London last week for East Africa, carries the following passengers: Mrs. M. Vergha, Mrs. G. de Wit, ...

RIGBY RIFLES advertisement. Features text: 'SHOT GUNS & SPORTING RIFLES', 'DOUBLE BARREL RIFLES IN 470, 275 BORE', 'MAGAZINE RIFLES, 12, 300 CALIBRE & 275 H.V.', 'HAMMERLESS EJECTOR GUNS IN ALL BORES', 'RIFLES' in large letters, and 'KING GEORGE V'.



LONDON to EAST AFRICA in 16 DAYS!

Imperial Airways has reduced the time of African travel from weeks of days and from days to hours. In its luxurious air liners you enjoy cool and swift flight over the most difficult countries. It can take you from London or Paris to Nairobi or Kampala in 6 days. The air liners are as comfortable as Pullmans to travel in, equipped with arm-chair seats, ample luggage accommodation and lavatories. You sleep comfortably in jettisonable galleys and all this, including meals and cabin tips, is included in the fare, so that there are no extra charges. The service is very suitable for women, children and elderly people.

LONDON to NAIROBI £109

to KAMPALA £105

LONDON to DODOMA £100

Bookings and full particulars from any local agent or from Imperial Airways Ltd., Airway Terminal, Victoria Station, S.W. 1, Telephone: Victoria 2244 (Day and Night). Telegrams: Imperial, London. AIRTEL, Imperial Airways, Nairobi Aerodrome. Telegrams: Flying, Nairobi. CAMPA, Imperial Airways, Port Bell Aerodrome. Telegrams: Flying, Port Bell. DODOMA, Imperial Airways, Dodoma. Telegrams: Flying, Dodoma.

IMPERIAL AIRWAYS

SEND YOUR MAILS & FREIGHT BY AIR

INVESTMENT IN KENYA

WYLLIE R. WYN ETTLER, of thirty years' residence in Kenya, has sold his properties in the country before the slump at a very low price. His attractive mortgage investments of £100,000 are secured. Or would sell certain of his farms—but only to purchasers who will make a sound prospectus of their ability to pay for them. They are in the best and most desirable districts of the whole Colony. Excellent transport, educational, and other facilities obtain in first instance in studies containing Box No. 257, East Africa, 21, Great Titchfield Street, London, W. 1.

A FREE SERVICE TO SAVE OUR READERS TIME, TROUBLE, AND MONEY

East Africa will gladly have catalogues and other information sent to you concerning any of the following items that especially interest you:

- Acoustic tiles
- Amvans
- Bathing pumps
- Bathing pumps
- Boatcases
- Bicycles
- Boots and Shoes
- Boring Bits
- Brilliantines
- Cement
- Camp equipment
- Canvas Sheds
- Children's outfit
- Complete brick kiln
- Concrete blocks
- Concrete pipes
- Cylin
- Dismantlers
- Excavating machinery
- Roading materials
- Fishing tackle
- Galvan. Iron Sheets
- Galvan. Pipe
- Gravel machines
- Guns
- Hand saws
- Household cutlery
- Household linen
- Insecticides
- Kitchen equipment
- Lamps
- Lighting equipment
- Medicines & drugs
- Metals (Expanded)
- Min. water machinery
- Mining machinery
- Motor cycle
- Motor pumps
- Paints
- Perforated metal
- Provision
- Pumps
- Pyjamas
- Rampworks
- Rifles
- Road-making machinery
- Sfty razors
- Saws
- Shirts
- Sisal Decorators
- Soap
- Sports Goods
- Staples, ironing
- Sun-roof fabrics
- Tape
- Tapestries
- Tents
- Tin and kitchen
- Tractor, washers
- Tractor equipment
- Trucks
- Trucks
- Trailers
- Tree-felling apparatus
- Tropical suits
- Trunks
- Underwear
- Winegar
- Washing machines
- Wood-preservative

VALUATIONS and REPORTS

on estates in Tanganyika Territory
can be furnished by

H. MALCOLM ROSS, F.A.I.A.

Address: 4, King's Road, London, W. 8, N. 1, Edition.
22 years East Africa. 12 years Tanganyika Territory.

SUBSCRIBE NOW!

"EAST AFRICA"
Great Titchfield St.,
London, W. 1.

Please send me "EAST AFRICA" for trial for one month (52 pence) commencing with the next issue. I am recommended to subscribe to "EAST AFRICA" for one year.

NAME AND NAME OF COMPANY (Print in full) _____
 ADDRESS (Print in full) _____
 POSTAL ADDRESS _____

All of these things writing to put readers in touch with the best producers, brokers, and estate agents, motor services, banks, hotels, bookshells, travel agencies, etc. What cost the paper is "EAST AFRICA", 21, Great Titchfield Street, London, W. 1.

NAME _____
 ADDRESS _____
 FULL POSTAL ADDRESS _____

MALADIA

YOUR HEAD SWINGS,
YOUR BACK ACHES,
YOUR HANDS SHAKE
THEN WHEN YOUR TEMPERATURE GOES
DOWN, YOUR ONLY PASTIME IS READING
—and aching arms may that enjoyment
LET THE "SPAN" BOOK SUPPORT
HOLD THE VOLUME FOR YOU

It weighs but a few ounces, is handy to the convenience,
and gives comfort in ALL reading positions. Everyone
should possess a "Span" That East African value
is proved by the "great orders" At Christmas many
intended us to send them as gifts to their friends.

Model C. Covered 9/6 and 10/6. A Green Walnut
14/6. The "Span" Model C. is a beautiful
model for the "Post Free" Cash with orders.

MURIEL STEPHEN, CO.
17, Charlotte Street, London, W.1.

SPAN

the best for rest

REDFERN'S

FOR RUBBER

- Manufacturers of
- Rubber Flooring and Mats
- Mechanical Rubber Goods
- Books for Wireless Trade
- Household Rubber Furnishings
- Leathered Advertising Mats
- Rubber Soles and Heels

REDFERN'S
RUBBER WORKS, LTD.
HYDE Cheshire

EAST AFRICA BOOKS

"East Africa's" Imprint is the
Guarantee of a Good Book

East Africa's Publications include

ELEPHANT. The standard work on elephant. By
Commander D. E. BLUNT, O.N. (R.A.) for seven years
an elephant control officer in Tanganyika Territory.
With a Foreword by Lord Curzon.

THE COMPANY OF ADVENTURERS. John Boyes,
a delightful account of pioneer life in East Africa. One of
the best books of recent years—described by reviewers
as "a compact mass of good yarns." 11s. post free
anywhere.

COFFEE GROWING. With special reference to East
Africa. J. H. McDonald's indispensable book for planters.
The standard work on the subject. 205 pages, 63
illustrations. 2/3. 10s. post free anywhere.

TRAVELLING IN EAST AFRICA. By T. L. Hately and
H. G. Cooley. The only book on the subject. Six
beautifully drawn folding maps are a bonus with the price
6s. 4d. post free anywhere.

SUNSHINE AND RAIN IN UGANDA. By Adela
M. A. With a Foreword by Lady Cornwallis. No. 1st.
Present or intending resident of Uganda should re-
admit this cheerful little volume. 5s. 4d. post free
anywhere.

KENYA WITHOUT PREJUDICE. By H. O. Weller.
Can be recommended with equal confidence to the visitor,
prospective settler, or the British resident. A balanced
and critical review of the country and its people.
5s. 4d. post free anywhere.

TANGANYIKA WITHOUT PREJUDICE. By Eric
R. F. F. A historical, ethnological and shrewd criticism
all in a book, by an author who has lived in
Tanganyika since 1912. Valuable alike to the present
historian and the general reader. 5s. 5d. post free
anywhere.

YASU AND WITHOUT PREJUDICE. By L. S.
1931. One of the only handsomely readable, authoritative and
critical book on the country and its population. 5s. 4d.
post free anywhere. (In preparation.)

EASTERN AFRICA TO-DAY. An integrated description
of each district of each East African Dependency.
32 pages, 95 illustrations, and 7 maps. The standard
work on the subject. 5s. post free anywhere.
(Published 1928.)

SETTLEMENT IN EAST AFRICA. A 208 page
volume, profusely illustrated, describing practical
every aspect of East African life. The standard work
on the subject. 10s. post free anywhere. (Published 1927.)

All the above books can be
obtained from the publishers
"East Africa"
91, Great Titchfield Street, London, W.1

EAST AFRICA

THE ONLY NEWSPAPER IN EUROPE DEVOTED
EXCLUSIVELY TO THE INTERESTS OF
THOSE LIVING, TRADING, HOLDING
PROPERTY OR OTHERWISE INTERESTED IN
EAST AND CENTRAL AFRICA.
A WEEKLY JOURNAL

Vol. 16, No. 490.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 8, 1934

Annual Subscription 30s. post free. Sixpence



The British India Steam Navigation Co. Ltd.

maintains a Tour Weekly

SALOON PASSENGER SERVICE
to EAST and SOUTH AFRICA
FROM LONDON & MARSEILLES

at a single range of reduced fares all passengers having equal enjoyment of the ship's resources.
Passengers for South Africa may take a through ticket, giving a break of voyage to the Cape
and continuing by the local service maintained by the Company between Mombasa and Durban.

For passage apply

BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO. LTD., 14, COCKSPUR STREET, LONDON, E.C. 4.

GRAY, DAWES & CO., 122, LEADENHALL STREET, E.C. 3.

Agents: GELSTLY, HANKEY & CO. LTD., DOCK HOUSE, BILLITER STREET, LONDON, E.C. 4.

Agents: Killgirth, Smith, Mackenzie & Co.

Schweppe's

The Table Waters of Kings
DRY GINGER ALE
SODA WATER
TONIC WATER
GINGER BEER ETC.



A list of agents in every part of the world
sent upon application to
Schweppe's Ltd, Market Arch, Holborn, London, W.C. 1.

TRY THE **GM** SERVICE

Everything you want
from the one source

KIT, EQUIPMENT, TAILORING,
GUNS & AMMUNITION,
SPORTS REQUISITES.

Insurances. Newspapers. Books.
TAXIDERM. GENERAL AGENCY.

GRIFFITHS, McALESTER, LTD.

20, MARSHALL LANE, LIVERPOOL AND 10, WARWICK STREET, LONDON, W. 1.

ESTABLISHED 1880

AMALGAMATE THE CUSTOMS

EAST AFRICA'S 7 HOTELS REGISTER

The undermentioned Hotels welcome East African visitors and have undertaken to endeavour to make them comfortable and satisfied. "East Africa" is to be seen week by week at the Hotels marked with an asterisk.

- *Cornwall - HOTEL TREVAUNION, Looe, Devon. H. and C. in bedrooms.
- *Cornwall - ARLINGTON (Private Hotel) Newquay.
- *Cornwall - SEA MEADS, Praeger Sands, Furr Hill. Elec. light, Maid, Kitchen.
- *Dorset - SHEPTON HOTEL, Dawlish, A.A.R.A.C.
- Dorset - WHITE HART, Kingsbridge, 2 gas.
- Essex - ROYAL BLANCFIELD HOTEL, Inchoy, Essex. H. and C. in bedrooms.
- Essex - NEW IMPERIAL HOTEL, First Ave. Over St. Paul's Church, Pharo, Havering.
- Essex - LE STANGE ARMS AND GOLF LINKS HOTEL, 1 Idesh, Ex. St. Ford.
- Essex - FAIRBANKS HOTEL, Ann. Cott. An Ideal resort. Terms Moderate. Pooling.
- Wales - THE CRAIG Y DON, Llanfudra, Breconshire. Temperature, meditation room, Registration room, billiard, dining, electric, 150. Terms moderate. Kenya coffee if required.
- Surrey - SHALDON PARK HOTEL, Banstead.
- Tisbury - HOWDEN COURT PRIVATE HOTEL.
- Worcestershire - GREYSTONE HOTEL, Banwell, Bath and overs. Tennis court. Moderate terms.
- LONDON
- ARUNDEL HOTEL, Strand, W.C.2. Facing river. Comfort. Very moderate charges. 100 rooms.
- BAUNTON HOTEL, 17, Prince of Wales, W.1. Sing. fr. 2/6. Dull fr. 4/6. Accommodation.
- BUCKINGHAM - ELGIN COURT HOTEL, Luxurious, ex. food. Golf, Billiards, Tennis, Dancing. Cars meet steamers, trains. 128 additional.
- KINGSLEY, Bart St., Bloomsbury Sq., W.C. 1. Bedroom and breakfast from 2/6.
- NEAR KENSINGTON - BLENDS, Fulham Palace, W.8. Large, airy, inc. Brkfst., Bath, Electric Heat, Sound Insulation, etc.
- *PORTMAN, Portman St., Marble Arch, W.1. Ex. food. Best from 2/6. Pension from 3/6.
- SOUTH KENSINGTON - BELTON GARDENS, South Kensington Family Hotel. From 2/6.
- WHITNESS, Queen's Gardens, Lancaster Gate, W.2. Km. 2. Brkfst. from 2/6. Pension from 3/6.

N.V. Vereenigde Nederlandsche Scheepvaart-Maatschappij HOLLAND-AFRIKA LIJN

SOUTH AND EAST AFRICA
Our West and East Coast to
CAPE TOWN, ROSSBAY, ALGOA BAY, EAST LONDON, FORT NATAL,
LOURENÇO MARQUÊS, BEIRA, and Homeward via SUEZ CANAL.

| Steamer | From Hamburg | From Amsterdam | From Antwerp | From Bremen |
|--------------------|--------------|----------------|--------------|-------------|
| N. S. "NIEUWERK" | 24 Feb. | 27 Feb. | 1 Mar. | 15 Mar. |
| N. S. "KLIFFWATER" | 24 Mar. | 27 Mar. | 30 Mar. | 1 Apr. |

Our East Africa via SUEZ CANAL
SAID, SUVAH, MOMBASA, TANGA, ZANZIBAR,
DAR ES SALAAM, MOZAMBIQUE, BEIRA, LOURENÇO MARQUÊS, DURBAN,
and Homeward via THE CAPE.

| Steamer | From Hamburg | From Amsterdam | From Antwerp | From Bremen |
|---------------------|--------------|----------------|--------------|-------------|
| N. S. "RIJSTORTKIE" | 31 Mar. | 1 Apr. | 4 Apr. | 18 Mar. |
| N. S. "PILPOTKIE" | 3 Apr. | 7 Apr. | 9 Apr. | 30 Mar. |

For further information apply to: **PH. VAN OMMEREN, LONDON, LTD.**
London Wall Street, London, E.C.3; HOLLAND-AMERIKA LIND, Amsterdam,
No. 6, Rode Steen; PH. VAN OMMEREN, ROTTERDAM, G.M.B. (Holland) No. 1;
PH. VAN OMMEREN, Cape Town, Matieland, No. 1; A. A. J. J. van der Merwe, Durban & Co.

EAST AFRICA

By Mail Steamers of the
MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.
FROM MARSEILLES
General Metzinger 15 Feb. '34
Angers 22 Feb. '34
Leconte de Lisle 29 Feb. '34
Amboise 29 Mar. '34

THROUGH FARES FROM LONDON
Reservations effected at
LONDON HEAD OFFICE: 7, 8, 9, Embury Street, E.C.3.
Sole Agency - 32, St. Mall, E.W.1.
And ALL PASSENGER AND TOURIST AGENCIES.

SCANDINAVIAN - EAST AFRICA LINE

Telephone 1, Royal Exchange, London, E.C.3. Telegrams: "SKARRON", London, E.C.3.
REGULAR SAILINGS TO: NORWAY, SWEDEN, DENMARK, ALEXANDRIA, SOUDAN, RED SEA, BRITISH AND PORTUGAL EAST AFRICA, MADAGASCAR, MAURITIUS, and REUNION.
Freight and insurance apply to:
H. SKARRON & CO., LTD., 60, Fenchurch Street, E.C.3.

Stories about Jesus

for very little children
By ELIZABETH EDWARDS. Price 2/6 post-free.
The Author is the daughter of the Foreign Secretary, Sir John Simon.
JOHN PALE, SONS & DANIELSSON, LTD.
25, St. John's Church Lane, London, W.C.2.

That Book of Yours!

East Africa is always glad to assist the publication of books on East African subjects of public interest. Manuscripts should be typed (double spaced) on one side of the paper only, and sent by registered post to the Editor at 91 Great Titchfield Street, London, W.1.

VALUATIONS and REPORTS

on estates in Tanganyika Territory can be furnished by
H. M. COLM ROSS, F.A.P.A., F.R.S.
Address: 1, King's Road, Tanga. Codes: A.B.C. South Eastern.
22 years East Africa. 7 years Plantation Department.
Custodian of Property.

UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE

Have you a friend who would like a 10s. gift? Yes. Then let us send it him now. Most of our readers have friends who, they know, would be interested in "East Africa" and who, after reading it for a few months, would want to receive it week by week. If he is not a regular reader now, he (or she) may receive the paper for six months for the nominal sum of 10s. instead of the usual 15s. We forget the 10s. in the belief that we shall gain a new permanent subscriber.

Many far readers are invited to nominate friends to receive "East Africa" on a gift basis. Please address them to "East Africa," 91, Great Titchfield Street, London, W.1.

ELEPHANT

The outstanding book on the subject is *Commander D. E. Blunt's "Elephant"*—published by "East Africa" at 13s. 6d. post free.

Read what two experts have written about it.

MR. DENIS D. SWELL, the well-known East and Central African traveller, author and authority on big game, writes—

"Commander D. E. Blunt's 'Elephant' is a splendid book which deserves to become a standard work on elephants. Being the result of recent observation and work on the spot, it gives most reliable information regarding the haunts and latter-day habits of these splendid animals and the way the authorities are endeavouring to make their preservation and existence fit in with the settlements of man. At first sight this would seem to be an incompatible state of affairs, so it is pleasant to know that efforts are being made to bring this about by a system of elephant control quite unknown when I lived in Africa."

MR. H. D. BARBER, writing in *The New Statesman and Nation* says—

"This admirable and entertaining book answers many questions and has laid to rest many of our hopes and expectations. Every page gives evidence of the most careful observation and to personal observation the

author has added the testimony of his predecessors and drawn a graphic picture of the evolution of the elephant which is scientifically accurate without being ponderous.

"For the sportsman the author gives the best advice concerning equipment and the vital points in the elephant illustrated by photographs and diagrams which cannot be bettered. Big game is not the primary object of the book, and it is pleasant to read his condemnation of the modern sportsman—the lazy, languid, lethargic, lounge-lizard in motor cars—and to realize that the elephant has a better chance of survival than any other mammal, just because it cannot be followed in its own domain by anything on wheels."

"Commander Blunt is one of the pioneers in a new profession, the control of elephants, and it is that exciting and philanthropic occupation which he so happily describes. Instead of ruthless destruction, the vast herds are segregated to their own reserves and taught by a humane and drastic, but just, to respect the cultivation of their human neighbours. The remarkable success of this experiment is a tribute to the author's endurance and humanity, and it was an occupation which of necessity brought him very near to the Natives and their customs, duties to protect. How well he came to know them may be judged by the sympathy with which he writes of them."

"Certain characteristics stand out in all Africans. One is their sense of humour. If, when they are intractable, appeal is made to their sense of humour, the devil usually won. They seldom bear malice. They practically never give each other away. People say that they have no sense of gratitude. The African expresses his gratitude in deeds, not words. Praising the lesser's punishment, the Native will not complain of severity." Commander Blunt appears to know his Africans as thoroughly as his elephants.

NOW SEND YOUR ORDER TO—
"East Africa," 91, G. Hitchfield St., London, W.C.



READ—

without holding
your book!

"SPAN" Book support weighs but 16 ounces, is a boon to the convalescent, gives comfort in ALL reading positions. That East Africa's value is proved by their repeated Christmas, many requested us to send them as gifts to their friends. Models: Calligraph 91 and 206, African Walker 14, and 15, Morocco Leather presentation model £2.2s. Post free. Cash with order.

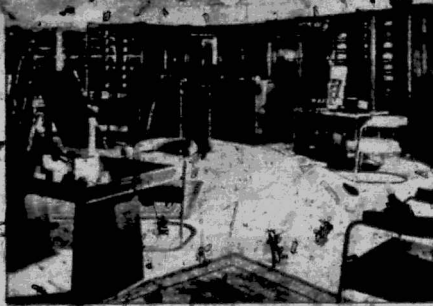
Writing on "SPAN" Book support the "DAILY MIRROR" says: "If you have the habit of reading in bed, 'SPAN' becomes almost necessary as the book can be held in the hand, or the bedside lamp, or on the table. The book cover is arranged in any position which suits your eye. At the angle in which you lie in bed or in a chair, with this book on your table, all paragraphs are able to read comfortably without any effort."

Write to—
Hubert STEPHEN & CO.
117, CHARLOTTE STREET
LONDON, W.1

The SPAN

the best for rest

When writing to Advertisers mention "East Africa" and ensure Special Attention.



In the heart of the WEST END

If it is tolerable for a shop to be likened to a club Austin Reed's of Regent Street is that shop, for here a man may buy everything from an overcoat to an undershirt; here he can be shaved and shampooed, have a bath and change. If need be, he could walk in in slippers and walk out in evening clothes with his cigarette case filled and theatre tickets in his pocket. And only the customer would think this in any way remarkable. These are Austin Reed's world this is a part of the Austin Reed Service.

AUSTIN REED OF REGENT STREET.

103-113 REGENT STREET, LONDON, W.1
Telephone: Regent 6788

AUSTIN REED LTD. LONDON



A very small very clever new "Kodak"

Small enough to fit the pocket. Has fast anastigmat f.4.5 or f.8 lens for snapshots in all weathers, and high speed shutter to catch quick movement (especially for sport pictures). Springs open at a touch. Fitted with every sort of device to give sharp, detailed pictures of the widest range of subjects.

Takes 26 pictures on No. 620 Kodak Film or No. V.620 Verichrome Film

SIX-20 DUO KODAK

Kodak (East Africa) Ltd.
P. O. Box 26, Nairobi;
P. O. Box 52, Dar-es-Salaam,
P. O. Box 38, Mombasa



ROYAL MAIL SERVICE SOUTH & EAST AFRICA AND WEST AFRICA

MADEIRA, CANARY ISLANDS, ABERDEEN, ST. HELENA & ANTWERP

REGULAR SERVICE TO EAST AFRICA

VIA TANGIER, GIBALTAR, PALMA (MADRICA), MARSEILLES, GENOA AND PORT SAÏD

| Vessel | From London |
|---------------------|-------------|
| "Llandovery Castle" | Feb. 22 |
| "Llandaff Castle" | Mar. 22 |
| "Llangibby Castle" | April 19 |

Subject to alteration without notice.

Direct Cargo Service between New York and South and East Africa

THE SOUTH AND EAST AFRICAN YEAR BOOK AND GUIDE
1934 EDITION. Over 1000 pp. and 64 illus. of maps. 2s. (50 pence 3/6)

UNION-CASTLE LINE

Head Office: 5, Fenchurch Street, London, E.C. 5.
West End Agency: 125, Pall Mall, W. 1.

Branch Offices at Southampton, Birmingham, Leeds, Liverpool, Manchester and Glasgow, and at Capetown, Port Elizabeth, East London, Natal, Durban, Marquess, Pietermaritzburg, and Johannesburg.

THE AFRICAN MERCANTILE COMPANY LIMITED

9, King William Street, London, E.C. 4

MOMBASA, TANGA, ZANZIBAR, DAR ES SALAAM, NAIROBI, KAMPALA, NINJA, MASAKA, GURUGA

IMPORT: Gunpowder, Hardware and Building Materials, Wines and Spirits, Piece Goods, etc.

EXPORT: Wainibani, Native Groceries, Coffee, Beans, Cashews, Chillies, Hides, Skins, Bones, etc.

WEEK-ENDS, WEEKS, OR MONTHS

are delightful at

MAGAMBA COUNTRY CLUB,
Private Residential Hotel

Tanga is the most attractive holiday resort for 5,500 ft. up in the mountains. It is a rare fine water course, trout fishing, golf, tennis, dancing, motoring, no mosquitoes, trading in own fresh fruit and vegetables, and abundance of fresh milk and butter. Terms are surprisingly low, from 12/- down to 3/- per weekly. Come once and you will come again. For further particulars from the Proprietors, Dr. and Mrs. G. Williams, Magamba Country Club, Tanga, (easily reached by all-weather motor road from Moshi to Mombasa or Tanga)

EAST AFRICA

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

A WEEKLY JOURNAL

Vol. 10, No. 400

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 8, 1934

Annual Subscription
30/- post free

Sixpence

FOUNDED AND EDITED BY F. S. JOELSON

EDITORIAL AND PUBLISHING OFFICE

91, Great Titchfield Street, Oxford Street, London, W.1.
Telephone: Museum 7576. Telegrams: "Lionheart, London."

PRINCIPAL CONTENTS

| | PAGE | | PAGE |
|-----------------------------|------|----------------------------|------|
| Matters of Moment | 427 | Personalities | 437 |
| Dr. Leakey on the Kikuyu | 429 | Sw. A. Customs Union | 436 |
| New Spoken Document | 430 | East Africa in the Home | 437 |
| Letters to the Editor | 431 | Joint East African Board | 438 |
| East Africa's Who's Who | 432 | East Africa Booksheet | 440 |
| Mr. J. E. Bruce | 433 | | |

MATTERS OF MOMENT.

In respect of the important subject of Closer Union, which has received no public attention since from the recent appointment as **AMALGAMATE THE CUSTOMS DEPARTMENTS** Treasurer of Kenya of Mr. Gooden, it is also worth pointing out that the Commission of Customs for Kenya and Uganda, and the impending retirement of Mr. James Adams, Comptroller of Customs in Tanganyika Territory. It thus happens that the two senior East African Customs appointments are vacant at the same time—a circumstance of which full advantage might well be taken. Considerations of personnel, particularly in the higher ranks, inevitably exercise a good deal of influence in any such amalgamation of Departments, and any student of East African political affairs who cares to look back over recent years can see for himself that much of the opposition to Closer Union in official quarters has sprung from the dissemination of various individuals to risk their own subordination to men of similar status in another territory. We, therefore, might take precedence over them in a larger joint Department covering the three contiguous territories.

As a fortuitous chain of circumstances the opportunity now occurs for the fusion of the Customs Departments without tears and hickies. **DANGERS OF THE PRESENT SITUATION** takes will be seriously wounded before the changes are made. We have said again and again that the co-ordination in Customs matters between Kenya and Tanganyika on the one hand and Tanganyika on the other, which has been achieved in recent years, is really the better foundation than could well be desired for the future. And we believe that the risk of such a position is constantly unstable.

These aims are far too great to be lightly perfunctory. Protective and Excise duties, tariff and treaty adjustments, and the control of Japanese immigration are only a few of the many questions which touch most differently the interests of the three territories, and even of important sections within each state. That being undeniable the case, it is hard to be satisfied with the present embryonic structure, which, though it has stood the strain, is because discussions have hitherto been handled with knowledge and mutual respect is too insecure to be regarded as a permanency.

The practical advantages of Closer Union, and the opportunities it affords of affecting real economies, become more and more apparent. **A GOLDEN OPPORTUNITY.** Under it there would have been no such complications as those which have arisen from the Hermitage, Smith and Roger Gibb Reports, and there would have been much smoother working and planning in many matters, including general taxation, Customs, aviation and joint service staff. Even between Kenya and Uganda the position might at any time become difficult, particularly in the finances of Uganda, continue to be so much more favourable than those of its neighbour. For instance, continued large surpluses in Uganda could scarcely avoid stimulating agitation for the reduction of Customs duties, or at least the reversal of the present tariff, while a reduction of the levy upon official salaries in Uganda, as Kenya's financial position did not permit similar action, would raise awkward questions. The only reasonable solution is Closer Union, one of the important steps towards which is fusion of the Customs Departments. If the present golden opportunity is missed, new complications will be introduced, for if new Com-

...be appointed for Kenya and Uganda, on the present scale which does not seem unduly high considering the responsibilities and hard work which devolve upon him... to be postponed at a later date to the Joint Commission... until he can be found another appointment. This is the obvious time for amalgamation of the Customs Department.

British manufacturers are often accused by residents overseas of lack of enterprise in catering for their particular requirements. In this issue we publish a short news of a new British decorticating machine, which in the immediate future promises to have a very great effect upon the sisal industry, and to divert to Great Britain much trade in decorticating plant which has latterly passed to foreign suppliers. This pleasing result is attributable primarily to the pertinacity of the managing director of the British engineering company in question, who, having once convinced himself that the problem of an entirely new decorticating principle needed to be tackled, has within the past three years paid three separate visits to Kenya, and worked on a plantation as no man in his own country would have dreamt of doing. His perseverance and skill will now bring employment to a British engineering works, brings to British firms, and increased fibre extraction, at much reduced cost to sisal growers who instal this up-to-date equipment. Already we have heard responsible men in the sisal trade say that plantations will soon be driven to utilise this new British invention, which is of moment to East Africans generally, and not only to sisal growers, for a flourishing sisal industry contributes greatly to general prosperity, whereas a depressed sisal industry is a burden to the whole community, particularly in Tanganyika and Kenya. East Africans should therefore consider themselves Captain Mangnall's debtors.

Dr. Leakey's address (reported in this issue) on the impact upon the Kikuyu of the civilisation of Europe condensed several volumes into a lecture, and our synopsis of his address necessarily pays the price of double compression. Two facts, however, emerge, and as *mutatis mutandis* they apply beyond the limits of the Kikuyu, we refer to them here, and add the suggestion that this is the kind of thing which Sir Malcolm Halliday may well expect, so that he may perhaps give us guidance. First, our efforts to improve the morals of the Bantu have unfortunately resulted in turning what was to our Western eyes a simple morality (but not really so) into a real immorality, creating chaos out of order, under the impression that we were introducing order and chaos. Secondly, in our ignorance and haste to introduce Indirect Rule we have set up a *tabula rasa* which because the chief has been put by me in the judge's seat, carry no weight as is natural when judicial power is handed over to a *tabula rasa* instead of to the trained and experienced judiciary. In a phrase of Dr. Leakey's, it is "as if we put an Admiral or a general to preside over a Court of Chancery." There has been much muddling of the map of Africa, and it is high time for us to call in Africa's co-operation to straighten the mess.

down a steep slope... into the mischief which we, with the best intentions in the world, have done. Africans are fully conscious of our errors, and they will gladly help us repair our errors. Without their co-operation we shall add fault to fault, with it we may rectify many present weaknesses.

Without fanfare the Government of Northern Rhodesia has authorised an innovation which may have considerable effect upon the future of the territory. The elected members having urged that retiring Civil servants should be encouraged to remain in the country, the Government, wisely in our opinion, suggested that men of this class at which its officers retire, particularly men having no experience in agriculture, would be unlikely to make good farmers, and could not therefore be confidently encouraged to that field. Civil servants are, however, to be allowed to take in and bring their last tour, and approved applicants are to receive practically free grants of land up to twenty acres for residential purposes in the neighbourhood of any town, subject to suitable clauses as to occupancy and the erection of approved dwelling houses. This is a move in the right direction, and will keep pension money in the country whence it is derived. For people with limited but assured incomes, like these retired officers, there are obvious attractions in living in the land they know, and this experimental scheme should, in time, result in the growth of a body of families, used to the country and to its Native population which may prove a source of strength. Parenthetically, we see no reason why such residential land grants should not be extended to approved unofficial residents in suitable cases.

European educational problems are getting less acute each year, and the average number of family men that this scheme foreshadows will accelerate the rate of improvement very considerably. One of the benefits of the plan is that it would produce a leisured and experienced class of men who would be available for public services; the lack of such a class is always a distinct handicap to young countries, and even in old civilisations like that of Great Britain an immense amount of work of a different kind entrusted to "the Great Unpaid" is to a large degree handled by retired men. Though an accession of strength in politics is desirable and should result, we have also in mind membership of Town Management Boards, education and health committees and boards, parochial councils, welfare centres, sports clubs. England could not get on without the services of retired men to such causes no more than the colonies. Because we feel that this statesmanlike proposal is essentially one that calls for the pooling of ideas, we suggest that the developments of this outer fringe of suburbs should not necessarily be done experimentally. There is much scope for controlled private enterprise in work like this, and Northern Rhodesia would be well advised to inquire into the experience already gained in Southern Rhodesia, Kenya, and elsewhere before proceeding with the actual development, which we shall, however, hope to see started at an early date. It should contribute to the balance and stability of the country.

...B...
...on...
...This...
...work...
...be do...
...The...
...Do I...
...to t...
...Socia...
...polog...
...know...
...only...
...the...
...of a...
...other...
...this...
...Afri...
...which...
...in...
...deduc...
...Comm...
...sex...
...perit...
...con...
...nat...
...sexual...
...get...
...of w...
...punit...
...girls...
... (4)...
...mtu...
...again...
... (5)...
...great...
...man...
...may...
...be...
...on...
...the...
... (6)...
...men...
...of ch...
... (7)...
...home...
...while...
...prop...
... (8)...
...Dr...
...stand...
... (9)...
...fact...
...sexua...
...sider...
...imm...
...instru...
...best...
...mari...
...most...
...or...
... (10)...

Dr. Leakey on the Kikuyu.

Constructive Criticism of our Past Errors

Exclusive to "East Africa"

"Because of the coming of the white man the bride-price, or marriage insurance, is rapidly becoming a purchase, and that's a wicked thing. This change could be stopped now. The Kikuyu would co-operate with us in stopping it, but it must be done soon."

That was one of the pregnant remarks made by Dr. S. B. Leakey last Thursday in an address to the University of London Anthropological Society. He spoke with the authority of an anthropologist who claims to be practically a Kikuyu: his knowledge of the tribe is such as could be obtained only by one born and brought up in it, and speaking the language as his mother tongue.

Anthropology to-day, he said, means the study of a primitive people so as to understand the effects of culture contacts for them, and submitted that this is the most important task that lies before us in Africa. He then branched into his main objective, which was to show nine points about Kikuyu customs in pre-European days, and the same nine points showed better or ill impact from which could be traced the effects of this culture contact. He enumerated the nine points as follows:

(1) Young people of both sexes were given very definite instruction, with strict rules being told what is permissible and what is not, and with warnings as to the consequences of breaking the rules.

(2) Unmarried people after initiation were permitted, nay, encouraged, to indulge in certain forms of limited sexual freedom, which gave them ample opportunities for getting to know each other properly.

(3) There was a proper organisation, *njama*, by means of which any who broke the rules of the tribe were severely punished, with the result that concerned, or quite young, girls were rare, as were young unmarried mothers.

(4) The vast majority of marriages were based upon actual consent, and cases of girls being forced to marry against their will were rare.

(5) Marriages were established and given security by means of payment of stock as a form of "marriage insurance." This did not necessarily mean a large payment, but was an arrangement which called for further "premiums" from time to time. There was no question of buying and selling in the European sense, as is shown by the words used for these transactions.

(6) The reason for marriage was not the legalising, or giving of tribal sanction, to the sex life of two persons, but the question of legalising the clan status of the children. Both parties could, if they so desired, have lovers provided certain laws were observed.

(7) Widows, young or old, were inherited. This was a safeguard. The basic principle was not the idea of getting an extra wife cheap, but a matter of *undertaking the responsibility of feeding and clothing the widow.*

(8) A special custom existed whereby impeccable young men could marry legally, thus legalising the clan status of children they might beget.

(9) Although a married man might be away from his home from time to time, it was never for long, and meanwhile his wife looked after the children, stock, and property.

Going over these same points again, one by one, Dr. Leakey then presented a picture of how matters stand to-day.

Whenever the intention, the result of mission contact has been to pay, in effect: "You must not give sexual instruction to your young people." They considered that the teaching which was given was immoral, but did not substitute any other form of sex instruction, so that such young people grew up, at best, the idea that anything to do with sex before marriage was sinful. The fact that children are growing up with no knowledge of the facts of life is leading to the most appalling mess, young unmarried mothers, and children of uncertain being increasingly common.

regards, Native life, not affected by mission teaching, the traditional teaching is still given; they are told the D.C. and D.M. is, but the whole of the safeguards, the rules, and punishments, have been broken down by the D.C. and D.M. nowadays the results of the traditional teaching are often very unsatisfactory.

(2) As regards the restricted freedom before marriage, the strict punishments used to be enforced for any infringement of the laws, and the restricted freedom did not result in unmarried mothers. It simply served as a means, and the only one in the customs prevailing, of letting two young people get to know each other intimately, and if they found they were incompatible they could never dream of marrying. With the removal of the whole machinery of punishment, there is no safeguard left, and as a result the restriction on freedom of behaviour never sanctioned by tribal custom, is beingancy results.

There is another side to this mission education, youths and maidens are exhorted to have nothing to do with this premarital cohabiting, and, if they obey, the result is that they often marry without knowing each other at all. This state of affairs often results in desertion and divorce, and not infrequently ends in the girl becoming a prostitute.

(3) Beside references already made to this question of punishment, this affords an excellent example of the extreme difficulties involved when a European administrator system tries to govern and regulate the tribal life. There used to be the *njama*, which was the executive carrying out the orders of the *kiama* - or Council of the Elders. The *njama* were responsible for seeing that any boy infringing the law of Native life was punished. The breaking of sex taboos was punished most severely, sometimes even unto death, and at the least by heavy fine and social ostracism a severe deterrent. The fact that the *njama* had power of life and death was deemed obviously incompatible with our administration, for if they used that power they would have been treated as murderers, and not as executors. Because of this the whole of the *njama* system was abolished, and their powers merely being limited. The Elders of the tribe have bitterly complained of our failure to understand the *njama* organisation in its correct perspective.

Marriage Problems.

(4) Marriage by mutual consent is rapidly disappearing, and forced marriages are gaining common ground. The majority of cases young men and girls are parted off by selection. There was polygamy, but it was based on the women outnumbering the men, and no girl would dream of remaining unmarried, but it did not follow that if she became the secondary wife of an old man it was against her will. It might be the only alternative to unpeopled spinsterhood, but it might be from preference. There are things a girl doing and leading towards forced marriage for the following reasons:

(5a) We are turning "marriage insurance" into a purchase price, with the natural corollary of selling to the highest bidder. At one time mission Government and settlers united in deprecating the bride price, but together, some were for complete abolition, others for "buying of wives." It was compared to street traffic. Wiser (the lecturer queried) this counsel prevailed. It was said in effect: "If we are going to tolerate this buying of wives, at least we will not have it done by instalments." Where possible the father of the girl was made to go before the D.C. or missionary and make a declaration that he had received full payment, and would never demand more. This broke down the whole idea of insurance, forced up the so-called bride price, and encouraged selling to the highest bidder.

(5b) The whole economic system has changed. A young man's father-in-law and there was much to be helped. Now a young man often goes away to work, takes his wife and may never return. Even if he does, his old holdings may no longer be available, and he will be able away from his wife's people.

(6) The use of Swahili as a *lingua franca* is a strong contributory cause to all this. In the *lingua franca* naturally useless for interpretation, the word used for this "insurance," which was quite different from the word for "buy," was a Swahili word *unika* (buy) because there was no satisfactory word in Swahili for the idea of insurance. This is understandable when one realises that the *kiama* madans at the time, for winning their own custom, regarded payments at marriage as a purchase, and the European, using this medium in interpretation, accepted this idea, and the transaction was a purchase, and was established as a purchase, not a custom.

It was the fact that Dr. Leakey used the words quoted at the beginning, urging that we do not make it too late.

Continued on page 30

Notable British Enterprise

Brighter Outlook for the Sisal Grower

Exclusive to "East Africa"

JOSEPH BYRNIE, Controller of Kenya, recently referred in the Legislative Council to research and development which has taken place in the Colony in connexion with the production of sisal fibre. East Africa is now able to tell the full story for the first time.

During the last three years costly experiments have been in progress, and untiring efforts made to bring about substantial improvement in production methods and the results obtained show place the new process on a commercial basis. Moreover, it is already quite evident that it will have a far-reaching effect upon the cost of sisal production in East Africa and elsewhere.

The efforts have been directed mainly to the process of extracting the fibre from the leaf, in a lesser degree to more efficient baling in order to reduce ocean freight, and also to more economical factory layout. The parties have been concerned in this work. The Hydraulic Engineering Co., Ltd. of Chester and London, who were anxious to extend their markets overseas, and Mr. James McCrae of Longonoi Sisal Estate, Nanyuki, who aimed at a cost of production which would allow a margin of profit even at low market prices. The individual responsible for the whole development is Captain A. K. Mangnall, M.C., managing director of the British engineering company mentioned, who has been the whole responsibility, except for financial help from the Kenya Government. He recently returned to England from his third visit to Kenya in connexion with this work.

The Mangnall Decorticator

When so much is said in the papers of British manufacturers, it is gratifying to record the enterprise of this British company, which is welcome to this free advertisement. The whole sisal industry should be indebted to Mr. Jimmie McCrae for the important part he has played in securing important reductions in estate costs.

Many efforts have been made in the past to produce new and improved methods of fibre extraction, but none has achieved commercial success, though the whole industry has long admitted that the existing process involves a waste and usually very wasteful treatment of the leaf. Large power units are required, and, as a result of uneven applications of the power, the machinery uptaken and general maintenance charges are high.

A film which we have had an opportunity of seeing in London showing the new Mangnall machinery at work at Longonoi convinces us that sisal growers will have to revise their present ideas radically, and that commercial production of the Mangnall decorticator is a real milestone in the progress of the industry. Captain Mangnall's process was evolved to meet the following requirements:

(1) To reduce waste to a minimum, so as to produce more fibre from the leaf, thereby directly reducing the cost of production and also increasing the yield of an estate from a given field of fibre per acre.

(2) To require a substantial reduction in power required, so as to permit smaller power units and to reduce cost of fuel and running cost.

(3) To provide for an even application of this reduced power in order to avoid shock and unnecessary wear of the machinery.

(4) To evolve machinery in which all parts are readily accessible for adjustment, since delay means loss of production.

(5) To produce a supply of finished fibre which shall be as free as possible from the juices of the leaf, since these juices deteriorate colour, feel and strength.

The new process achieves all these conditions. In place of the single scutching action of the existing process, four definite stages are employed. First, there is a mechanical arrangement on the leaves, the feeding mechanism, which gives to the treatment sections of the process a continuous supply of leaves, perfectly spaced, parallel, and with their butt ends in line.

The leaves now pass through a treatment which flattens them out into an even thickness, and also reduces them from a hard to a soft condition, in order to permit ready removal of the pulp in the next operation.

This operation is a double one, in that the pulp is removed first from one surface of the leaf and then from the other. This method permits very close finishes between the cleaning drums and brushes, which gives a scutching action on the pulp. Each end of the leaf is treated separately, just as in the existing process. Water is applied in all the cleaning operations.

Very Low Power Requirements

Some idea of the light action of the whole machine may be gained from the statement that the whole of the conveyor mechanism, which draws leaves through the process takes under one horsepower to drive. It would obviously be premature to publish further details until the first batch of commercial machines are at work, and photographs and figures from the various estates have been obtained and collated, but the saving of fibre in the experimental machinery, and the less power required to drive it, indicates the importance of the development.

Since both short and long leaf can be treated efficiently, this machine should facilitate the manufacture and export of sisal bags by treating the short leaf at a price which will compete with fibres of long grade high sisal.

Sisal planters will lose no time in proceeding for the information from Captain Mangnall. The German machinery has considerably strengthened its hold upon the East African sisal industry, but British development should immediately redress the balance. In fact, we already know of large users of the latest foreign decorticators, who have decided to purchase this fine British machine, which they are convinced will speedily justify the expenditure.

New Nyasaland Road Map

The Nyasaland Publicity Bureau is to be congratulated on the issue of an excellent dual-purpose road map, one half showing the principal roads of Nyasaland, together with useful mileage tables for the various districts, while the other half shows the main roads from the Cape to the Nile, both Nyasaland and Northern Rhodesia. Its chief intention, of course, is to attract travellers to use the new road to Nyasaland which was opened a few months ago. Soon a deviation through the Jalwa Gorge will be ready, providing a notable scenic addition to what is already a wonderfully attractive road from the standpoint of natural beauty. The map, which was drawn by the Nyasaland Land Office, fits to pocket and is widely distributed among motorists in the Cape and Northern Rhodesia. We believe it will be certainly appreciated to those doing a good deal of tourist work in the Province.

Witch

incre...
the K...
of the...
no one...
ago w...
It is...
there o...
but we...
watche...
we den...
its eat...
than E...
3 or...
only 8...
As I...
seven...
captain...
police...
crimin...
The...
of the...
A g...
law, t...
was a...
The...
Court...
to be...
need...
me...
stau...
the...
declin...
the K...
And...
tempt...
from...
at Le...
in cr...
from...
this...
no dis...
erik...
back...
and...
exp...
his...
poric...
cul...
obtai...
nor t...
the...
been...
all...
of...
ordin...
five...
they...
of a...
clay...
Kips...
them...
I...
sh...
d...
ever

Cablelessness in Kenya

Witch-Doctors who Organise Robberies.

To the Editor of "East Africa."

SIR.—In recent years there has been a great increase in crime in Kenya, particularly in the Kipsigis and adjacent counties. Crime has reached such a stage that a law-abiding majority of the Kipsigis are being persecuted, for no one feels that his property is safe, as is evidenced by the ubiquity of the padlocks which a few years ago was unknown.

It is easy to blame the administrative officials and police for these things, but it is more police and more punishment, but we must consider the vastness of the country to be watched over and the number of the police who are being sent to watch over the country. Some would say: "Make the Kipsigis pay the tax." But not all Natives—any more than Europeans—pay the tax. Again, when made to pay tax, the Kipsigis bag in their reserves and work a few months a month at present it is scarcely possible to increase Native taxation. In fact, it is not so much the severity of punishment which deters the criminal as the certainty of a conviction, which is quite impossible to increase in a country such as Kenya, where the capture of a criminal is a matter of course.

The most urgent of our work would be to inquire into the causes of the increase in crime and to find out if the contact with European civilization, through the introduction of law and custom, under which will not any police, there was a rate of crime within a tribe.

The attempt to substitute European law (and the Courts) supported by a necessarily inadequate police force, was bound to fail. Owing to the freedom of movement of European law and police to support it, it is necessary in settled areas, but the return to a re-establishment of the old Native law and Custom Courts would certainly solve the matters in the Reserve. Undoubtedly the disappearance of these Native Courts, which were Courts of Justice as well—is partly responsible for the decline in the sense of responsibility and the blame among the Kipsigis.

Another cause of the increase in crime may be the temptation to help oneself to the goods of people who are from a Native standard appear to be so wealthy. Before the European came there was little desire in wealth, at least in the display of it, among the Kipsigis, and in the civilised countries there is a tendency to take away from those who accumulate more wealth than the neighbours.

Not only is the difficulty of continuing with the growing disrespect for law greatly increased, but more constructive work is handicapped by absolutely inefficient methods or lack of method, is continuously changing the administrative and police officers in every district. No man hardly expected that each new official can continue the policy of his predecessor, unless he wish to start a quite new policy of his own, that he will have time to do his good work. In such circumstances Government can never obtain the confidence and co-operation of the law-abiding, nor the respect and fear of the law-abiding.

It might seem that the foregoing covered most of the causes of crime in Kenya, but it is now apparent that in the case of the district in question a special case has been a work all the time and is responsible for nearly all the thefts and crimes committed by Kipsigis in any part of Kenya.

The Government has only recently discovered an extraordinary robbery organisation at the head of which are five or six men called "witch-doctors," or *labons* (as they are known to the Masai). They are the chief men of a small tribe descending from the immigrants who came from the East African highlands. The originators of the clan are Masai who had fled to Nandi. I record this because they are still regarded as foreigners by the Kipsigis, though they have, of course, intermarried with them.

I have no personal knowledge of this clan or its doings, but it is now common knowledge that they have a tremendous reputation of being not only all over the district but right through the Nandi area as far as the Nandi Mountains. Their doings are even in Government

employ a number of their fellow-tribemen. The whole area from the Nandi Mountains to the coast, that each of the chief men of the clan is a "witch-doctor" from his particular village. The "witch-doctors" are their own account, for that is the distinctive of these "witch-doctors." They not only take the proceeds of their "witch-doctoring" but they tax on all who are too afraid to refuse.

The whole organisation is based upon the fear of their power of "witch-doctoring." Hence they resist and cause the police to resist attempts at progress, such as pushing the education of the people, for the improvement of the country with education, the people would not be enough to know of them. The "witch-doctors" got a link in their hands, and did their best to get the clan divided, and the Government to obtain the sanction of the Government to this largely responsible for the subsequent increase in crime. Of course the prestige of the "witch-doctors" is greatly increased by their appeal to the people to the Ministry of Government to remove them.

The "witch-doctor" is that until these men are removed, the whole situation will be the district. The "witch-doctors" will not do any work but they will do all the work. I do not know how far the work has progressed, but I feel that it is a most necessary thing that they be removed. The "witch-doctors" are not to blame, but they are increasingly subject to a rule by the Government, a set rule of removal. The "witch-doctors" are much more afraid than European

immigrants. The majority of Kipsigis would be grateful and immensely relieved if the removal of the "witch-doctors" could be done.

Your faithfully,
IAN O. ORCHARLSON.

Mr. Orcharlson's contribution and suggestion in the immediate case of the Kenya Government, which should decide to remove the "witch-doctors" should be taken to some distant place. I recall the case of a previous offender who, having been sentenced to "kuku" (used to send a motor-car to his district) and then to collect his "tribute."—Ed. E.A.

The Witch-Doctor's Bunkum

Comments on Mr. Melland's views.

To the Editor of "East Africa."

SIR.—It may be of interest in connection with Melland's highly interesting paper in your issue of January 1931 to recall the opinion of the late Lord Macdonald, the first minister of Bantyre (1827), the first to appear to have an intensive of his own people. The diviner he wrote:

"Other men sound advice, and I have heard of the wisdom of the *ulla, i.e.*, but I have never known a man who would give offence to the diviner. The diviners are the most intelligent men in the country, and they are the best. One day we told a diviner that we had a son of his and insisted that he should be sound and deserved to be paid for, but that he had no son. He said that it did not come from the whither, but from his own mind, but from his own judgment. The man was a fool."

He might have added that he had seen of the diviner who did another man's divination. One would accept his advice, unadvised. Still, if these things may be more to the business with the diviner's bones," that appears to be the surface of the "witch-doctors" work in Kenya. Like the "witch-doctors" who work in the country, it is his dead father's spirit, and it is not to fall this way or that, it should be inclined to counture that the thought of the process, perhaps the consciously perceived, in its giving the "witch-doctor" the opportunity to collect his thoughts and to study, and merely the faces but the intentions and voluntary gestures of his clients.

Dr. Maender's work has been more than most missionary doctors of the world, though not entirely so, is still of value, especially as a record of many things which have now passed away. It has been objected to on the ground that he sometimes leaves it in doubt to what people he is referring. But it may be taken as certain that where he does not expressly mention any other tribe he means the Yaos.

Wynnon Garden City

Mr. Melland writes: "I am grateful for Dr. Werner's corroborating. The humbug so many people quote to condemn the witch-doctor is, as she says, largely the fact that she does not accept his advice unmodified. Many witch-doctors have their own. Similar to their medicine, the sole active ingredient was known to be a certain root, any one of them, but if the prescription has to include something else, the powdered claw of a *ni* or the often must get its medicine from the *nganga*, and so on." A. WERNER

Medicine Man and Wizard

Sir, I am sorry Mr. Melland confusing the separate and distinct persons of a medicine man and a wizard. The *nganga* is a medicine man, not a wizard, or a witch doctor. The witch doctor is *mchowi*.

The *nganga* is beneficent, that is to say, though his methods are crude and often cruel, he means to heal. His name *nganga* belongs to the verb *nganga*, meaning "to bind up." Mission nurses and doctors are often spoken of as *nganga*. The *mchowi* is a witch doctor, not a new witch.

The *mchowi*, or wizard (witch-doctor is not a good name), deals with evil spirits. Hence the paraphernalia. He puts them into a victim or drives them out according to agreement and fee. He deals with poisons in all their forms. Both are learned professions, but one practitioner is feared and the other respected.

I do not think a *ni* could be an *mchowi*, or he might easily be an *nganga*. Also, I wonder if Mr. Melland fully expected that a "Native" could or would explain the origin of "Witchcraft."

Weston-super-Mare, Somerset

Yours faithfully, "USAMBARA"

[Mr. Melland writes in the "East Africa" column, "I cannot allow a *nganga*'s premises. It is a poor word to use, but it has become accepted. Wizard, however, is merely a synonym for witch, and I have never known of a witch-doctor being a witch. There are some heretics who believe in the same tribes, but they are not and do not call themselves witch-doctors. I go all forms of the word. Witch and wizard are known to the chiefs who are the *ngangas* of the *ngangas* and so on. I certainly did not expect that you would be able to explain the origin of "Witchcraft." I have hopes of finding some tradition or legend as to its origin. The further form *nganga* is used in this letter, which is the form used by Mr. Melland in the *nganga* column.]

Mr. Mackenzie Kennedy

Retirement - Great Loss to N. Rhodesia

To the Editor of "East Africa"

SIR, The announcement of the impending retirement of the Chief Secretary, Mr. H. C. D. G. Mackenzie-Kennedy, has been received with something like dismay, and with very genuine regret throughout the country. It is felt that during the recent very trying times it has been

to his good hand that conditions in Northern Rhodesia have not been any much worse. He has kept the friend of all, and particularly the tried farming community, and it is regretted that the assistance he has been able to afford has been limited only by the financial stringency of the last few years.

In taking leave of him it is the hope of all his friends in Northern Rhodesia that his careful usefulness is not finished, but that he may be speedily restored to health and yet obtain the retirement which he has so well earned. Nothing could please Northern Rhodesians more than to see him return at the head of affairs at some future date, for no one has wider knowledge of the country and its conditions, or is better qualified to administer to its needs.

Lysoke, N. Rhodesia

Yours faithfully, E. A. COBEMAN

[This letter reached us by air mail on Monday, which day we learnt officially of the retirement of Mr. Mackenzie-Kennedy from the group of ill-health. His departure was a sad loss to Northern Rhodesia of his long and excellent services, which to us we shall write at a later date.]

A Professional Hunter

Reply to the Secretary of State
to the Editor of "East Africa"

Sir, I rather belatedly I have seen a report of the Government luncheon in honour of the delegates to the International Conference on Game and Fauna of Africa, at which the Secretary of State for the Colonies is stated to have declared that the real risk to wild life in Africa comes from the man who in ninety-nine cases out of a hundred does not care for the animals or the preservation of anything, but is out to make as much money as he can in the easiest way he can. He then talked of the man who has made the killing of animals and the getting of trophies his life's profiteering work. Was he referring to the professional "white hunter" whom from time to time and is slung? If so, I cannot realise that in a great many cases it is the professional hunter who is responsible for the really preserving game by curbing the bloodlust of the "rich" sportsmen. And does the Minister really think that the professional hunter's acceptance of his pay is "steering"? If some of the "big game hunters" went out with the "white hunter" there would be immense game preserved, and we need that there is a small game, and I am sure that my experience the same is in no fear of extermination, in fact, owing to the same Regulations, it is on the increase.

Nairobi, Kenya Colony

Yours faithfully, MURRAY SMITH

"East Africa's" Independence

"East Africa" is really the voice of the territory. I often think it is more completely in charge of its affairs than any other paper, for its independence from any opinion are so obvious, so sound, and valuable. From a well-known resident in Northern Tanganyika.

Amazing Market

Nairobi is an amazing place, and there seems to be plenty of money about, though I find it difficult to understand how the relatively small population can support a fine town, with such magnificent buildings, cars, banks and hotels, and could do credit to any large city in England. From an "East African" who had not visited Nairobi since 1923.

Some Statements Worth Noting.

Beira is not only the natural commercial port of the Rhodesias and Nyasaland, but their natural trade route as well. — *The Beira News.*

"The buildings are only the shell, the staff the supports of a school, it is the children who are its heart." — *Mad. Stacey Carrar, at the Prize Giving at Natovu School.*

"My confidence grows strong, and stronger with the passing years that there is a wonderful future for this country." — *Mr. J. G. M. M. M.*

"The biggest long jump is that of the whole has been measured to be as much as five feet in a single bound." — *Captain C. J. H. M., lecturing on African antelopes at the Natural History Museum.*

"Indirect rule and anthropology are both regarded by the majority of educated Africans as but veiled attempts at 'keeping the Africans in their place.'" — *Captain R. S. Rattray, writing in the Journal of the African Society.*

"The country should know that over 200 officers employed in the Administration of Northern Rhodesia have been engaged between Cape Town and Harare. — *Mr. C. D. C. Mackenzie Kennedy, speaking in the Northern Rhodesian Legislative Council.*

"The cost of education is high in Kenya largely because of the actual cost of extravagant buildings, the cost of which might have been put to better use in the provision of greater and better educational facilities." — *Mr. J. C. Coverdale, in his manifesto to the electors of the Coast Province of Kenya.*

"One would like to see a large proportion of posts in the Kenya Civil Service filled by persons who have received the whole of their education in the Colony. I submit that such a consummation is not likely for a long time." — *Dr. J. H. Serquird, speaking in the Kenya Society for the Study of the Improvement of it.*

Some of us, instead of accepting the fact that we live in a Mandated Territory, and working to further the general prosperity of Tanganyika, have gone out of their minds to question the validity and permanence of the Mandate. There is not the remotest hope of the country reverting to German rule. — *Mr. C. B. Smith, M. L. C., speaking in Africa.*

"The estimated expenditure of the Tanganyika Government on personal emoluments in 1934 is 33% of the total estimated value of the imports, and 44% of the total domestic exports for 1933. In 1930 the proportion of personal emoluments to Government expenditure was 55%; for 1934 it is 44%." — *Mr. A. Morris, speaking at a public meeting in Dar es Salaam.*

"The map of the greater Germany which is to be won by the Teutonic races, encompasses all over Germany, and impressed on the mind of every German school child, includes the Polish Corridor, Austria, Czechoslovakia, the Saar, Schleswig, and Switzerland, and, in the far tactful maps, Alsace, Lorraine, and the lost Colonies. Hitler has profited by the Kaiser's errors and has no intention of being a imitator. He has no quarrel with England or France. He does not yet talk of a big German war, and he keeps the demand for the restoration of the Colonies in the background." — *The New Statesman and Nation, in a leading article.*

"EAST AFRICA'S"

WHO'S WHO

189. Mr. John Lindsay Bruce



No one is better known in North-Eastern Rhodesia than Mr. J. L. Bruce, who, having joined the North Charterland Exploration Company on its reconstruction in 1910, was appointed Assistant Manager three years later, became Acting Manager in 1916, and General Manager in 1919. It has been his desire to encourage the settlement in the company's concession of suitable farmers and planters, and to secure thorough investigation of the mineral resources of the area. He was on his recent expedition that the company made grants of land to Mr. Jameson for the establishment by Government of an experimental farm and an aerodrome.

Bruce was a member of the first Advisory Council of Northern Rhodesia from 1918 to 1921. He is a past Chairman of the North-Eastern Rhodesian Agricultural and Commercial Association, a past Chairman of the Port Harmer Club, and has been the delegate of his district to many tobacco conferences in Bulawayo, Livingstone, Salisbury and Cape Town. For years he has been Chairman of the East African Rifle Club, which owes much to his enthusiasm.

An unusual honour was paid to him in 1925 when, although not resident in Northern Rhodesia, he was made an honorary member of the Nyasaland Advisory Board of Communications. The route was well-disturbed at the time of the great distance motor journey in the part of Central Africa, and his company had motor transport interests in Nyasaland.

PERSONALIA

Prince George arrived in Cape Town on Monday.

Mr. and Mrs. Kennaway and Miss Nancy Oliver were recently married in Fort Hall.

Mr. H. H. Hunter is returning to Uganda by the "North" by the "Plover" for Castle.

Lord Camere last week opened an exhibition of photographs of famous dogs at the Ilford Galleries.

Mrs. Raymond Trafford, who is well known in Kenya, has returned to London from a visit to Brazil.

Miss W. T. Shaw, the well-known National Council, reached London at the beginning of the week from Kenya.

Mrs. James O'Hea left England for East Africa to visit her grandchildren and Gwladys Lady Delamere, and will be away for several months.

Miss Donald recently laid the foundation stone of the new headquarters of the B. I. C. of the Rhodesia branch of the British Empire Service League.

Sir Cyril Cobb, M.P., who visited East Africa some little time ago, has addressed the St. Pancras (Unionist) Association on "The East African Territories."

The Rev. A. St. John Thorpe, who recently visited Kenya, gave an illustrated lecture in Beckenham last week on Church Missionary Society work in the Colony.

Mr. T. H. Chamberlain, who set out last year as an air commercial traveller from England to East and South Africa, is to attempt to lower the flight record to the Cape.

Sir Miles Lampson was received in audience by the King last week, and kissed hands upon his appointment as H.M. High Commissioner for Egypt and the Sudan.

Brigadier General P. A. Fergusson, M.C., who served in the Matabele and Mashonaland campaigns, has been appointed Colonel of the Duke of Wellington's Regiment (West Indians).

Miss Cecilia Rodwell, daughter of the Governor of Southern Rhodesia, broke two Rhodesian records recently when she swam 100 yards in 72 seconds and 220 yards in 3 minutes 22 3/5 seconds.

The engagement is announced of Mr. Harold A. O'Connell, R.N., Kenya, and Miss Olive Moran Underwood of Caversham, Reading. The marriage will take place in March during his month.

East African Freemasons will take much interest that H. H. the Duke of York, who is Provincial Grand Master for Middlesex, was last week installed as Master of the Middlesex Masters' Lodge, No. 342, E.C.

The Hon. Rupert F. Beckett, who has in the past visited Kenya, and who is the father of the Dowager Lady Delamere, presided at last week's annual meeting of the Westminster Bank, of which he is Chairman.

The Rev. Bishop B. S. Wilson, who for nine years was Vicar Apostolic of Cameroon, and whose transfer to Sierra Leone was announced a few months ago, has arrived in Freetown today, up his new duties.

Mr. R. R. Prohaska, general manager for East Africa of Messrs. Jones & Nephews, Ltd. (Prop.), Ltd., the well-known disinfectant and spray manufacturer, is on his way to England from Nairobi.

The Rev. Canon N. Woodward, M.A., lately M.C.A. Chaplain in Livingstonia, has been appointed Organising Secretary of the Mission to Africa, and Visiting Chaplain for the Dioceses of Western and Tropical Africa.

Mr. H. H. Rushion, until recently Treasurer of Kenya, and Mrs. Rushion, who is making good recovery from a serious illness, left England on Saturday for Gibraltar and Tangier, where they will spend some weeks.

Mrs. J. G. Murray, of Bradford, formerly of Munday, of Stratford-on-Avon, and Miss Margaret Ruth Buchanan, daughter of the Rev. A. F. Buchanan, of Pedmore, Stourbridge, are to be married in Bokerly Hill in April.

Mr. W. C. Freeman, late Director of Agriculture in Trinidad, and Mr. H. H. Smith, editor of "Tropical Life" and address of the Farmers' Group of the Royal Horticultural Society on Thursday last on "The Economic Palm and its Products."

Lieutenant Walter Mitchell, the Swiss aviator, who has already visited East Africa, has returned to Zurich with a Fokker machine, which he is to deliver to the Ethiopian Government. Several men are to accompany him.

We regret to learn of the recent death of Sister Elizabeth, who had lived and worked in the Mission District of Tanganyika for the past twelve years. Altogether she had served for over thirty years in connection with the M.C.A. in Africa.

Miss Jean Page, who met with a flying accident last year when piloting a machine between Mombasa and Nairobi, is to be married to Mr. Richard D.A. L. White. Miss Page is daughter of Sir Arthur Page, Chief Justice of Burma.

Miss Westgate, daughter of Mr. T. W. R. Westgate, who was a missionary in Tanganyika before the war, and now resides in Canada, has been appointed an Assistant Mistress of the Normal School at Ngare Ngare, near Arusha.

Mr. Hubert Storar, who has been promoted Locomotive Superintendent of the Kenya and Uganda Railways, formerly served with the Trans-Africa Railway Company in Nyasaland. He is now an Engineer Lieutenant-Commander, J. C. B. Sams.

...riage has been arranged, and will shortly take place in Kenya between Mr. John Hanton Bailey, son of Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Bailey, of Shaftesbury, Hants, and Patricia, only daughter of Major J. B. and Mrs. Thomson, of Kuminin, Kenya.

Eight of the senior pilots of Imperial Airways—Mr. J. S. Moore, Horsey, Jones, Perry, Rogers, Walters, Wilcockson and Youell—all of whom are in charge of machines flying on the East Africa air service, have now collectively flown 66,300 hours in the air.

Lord London, Secretary of State for Air, who has arrived in London after a 16,000-mile tour of R.A.F. stations in the Middle East and India, including the Sudan, says that acceleration on Empire mail routes by means of night flying will very soon have to be faced.

Prince Lidj Aray, nephew of the Emperor of Ethiopia, is reported to have arranged to marry a Japanese bride, Masako Kusa, daughter of Viscount Hirvatu Kurado. The Ethiopian prince was in Japan last year, and when the Japanese Ethiopian treaty of friendship was concluded.

The Rev. J. A. Chisholm, the well-known Mwenzo missionary, has described in *Life and Work*, his recent trip to Central Africa by sea, and followed it up with a description of his journey to the same place thirty-three years ago. Now the time of travel is one week, in 1900 it was thirteen weeks!

Colonel H. McMicking has presented to the British Museum (Natural History) a small collection of 67 heads from Somaliland, containing some good oryx skulls and specimens of Sommering's gazelle. There are also two examples of the rare *ibatasa*, or Clarke's gazelle (*Ammodorcas clarki*).

On Wednesday evening, February 28, Colonel E. W. Bennett, F.D., who has done so much for the British branch of the Royal Empire Society, will give a gramophone recital and commentary at the Society's headquarters in North Bedford Avenue. The title is "Round the Empire with a Gramophone."

Mr. D. J. Jardine, Chief Secretary of Tanganyika Territory, who has been appointed Governor of British North Borneo, and Mrs. Jardine are to leave on the "Dunluce Castle," which leaves Southampton on February 6. They intend to disembark at Gonaou, and expect to reach England on March 8.

Mr. J. G. MacDonald, M.P., and Lady Jean MacDonald are touring South and East Africa by air. Captain MacDonald is interested in mining, industrial and agricultural development, and is Secretary of the Imperial and Colonial Committee of the House of Commons. His itinerary includes Northern Rhodesia and Kenya.

In the case of Mr. John Laver, of Ichell, at the age of eighty-three Rhodesia loses one of its most interesting pioneers. He was a trusted agent of Cecil Rhodes, to whom he was introduced by a well-known Cape settler, John X. Merriman, and acted as guide to Sir Charles Warren's expedition and first agent to Mashonaland in 1890.

The following office bearers have been elected for 1934, by the Federation of India, Chambers of Commerce and Industry of Eastern Africa, President, Mr. J. B. Pandya, Vice-Presidents, Mr. D. D. Puri (Nairobi) and Mr. M. K. Lakha (Kisumu); Hon. Treasurer, Mr. R. H. Paroo; Hon. Secretary, Mr. A. H. Patel. There is a Committee of sixteen members from different parts of the country.

Outwards passengers by yesterday's East African air mail included Lady Nunburnholme, of Hartoim; the Bishop of the Upper Nile, of London, for a flight to Cairo, and to El Bahari, Sudan; Mr. J. G. MacCallum, of Hill House, Nairobi, to Salisbury; and Mr. M. J. Madama to Cape Town. Inwards passengers of yesterday included Mr. Bishop, from Broken Hill, and Mr. Everett, from Nairobi.

With regret we learn of the sudden death in Kenya of Mr. Benjamin Balston, partner in the Nairobi firm of advocates of Ralston and Kaplan. He reached Kenya from South Africa some fifteen years ago, and a few years later joined forces with Mr. Kaplan, who had also qualified in South Africa. Meantime he had adopted the name of Balston, having previously been known as Robertson. He was a keen golfer and tennis player, was generally liked, and owned property in Nairobi. Much sympathy will be felt with Mrs. Balston and her two children in their bereavement.

Contributions to the memory of Mr. Francis Agar were paid at a meeting of the committee of the Sheriff's Funds Society, held at the Central Criminal Court last week. Mr. Francis, whose death was reported in this column, was a member of the Executive of the Society, and also a member of the committee of Ernest Wild, F.R.C.S., Recorder of London, and of Mr. Francis Agar, F.R.C.S., a distinguished physician. He was a distinguished man of business, with the tender touch of a gentleman. No word of sorrow or grief ever was heard from him. He was a friend of the people whom he served.

We deeply regret to announce the death in North Walsham of Mr. B. S. Gaymer, F.R.I.B.A., the well-known Kenya architect, who had practised as an architect in Nairobi before going to East Africa in 1901, more than ten years ago. He had designed some of the leading buildings in Kenya, and was responsible for the architecture of many churches, including the "Church of the Torch," the Church of Scotland Mission church which was recently opened at Kilimanjaro. Mr. Gaymer, who was related to Mr. William Gaymer, a ninety-two-year-old senior partner of the elder manufacturing concern, had for some time suffered from phthisis, aggravated by injuries received during the war.

East African Group Meeting

At the meeting of the East African Group of the Overseas League on Thursday next, February 15, at Vernon House, Park Place, London, Mr. J. O. Water will speak on "Kenya: A Unique Province." All East Africans and their friends, and members of the Group, are cordially invited to attend. It will be held at 3.45 p.m. and the address begins at 4.30 p.m.

Secretary of State's Visit. Surprise of Convention Delegates

We are glad to report that the Secretary of State for the Colonies who has been seen in Nairobi, such as the "sentimental" is, is coming to Kenya by an Imperial Airways plane. News of this Monday air mail shows that much assistance was given in the airport at the decision of the Secretary before the onset of his illness not to receive delegates of the Convention of Associations, which, in the confidence that it would have an opportunity of presenting proposals, had convened a special delegate session to discuss the whole subject. Settles opinion therefore learnt with the shock of Sir Philip Cunliffe-Lister's determination to receive in Nairobi only the European and Indian and some members of the Council and the Union of the Settlers, and representatives of the Coffee Board, the Sisal Growers' Association, and the East African Sugar Manufacturers' Association. In Nairobi he had met the directors of the Kenya Farmers' Association, and he expressed his intention of receiving representatives of the Kenya Mines Association at Kakamega, while in his visit to different country centres he hoped to see as many people as possible formally and informally. Illness was unfortunately seriously interfered with these arrangements.

Accompanied by Sir Joseph B. de la Cour, Major T. S. Wells, M.E.'s private secretary, and Mr. P. S. Weller, Chairman of the Kenya Coffee Board, the Secretary of State toured the Kiambu growing area in the afternoon following his arrival in Nairobi, and at the Kiambu Club met many of the planters from the immediate vicinity of Kiambu, Muru, and Emburu. The associated Chamber of Commerce banquet at which the Secretary of State was to have been the chief guest was cancelled, but the delegates were entertained to luncheon by the Nairobi Chamber of Commerce, to which Mr. de la Cour has been elected a member for 1934.

Message to Settling Settlers.

The *Uganda* at Nanyuki recorded in honour of Sir Philip Cunliffe-Lister, who was greeted by the Governor and Sir George Tomkinson, who were entertained to luncheon by the local settlers. A message was delivered from the settlers expressing courage and co-operation.

"Co-operation with your Government, co-operation among yourselves, co-operation with your neighbours. The economic interests of these adjacent territories are very closely linked. Each can be served by wise co-operation. There is no question of sacrificing the interest of one territory to the interest of another. Obvious economic considerations dictate a policy of close co-operation pursued with a broad vision. The Governor's Conference, which is working admirably to find a permanent session for this very purpose, is being held in just the right way. The Governors, each in touch formally and informally with his own local opinion, both official and unofficial, meeting fully prepared to discuss these matters of common interest, and to work out practical policies of benefit to their own territories and to East Africa as a whole."

Joseph Byrne said that in the two days before his illness the Minister had given decisions upon many matters of importance which ended uncertainty and possibly controversy, and had acquired a picture "of an unselfish, orderly, and of one decent, loyal and law-abiding people. European, Asiatic and African, who all that be in a better position to defend us should they be made to."

Various Unofficial Representations.

We have received the official record of the interview between the Minister and a deputation from the Uganda Chamber of Commerce consisting of Mr. G. B. Craddock, H. A. Cannon, J. D. Doherty, Dr. H. H. Hunter, Messrs. J. J. Jones, P. V. Leitch, and D. N. Stafford. Dr. Hunter urged the appointment of a financial Commissioner to examine the whole question of taxation on the terms of service to be appointed in the pension should exceed £1,000, the running of all Government Departments, and to advise whether the headquarters of certain departments should be transferred to Kampala. The Minister replied that the Finance Commission of 1931 and the Departmental Organisations Committee of 1933 had examined their work excellently, and that he saw no reason to set out a Financial Commissioner, he would have recourse to such inquiries only in exceptional cases. He preferred officials and officials to co-operate in solving their local problems. He did not consider it would be a good investment to spend money on new Government buildings in Kampala for the Minister of headquarters offices from Entebbe.

The Minister urged a resolution from the agricultural section of the committee of reference, and the encouragement of other officials by the same section. The Minister also urged the free export of East African cotton into India, was told that the proposal was not practical, since the cotton only in India is a staple crop, but that the Minister would always do his best to prefer the many colonial products.

Mr. Meind spoke of the proposed site of an aerodrome, but was told that although the site had been chosen, a considerable expense, only one or two miles from Kampala, had been considered for the aerodrome, provision for the accommodation of which would cost £100,000, whereas the first-class aerodrome at Entebbe had cost only £50,000.

Mr. Craddock said that the Chamber favoured scrapping the Congo-Belgian Treaties in order that tariff preference could be given to British goods, and emphasised that Uganda did not support the Kenya movement in favour of currency devaluations. The Secretary of State said he was very glad to hear of the firm determination of producers and traders in Uganda to maintain the sterling parity which he regarded as essential.

Mr. Stafford explained the difficulties of planting and the dangers of increased taxation.

When the Uganda Sir Philip Cunliffe-Lister was presented with a pair of magnificent elephant tusks by the Nanyuki of Nanyuki, who received the honorary M.B.E. the day after his departure.

B.S.A.P. Reunion.

A reunion dinner is to be held at the Troadero Restaurant on March 17 to establish a London branch of the British South Africa Police Reunited Association. The corporate surviving members of the corps which preceded it, namely the Matabeleland Mounted Police, the Mashonaland Mounted Police, the Bechuanaland Border Police, the British South Africa Company's Police, the Southern Rhodesia Constabulary, and the British South Africa Police Reserve Column, and members of the corps mentioned are invited to be present at the Hon. Secretary, B.S.A.P. Dinner, c/o High Commissioner for Southern Rhodesia, Crown House, Albany, London, W.1.



That's why we're healthy!

All children will be healthier and happier if their diet is made at every meal delicious, nutritious, Ovaltine. It is simple and perfect. Pure food supplies valuable nutritive properties which are expressed in sufficient quantities in the ordinary daily diet.

Ovaltine is a naturally prepared, the highest quality of condensed milk and egg, and contains every good element essential for replenishing the energy of children spent so prodigally in their building up healthy bodies, strong nerves and bright minds.

Little children who do not eat Ovaltine will hold sugar craves, but if they do reduce the cost of their diet. It contains a large percentage of cocoa.

OVALTINE
THE FOOD BEVERAGE

Builds up Brain, Nerve and Body
Sold by all Chemists and Stores throughout the British Empire
Manufactured by Wm. S. Lambert, London, S.W.7

East Africa in the House.

Colonial Development Fund Grants.

Though East Africa was not mentioned in the lengthy debate which took place last week in the House of Commons on "Empire Population," many of the members who took part in it made loud pronouncements with regard to territories among them were Sir Henry Parnell-Croft, who has had interests in Kenya, Sir Edward Gurney, the former Kenya Governor, Dr. William McLean, who served in the Sudan for many years before the War and who planned the city of Khartoum, Mr. A. A. Somerville, who visited Kisumu a few years ago, Captain the Rt. Hon. F. E. Guest, who owns estates in Kenya and Mr. W. Linn, who was for a time Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies in the late Socialist Government.

Mr. Malcolm MacDonald, M.P., son of the Prime Minister and Under-Secretary of State for the Dominions, stated in the House of Commons last week that during the absence of Sir Philip Curville, Minister for East Africa, he had been asked to reply to questions on his behalf.

Mr. E. L. Bell, asked for all particulars of the development schemes recommended by the Colonial Development Advisory Committee since its inception, and whether the Secretary of State was satisfied that the Committee was taking full advantage of every opportunity to develop the Colonies to the mutual advantage of the mother nations of the British Empire. Mr. MacDonald replied that the total amount contributed by the Colonial Development Fund since schemes approved before March 1931 was £3,344,508, while the total estimated expenditure from all sources on the schemes so far assisted was about £5,000,000. As to the last part of the question, the reply was in the affirmative. The particulars desired were given in the Committee's reports, which had been published as Command Papers, while particulars of the schemes, covering the period April, 1932, to March 31, 1934, would be included in the next Interim Report.

Mr. Malcolm MacDonald had Captain Curville when he had received approval as a ship setting forth the aims and objects of the British Empire.

Taxation of Native Women.

Mr. Bannister asked whether the Secretary of State would instruct the Kenya Government that the burning of huts of Native men and women who are unable to pay hut and poll tax should cease. Mr. MacDonald replied that the huts of tax defaulters did not become forfeit to Government until the tax was twenty-one months overdue, and there was no reason to suppose that even when a hut thus became forfeit it was the practice of Government to burn it.

When Mr. Bannister asked whether instructions would be given to the Kenya Government that the collection of tax from widows was to be discontinued, Mr. MacDonald replied that widows were not taxable in Kenya. The same rule applied to other parts of the Empire, because the property of a deceased husband and his widow became the property of the widow, and she was liable for paying the tax. In exceptional cases, however, it could be argued that such property should be exempt from the tax.

Miss Rathbone asked whether the statement that "it is an African widow who is the property of the husband" was a contravention of the definition of "slave" as given in the Expert Commission's Report, which was a person over whom any of the powers of ownership was exercised. Mr. MacDonald replied: "Speaking of the huts, huts and as to the matter of the question, I should have to look into the matter of it."

Mr. Bannister asked for particulars of the number of huts in which the Kenya Government had waived the collection of tax from impoverished Africans. Mr. MacDonald replied that the tax in respect of the current year will not be collected until January 1, and that collection was still in progress.

Finances of Seychelles.

Mr. M. MacDonald, the Captain of the recent report of the financial and trading conditions in

the Seychelles had been the subject of discussion with the Governor of Seychelles before he left to take up his new appointment. Further action would be deferred until he had arrived in the Colony and had had time to make considered recommendations.

A question was recently asked in the House of Commons with regard to the alleged ill-treatment of Native children in British South Africa. The matter was again raised last week by Mr. Albery, who was informed by Mr. Malcolm MacDonald that the matter referred to the punishment of boys for refusing to carry out the task of keeping the streets of the Native village of Sheikh clean of refuse. This duty was assigned to the village boys with the acquiescence of the trial court and on two occasions only within the last four years had been punished by four strokes with a light cane. No complaint had been received from the Villagers of Sheikh.

What Livingstone Wants.

The Livingstone Municipality suggests that the capital of Northern Rhodesia is moved to Lusaka, the present Commissioner who transferred his headquarters to Muzabubu in 1925 should return to Livingstone, so that there should be a senior official as a point of entry to receive distinguished guests. It is also advocated that the Civil Police and the Customs should remain at Livingstone and that the transfer of the Postmaster-General to Lusaka should be revoked.

Thirty Tons of Locust Eggs!

Thirty tons of locust eggs, or over 3,000,000,000,000 potential locusts, have been dug up by Native peasants in the State of Portuguese East Africa. This gives some idea of the magnitude of the attack from which the territory and Southern Rhodesia are at present suffering. Mr. R. W. Jack, the Chief Resident at Entomology, says that it appears clear that the parasites which are attacking the adult locusts have not prevented them from being deposited on a very extensive scale. A maggot, *Stenomacrus lanigera*, is attacking the eggs in some districts, but only locally and on the whole they appear likely to hatch.

An English Car for Kenya Colony



VAUXHALL "VX" 23 H.P.
 This Vauxhall "VX" Special export Car with 23 H.P. engine fitted with special Saloon Type Box Body, makes the ideal complete car for the Kenya Motoring Public. Write to the Vauxhall Motoring Specialists.

PRICE, NAIROBI £207

The Moto Mart & Exchange Ltd.
 Nairobi, Nakuru, Eldoret and Dar-es-Salaam

Joint East African Board.

Government Competition with Settlers.

COMPARISON between Government experimental farms and private enterprise was the chief topic of discussion at the February meeting of the Executive Council of the Joint East African Board, which considered the complaint of settlers in the Morogoro district of Tanganyika, represented by Mr. H. R. Ruggles-Brise, that their local markets for the sale of fruit and milk were being usurped and market prices depressed, by the sale of surplus produce from the farm conducted by the Agricultural Department.

Complaint, said Mr. Ruggles-Brise, was first made to the Tanganyika Government last June. The reply, made in the following month, was rejected by a meeting of settlers as entirely unsatisfactory, and he asserted that the official reply of about seven paragraphs contained several definite inaccuracies.

He was disposed to favour the continuation of all agricultural research and experimentation by the Agricultural Institute, and though quite agreeing that small-scale experiments were necessary in different localities, objected generally to development of such experimental stations on farms. The Morogoro station, he claimed, had not yet become a farm; it was managed a few years ago by a local agricultural officer, who had also many other duties to perform, at one time last year there were four men giving their whole time to it. Moreover, it was doing nothing, but merely imitating what began by unofficial residents. Its only possible justification could be the introduction of new or improved crops, and Mr. Ruggles-Brise could not think of one single item of produce which the Morogoro experimental farm had pioneered or greatly improved. In fact, anything it might have done for settlers generally had been more than offset by its damage to private enterprise.

The sales of the farm, mainly of oranges, but also to some extent up and down the railway line, were almost certainly between £250 and £500 per annum, despite the fact that the letter from Government estimated that the total sales from the fruit trees, which provided the greater portion of the revenues, did not exceed £75 per annum. The absurdity of that contention was evident from the fact that vendors amounting up to £150 had from time to time been paid by tenders for the right to collect fruit from the farm in excess of 300 kilos per week, that majority being reserved by Government. Some of it was distributed free to local officials, some went to hospitals and prisons, and the balance was sold often at far below local market prices.

Settlers were a little sceptical of the value of such research, which they regarded as largely an expense for achieving nothing, and they also considered the Agricultural Department's which at present had fifty-seven Europeans, costing £60,000 per annum, heavily over-stuffed; he suggested that between thirty and forty European officials should be ample. His proposal was that no crops should be cultivated by Government in such quantities as to be marketable.

Experience in Other Counties.

Sir Humphrey Leggett said he had been faced with exactly the same problem in Botchetsford when he was Director of Land Settlement under Lord Curzon's Government, which had had to point out that real useful results could be got only from bulk experiments. The greatest good of the greatest number would seem to be to sell the proceeds of such experimental produce, thereby reducing their costs to the country. The only other course appeared to be to raise the produce or otherwise destroy it.

Mr. Pettipiece, speaking from his experience of tropical agriculture, considered experimental farms must be on a commercial basis, since the results from a few trees could be of no value as a guide to production on a large scale, and Mr. Leslie Gaine, who had been in Morogoro for nine months, stated that the Government farm had not accomplished its object, and should cease to compete with settlers, though he was not convinced that Tanganyika did not offer a market for all the fruit and vegetables which could be produced, and which certainly ought not to be sold by Government below ruling market prices. He said that local residents had been very glad at the assistance of the experimental farms in the early days when it had distributed fruit trees and in such places as Mr. W. A. M. Sim recalled similar complaints in Kenya

in the early days, and stated that there was general agreement that the Department of Agriculture should not plant these new areas of any crop, but, having made small plots, should seek the co-operation of local settlers for their tests.

Sir Humphrey Leggett suggested that the Board should ask the East African public bodies for their views on the principle (a) that experimental farms generally should not grow any crops in such volume as to enter the commercial field, and (b) that bulk experiments necessary to prove the commercial prospects of any crop should be made, not on Government farms, but by European settlers in co-operation with agricultural officers.

Mr. Ruggles-Brise urged prompt representations to the Tanganyika Government, but the Council considered that this was a matter of principle applicable to all the territories, and decided to await the views of constituent bodies in East Africa.

In the course of the discussion Mr. Ruggles-Brise stated that there was a strong feeling in Tanganyika that complaints from the planting and trading communities would not be satisfactorily dealt with until the Government had an independent committee, whose members, not being tied to any Department, could investigate the merits of representations from any quarter, and make a point of keeping the closest contact with officials in order that Government through him might the better understand the views of settlers and merchants. Proposals to this end had been made from time to time, but had been rejected by Government on the score of expense, even when they were doubling staff of nearly all the Departments. Until there was an unbiased inquiry dissatisfaction was likely to continue.

Other Subjects Discussed.

Two subjects on which *East Africa* has given the public exclusive news were then considered—the forthcoming survey of Africa to be undertaken by Sir Malcolm Hailey, and the imminent change in Zanzibar currency. At the suggestion of Sir Humphrey Leggett the Board decided to offer its co-operation in the work of the survey.

It was reported that Mr. Eric Welch had suggested a number of amendments to the new Kenya Mining Ordinance, and that these had been forwarded by the Board to the Convention of Associations of Kenya and the Association of Chambers of Commerce of Eastern Africa, but that meantime news had been received of a third reading of the Bill. As, however, it would not become law until it had been approved by the Colonial Office, it was decided to approach that Office, if so requested, to advise these African bodies.

Messrs. Mitchell, Colts & Co. of the Tanganyika Cotton Company, and Messrs. John K. Gilpat & Co. were elected members of the Board, and it was reported that the Board's offices would at the end of March be removed to Grand Buildings, Trafalgar Square.

The meeting was attended by Colonel C. E. Bonsonby, T.D. (in the Chair), Major C. H. Dale, Mr. H. R. Gram, Sir Humphrey Leggett, Mr. Leslie Gaine, Mr. C. J. Pettipiece, Sir Philip Richardson, Mr. H. R. Ruggles-Brise, Mr. W. A. M. Sim, Major H. Blake Taylor, Mr. F. S. Welch, and Miss R. B. Harvey (Secretary).

Nearly 150 Fellows have been elected by the Royal Empire Society as a result of Commander Reynolds's recent visit to Kenya and Tanganyika.

from

TUSKS

Once upon a time an Elephant
 Hunter, deciding to quit while
 he was still in one piece, re-
 tired to England. For a long
 while he searched for a suitable
 outlet for his energies. Then he heard of Silver
 Fox Farming, and though he does not find it quite
 so strenuous, he finds it far more lucrative than
 foot-slogging after phunts! Captain D. Calvert-
 Fisher (a former East African) will gladly tell you
 about this lucrative new profession. You will
 drop him a line to the phinx
 Silver Fox Ranch, Lamsham,
 Nr. Bures, Suffolk. His letter
 is small, but contains a large
 proportion of prize money.

TAILS

The
 P.H.
 K
 No
 wit
 rec
 flu
 Eas
 cad
 P.O.
 MU
 Largest
 Fish-Ho
 Q. MUS
 WELL
 own
 £100,000
 insured
 who will
 they are
 the whole
 affairs.
 1937, Ed

The finest
PHARMACEUTICAL
& TOILET REQUISITES

IN
EAST AFRICA

REXALL
PRODUCTS

OBTAINABLE FROM
EAST AFRICA'S WELL-KNOWN LEADING CHEMISTS
A. H. WARDLE & CO. LTD
NAIROBI KAMPALA MOMBASA ELDORET DAR ES SALAAM



Trufood is
the only infant food
which can serve
readily as a substitute
for mother's
milk. It is
the best on it.

Healthy Manhood
starts in childhood



NEAREST TO MOTHER'S MILK

A. H. WARDLE & CO., LTD., Nairobi and Branches

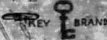
KEROL ON THE FARM

No East African farmer should be
without **KEROL FLUID**, which is
recognised as the finest veterinary
fluid and germ killer on sale in
East Africa.

Write for a copy of the new Kerol Book

COOPER & NEPHEWS S.A.F. (PTY.) LTD.
(Incorporated in the Union of South Africa)
P.O. BOX 596 NAIROBI

MUSTAD FISH-HOOKS

Largest Manufacturers of
Fish-Hooks in the World 

MUSTAD & SON, OSLO, NORWAY Established 1832

INVESTMENT IN KENYA

WELL-KNOWN SETTLER of thirty years' residence in Kenya,
owning properties valued before the slump at well over
£100,000, offers attractive mortgage investment of 12,000, simply
secured. Or would sell certain of his farms - but only to persons
who will make personal inspection, and who are satisfied that
they are buying land in one of the most fertile and sporting
districts in the whole Colony. Excellent transport, educational and sporting
facilities. Apply in first instance, in strictest confidence to Box
No. 257, East Africa, 91, Great Titchfield Street, London, W.1.

BOOKS

— NEW & OLD

Catalogues free on request

History, Biography, Travel,
Archaeology, Sport, Fiction,
Guide Books and Maps,
Books for Boys and Girls,
Pocket Editions, and Books
in Fine Bindings for Presents.
Also slightly used library
copies at less than half price.

Enquiries about books

THE TIMES BOOK CLUB

Booksellers and Librarians
42, Wigmore Street, London, W.1
ENGLAND

When writing to Advertisers mention "East Africa" and ensure Special Attention

Flights and Fancies.

Shrewd Observations of an Airman.

The present position of the African problem is the administration. Then what is the administration problem? "One of time and space." Thus does H. W., a squadron leader of the R.A.F. in the Sudan, sum up his conclusions in "Something New Out of Africa" (Laman, 75s.). A fascinating study of Africa, and definitely something new.

It is a fresh vision of Africa, and the exposition of a dream that, as the trade with the Far East developed out, mercantile marine now with that trade so largely lost—we may build up a great new trade in Africa by the fuller use of airways. The book emphasises the fact that wonderful has been the progress of aviation over Africa. It is still in its infancy, and that it is for us to see to its potentialities and make the air routes of British Africa at any rate—ours before the others.

The administration problem is an economic one. The Natives are not organised and they require conquest or undue coercion. The budgets on the other hand have to be balanced for the industries. A host of things to be regulated and supplied in proper proportions, and at a price to ensure that there is something in the kitty for the lean years.

There are administrative questions more closely connected with the native himself, such as the organisation of his community, sparsely with his training. You cannot build railways, houses, or even roads without the assistance of skilled and partly skilled labour. The Native in Central Africa has not been as a child to the seaside at Marseilles with a bucket and spade. We have already seen the general intercommunication system. The solution of the administrative problem must include efforts to improve it, to make economic communications, and particularly in a broad outlook towards the use of the air.

"The Dual Mandate" Lord Lugard perhaps gives us the key when he says, "the development of Africa may be summed up in one word: TRANSPORT." So we come back to transport, particularly to a modern outlook on the problem.

The author seems, in fact, to have done a little useful preliminary spade work for Sir Malcolm Hanley by his aerial survey of Africa, and the book deserves the closest attention for the fresh vision that it brings to our problems; but, apart from this, the whole view is so novel and so illuminating, the numerous illustrations so wonderful and the maps so excellent, that it is definitely a book to get and treasure. It is a fine example of literature keeping pace with the trend of thought.

H. W.'s comments on the effects of aircraft on game are shrewdly well worth notice by all concerned, and he is good on meteorology and other points. Of Ethiopia, besides giving us (thanks to Sir Harold

MacMichael) some delightful sketches of their primitive art, he tells lurid tales of primitive warfare and raiding. He pays just tribute to H. S. H. The Prince of Wales for his share in making the air-minded, and also gives full meed of praise to the gallant band of air-pioneers. How many know that Sir Francis MacLean flew a seaplane along the Nile to Khartoum in 1914, having literally dozens of forced landings *en route*, and that in many places along the Nile all-crop planes are still called MacLeans?

The book concludes with a valuable appendix of the experience of the (Gwynnshill) and it is, in fact, an example of African experience that should help the countless people who will be attracted by its message and its better side to get Africa-minded, to think of Africa as it is to-day and as it may be to-morrow. Because it is so attractive and so readable it would be a real force in that education which young Africa sorely needs as an ally in its emergence from the "Dark Age." **VIATOR.**

A Good First Novel.

MISS ELLEN GATTI has the knack of story-telling and much of the technique. She has given us a remarkably good first novel in an East African setting, full of life and incident, all with real people on her stage. What is more, they are mostly quite decent folk, and that is a really strong point. In an early chapter of "Wayfaring Women" (Hutchinson, 7s. 6d.) she sketches lightly a scene in Fortium and Mason's export department, with a visit to the cellar for a glass of port, which will strike a chord in many an East African hotel's bosom; and when she gets her characters out to Africa one feels equally that it is really Africa and not merely cardboard and paint. The scenes are varied, the characters true types, the story moves easily along its appointed path and while the interest is cleverly sustained throughout the situations are not strained unduly. There is a good love interest, which is the reviewer's one.

Now for a few criticisms, made in a friendly spirit. Some of the details about game are palpably inaccurate. There are some bad mistakes in Native words. Swahili is not spoken in Southern Rhodesia, and in that Colony there are no Provincial Commissioners; nor, if there were, would one ever be in the running for the post of Governor. These errors do not spoil the story, but a little "vetting" by someone who knows could easily have obviated them, and the book would have been all the better for such revision. However, it is good stuff, and a cordial welcome extended to an author who can give us an exciting, credible and readable African romance. **"KIBOKO."**

SIGNAL & SUPPLY
TRUCKS

MINING WAGONS
OF ALL TYPES



BEARING
WHEELS & AXLES

STEAM & DIESEL
LOCOMOTIVES

Robert Hudson
LIMITED
Head Office: 21, Tothill St., Westminster, S.W. 1.

Branches and Agents Throughout the World
WORKS AT LEEDS, DURBAN AND CALCUTTA
London Office: 21, Tothill St., Westminster, S.W. 1.

SISAL

IMPROVE PRODUCTION

Bring down Costs and Earn Dividends

G. C. ANDERSON

Consulting Engineer

Complete layout of plantations drawn up and estimates prepared. • Confidential Reports furnished. • Costs analysed and working estimates prepared.

PORT OF LONDON AUTHORITY BUILDING
TRINITY SQUARE, LONDON, E.C. 3

Telephone
Royal 3746

Hint to Tanganyika Nazis

Nazi activity has been so marked in Tanganyika territory of late that the leaders of the movement may be taking warning from the decision of the Government of the Union of South Africa to advise the Governor-General to sanction the anti-Nazi Ordinance passed recently by the Legislative Assembly of South-West Africa. That Act empowers the Administration to prohibit the wearing of badges and uniforms without express Government sanction, and also to prohibit any organization considered detrimental to the public interest. A violent Nazi agitation directed to the dissemination of propaganda for the secession of the territory and restoration of the territory to Germany has long been possible for this step. Though it is to be hoped that similar action will not become necessary in East Africa, this precedent of the Union Government should not be without its influence.

Late Mining News

A report has reached us that in the Kaurashishi Hills, about 100 miles east of Lusaka, patches of gold running to about 7 dwts. have been located. Considerable mining activity is reported from the Kaurashishi area, geologists, engineers, prospectors and many directors coming and going with increased frequency. It is noted that the Mara River will soon be bridged in order to give quick communication between Mwanza and Kakamega, the need for which is already evident.

N. Rhodesia's Mineral Output

Northern Rhodesia's mineral output during 1933 was as follows: Gold, 2,588 lbs.; copper, 104,204 tons; lead, 72 tons; zinc, 8,542 tons; vanadium, 79,453 lb.; manganese ore, 5,567 tons; mica, 3,333 lb.; and cobalt, 220,041 lb.

Southern Rhodesia's Record Outputs

The mineral output of Southern Rhodesia during 1933 showed considerable expansion when compared with the production for the preceding year, as is shown by the following details: Gold, 642,499 oz. (574,126 oz.); silver, 114,434 oz. (114,555 oz.); chrome ore, 394,832 tons (17,207 tons); asbestos, 30,182 tons (15,265 tons); coal, 533,501 tons (482,025 tons); mica, 4 tons (14 tons); scheelite, 34 tons (14 tons); tin, 12 tons (4 tons); iron pyrites, 12,214 tons (300 tons).

Kenya Gold Mining Progress

Kenya Gold Mining Syndicate issues the following progress report of developments to December 31: Black-hall's reef, West Wingo between first and second levels down 100 feet; average width of reef, 36 inches; average assay value, 6 dwts. per ton. D. Shaft Wingo, reef 22 feet; average width of reef, 27 inches; average assay value, 14 dwts. M.K. reef, reef level for 105 feet driven; average width of reef, 60 inches; average assay value, 40 dwts.

Somali and Police Marksmen

The first challenge Cup awarded to the Somali marksmen of the East and West Africa Police Forces was won by the Somali Police, with an aggregate score of 60 points out of a possible 70. The team, which was captained by Deputy Colonel Hassan Omer, was composed of eight Africans.

Native Raiders Congered

A party of natives believed to have raided a number of European farms were this week tracked to the Ndoruru Forest, some miles from Nairobi, by European game police and inspectors. The raiders, when discovered, they attacked with bows and arrows, Inspector Gowan being seriously wounded, and another policeman being severely injured. The police opened fire, killing one native and seriously wounding two others, one of whom afterwards died.

New East African Film

Advance shots of parts of the film "Kongo Raid," taken recently in Uganda and the Belgian Congo, have reached London. They are part of a film woven round the adventures of the late Edgar Wallace's famous character "Sanders of the River." The film was directed in East Africa by Mr. Allan Kerlan, who will later direct the main story in East Africa. A number of big game pictures are included in the film, including the stampede of a large herd of buffalo, taken from what is claimed to be a unique angle.

Reptile Skin Exhibition

Reptile skins from East Africa are to be included in a Reptile Skin Marketing Exhibition to be opened at the Imperial Institution on February 22 by Lieutenant Colonel D. J. Conville, Secretary of the Department of Overseas Trade. The exhibition has been arranged through the Reptile Skin Marketing Committee, and nearly forty varieties of the skins of snakes, lizards, and crocodiles will be displayed. In addition there will be seven demonstrations of the processes in preparing the skins for use in the making of shoes, handbags, dress furnishings and other articles.

Kenya Wants a Tanning Factory

At the recent special session of the Convention of Associations of Kenya it was resolved that this Convention firm believes that the erection of a meat products factory is of vital importance and urges Government to interest one of the big companies in the matter, and to give such company reasonable assistance in regard to a grant of land and in any other manner which may be considered necessary. It further urges Government to make use of its existing powers for the purpose of obviating overstocking of Native Reserves which results in such heavy mortality. The success of such a factory would be to a great extent dependent on adequate supplies being forthcoming.

Rhodesia Railway Debenture Payments

Rhodesia Railways, Ltd., and the Mashonaland Railway Company, Ltd., announce the following interest payments to holders of their 6% Consolidated Debentures: (a) A payment of £1 15s. 0d. per cent., less tax, representing £1 13s. 6d. per cent., plus 2s. 6d. per cent. in respect of interest at the rate of 6% per annum; and (b) a payment of £1 15s. 0d. per cent., less tax, representing £1 14s. 6d. per cent. on account of the half-yearly interest of £3 per cent., plus 1s. 1d. per cent. in respect of interest at the rate of 6% per annum. The payments will be made on February 12. On the same date a payment of £2 10s. 0d. per cent., less tax, representing the full half-yearly interest of £2 10s. per cent., will be made to holders of 3% First Mortgage debentures of the Mashonaland Railway Company, Ltd.

Beira Railway's Improved Results

The annual report of the Beira Railway Company, Ltd., states that for the year ended December 31, 1933 net earnings of the Harar-Umtali section were £22,496 compared with £17,873 for the previous year, being an increase of 26%, mainly due to greater mineral exports, particularly copper, which increased from 1,545 tons to 2,100 tons. The profit and loss account shows a loss for the year's working of £37,662, which, after setting off the credit balance to £123,662. The reserve fund, £25,000, however, been transferred to the year in profit and loss, so that a credit balance of £17,662 be carried forward to the next account. During the year there was an increase of £50,278 in the gross revenue, and as a result of the better economic conditions the surplus of gross revenue over working expenditure was increased by £106,424. The 1934 returns for the current year show that the improvement continues.

POWER for INDUSTRY!

KENYA
An assured large step-power resources

Electric power is available in many areas. Before deciding on a factory site consult us. We are prepared to supply large consumers.

SYSTEMS: 11000 v. with 3300 v. and 240 v. D.C.

THE EAST AFRICAN POWER & LIGHTING CO. LTD.

BUSINESS POINTERS.

With the object of assisting the development of trade throughout East and Central Africa, "East Africa" is always glad to give information regarding the territories to manufacturers and exporters, and to put merchants and others in East Africa in touch with shippers of suitable goods. The co-operation of readers to this service is cordially welcomed.

The Eldoret Sports Club has decided to start training.

A Radio Society of East Africa has been formed in Nairobi.

Olives are being grown experimentally in Nyasaland.

Zinc output for Rhodesia Broken Hill Development Company Ltd. during January was 1,550 tons.

Tanganyika Railways earned £41,866 during November, as against £38,702 during November, 1932.

Subscription lists opened on Tuesday for the issue at par of 440,000 shares of 5s. each in Taita Goldfields, Limited.

The Newerwell Bridge and Engineering Company has received an order for a 75-foot span road bridge for erection in Kenya.

Four Mashire Heifers, ordered by Major A. Holford Walker, the Nairobi settler, left Birkenhead on Saturday for Mombasa.

The Association of Chambers of Commerce of Eastern Africa has resolved to maintain co-operation with the Joint East African Board.

Electric clocks are now in use in Bulawayo, and a master electric clock has been installed at the Municipal Power Station, from which they will be regulated.

Messrs. Eccleshall and Aranha have begun business in Kampala under the title of The Popular General Agency. They are handling certain truck and tire agencies.

Monday's air mail brought news that swarms of red locusts are advancing north on a broad stretching from Tanga to Mombasa, and have entered Kenya at a point about forty miles from the coast.

From Kenya we hear that extraordinary high yields of praeputum are being obtained. There can be little doubt that the growing of this crop will increase considerably during the next few years.

Japanese cameras, of vest pocket size, are being sold in Cape Town complete with three films, a dozen strips of printing paper, a printing frame, and developing and fixing solution for "zone printing".

A new coin called the Wapiti has been put in circulation in Ethiopia. It is equivalent to half a shilling, it shows on one side the head of the emperor Haile Selassie, and on the other the Lion of Judah.

The Kenya Government has agreed to the principle of establishing scholarships at an English university for Kenya-born youths. A grant-in-aid of £20 has been included in the 1934 estimates for that purpose.

In order that Portuguese imports into P.E.A. may be protected, all duties on imports into Beira, other than national imports, must now be paid in gold. The new measure, which does not affect port dues or transit traffic, increases the cost of imports by about 40%.

Increased output of cassiterite is reported from Rutanda Mine, and it is to be hoped that the Tanganyika Central Railway will shortly reap the benefit by carrying larger consignments of tin ore to Dar es Salaam.

The air service between London and East Africa may shortly be covered entirely by air, instead of the Paris-Brindisi stage by train. Negotiations with the Italian authorities have been very protracted, but agreement is at last likely.

Mr. John Oliver, Postmaster-General of Southern Rhodesia, recently broadcast from Salisbury to ask for more responses than on a previous occasion to a questionnaire that was being sent out asking if there is a demand for a local broadcasting service. The response was so incoming, and that it was quite affirmative, for there are great possibilities in such a service.

The motor trade in Southern Rhodesia is making progress. In November, 1933, 210 cars were registered, compared with 70 in November, 1932. For the first eleven months of the year the registrations were 2,093, as against 674. Of these registrations 62.8% were American or Canadian, and 32.5% British. Ford still leads, with Chevrolet second, and Morris third, closely followed by Hillman, Vauxhall and Austin. All our reports show that there is room for more push in the marketing of British cars.

Air as a Holiday Resort.

Generals taking energetic measures to attract more tourists, following the lead given by the Governor, Admiral Luis de Magalhães, in an additional offer of facilities to the South Welfare Society of Capetown, in converting the Marine Beach into a camp for children, and by the Society, Mrs. Exellenty has made the same offer to any other organised body in the Rhodesia, such as the British Empire Service League, Fatma Asso-ciations, and Troops of Boy Scouts.

EAST AFRICAN STOCK AND SHARE PRICES.

We have received the following prices by air mail from

| Nairobi | Last week. | This week. |
|-------------------------------------|-------------|-------------|
| E. A. Power and Lighting Ord. ... | 32s. | 32s. |
| Eldoret Mining Synd. (5s.) ... | 23s. | 23s. |
| Eldoret Rakanlega Ventures ... | 8s. | 8s. 50cts. |
| Kenya Consolidated Goldfields (5s.) | 5s. 50cts. | 7s. 50cts. |
| Kenya Goldmining Synd. (5s.) | 11s. | 11s. 50cts. |
| Koa Malimu ... | 20s. 50cts. | 25s. |
| Mwana Goldfields (5s. Pref.) | 4s. 50cts. | 5s. |
| Mwanusi (5s.) | 1s. | 1s. |

STOCK AND SHARE BROKER

CHARLES GAITSKELL

STOCK AND SHARE BROKER & DEPARTMENTAL COMPANY PROMOTER, FINANCIAL AGENT

MEMBER OF THE LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE
CORPORATION WITH LONDON AND JOHANNESBURG

MEMORIAL HALL

P.O. Box 630, Nairobi, Kenya Colony

Cables & Telegrams: "Gaitskell, Nairobi"
Telephone No. 2817 Nairobi

East African Market Reports.

COFFEE

Good quality coffees continue in demand at firm to dear prices. Medium and lower grades are slow at steep prices.

Table listing coffee prices for various regions including Kenya, Uganda, and Tanganyika. Columns include grades (A, B, Peaberry) and prices in old and new currencies.

OTHER MARKETS

Castor Seed - Firm, with East African... Cloves - Quiet, with Zanzibar spot at 540... Copra - Firm, with standard for cash quoted... Copra - Steady at about 18-175... Cotton - Moderate sales of East African have been made at from 41d to 44d... Gold - Has touched the new high record of £7 per oz.

TO LET OR FOR SALE

ELBURGH, KENYA. Fine, modern, attractive well furnished house of Showa, with fine many lawn, forest district. Alt. 7,100 ft. Very healthy. Have bed, two bath, two reception rooms, sitting, veranda, and garage. Two cottages close to house; four rooms, w.c., store, veranda, bath, kitchen, etc. Electric light, h.w., water, sewerage, etc. There are large hay quarters and stables, cattle shed, poultry with refrigerator, laundry, etc. Tennis court, attractive lawns and gardens. Polo, golf, tennis, Country Club, Motor club, etc. His game about fishing water. English and French spoken. If desired, Rept. 230 months; inspection long lease apply. Despatch Colonel A. G. Lewis, Elburgh, Kenya Colony.

Steadily and slightly better... 100 per... £12 15s... 100... of Khartoum... amount of gum... Sudan during 1933... 100 tons... with 1933 tons in 1932... Durrat... Great Britain was 17,000 tons... with 3,554 tons... the U.S.A. took 807 tons...

Annual production of East Africa... 200,000 tons... above that of 1932... what America purchased... her normal annual consumption... but that there was great increase in consumption in Europe for binder twine, shop twine, trawl twine, and various other types... On the abolition of the duties on Manila... gentleman's agreement... reached with spinner in Great Britain and Canada for a larger use of Manila... price of Manila hemp has tempted many... of that fibre... the subject is keeping the consistency of the authorities...

Kenya tea has realised averages of 1s. 11d. and 2d. per lb. respectively... Active and tending higher at 22 1/2 s. 6d... Kenya clips, chiefly crossbreds have met excellent competition and obtained good prices... 64's are quoted at 10d. and 4 1/2 s. at 10d.

RAINFALL IN EAST AFRICA

Eastern African Dependencies... details of rainfall in the territories during the periods indicated... Kenya (week ended January 21) - Kabete, 0.0; Limuru, 0.0; Machakos, 3.5; Nairobi, 3.8; Naivasha, 0.0; Njoro, 0.6; Simba, 0.8; Soy, 0.0... Tanganyika (week ended January 24) - Mwanza, 1.0 millimetres; Mushi, 6.0; Dar es Salaam, 1.0; Dodoma, 0.4; Kilosa, 4.0; Kigoma, 3.8; Mahenge, 12.8; Mbeya, 4.0; Morogoro, 4.0; Mwanapa, 4.0; Mwanza, 7.0; Zomba, 12.5; Zomba, Tukuyu, 0.0... Northern Rhodesia - Beaufort Hills, 2.2 inches... Southern Rhodesia - following details of rainfall during the week ended January 23 have been received by the Hydro Commissioner, Bulawayo, 0.0 inch; Victoria, 0.3; Selukwe, 0.0; Gatooma, 0.7; Mntata, 0.0; Muzee, 0.0; Salisbury, 1.0; and Simba, 0.47 inch... the latest rain crop report gives the following... maize crop now estimated at 1,031,080 bags (per acre), compared with last season's yield of 1,100,000 bags (60 bags). The weather throughout March has caused considerable delay in later sowing... now badly needs rain. Rearing of earlier crops has begun... Wheat - yield estimated at 160,000 tons, compared with 63,000 tons last year... Coffee - Production now estimated at 228,605 cwt. Total quantity for export expected to be about 170,000 tons. A proportion of fine coffees will be small compared with previous years.

RIGBY RIFLES advertisement. Text includes: 'BY APPOINTMENT TO HIS MAJESTY KING GEORGE V', 'SHOT GUNS & SPORTING RIFLES', 'OF QUALITY, WORKMANSHIP, RELIABILITY & ACCURACY', 'DOUBLE BARREL RIFLES IN 470, 380 & 275 BORES', 'MAGAZINE RIFLES, 416, 350 MAGNUM & 275 H.Y.', 'HAMMERLESS RIFLES FOR GUNS IN ALL BORES', 'SEND FOR FREE ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUES', '43, BARKVILLE ST., LONDON W.1.', 'RIFLES'.

PASSENGERS FOR EAST AFRICA

Understanding the Native

The m.v. "Dunbar Castle," which left London on February 1, carries the following passengers...

The s.s. "Ubena," which left Southampton on January 27, carried the following outward passengers to...

Late Steamship Movements

BRITISH INDIA MAIL. Malta homewds. ... "Malden" left London for Bombay, Aden and Africa...

HOLLAND-AMERICA. Rotterdam for S. and E. Africa. "Springfontein" left Rotterdam for S. and E. Africa...

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES. "Amboise" left Reunion homewds. ... "Compiegne" arr. Diibout outwds. ...

UNION CASTLE. "Dunbar Castle" left London for Beira, Feb. 1. "Geanally Castle" left London homewds. ...

EAST AFRICAN MAILS. Mail for Kenya, Uganda, Tanganyika and Zanzibar closed at 6 p.m. on Feb. 8...

The Dutch steamer "Zanzibar" reported to have been sunk on the 6th inst. ...

by comparison to the misdeeds we have so blunderingly done. ... How could these things be altered? We should do all we could to reconstitute African life and custom wherever possible.

We should try to overcome our entire misunderstanding of native law and courts of justice, such as our system between chiefs and presidents of the courts...

We must do their co-ordination so that their marriage laws do not become irretrievably purchased and we must take the time to create a community which is highly developed sexually...

NEWS OF OUR ADVERTISERS

Redfern's Rubber Works, Ltd., of Hyde, Cheshire, whose products are well known in East Africa, will exhibit at the London section of the British Industries Fair.

A special Easter steamer to Madeira has been arranged by the Union Castle Line. Passengers will travel by the R.M.S. "Edinburgh" sailing from Southampton on March 20 and arriving at Madeira on April 2.

Messrs. W. & T. Avery, Ltd., the well known wellington machine manufacturers, show a wide range of products at the British Industries Fair...

A useful booklet setting forth the programme for 1934 has been prepared by the British Cane Sugar Co., Ltd. of 170, Strand, W.1.

The "Dunbar Castle" reported to have been sunk on the 6th inst. ... The Dutch steamer "Zanzibar" reported to have been sunk on the 6th inst.

EAST AFRICA BOOKS

East Africa's Imprint is the Guarantee of a Good Book

East Africa Publications include:

ELEPHANT. The standard work on Elephants. By Commander G. Le Blain, R.N. (Retd.) for seven years the principal control officer in Tanganyika Territory. With illustrations by Lord Londdale.

THE COMPANY OF ADVENTURERS. The story of the first expedition to the interior of East Africa. One of the best books of recent years—described by reviewers as "a compact mass of 'good things' for the post-free anywhere."

COFFEE GROWING. With special reference to East Africa. Dr. McDonald's indispensable book for planters. The standard work on the subject. 205 pages. 63 illustrations. 21s. 10d. post free anywhere.

ANGLING IN EAST AFRICA. By T. L. Hardy and Hugh Cobley. The best book on the subject. The special methods of fishing for Nile and Victoria Niles. 6s. 4d. post free anywhere.

SUNSHINE AND RAIN IN UGANDA. By Adia Day. With a Foreword by Lady Coryndon. No past or present or intending resident of Uganda should be without this essential little volume. 4s. 4d. post free anywhere.

KENYA WITHOUT PREJUDICE. By H. O. Weller. Can be recommended to all who confine to the writer, present or past, or an intending resident. A balanced and critical review of the country and its people. 6s. 4d. post free anywhere.

TANGANYIKA WITHOUT PREJUDICE. By Eric Reid. M.B. A history of the island and shows criticisms in a pocket volume by an author who has lived in Tanganyika since 1910. Valuable alike to the resident, the visitor, and the general reader. 6s. 5d. post free anywhere.

NYASALAND WITHOUT PREJUDICE. By Norman. The only balanced, readable, authoritative and critical book on the country. A popular price. 6s. 4d. post free anywhere.

EASTERN AFRICA TODAY. A journal of the progress of each district of East Africa. 120 pages, 25 illustrations, and 15 maps. The best work on the subject. 7s. 6d. post free anywhere. (Published 1923)

SETTLEMENT IN EAST AFRICA. A 20-page volume, profusely illustrated, a critical and practical survey of every aspect of East African life. The standard work on the subject. 4s. post free anywhere. (Published 1923)

All the above books can be obtained from the publishers

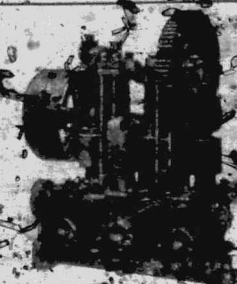
"East Africa"

1, Great Titchfield Street, London, W.1

PUMPS

AND PUMPING MACHINERY

FOR EVERY SERVICE



TREBLE MAIN PUMP for Belt or Electric Drive Apply for List No. 385

JOSEPH EVANS & SONS (WOLVERHAMPTON) LTD.

Cutwell Works, Wolverhampton, England

LONDON OFFICE: 10, ABINGDON, W.C.2

SMITH MACKENZIE & CO.

P.O. BOX 120, MOMBASA

AGENTS, DAR ES SALAAM, ZANZIBAR, TANGA, LAMU, ZINDI

GENERAL MERCHANTS, STEAMSHIP CLEARING, FORWARDING AND EXPORT AGENTS, LAND AND ESTATE AGENTS

CONSIGN YOUR GOODS AND BAGGAGE TO OUR BONDED WAREHOUSE PROPRIETOR

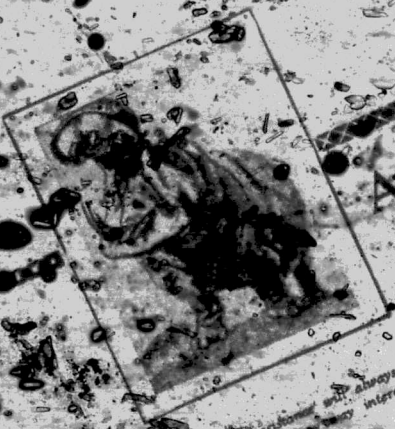
BAGGAGE CLEARED AND STORED "SMITH MACKENZIE"

SUBSCRIBE NOW

EAST AFRICA 1, Great Titchfield St. London, W.1

Please send me EAST AFRICA post free for one year (52 issues) commencing with issue dated and with counterfoiled. I enclose 30/- being one year's subscription.

Name and address fields for subscription form.



Any information and assistance will always be gladly given to anyone in the world interested in Eastern Africa by

All Interested
in Land Settlement, Trade, Tourism, Big Game Hunting, or Prospecting in
KENYA, SOUTHERN RHODESIA, TANGANYIKA, ZAMBIA, MALAWI, ZANZIBAR
Invited to apply for information for the above territories.
H.M. Eastern African Dependents
Trade and Information Office,
GRAND BUILDINGS, TRAFALGAR SQUARE
(Entrance in the Strand),
LONDON, W.C.2.

Manufacturers and Exporters!

You want East African trade? Their advertisers regularly in the **ONLY** newspaper which covers **ALL** the markets between the Sudan and Southern Rhodesia inclusive. Many of our advertisers have renewed their contracts year after year. That proves that "East Africa" has been a satisfactory business-builder for them.

Can we help **YOU**?

EAST AFRICA

91 Great Titchfield St. London, W.1

NO INK...

and you are miles from a store.

JUST WATER!

This amazing pen uses only water and needs refilling only once every two months with water.

REFILLS EASILY OBTAINABLE.

One of the best of all pen products...
...down...
...more than two...
...supply...
...costs 12.00

INKPAK

Obtainable from
HUBERT STEPHEN & Co.

17, Chancery Lane, London, E.C.4

MAKES THE ONLY INK



EAST AFRICA

THE ONLY NEWSPAPER IN EUROPE DEVOTED
EXCLUSIVELY TO THE INTERESTS OF
THOSE LIVING, TRADING, HOLDING
PROPERTY OR OTHERWISE INTERESTED IN
EAST AND CENTRAL AFRICA
A WEEKLY JOURNAL

VOL. 10, NO. 401

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 15, 1934

Subscription
post free. Sixpence.

Registered at the G.P.O. as a newspaper



The British India Steam Navigation Co. Ltd.
maintains a four-weekly
SALOON PASSENGER SERVICE
to **EAST and SOUTH AFRICA**
FROM LONDON & MARSEILLES

at a single rate of reduced fares, all passengers being entitled to the employment of the ship's resources.
Passengers for South Africa may take a through ticket giving a break of voyage to East Kenya,
and continuing by the Mail Service also maintained by the Company between Mombasa and Durban.

For passage apply

BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO. LTD., 14, COCKFUR STREET, LONDON, E.C. 4
GRAY, DAWES & CO., 122, LEADENHALL STREET, E.C. 3
Agents: GELLATLY, HANKEY & CO. LTD., DOCK HOUSE, BILLITER STREET, LONDON, E.C. 3
Agents at Kilindini: Mackenzie & Co.

SMITH, MACKENZIE & CO.

P.O. BOX 120, KOMBASA,
DAR ES SALAAM,
ZANZIBAR, TANGANYIKA, LINDI.

GENERAL MERCHANTS,
STEAMSHIP CLEARING,
FORWARDING AND EXPORT AGENTS,
AND ESTATE AGENTS.

CONSIGN YOUR GOODS AND BAGGAGE TO OUR
BONDED WAREHOUSE PROPRIETORS
BAGGAGE CLEARED AND STORED.

SMITH, MACKENZIE & CO.

A.C. MAINS & BATTERY SETS

FOR
SHORT AND MEDIUM WAVE
SPECIALLY SUITABLE FOR
THE RECEPTION OF
EMPIRE
BROADCASTING



GRIFFITHS, McALISTER, LTD.

10-10A WARRICK ST. RECENT ST. LONDON, W.C.

NAZI SHOCK FOR TANGANYIKA GERMANS

EAST AFRICA

"EAST AFRICA" HOTEL REGISTER

The unmentioned Hotels are the East African visitors and have taken as end-of-the-trip comfort and satisfied. "East Africa" is published weekly at the Hotels.

- | | | |
|--|--|--|
| Cornwall HOTEL TREYMH 1886. Facing sea. H. and C. water in bath. £3 to 41/6. | Wales - THE CRAIG ISLAND 1860. A grand location on the sea. Excellent view of the bay. Moderate. Rooms excellent. | KINROSSLEY Hart St. Bloomsbury Sq. W.C.1. Bedroom and breakfast room. £7/6. |
| Sherwell - ABBINGTON The Hotel Quay. | Burray - SELSDON PARK HOTEL , 1881. Grand view. Moderate. Rooms excellent. | WARRINGTON 89, Roman Road. 2000 ft. Garden. Bath. Tennis. Garage. £10/6. |
| Sherwell - SEEPHEADS Park Road. Full view for some 1 1/2 miles. Light; Maid; Reception. | TORQUAY - HOWDEN COURT PRIVATE HOTEL. Facing sea. Moderate. | WARRINGTON 89, Roman Road. 2000 ft. Garden. Bath. Tennis. Garage. £10/6. |
| Weyon - BERTON HOTEL Dawlish. | GREYSTONES HOTEL Rudolph Bay. Facing sea. Moderate. | WARRINGTON 89, Roman Road. 2000 ft. Garden. Bath. Tennis. Garage. £10/6. |
| Daven - WHITE HART Kingbridge. | WARRINGTON 89, Roman Road. 2000 ft. Garden. Bath. Tennis. Garage. £10/6. | WARRINGTON 89, Roman Road. 2000 ft. Garden. Bath. Tennis. Garage. £10/6. |
| Waver - ROYA CLARENCE HOTEL 1880. Inclusive charge. £12/6 per day. | WARRINGTON 89, Roman Road. 2000 ft. Garden. Bath. Tennis. Garage. £10/6. | WARRINGTON 89, Roman Road. 2000 ft. Garden. Bath. Tennis. Garage. £10/6. |
| Waver - ANTHEMIA 1881. 1st Class. Over-View. Sea. 315 ft. Elevation. Hove 1949 ft. | WARRINGTON 89, Roman Road. 2000 ft. Garden. Bath. Tennis. Garage. £10/6. | WARRINGTON 89, Roman Road. 2000 ft. Garden. Bath. Tennis. Garage. £10/6. |
| Waver - LE MORGUE 1880. 1st Class. Over-View. Sea. 315 ft. Elevation. Hove 1949 ft. | WARRINGTON 89, Roman Road. 2000 ft. Garden. Bath. Tennis. Garage. £10/6. | WARRINGTON 89, Roman Road. 2000 ft. Garden. Bath. Tennis. Garage. £10/6. |
| Waver - AIR - THE HOTEL Agra. Best. Air-View. Sea. 315 ft. Elevation. Hove 1949 ft. | WARRINGTON 89, Roman Road. 2000 ft. Garden. Bath. Tennis. Garage. £10/6. | WARRINGTON 89, Roman Road. 2000 ft. Garden. Bath. Tennis. Garage. £10/6. |

KENYA & UGANDA RAILWAYS AND HARBOURS

FOR ENCHANTING SCENERY



A FREE SERVICE TO SAVE OUR READERS

"East Africa" will gladly take orders and other information about its contents, any of the following tick the items that especially interest you.

- | | | |
|---|---|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Ball bearings | <input type="checkbox"/> Household crockery | <input type="checkbox"/> Sewing machines |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Bicycles | <input type="checkbox"/> Household cutlery | <input type="checkbox"/> Shirts |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Boring Plant | <input type="checkbox"/> Household linen | <input type="checkbox"/> Soap |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Building machines | <input type="checkbox"/> Insecticides | <input type="checkbox"/> Sun-Deodorant |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Cars | <input type="checkbox"/> K.K.N. & Equipment | <input type="checkbox"/> Tea |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Camcorder | <input type="checkbox"/> Maps | <input type="checkbox"/> Tarpaulins |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Children's outfits | <input type="checkbox"/> Medical supplies | <input type="checkbox"/> Tents & Chests |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Concrete mixers | <input type="checkbox"/> Metal (exp. etc.) | <input type="checkbox"/> Trainers |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Coffee machines | <input type="checkbox"/> Mining machinery | <input type="checkbox"/> Traps |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Disinfectants | <input type="checkbox"/> Motor cycles | <input type="checkbox"/> Tropical umbrellas |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Drills | <input type="checkbox"/> Motor launch for lakes | <input type="checkbox"/> Typewriters |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Excavating machines | <input type="checkbox"/> Oil engines | <input type="checkbox"/> Underwear |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Gas pumps | <input type="checkbox"/> Pesticide traps | <input type="checkbox"/> Valves |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Guns | <input type="checkbox"/> Paints | <input type="checkbox"/> Vaseline |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Hosiery | <input type="checkbox"/> Pens, fountain | <input type="checkbox"/> Weighing machines |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Motor launch for lakes | <input type="checkbox"/> Perfumery | <input type="checkbox"/> Writing materials |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Oils | <input type="checkbox"/> Provisions | <input type="checkbox"/> Writing paper |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Paints | <input type="checkbox"/> Pumps | <input type="checkbox"/> Writing paper |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Perfumery | <input type="checkbox"/> Refrigerators | <input type="checkbox"/> Writing paper |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Pesticide traps | <input type="checkbox"/> Registers | <input type="checkbox"/> Writing paper |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Pens, fountain | <input type="checkbox"/> Scales | <input type="checkbox"/> Writing paper |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Perfumery | <input type="checkbox"/> Sewing machines | <input type="checkbox"/> Writing paper |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Provisions | <input type="checkbox"/> Shirts | <input type="checkbox"/> Writing paper |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Pumps | <input type="checkbox"/> Soap | <input type="checkbox"/> Writing paper |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Refrigerators | <input type="checkbox"/> Sun-Deodorant | <input type="checkbox"/> Writing paper |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Registers | <input type="checkbox"/> Tea | <input type="checkbox"/> Writing paper |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Scales | <input type="checkbox"/> Tarpaulins | <input type="checkbox"/> Writing paper |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Sewing machines | <input type="checkbox"/> Tents & Chests | <input type="checkbox"/> Writing paper |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Shirts | <input type="checkbox"/> Trainers | <input type="checkbox"/> Writing paper |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Soap | <input type="checkbox"/> Traps | <input type="checkbox"/> Writing paper |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Sun-Deodorant | <input type="checkbox"/> Tropical umbrellas | <input type="checkbox"/> Writing paper |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Tea | <input type="checkbox"/> Typewriters | <input type="checkbox"/> Writing paper |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Tarpaulins | <input type="checkbox"/> Underwear | <input type="checkbox"/> Writing paper |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Tents & Chests | <input type="checkbox"/> Valves | <input type="checkbox"/> Writing paper |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Trainers | <input type="checkbox"/> Vaseline | <input type="checkbox"/> Writing paper |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Traps | <input type="checkbox"/> Weighing machines | <input type="checkbox"/> Writing paper |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Tropical umbrellas | <input type="checkbox"/> Writing materials | <input type="checkbox"/> Writing paper |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Typewriters | <input type="checkbox"/> Writing paper | <input type="checkbox"/> Writing paper |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Underwear | <input type="checkbox"/> Writing paper | <input type="checkbox"/> Writing paper |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Valves | <input type="checkbox"/> Writing paper | <input type="checkbox"/> Writing paper |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Vaseline | <input type="checkbox"/> Writing paper | <input type="checkbox"/> Writing paper |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Weighing machines | <input type="checkbox"/> Writing paper | <input type="checkbox"/> Writing paper |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Writing materials | <input type="checkbox"/> Writing paper | <input type="checkbox"/> Writing paper |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Writing paper | <input type="checkbox"/> Writing paper | <input type="checkbox"/> Writing paper |

Send your order to the publishers, 31, Great Titchfield Street, London, W.1.

Name
 Postal Address

That Book of Yours

East Africa is always glad to consider the publication of books on East Africa subjects of public interest. Manuscripts should be (double spaced) on one side of the paper, and sent by registered post to the Editor, 31, Great Titchfield Street, London, W.1.

VALUATIONS AND REPORTS

Special Valuations of Government Property can be furnished by
H. MALCOLM ROSS, F.A.S.T. F.S.A.
 Address: 4, Kinross Lane, Tanga. Code: A.B. 504 A.
 Posts East Africa. 7 years Planning Department.
 General Manager Property.

TRANS-ZAMBESIA, CENTRAL AFRICA

NYASALAND RAILWAYS

THE LINK BETWEEN BEIRA AND NYASALAND.
 Passenger Trains leave Beira, Mozambique, and Thursdays. Coast-bound Trains leave Blantyre, Sundays and Wednesdays.

RETURN TICKETS AVAILABLE ONE MONTH SINGLE FARE

London Office: 3, Thame Street, Queen St. Place, E.C.4.

Tell our adve. you saw it in "East Africa."

Manufacturers and Exporters!


You want East African trade. Then advertise regularly in the **ONLY** newspaper which covers **ALL** the markets between the Sudan and Southern Rhodesia inclusive. Many of our advertisers have renewed their contracts year after year. That proves that "East Africa" has been a satisfactory business-buider for them.

Can we help YOU?

"EAST AFRICA"
91, Great Titchfield St., London, W.1

ESANOFELE

THE SURE CURE FOR MALARIA



Through out the tropics Esanofele has proved itself during the past ten years to be the best remedy for malaria. It is both a prophylactic and a cure. East African doctors recommend and prescribe Esanofele which is obtainable from any chemist.

Dis. by Mrs. J. East Africa

H. H. SMITH & CO. LTD.
NAIROBI MOMBASA AND DORET

A CAPITAL BOOK

A capital book on a fascinating subject, written not by a word-painter or publicity monger but by a practical colonist who has grown up with the country, has worked and played in it, and is quite capable of expressing his fearless personal opinions on every main aspect of life.

Thus does "South Africa" describe "Tanganyika" without prejudice.

Our contemporary says that the book is crammed with facts, statistics and wise counsels about health, safety, housekeeping and life generally, and expresses the hope that the book may find its way to the H. C. Commons Library and to the bookshelves of all who have a genuine interest in the old and rich for Herodotus was Azania and for us Tanganyika Territory.

Published by "EAST AFRICA" 91, Great Titchfield Street, London, W.1

1908-1934

The baby with the progress of its knowledge

For 25 years Glaxo research, and the experience of infant specialists and mothers themselves, have been combined to form the fund of knowledge on infant feeding.

Glaxo, at this knowledge has been able to keep the safety and nutritive milk food for every baby in every clime.

Research still goes on.

Glaxo

STANDARD IN VITA
SUIVE BONNE BABIES

GLAXO, LABORATORIE
56, Ombursh Street, London, N.W.1

When writing to Advertisers mention "East Africa" and ensure Special Attention.

The Dairy Produce
& Ready-to-Serve
Foods of

WEL

| | | |
|-----------------------|-----------------------------|---------------------|
| WEL CREAM | WEL CREAMER BUTTER | WEL CHEESE |
| WEL SAUSAGES | WEL FISH PASTES | WEL PUDDINGS |
| WEL VEGETABLES | WEL MAKERS OF SOULET | |

Apply to Barrett & the Western
Counties Creameries, Ltd.
Head Office: VEOLIE, Somerset, England.
Export Office: 25, PARK ROAD, SONSBEY, LEAMINGTON, ENGLAND.



ROYAL MAIL SERVICE
SOUTH & EAST AFRICA
AND WEST AFRICA
MADEIRA, CANARY ISLANDS, ASCENSION,
ST. HELENA & MAURITIUS.

REGULAR SERVICE TO
EAST AFRICA
via TANZANIA, GBRALTAR, ALMA (MAJORCA),
MARSEILLE, GENOA AND PORT SAID.
From London Feb. 22
Llandoverly Castle Mar. 22
Llandaff Castle Mar. 22
Llangby Castle Mar. 19
Subject to alteration without notice.
Direct Cargo Service between New York and
South and East Africa.

THE SOUTH AND EAST AFRICAN YEAR BOOK AND GUIDE
1934 EDITION. Over 1,000 pp. and 84 pp. of maps. 26s. (by post 32s.)

UNION-CASTLE LINE

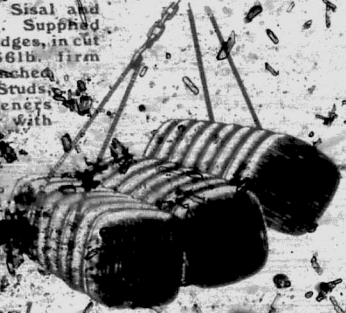
Head Office: 5, Fenchurch Lane, London, E.C. 3.
West End Agency: 1, Abchurch Lane, E.C. 4.
Branch Offices at Southampton, Birmingham, Leeds, Liverpool,
Manchester and Glasgow, and at Capetown, Port Elizabeth, East
London, Natal, Lourenço Marques, Beira, Mozambique and Johannesburg.

ROSAGOMETTA BLOCK MAKER
Invented and used all over the world.
Makes
Hollow and solid blocks and
bricks, smooth or decorated in
various shapes and sizes, for all
building purposes.
Cutting of vaulting blocks for
arches, concrete floors, etc.
Blocks for small, large
basements or drains, etc.
Decorative tiles for footpaths,
patios, etc.
Table-casings, wire guards, etc.
The machine is simple to use and
works on a table. It makes blocks
and bricks up to 12 inches square
and 12 inches high.

Apply to our English Agent and to
ROSSA, COMETTA & C.
Milan (1013) Italy
Cable Address: Rosacometta, Milano

UNA-B-BRAND
Special High Tensile
STEEL
BALING HOOPS

For Cotton, Sisal and
Wool Baling. Supplied
with rounded edges, in cut
lengths, 56lb. firm
bundles, punched
for Baling Struds,
patent fasteners
or rivets, or with
hooks and
buckles to
suit the
work for
undertake
and



Safest
and most
economical **100% BRITISH**

Enquiries special requirements
to
BARROW-HEATH STEEL
BARRON, FURNESS, ENGLAND