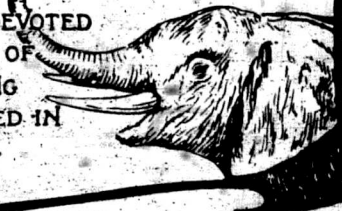


# EAST AFRICA

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. 8. THURSDAY, DECEMBER 19, 1929. Annual Subscription 30/- post free. Sixpence

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

FOUNDED AND EDITED BY F. S. JOELSON

EDITORIAL AND PUBLISHING OFFICES

91, Great Titchfield Street, Oxford Street, London, W. 1.  
Telephone: Museum 7370. Telegrams: "Limitable, London."

Official Organ in Great Britain

— of —

Convention of Associations of Kenya,  
Convention of Associations of Nyasaland,  
Associated Producers of East Africa,  
Coffee Planters Union of Kenya and East Africa.

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"East Africa"

wishes all its Readers

A Right Merry Christmas

and

Health and Happiness

throughout the coming year.

To the East African Territories,  
Continued Progress,  
Prosperity and Service.

\*\*\*

To those who Bear the White Man's Burden,  
Strength and Recognition.

\*\*\*

To all who strive to Link more closely  
East Africa and the Homeland,

All Power.

Scotland by an Irish company, and given a Welsh name, if we may annex Mr. Robertson F. Gibb's description.

#### Some Mechanical Particulars.

Built to do 15.25 knots and to give a service speed of 14.5 knots, the "Llangibby Castle" developed 16.95 knots over a measured mile during her trials. 485 feet long, 66 feet broad, 33½ feet in depth, she is divided into nine watertight compartments, with a double bottom extending the whole length of the ship and arranged to carry water ballast, oil fuel, and fresh water. Her gross tonnage is 11,951, she can carry some 8,000 tons of cargo, and has considerable refrigerating space for the transport of fruit and other perishables.

Electricity is extensively used for operating the cargo winches, windlass, capstans, steering gear, and watertight doors, and submarine signalling and echo-sounding gear are carried. The propelling machinery consists of two sets of single-acting Diesel engines. The main engine is direct coupled to a propeller and is of the eight cylinder type, having a three stage air compressor mounted at the forward end and driven on an extension of the crankshaft, to supply the necessary air for fuel injection. The cylinder covers and jackets are salt water cooled, whilst the pistons are cooled with oil.

In the gales that raged last week-end the "Llangibby" will have had an opportunity of demonstrating her prowess to passengers in a fit state to study such matters, for on her voyage from the Clyde, where she was built, to London, she met heavy weather and, though in ballast, put up a performance which fully satisfied the critical specialists aboard. We know more than one East African who received an invitation to make that trip as the company's guest, and who has since expressed pleasure that pressure of business saved himself an experience in which dignity cannot be maintained!

## RETIREMENT OF A UNION-CASTLE CAPTAIN.

CAPTAIN AUGUSTUS KNIGHT, who has just retired from the Union-Castle service, will be well known to many of our readers, for during his long and varied career he was often on the East African coast. He joined the service of Messrs. Donald Currie and Company as a fourth officer of the "Roslin Castle" in



1890, before the amalgamation of the Castle Line with the Union Line. In 1907 he was appointed to the command of the "Gordon Castle," and served during the War in the "Gaika," "Norman," "Briton," and "Grantully Castle." He was promoted to mail boat rank in 1923, and from that date onwards he commanded at various times such well known mail steamers as the "Kenilworth Castle," "Briton," "Balmoral Castle," "Armada Castle," "Saxon," "Edinburgh Castle," "Arundel Castle," and "Windsor Castle," his final command being the "Balmoral Castle." Most Africans will wish him well in his retirement.

## UGANDA RAILWAY EXTENSIONS.

### Sir William Gowers's Vision of the Future.

WHEN opening the recent session of the Legislative Council of Uganda, Sir William Gowers, the Governor, made an important statement on railway development. He said:—

There will be in Uganda by the end of 1930 three railheads facing west awaiting further extensions—namely, Soroti, Masindi, Port, and Kampala. In Tanganyika there is the Central Railway with its railhead at Kigoma. It has for many years been recognised that the ultimate objective of a line westward from the coast must be the Congo. The question is, what part of the Congo? The answer can only be Stanleyville. Rail and waterway connection is already possible from Cape Town to Stanleyville, which is obviously destined to become the main centre of communications in North Central Africa, of which the southern connection and the western connection to the Atlantic are already established.

### A Railway to Stanleyville.

The great barrier to any connection between the East African territories and the Congo, by a normal railway without transshipments, are the Albertine Rift Valley escarpments and the lakes in that Rift. This barrier exists from the north side Lake Albert to the south of Tanganyika, and in it there is only one gap. This gap is, as regards its eastern side, towards the north-east of Lake George, and, as regards its western extension, is to the west of Ruwenzori in the direction of Beni. It is the only possible route by which a railway can penetrate into the Congo, at the only point at which it would be worth while making a through railway connection with the Congo. And the only railroad in Uganda on which this extension can be based is Kampala.

The history of railway construction in Africa shows that when you have a clear objective, which in this case is the centre of the Northern Congo transportation system and the centre of the mineralised belt of the Nile-Congo divide, consideration of intermediate traffic should not be allowed to divert the main line from its objective. But fortunately this main line will stimulate development and attract traffic throughout the whole of its length.

When extensions of this railway system to the Congo were first projected, the magnetic attraction of the Kilo and Moto gold mines was confusing alike British and Belgian orientations in the matter of inter-State railway connections. A line from here to the Kilo-Moto district crossing the Nile below Lake Albert, and the projected Belgian line from Stanleyville to Kilo, would both miss the main objective.

### Belgian Co-operation Likely.

The Belgian Government have shown so much interest and initiative in encouraging the development of inter-State railway connections that I think it is possible that, if we build a line to the Congo border (some 270 miles by the only reasonable route), they might consider the possibility of substituting a line from Stanleyville to the Uganda border at the south-west of Ruwenzori for their projected line to Kilo, or at any rate make a branch from that line to complete the connection between the Indian Ocean and the Atlantic, from east to west, and from Mombasa to Cape Town which the extension I suggest will render feasible.

The line I suggest will tap either directly or by means of branch lines any further mineral developments in Toro and Ankole. It will not only obtain an export traffic from the Congo mineralised belt, but it will justify itself by the supply to the markets of the Congo of the products of Kenya and Uganda.

I have never in the course of some thirty years of experience of railway projects of penetration into the heart of Africa known one to fail. They have justified themselves, as a rule, even before the main objective has been reached. If that has been the case even when the lines ran through comparatively infertile and thinly populated countries, how much more will it be so with a line running through the middle of a country with such immense possibilities as Uganda possesses?

### Kampala the Point of Departure.

The conclusions to which I hope to obtain your assent are that, firstly, a bold policy of railway extension to the boundary of the Belgian Congo should be pursued immediately; that the objective should be the direction of Stanleyville; that the only feasible route is one passing to the south of Ruwenzori; and that the only place from which this extension can begin is Kampala.



## JOINT EAST AFRICAN BOARD.

December Meeting of the Executive Council.

Special to "East Africa."

SIR SYDNEY HENN—who has recently returned from a visit to Canada, but who is shortly leaving London again for South America—took the chair at the December meeting of the Executive Council of the Joint East African Board, which was also attended by Sir John Sandeman Allen, Major H. Blake-Taylor, Mr. G. V. Cameron, Lord Cranworth, Colonel W. H. Franklin, Mr. C. W. Hattersley, Mr. G. C. Ishmael, Sir Humphrey Leggett, Mr. D. O. Malcolm, Mr. C. Ponsonby, Mr. W. A. M. Sim, and Miss Harvey (Secretary).

It was intimated that General Sir Hubert Gough and Lieutenant-Colonel R. P. Gollings-Wells would act as alternate members of the Council for Mr. Campbell Hansburg and Mr. Crowdy during their absence from this country.

Sir Felix Pole, whose interest in East and Central African affairs has been constant since he visited the Sudan several years ago at the invitation of that Government, was elected a member of the Board.

### The British Mandate for Tanganyika Territory.

Sir Sydney Henn informed the Council that the Editor of *East Africa*, having learnt of a communication from the Foreign Office in reply to the Board's request for a declaration of Government policy regarding the maintenance of the British Mandate for Tanganyika Territory, had asked permission to publish the correspondence immediately, in order that wide publicity might be given to so important a matter. He (the Chairman) had considered that the occasion warranted the unusual course of authorising publication without delay, and he sought the approval of his colleagues for his action. It was generally agreed that prompt and wide publicity was desirable.

The correspondence appeared in *East Africa* of December 5, but in view of its vital bearing on Tanganyika developments in particular and East African progress generally we republish the letters hereunder:—

"The attention of the Executive Council of the Joint East African Board has been drawn to the fact that German and Italian representatives recently claimed at the September session of the Council of the League of Nations that British tenure of the Mandated Territory of Tanganyika was of a temporary nature. Doubt or uncertainty in such a matter is obviously detrimental to the development of the Territory, and especially to the provision of capital for the establishment of new enterprises and the enlargement and improvement of existing concerns.

"I am accordingly instructed by my Executive Council to invite your assurance that the present Government supports the views which were so explicitly stated by the late Government to the effect that the Mandate for Tanganyika Territory constitutes an obligation and not a form of temporary tenure under the League of Nations.

"When opening the first session of the Legislative Council of Tanganyika, Sir Donald Cameron, the Governor, speaking on the instructions of the British Cabinet, told the European, Indian, and African communities:—

"There is no provision in the Mandate for its termination or transfer. It constitutes, in fact, merely an obligation, and not a form of temporary tenure under the League of Nations. This obligation does not make British control temporary, any more than other treaty obligations (such as those under the Berlin and Brussels Acts or the Convention revising those Acts) render temporary British control over Kenya or Uganda, which are no more and no less likely to remain under that control than is Tanganyika Territory."

"Mr. Amery, when Secretary of State for the Colonies, stated publicly on more than one occasion that Tanganyika

Territory had now been permanently incorporated in the British Empire, and was no less British than any other Colony, and that, though Great Britain had laid itself under an obligation to the League of Nations, Tanganyika was not one whit less British nor British tenure one whit less permanent. These statements were ratified in the House of Commons by the late Foreign Secretary and by the late Prime Minister. My Executive Council would be very glad of your assurance that the attitude of His Majesty's Government in this matter is the same as that of their predecessors."

The reply of the Foreign Office read:—

"I am directed by Mr. Secretary Henderson to inform you that His Majesty's Government do not contemplate abandoning the Mandate for the Tanganyika Territory or asking for a change in its status."

### Removal of Uganda Agricultural Headquarters to Entebbe.

Mr. G. C. Ishmael, who was welcomed by the Chairman, stated that no one in Uganda knew for what reasons the local Government wished to remove the headquarter staff of the Department of Agriculture from Kampala to Entebbe. The non-official community had for years endeavoured to get Government offices transferred to Kampala, and after fourteen years of pressure had managed to have the Law Courts brought to that town. All the heads of Departments, except the Commissioner of Police and the Director of Agriculture, still remained in Entebbe, much to the inconvenience of the public, and the Government now seemed determined to transfer the Director of Agriculture back from Kampala to Entebbe. Such a retrograde step would cause the public a great deal of trouble and expense, and he trusted that the Board would exert all its influence against the proposal.

A Press report of the statements of the Director of Agriculture in the Uganda Legislative Council having been read, Mr. Hattersley described them as entirely unconvincing, and the Council resolved to continue its opposition to the Government's proposal. Mr. Ishmael was asked to assist the committee appointed to make fresh representations to the Colonial Office immediately on the receipt in this country of a full report of the proceedings of the Legislative Council at which this matter was discussed.

### Courts of Justice in Tanganyika Territory and Uganda.

In connection with the next item on the agenda, which dealt with what appears to be the present policy of the Government of Tanganyika in regard to the administration of Native justice, the letter from Mr. Gilchrist Alexander, a former Judge of the High Court of that Territory, which was published by *East Africa* on November 14, was read.

Mr. Ishmael, who is a barrister practising in Uganda, said that the root of the difficulty appeared to be that people who had served in Nigeria and were transferred to East Africa in positions of official authority, thought that justice should be administered, not by highly trained judges, but by administrative officers, with which point of view no unofficial European, Indian, or Native would agree. Justice should be done in the Courts, which should be open to the public. The attempt being made in Uganda to put more power in the hands of the Administration was being opposed by the Law Society of Uganda and by the Uganda Chamber of Commerce.

In Uganda an unfortunate Native had no appeal beyond a local Judge, even though that Judge might have been in the country only a few months or a few days. Curiously enough, however, an Abyssinian could carry his appeal as far as the Privy Council, an anomaly which made British citizenship

a definite handicap. It was unjust that the Native could not bring his case to a Court of Appeal of three Judges. Moreover, there was an attempt to take away from the Native the right to appeal to a Court at all, leaving it to an Administrative Officer to deal with cases finally—though, in view of the British treaty with Buganda, the Baganda might be excepted from such intention.

Sir Humphrey Leggett pointed out that the Tanganyika Ordinance limited the jurisdiction of the Native Courts to purely Native affairs, and that those Courts had nothing to do with cases of crime or cases between Natives and non-Natives, to which Mr. Ishmael replied that if purely tribal matters were concerned there was little objection to trial by Administrative Officers. He felt, however, that it was a gross mistake to leave matrimonial cases, of such trial. In countries like Uganda, Kenya, and Tanganyika, where there was a large Christian population, it was absurd to leave matrimonial cases to be tried by a possibly pagan chief.

Major Walsh, who urged the importance of a thorough study of this question, and of the question of the audit of Native Treasury accounts, stated that he was engaged in drafting a memorandum which he hoped to submit to *East Africa* with a view to publication at the next meeting of the Executive Council, at which it was agreed that the question should be further considered.

#### The Port on the Kagera River.

Mr. Ishmael stated that applications for the demarcation of plots at Kabuera, the new port on the Kagera River, were held up by the authorities on the ground that the new road to the port would not be ready until about August, and that nothing could be done in the meantime. That, he emphasised, was an absurd attitude, which would mean that when the port was open motor cars and merchandise of all descriptions, instead of being placed in godowns which could be built now, if only plots were marked out, would have to be exposed to the inclemencies of the weather, with inevitable loss.

Uganda, he said, was spending about £40,000 on the building of a road thirty-five miles long to the port, and of that road some twenty-five miles were in Tanganyika. So far it had been impossible to discover who would administer the port, and he felt that the Board would be doing good work if it set up a small committee to study the matter and to report to the Council whether, in its opinion, the small strip of land in question ought not to be administered by the Uganda Government. If it were not so administered, travellers and traders would be hindered by the necessity to take out Tanganyika licences and then to pay Uganda licences and Customs dues as soon as they had passed out of the twenty-five mile trip. The road, a first-class one carrying ten-ton lorries, was intended to develop trade with the Congo; for the development of such trade it was desirable to have as few restrictions as possible, and he thought that a study of the facts would lead the Board to favour administration of the small area of country in question by Uganda.

Sir Humphrey Leggett strongly supported Mr. Ishmael, urged that a small committee of the Board should study the international aspect of the matter, and promised that the commercial aspect should be brought to the attention of the East African Section of the London Chamber of Commerce. Mr. Ponsonby having expressed similar views, Sir Humphrey Leggett, Mr. C. W. Hattersley, Mr.

G. C. Ishmael and Mr. C. Ponsonby were appointed a sub-committee to investigate and report.

#### Road and Rail in East Africa.

It was reported that, in accordance with the resolution taken at the last meeting, the Secretary had written to the Colonial Office supporting the efforts made by Mr. Galton-Fenzi for the completion of the thirty-five mile gap in the road communication between Tanga and Dar es Salaam, and that the Colonial Office had asked the Governor of Tanganyika to furnish a report on the question.

It was agreed that the question of road and rail policy in East Africa should be further discussed next month, and that in the meantime members of the Executive Council should have circulated to them the letter on the subject addressed to the Prime Minister by the Council of the London Chamber of Commerce. The letter in question was published on page 35 of *East Africa* on November 28.

### THE IMPORTANCE OF ANTHROPOLOGY.

#### Sir Richard Gregory's Views.

ADDRESSING a joint meeting of the Royal Empire Society and the British Association for the Advancement of Science last week in London, Sir Richard Gregory urged the pressing need for a survey of the botanical resources of East and South Africa, and mentioned that it was still impossible to give a name to the Northern Rhodesian plant responsible for poisoning stock in that country. Speaking of the application of anthropology in Native administration, he said that without anthropological knowledge it was impossible to predict what would be the effect of interference with any Native custom, even though on the one hand it might seem repugnant to European ideas, or, on the other, of so trivial a character that its repression might seem a matter of no importance. Anthropology, studying each custom and each belief as it functioned in a given social environment, was able to show the consequences throughout the whole social fabric when any attempt was made to modify or suppress that particular custom. The attempt to advance the status of Native women in South Africa by abolishing the "bride price" had failed through misunderstanding and imperfect knowledge of the facts. Until the custom was reinstated there was no stability in family or tribal life.

### TRAVEL IN KENYA AND UGANDA.

A WELL-ILLUSTRATED handbook, entitled "Travel in Kenya and Uganda," has just been issued by the Kenya and Uganda Railways and Harbours Administration, with the object of demonstrating that travel in East Africa can be undertaken with much greater comfort, safety, and convenience than is generally believed. The handbook advises the reader on the best seasons for travel, on problems of kit and equipment, landing and Customs arrangements and charges, banking facilities, religious and educational establishments, and gives particulars of hotel accommodation, time-tables and fares. An excellent map is attached, and the numerous advertisements are an added attraction rather than the reverse. Copies of the handbook are obtainable from H.M. Eastern African Dependencies' Trade and Information Office, Royal Mail Buildings, Cocksspur Street, London, S.W. 1.



## PERSONALIA.

Lady Neville Pearson gave birth to a daughter on Tuesday evening.

Lord Lloyd was last week entertained to luncheon by the British Empire Union.

Dr. Emil Ludwig, the well-known writer, and his wife are about to visit the Sudan.

Lieutenant G. H. A. Perceval Maxwell, of the 4th King's African Rifles, is on leave from Uganda.

The Prince of Wales last week received General the Rt. Hon. J. C. Smuts and General von Lettow-Vorbeck.

Mr. [Name], a C.M.S. missionary on leave from Tanganyika, recently addressed a meeting in Lynn.

Mr. J. Shipley, Honorary Treasurer of the Mombasa Chamber of Commerce, has now returned to Kenya from leave.

Lord Lugard addressed a meeting of the League of Nations Parliamentary Committee at the House of Commons last week.

Major Court Treatt gave a broadcast talk on Monday evening from the London station on big game photography in the Sudan.

Mr. T. B. Davis is on his way out to South Africa by the "Carnarvon Castle." He will probably return via the East Coast.

We report with regret the death in Zanzibar of Mrs. R. S. Wheatley, wife of Mr. Wheatley, of the Public Works Department.

Mr. A. F. M. Crisp, of the African Mercantile Co. Ltd., is on his way back to East Africa via the Cape by the "Carnarvon Castle."

Mr. W. E. Holl, who has spent the past sixteen years in Uganda, has been re-elected President of the Uganda Cotton Association for 1930.

Mr. C. Haylett, who recently arrived in Beira to join the staff of the Beira Shipping Agency, had previously been in business in Port Sudan.

Sir Alan Cobham left London by air on Tuesday morning for Northern Rhodesia via Nairobi, which he expects to reach about December 19 or 20.

Mr. L. M. Tinkler has been appointed a member of the Mombasa Harbour Advisory Board, in the absence from the Colony of Mr. A. F. M. Crisp.

Mr. R. D. H. Arundell and Captain W. J. Lloyd, D.S.O., M.C., have been confirmed in their appointments as Assistant District Officers in Tanganyika Territory.

The special train in which the Governor of Kenya recently travelled from Nairobi to Mombasa was derailed and delayed for about two hours. The accident was not serious.

Colonel Thomas Spry Masterman, C.B.E., who will be well-known to many of our readers as formerly Controller of the Defence Force of Southern Rhodesia, has died in Port Elizabeth.

The Right Rev. John Edward Hine, D.D., formerly successively Bishop of Likoma, Zanzibar, and Northern Rhodesia, and Bishop of Grantham since 1920, has just retired at the age of seventy-two years.

Mr. John Remer, M.P., has joined the board of Penhalonga West (Rhodesia) Limited, and Major R. G. Staveley-Dale has been appointed Chairman. The company is interested in mining concessions in Abyssinia.

Mr. and Mrs. Neville Chamberlain and Miss Dorothy Chamberlain are due to leave Marseilles to-day for East Africa by the "Llangibby Castle." They expect to arrive back in England about the middle of March.

Mr. K. E. Poyser, K.C., D.S.O., the Attorney-General, is now acting as Chief Justice of Uganda. Mr. N. H. Furton, the Solicitor-General, as Attorney-General, and Mr. J. M. Gray, Magistrate, as Solicitor-General.

Lieutenant-Colonel Sir William A. Wayland, M.P., J.P., Chairman of the Empire Day Movement, has issued an appeal that "our housewives should lay out their money this Christmas upon Empire goods only."

A marriage has been arranged, and will shortly take place, between Bernard Vidal Shaw, of the Colonial Service, Kenya Colony, and Katharine Cecely Creasy, widow of Major Robert Leonard Creasy, M.C., R.F.A.

An illustrated lecture on "A Tourist's Impressions of South and East Africa" is to be given by Sir Thomas Hudson Beare, B.Sc., in the smoking room of the Royal Empire Society on Wednesday, December 18, at 4 p.m.

One night last week General Sir Ian Hamilton entertained General von Lettow-Vorbeck to dinner at the request of the Anglo-German Association. General von Lettow placed a wreath on the Cenotaph during his stay in London.

Captain W. H. Henshaw, late of the Royal Artillery and of the Sudan Political Service, was married in Nottingham a few days ago to Miss Joan Taylor. In January Captain and Mrs. Henshaw are to leave for Kenya to take up coffee planting.

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Brigadier-General F. D. Hammond arrived back in England at the beginning of the week by the R.M.S. "Arundel Castle" from his tour of inspection of the railways in Tanganyika Territory. Major E. A. Newcombe travelled by the same steamer.

A marriage will shortly take place between Mr. Thomas Cecil Dands, of the British Cotton Growing Association, Tanganyika Territory, and Ida Beryl, elder daughter of the late Pelham Browse Ravenscroft and Mrs. Ravenscroft, of Hampstead.

Among recent arrivals in this country from East Africa are Captain A. E. O. Black, Mr. and Mrs. A. Bursell, Mr. I. M. Fraser, Mr. L. L. O. Gover, Mr. and Mrs. S. B. B. McElderry, Mr. G. S. Mitchell, Mr. R. S. Mitchinson, and Mr. G. A. Tye.

The engagement is announced between Mr. Geoffrey Hugh Mitchell, Lt. Buffs and King's African Rifles, son of the late Hugh McP. Mitchell and Mrs. Mitchell, of 14, Kensington Park Road, London, and Elizabeth Ursula, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. G. R. Crawford, Avonmore, Shawford, Winchester.

H. H. the Aga Khan was married to Mlle. Andrée Carron at Aix-les-Bains on Saturday morning last. After the civil ceremony the religious rites were conducted by two Imams of the Mosque in Paris. The Aga Khan has made over to his bride a château and an extensive property at Lake Bourget, near Aix-les-Bains.

A marriage has been arranged, and will take place shortly, between Mr. F. George Charlesworth, son of Mr. Francis Charlesworth, M.B., formerly of Zanzibar, and Miss Nessie Muspratt, daughter of the late Mr. E. B. Muspratt and Mrs. E. G. Concanon, of 1, Talbot Square, W.2, and Bockfield, Athenry, Co. Galway.

The Sultan of Zanzibar has made the following appointments to the Order of the Brilliant Star of Zanzibar. To be members of the third class: Messrs. H. H. G. Mitchell, A. C. C. Parkinson, and Dr. B. Spearman; to be members of the fourth class: Major E. M. S. Crankshaw, M.B.E.; and to be a member of the fifth class: Mr. R. D. J. Scott.

East African Freemasons will learn with interest that at the quarterly communication of the United Grand Lodge of England, which took place last week under the presidency of the Pro. Grand Master, Lord Amptill, Sir Kynaston Studd, J.G.W., was appointed President of the Board of Benevolence and Sir Charles Cheers Wakefield, P.G.W., Chairman of the Freemasons' Hospital and Nursing Home.

The provisional Committee of the Tobacco Growers' Association of the Rhodesias and Nyasaland consists of Mr. T. M. Partridge, Mr. Hugh Ross, and the Hon. Burberry Seale, representing Nyasaland; Messrs. Taylor, T. S. Page, J. L. Bruce, representing Northern Rhodesia; and Major Hastings, Messrs. P. H. Gresson, and Trevor Fletcher, representing Southern Rhodesia. Delegates representing the Federation are expected to visit England early next year.

Mr. J. B. Griffin, son of Sir Charles Griffin, who joined the Uganda Administrative Service as a cadet in May, 1927, has had unusually rapid advancement. Some little time ago he was made Registrar of the High Court in that Protectorate, and he has now become Administrator-General, Registrar of Documents, Companies, Patents, Designs and Trade Marks, and Deputy Registrar of the Court of Appeal for Eastern Africa.

At recent public meetings the township of Kitale decided to reject the proposal of self-government, but the district decided to embrace it, the ground being that the former had too small a population to shoulder the responsibilities, but that the population of the whole district was adequate. Mr. C. D. Toole (Chairman), Captain R. W. F. Echlin, Captain Howes, Colonel A. C. A. Thackwell, Colonel J. G. Kirkwood, and Messrs. A. Barker and N. A. G. Lavington were elected members of the Kitale Town Committee.

Among those on way back for East Africa by the "Llangibby Castle" on her maiden voyage are Colonel and Mr. T. Carlyon, the Rt. Hon. Neville and Mrs. and Miss Chamberlain, Lady Couchman, Colonel and Mrs. H. M. Ferrar, Major and Mrs. J. H. Gailey, the Hon. Mrs. Hamilton, Major R. H. C. Higgins, Air-Commander and Mrs. T. C. R. Higgins, Dr. and Mrs. N. P. Jewell, the Hon. Joseph P. Maclay, Viscountess Powerscourt, Captain R. F. D. Salmon, Mr. and Mrs. A. S. Widgery, Lieutenant-Commander G. A. C. Sharp, Major and Mrs. W. E. H. Scupham, and Count Jules Tarowski.



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## CONTROLLING NATIVES IN TOWNSHIPS.\*

LESSONS FOR EAST AFRICA FROM DURBAN.

What Governments and Large Employers of Labour might Note.

By a Special Correspondent of "East Africa."

**Trading.**—There is no Native market in Durban, but only Natives are allowed to trade in locations and eating houses. Thus around the latter there has grown up a brisk Native trade which has meant the erection of stalls either inside or outside. These are leased out again at rentals varying from 6d. to 2s. 6d. daily, according to size. Some are really shops, where a very wide range of goods can be bought, from complete sets of harness, to skins, currios, foodstuffs, and general merchandise. Meat is also sold on these stalls under clean and healthy conditions. The erection of stalls inside the eating houses was not intended, but has been forced upon the authorities by the Natives and the lack of space on the plots upon which the existing buildings stand.

**Kitchens.**—These are spacious, concrete floored, and provided with wooden benches and tables. The fireplaces are of the large open pattern, providing ample cooking space. The cooks each make their own fire in them. "Kaffir pots" are almost entirely used. They are so useful and solid that it is astonishing that they are practically never seen in Eastern Africa. Cement washing-up sinks are also provided with water laid on. The municipality clears up the daily refuse.

**The Togg System.—Casual Labour.**—It was in 1874 that Sir Theophilus Shepstone first started the togg registration system, and set apart for the promotion of their welfare all revenue derived from this source. The system has been in force now for over half a century. These men are principally employed on the harbour and have proved themselves to be extremely efficient labourers. In fact, shipmasters speak of them in glowing terms. Certainly it seemed to me that more work was done in less time with about half the noise and men compared with work in East African ports. This is largely due to their physique and to the fact that they are at home in the holds of the ships. Their average earnings work out at about £3 per month.

They are all lodged in the togg barracks or location near the docks. Here stevedores, shipping companies, forwarding agents, and others apply when they want hands. Here also records of all the residents are kept, so that it is very soon seen whether a man is working or merely in town for the purpose of loafing. These latter are very soon found out and given the alternative of working or leaving the town.

In a seaport, where casual labour is in great demand, a system of control is an urgent necessity, and the togg system appears to me very satisfactory. On payment of 5s. a month the man wanting to be a casual labourer is registered, obtains the metal identity disc and sleeping accommodation, bed and blanket, the use of first-class wash-houses, latrines, electric light, facilities for obtaining cooked food, or for cooking his own. Many of the men

have been togg labourers for years, and do not wish for anything else.

**Ricksha Pullers** also come under this system, but have a special building to themselves in one of the other locations. Durban ricksha pullers are known the world over for their picturesqueness and for their magnificent physique. The men, who are Zulus, undergo a special medical examination before being licensed, no man who is not fully grown, physically perfect, and sound of heart and lung being granted a licence. These men pass years at the work, which yields a good living, especially in the tourist season. In spite of trams and motor cars there are still some eight hundred rickshas plying in Durban, almost invariably drawn by one man only.

There is no comparison between the Durban ricksha men and those undeveloped youths who pant and sweat about the streets of Dar es Salaam and other East African towns. A radical reform is needed there, which must begin by insisting on a far more severe medical examination, raising the physical standard very considerably, and refusing permits to any man under twenty-five years of age. The undergrown, undeveloped, underfed youngsters who find it necessary to work in pairs in order to push along a ricksha must disappear, and must be replaced by fully grown men who will take a pride in their profession, even if this means making an increase in authorised fares. Humanity demands it, let alone the comfort of the passengers.

**Private Compounds.**—Employers may house their own labourers if they wish, as residents may house their servants, but all such accommodation has to conform to certain standards and is always open to inspection. As municipal accommodation increases, so does this system decrease, employers preferring to pay 5s. a month for the former accommodation and be free from responsibility. But private compounds will probably never entirely disappear, for such employers as the railways desire to house their own men.

I visited a railway compound which held 780 men in rooms accommodating fifteen. The buildings were excellent. These men are rationed, and cooked food of many and various kinds is available, prepared in splendid steam-cookers. The consensus of opinion was, however, to the effect that in general men prefer to draw their own food uncooked. All the usual adjuncts were provided.

**Other Accommodation.**—There are still a large number of Natives unprovided for, and here we find again the ubiquitous Indian stepping in and doing exactly as he does in East Africa, giving as little and charging as much as he can. Europeans, I regret to say, are also engaged in this business. The conditions are not good, and the day when they will be no longer necessary is one to be greatly looked forward to. **Note.**—Within a radius of three miles outside the urban area it is unlawful to house any Natives but actual employees, neither may any Native villages grow up.

(To be concluded.)

WHAT is the "most important position a Native can hold in all Eastern Africa"? The point is raised by a letter to the Press from Dr. Norman Leys, who declares that the holder of that position was discharged "simply for publicly speaking the truth." In the same communication Dr. Leys states that for years he has done what he could to restrain from active protest and agitation the few Natives in Eastern Africa who are alive to their situation. He proceeds to describe the Thuku affair thus: "The only time the Natives in Kenya attempted public protest a totally unarmed crowd of men, women and children was dispersed by rifle fire that killed twenty-five of them and wounded many more." Our Kenya readers will scarcely regard that as an adequate statement of the case.

\* The problems arising from the congregation of large numbers of Natives in towns and on mining properties in East and Central Africa demand careful study if the Dependencies are to avoid the errors made in some other parts of the continent, and "East Africa" therefore lends its columns to this detailed review of what has been done by the Durban Municipality for the administration and comfort of the Natives within its gates. We regard this contribution by an experienced East African correspondent as of real East African importance. Previous parts of this survey appeared in our issues of November 21 and 28, and December 5.



## NATIVE COURTS IN TANGANYIKA.

*"Why Perpetuate Star Chamber Methods?"**To the Editor of "East Africa."*

SIR,

Ordinance No. 5 of 1929 in Tanganyika Territory places certain Native Courts under the exclusive supervision of administrative officers, subject to appeal to the Governor. The supervision of the High Court is removed entirely. The view taken is that the Courts are part of the machinery of Native administration. Separation of executive and judicial functions is abolished, and the executive is entrusted with all powers, judicial and otherwise.

In my opinion the policy which has inspired this legislation is based upon an anachronism. Everybody knows that in primitive stages of society ruler and judges are one. But why seek to perpetuate this Star Chamber system in the present day? Why apply it to a people under conditions differing from those of Nigeria, whence the system is being borrowed? Why build up an antiquated system when the advantages of a modern system are available? It is said that the Natives have been confused because for generations they have been accustomed to regard the administration and the judge as the same person. One might as well advocate the pulling up of modern railways laid through Native territories because the Natives for centuries have been accustomed to carry their produce on their backs.

It seems to me that the Natives of Tanganyika are entitled to have the assistance of qualified professional judges whenever the assistance can be procured. To that end additional facilities should be accorded to the judges to travel about the Territory administering justice or supervising subordinate courts rather than that their activities should be curtailed. What are the judges there for? Are the Natives to be supervised by administrators unqualified in law when experienced professional men have been appointed for the very purpose of supervising them?

There is an old jest to the effect that "if golf interferes with your business give up your business." The Governor of Tanganyika seems anxious to apply this principle to the judges of Tanganyika. When slight administrative difficulties stand in the way of the judges carrying out their judicial duties, instead of removing the administrative difficulties he is removing the judges.

Lord Hewart has pointed out in his book, "The New Despotism," how the bureaucrats at home are ousting the judges from the administration of justice and are seeking in the security of offices to decide issues which ought to be thrashed out in the public courts. So in Tanganyika the local Government is seeking to govern the administration of justice among the Native population by ukases rising from the bureaux of the executive.

Yours faithfully,

CONRAD L. WALSH.

It will be recalled that in its issue of June 26 last *East Africa* published an important letter on this subject from a Tanganyika reader who, subscribing himself "Civis Romanus Sum," emphasised the fact that the Native Courts Ordinance was opposed by all the unofficial members of the Tanganyika Legislative Council, who unanimously favoured the High Court, not the Governor, as the ultimate supervising authority. That letter has an important bearing on the communication from Major Walsh, who has raised the question before the Executive Council of the Joint East African Board and the East African Section of the London Chamber of Commerce. The matter is deserving of serious public consideration, and we shall welcome correspondence upon it.—Ed. "E.A."

## THE PORTUGUESE IN AFRICA.

*Their Influence on Agriculture.**To the Editor of "East Africa."*

SIR,

With reference to your review of Mr. C. F. Rey's history of the Portuguese in Abyssinia, may I point out that that stirring episode by no means exhausts the story of the Portuguese impact on Africa? At the close of the fifteenth century the Portuguese arrived on both the west and the east coasts of Africa, and they introduced the sugar cane, cacao, maize, wheat, tobacco, the tomato, cassava, guavas, pawpaws, bananas, and many other vegetable products. The Arabs may be responsible for the Natives' knowledge of the horse and some domestic animals, but the Portuguese influenced the food supply to such purpose that to this day maize, cassava, or the banana is the staple food of the Bantu from the Cape to the Congo. That is a remarkable achievement. Yet how many Natives realise their national food was brought to them in the first place by white men?

Yours faithfully,

London, W. 1. TANGANYIKA.

## WILD AFRICAN ANIMALS "IN A CHAIR."

*To the Editor of "East Africa."*

SIR,

In an account of missionary life in Central Africa a London daily newspaper makes the remarkable statement that the work "involved journeys of hundreds of miles through forest and swamp infested by wild animals in a chair borne by four Natives." This peculiarity of African game does not appear to have been previously recorded, and it is hardly a wonder that in that district a "lion took up its quarters for the night on the verandah outside a bedroom and broke the back of an easy chair." Evidently the lion had taken up his position early in anticipation of the arrival of the four Native bearers, but had under-estimated the capacity of the easy chair!

Yours faithfully,

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### SOME STATEMENTS WORTH NOTING.

"The African is the only happy human I have ever come across."—*General Smuts in his third Rhodes Memorial Lecture.*

"I am serving Christ when shooting buffalo for my men, taking astronomical observations, or labouring in bricks and mortar."—*David Livingstone.*

"In 'The Mulatto in the United States' (Boston, 1918) Reuter proves beyond doubt that nearly all the prominent coloured men in America are mulattoes."—*Mr. Cedric Dover in "Cimmeria."*

"From time immemorial the vast continent of Africa has been the scene of migrations, advances and retreats of races, and of shiftings and alterations in the numbers and parts of races. To-day it is difficult to discover what really belongs to a given race or mixture of races, and almost impossible to say what is 'indigenous'."—*Prof. Dr. R. Thunwald, in "Africa."*

"Pursuing a simple but highly effective administrative system, protected against trade competition by a wall of tariffs which rears against foreigners and Allies alike a formidable barrier, the Colonies of that great group which we call French West Africa are advancing rapidly along the road which leads to prosperity."—*Mr. R. C. F. Maugham in "Africa As I Have Known It."*

"The dhow was a slave runner! Her papers showed that she was bound for Muscat, but she was carrying a very large number of men, far more than her normal crew. Of course the extra men were not chained to the thwarts, nor was the *nakoda* (captain) melodramatically waving a huge stock whip. A slave-owner in real life handles his slaves as carefully as he would handle cattle, for he wishes to deliver them in good condition."—*Commander C. E. V. Craufurd in "Treasure of Ophir."*

"Four years ago it was the main object of the coffee planter to have a 'clean' estate. This he achieved at great expense by frequent hoeing, without realising that he was losing all his soil humus, and on the slightest slope he lost most of his surface soil by wash. Since then continuous efforts have been made to induce planters to stop clean weeding and to adopt a more useful and economic cultural system."

It is pleasing to note that during recent tours in the two coffee districts, Masaka and Bunyoro, no clean weeded *shambas* were found and that the elephant grass mulch was being tried."—*The Agricultural Chemist, Uganda.*

"Though Africa herself remains immutable from age to age, the ebb and flow of her humanity have never ceased and there is no reason to suppose ever will. What assurance have we, after all, that the map-changes brought about in the last hundred years are more than fleeting; that the patches and streaks of civilisation in the South and on the coastal fringe—a matter of two million white folk in a black population sixty times their number—will be permanent and gradually overspread the whole Continent? The dark shadow has not vanished: It has only become chequered a little, here and there."—*Colonel Marshall Hole, in "Lobengula."*

### EAST AFRICA IN THE HOUSE.

#### The Government and East Africa.

A FEW hours after this issue of *East Africa* goes to press Mr. James Marley, Labour, M.P. for North St. Pancras, is due to open a debate in the House of Commons on Native Policy in East Africa. It is expected that the Government will be urged to announce its decisions on the Hilton Young and Wilson recommendations, and not to delay its declaration until January, as is known to be the desire of the Prime Minister.

#### Capital of Northern Rhodesia.

Mr. Ormsby-Gore asked whether the Government still adhered to the decision to move the capital of Northern Rhodesia from Livingstone to some site nearer the new mining developments; whether the site for the new capital had been selected; and whether all further expenditure on Government offices and other buildings at Livingstone had now ceased.

Mr. Lunn. The reply to the first part of the question is in the affirmative, subject to consideration of suggestions which the Governor of Northern Rhodesia may express after further inquiry; the reply to the second part is in the negative. The building programme at Livingstone is being regulated by the assumption that administrative headquarters will shortly be removed.

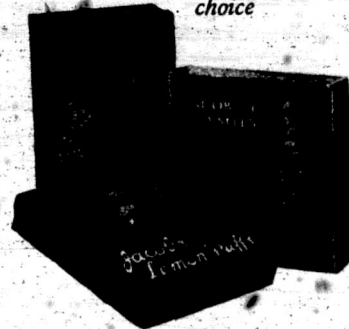
### PLANS OF THE PRINCE OF WALES.

#### Dar es Salaam.

THE Prince of Wales, who is revisiting East Africa next month to complete the hunting trip interrupted last year by the King's illness, is expected at Mpulungu, on Lake Tanganyika, on January 27. The Hon. Denys Finch-Hatton, the big-game hunter, will act as his guide. His Royal Highness will go to Dodoma, and his party will probably spend some time on the Serengeti Plains, finishing up at the Athi River shooting grounds. The Prince is reported to be very keen to shoot an elephant with tusks weighing more than 100 lb., his previous best being under that weight.—*Daily Mail.*

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**EAST AFRICAN SERVICE APPOINTMENTS**

And Some Important Promotions.

The following appointments to the East African public services were made by the Secretary of State for the Colonies, during the month of November:

**KENYA COLONY.—Administration.** Mr. C. F. Atkins; *Assistant Agricultural Officer.* Mr. A. B. S. Randsford.

**NORTHERN RHODESIA.—Administration.** Mr. C. N. Douglas Jones.

**NYASALAND.—Medical Officer.** Mr. H. G. Pritchard, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.

Recent transfers and promotions made by the Secretary of State include the following:—

Mr. C. F. Chambers, District Engineer, Zanzibar, to be Executive Engineer, Northern Rhodesia.

Mr. H. W. Claxton, Assistant Treasurer, Tanganyika Territory, to be Senior Assistant Treasurer, Somaliland.

Mr. F. U. M. Greer, Assistant Engineer, Uganda, to be Senior Assistant Engineer, Uganda.

Mr. G. L. Jobling, Registrar of the High Court, Uganda, to be Crown Counsel, Tanganyika Territory.

Mr. R. W. R. Miller, Senior Agricultural Officer, Tanganyika Territory, to be Director of Science and Agriculture, Barbados.

Mr. R. E. Ponsorby, Assistant Engineer, Tanganyika Territory, to be Senior Assistant Engineer, Tanganyika Territory.

Brigadier-General G. D. Rhodes, C.B.E., D.S.O., R.E., Deputy General Manager, Kenya and Uganda Railways and Harbours, to be General Manager, Kenya and Uganda Railways and Harbours.

Mr. J. R. Sheridan, Puisne Judge, Kenya, to be Chief Justice, Tanganyika Territory.

Mr. R. W. Taylor, Assistant Engineer, Public Works, Uganda, to be Senior Assistant Engineer, Uganda.

**TO TANGANYIKA BY AEROPLANE.**

Nairobi.

BARON LOUIS DE ROTHSCHILD and party, with a five-seater aeroplane, are arranging to carry out a five weeks' hunting trip in the Serengeti plain, Tanganyika Territory, beginning in January. Starting from Vienna, the party will go to Alexandria and thence by air to Nairobi. The machine will be piloted by the Swiss airman, M. Mittelholzer. An aerodrome has already been prepared at Serengeti. Lion, buffalo, and rhinoceros will be the principal objects of the expedition. There is no question of using the aeroplane for the purposes of hunting; it will be used for convenience of travel only.—*Times* telegram.

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**GENERAL RHODES NOW GENERAL MANAGER**

Of the Kenya and Uganda Railways and Harbours.

BRIGADIER-GENERAL GODFREY DEAN RHODES, C.B.E., D.S.O., R.E., whose appointment as

General Manager of the Kenya and Uganda Railway we announce in this issue, has acted in that capacity since the lamented death of Sir Christian Felling, for whom he had deputised on more than one occasion.



A Canadian, born in Victoria, British Columbia, General Rhodes was educated at Trinity College School, Port Hope, and the Royal

Military College, Kingston, Canada. Receiving a commission in the Royal Engineers in 1907, he was quickly promoted Lieutenant (1909), and as Captain and Adjutant served with the Railway Construction troops in France from 1914 to 1915. Transferred to Greece, he commanded the Railway Construction Company in Salonika in 1915 and 1916, with the rank of temporary Lieutenant-Colonel; was Assistant Director of Railways in Salonika in 1917, and Director, with the rank of temporary Colonel, in 1917. He was promoted Brigadier-General in 1919. His service in the Great War earned him many distinctions: he was mentioned thrice in despatches; won the D.S.O., the Legion of Honour (Officer), the Order of Redeemer (Greek), the Order of the White Eagle (Serbian); and was awarded the honour of the C.B.E. He was appointed Deputy General Manager and Chief Engineer of the K.U.R. on January 1, 1920.

General Rhodes is known to East Africans as a keen railwayman, who, like his late chief, memorises a surprising amount of detailed information concerning his department. He follows a great man, and all East Africans will wish him well in his onerous office. *East Africa* learnt months ago that the Inter-Colonial Railway Council had passed a resolution urging the Secretary of State for the Colonies to appoint General Rhodes to the substantive rank of General Manager, but there were then good reasons for us to treat the news as confidential; now it is permissible to reveal the circumstances, which indicate the measure of the reliance placed upon him by those in Kenya and Uganda in closest touch with his work.

This note would be incomplete without reference to the fact that the new General Manager is one of the keenest and best cricketers in Kenya, being an excellent bat and wicket-keeper.

**LAND FOR SISAL GROWING IN KENYA.**

The Kenya *Official Gazette* of October 29 shows that applications for the alienation of 52,876 acres of land for sisal growing are under consideration. The largest single application is for 23,000 acres at Kasigau by Messrs. Sharpe & Hearle. The other applications are for 10,000 acres at Kasigau by Mr. S. Clarke; 7,500 acres at Kilifi by Mr. H. Treviranus; 7,000 acres at Ithanga by Messrs. Mortiboys, Mitchell, and Mrs. West; 3,000 acres at Ruiru by the Ruiru Sisal Co. Ltd.; and 2,376 acres on the Tana River near Fort Hall by Messrs. Freeman and Rand Overy. Major Layzell and Major J. R. S. Hewlett have made joint application for 35,000 acres at Kasigau, and Major Layzell has applied for a further 5,000 acres at Voi, but the purpose for which these last two areas are required is not specified.



## East Africa in the Press.

### FIGHTING THE TSETSE FLY.

AN administrator of many years' experience in tropical Africa has contributed to *The Daily Mail* an account of the tsetse fly campaign in Tanganyika Territory. He says:—

"For the past seven years the fight against the tsetse fly has been going on, and the net result of lavish expenditure and superhuman efforts by a band of white workers is that a few hundred square miles of land has been reclaimed in the Mwanza-Tabora provinces. Methods often bordering on the farcical have been advocated and tried from time to time against tsetse. A live bait in the shape of a calf was once tried up in the dense bush where the fly lurks. Natives passing through a fly-infected area were clad inessian sacks pinned to their backs and smeared with birdlime. Dummy wooden and cardboard figures of wild game, such as antelope, were also treated with sticky substances and prowled the jungles on wires and pulleys!

"Another amusing item in the war against the elusive *Glossina palpalis* was the 'de-flying' of motor-cars. Parties of globe-trotters, tourists, and American big-game hunters have been 'tickled to death' to find themselves stopped on the roads of the Northern Province of Tanganyika while a Native with a butterfly-net, under authority of the Tsetse Department, solemnly peered under the hoods of their cars for tsetse that might have been given an involuntary lift. It was, of course, realised that methods such as these would only result in the capture of specimens, and help in classification and in knowledge of the locality and habitat of the fly throughout the territory.

"The brain-wave of a French colonial expert—viz., to use low-flying aeroplanes spreading poison-gas—was abandoned as impossible of control. An essay in the efficacy of steam rollers for crushing down dense bush was equally disappointing. A super-tank à la caterpillar—a sort of Boadicea's chariot with scythes on the wheels—was given a trial, I believe, and laid aside!

"For serious purposes the only effective means was found to be the wholesale burning of scrub jungle at the end of the dry season. Here again the first experiments sometimes mis-fired, as when enthusiasts omitted to provide firebreaks and some acres of valuable forest reserves were destroyed. By careful organisation wholesale bush-burning under the Native chiefs, however, met with some measure of success, notably around Shinyanga. Here Natives have been re-settled with their cattle on the reclaimed land and a continuous battle against the encroaching 'bush' is being waged by means of ploughs.

"In the struggle against sleeping sickness alone have non-spectacular methods prevailed. Here again the tsetse is the enemy, but here the insect is working more subtly in an infection of the human blood-stream. And here it is that microscopic study, followed by the concentration of Natives into settlements has so far shown slow but steady progress."

### "DEPARTMENTS WHICH ARE BYWORDS."

We recently commended the public spirit and tenacity of purpose of Mr. Oswald Bentley, the Kenya settler who so strongly championed four Natives under sentence of death that their conviction was quashed by the Court of Appeal. The *Trans-Africa Post* says of the case:—

"Mr. Oswald Bentley has returned from Nairobi having at long last succeeded in securing the acquittal of the four Natives condemned to death some eighteen months ago. It is not our duty to assess his reward, but that he has the gratitude of the settlers goes without saying. There is a far greater principle involved. For an Englishman to lose faith in British justice is the shattering of all he holds most sacred, and unless the fullest possible investigation is made immediately into the general conduct of this case we fear that the community will have no option but to place the Law alongside those other Departments of the Government of Kenya which have already become bywords. Mr. Bentley has performed his duty in seeing that justice has been done. It is now for the Government to see that justice does its duty.

The other matter which we wish to bring to the notice of the public is the control of gaols in this Colony. Since the present Kitale building was erected several prisoners have escaped and lately three more have got away, including a boy charged with a serious offence. The police arrest a man, hand him over to the gaol, and have no further say in the matter. They have no jurisdiction over gaols, and yet, should a prisoner escape, it devolves on them to catch him again. The present building is a disgrace—the doors of the cell from which the latest escape took place had cheap hinges on the inside—and we understand there are not enough warders to allow of a proper system of guards at night. If the Government expect the public to pay for castles in Nairobi, let them see to it that our criminals are securely housed."

### FEAR OF DEATH IN THE WILD.

An anonymous correspondent of *The Spectator* writes from Uganda:—

"Recently your columns held a correspondence on the fear of death in the wild. Some writers seemed to think that there was no fear of death in the wild. With the greatest of deference—rot! Who has watched the game come down to drink at the fast drying water-holes and would endorse that statement? Who has traced the spoor where a cow topi (tiang) faced, a few seconds, the lions' attack on her fawn and would agree? They know death—and, like ourselves (or the most of us) they fear death. Ask your highly civilised and well-armed European who has taken gun from his tent to go out to a near-by *shamba* where, in full daylight, a woman has been stricken down by a 'killer' lioness—ask him as he went through the head-high grass that bordered the little cultivation plot if he knew not fear, the fear of the wild.

"Twice have I done this—both were lionesses, both old, mangy and very ill-favoured—and twice as I came through the sight-obscuring grass bordering the little patch of *mbazi* I have wished to be back again on the Somme or in front of Ypres. After all, one's troubles were solved by a close-quarter charge as soon as you got clear of the grass, but the man who says that he knows no fear in the tall grass with a 'killer' somewhere in front of him—well, if he is not a liar he is a fool. The wild fears death, even as we do."

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"EAST AFRICA."



**ANTHROPOLOGY AND NATIVE POLICY.**

MR. J. H. DRIBERG says in a recent letter to *The Manchester Guardian*—

"Having no political axe to grind, I am as little anxious to cast aspersions on the white community as to be a sentimental extremist on behalf of the black. If I venture to intrude, it is as an anthropologist only. It is possible that there may be more in the land situation than the simple question of economics.

Anthropology, both comparative and specifically African, has shown us that according to primitive categories of thought there is no valid distinction between the living and the dead. Death is only an intermission during which the spirits of the dead, endowed with a heightened influence, await their eventual reincarnation. They are still intimately concerned with all tribal activities and hold a lien, as certain inheritors, on tribal property. This property includes land, and they are only the trustees. The land, moreover, being the resting-place of the dead, and therefore imbued with their personality, acquires an added religious significance. This theory of the continuity of the living and the dead is the basic belief which moulds primitive culture, and, whether it be well or ill-founded, it is closely associated with the integrity of tribal lands. If such a community is deprived of its land, there is at once a hiatus in its usual contacts—and that means the beginning of tribal dissolution.

"Our object is cultural growth rather than the substitution of cultures." General Smuts emphasised this point in his third Rhodes Memorial Lecture at Oxford, and insisted on the necessity for respecting and, if need be, for rebuilding Native institutions. Looked at from this point of view, the land problem is not purely economic. We realise now that no Native institution or activity can be separated from its context, and the context is the whole background of its culture. The careless destruction of one single element may disintegrate the whole constitution of Native society. The future of Africans, no less than the past, is bound up in their land, and before any further alienation this aspect of the land question should receive earnest consideration.

"In the past we have not appreciated the centripetal tendency of Native culture; we have not sufficiently understood how all Native institutions hang together. It is our ignorance of these institutions which still makes it impossible to frame a general Native policy. This cannot be done till we know more about the peoples whom we aspire to educate. Of the numerous tribes from Abyssinia to the Zambezi very few have been even partially studied. It is not clear, therefore, how the question of a Native policy, which we are not in a position to frame, can be a political issue between the settlers and the Government. The settlers cannot demand the control of a thing which is non-existent, and the Government, on the other hand, cannot blindly abdicate its trusteeship.

"It is my earnest hope, therefore, that the question of Native policy may be deferred for fully five years after the appointment of a High Commissioner. This should be a reserved subject, temporarily at least under the High Commissioner's control, and a scientific branch of his staff should apply itself during that period to a complete ethnological survey of the whole area. Only when all the data have been provided by competent ethnologists will it be possible to frame a Native policy and an educational policy which will be progressive and at the same time conform with the cultural traditions which it is our endeavour to preserve."

**"THE GREAT LUMBWA REBELLION"**

MR. E. TORDAY has written to *The New Statesman* under the above heading:—

Joseph Thomson said that a Masai warrior would part with everything he has rather than his spear; but he had to part with that. And the white man has, quite naturally, put an end to his favourite sport. But, as one might expect, old instincts survive and the smouldering fire will flare up now and then. This happened recently among the Lumbwa, a Masai people so tame that they have even taken to agriculture, despised by their kinsmen.

In this tribe twelve bad, bad boys, probably stirred up by some tale of old told over the camp fire, went one day, armed with spears, to cast covetous looks at some Masai cattle just over the border—no doubt with evil intent. Of course, the Masai were quite capable of looking after themselves (what a life they used to lead the poor Lumbwa!); but a paternal Government had placed a policeman on the frontier to protect them. When this excellent and experienced man saw the Lumbwa, he shouted at them: "Hey you! Get out of this! or something to that effect." And the Lumbwa cleared out as quickly as they could. One would have thought that this would end the incident.

It would have done so in Tanganyika or Uganda, but not in Kenya. His Excellency the Governor dashed up in his motor to the spot, surveyed the situation with his Whitehall-trained eyes, and wrote a letter which made our flesh creep. The Empire was in danger. Kenya was in ferment, Africa was threatened with war and bloodshed. Something had to be done, and done quickly. And so it happened that the bad boys were brought before a magistrate, who, by a severe sentence, showed how fully the apprehensions of the Governor were justified. Ten of the twelve criminals were sentenced respectively to three or four years imprisonment and to a fine of £600 each. Six hundred pounds! At the local rate of wages this represents the earnings of a man for one hundred years!

"May I suggest that, just for the sake of the white man's reputation for fair play; justice in this case might have been tempered with sweet reasonableness, and that the guilty men might have been bound over and left to be dealt with by their *ol'annom*, the head of their group, who would have brought them to reason by a good thrashing, which, no doubt, they deserved? Is it too late to reconsider the matter?"

Three lion cubs at the London Zoo are being given artificial sunlight treatment during the dull weather, in order to prevent rickets.



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## Camp Fire Comments.

### Flying Backwards.

"Your Comment on the pigeon which flew from England to Beira," writes an entomological subscriber, "and your reference to the fact that modern aviators can beat birds in eccentric flying stunts are all very well, but they do not quite cover the ground. Birds have had, by a few million years, less experience and practice in flying than insects. A dragon-fly can fly backwards—can any aviator do that?"

### The Progress of the African Criminal.

That the Native criminals of Kenya should have discovered the folly of stealing identifiable articles is perhaps not surprising, but that they know the usefulness of confidence-tricks other than their own is only natural; but that a Kisii Native should have practised the confidence-trick successfully on the European managers of more than one motor firm of Nairobi shows an intelligence and a perverted skill which is amazing. Yet the feat is recorded officially in the Kenya Police Report, which adds: "This particular form of cheating is generally attempted by the criminals of Europe who are regarded as the heads of their fraternity." The details of the confidence-tricks which succeeded are not given, which is a pity, for they would be very interesting, but the Commissioner no doubt reflects that publication might induce some other sharp-witted Africans to try their luck on similar lines.

### Front-fanged and Back-fanged African Snakes.

It is no doubt unnecessary to dwell upon the fact that sea-snakes, in spite of their flattened, rudder-like tails giving them the superficial appearance of eels, are exceedingly poisonous; but many fatal accidents have happened from the fact being unknown or ignored. A more technical but still very interesting point is the exact mechanism of the poison apparatus. A correspondence in *The Farmer's Weekly* reveals that the cobras and vipers have their poison fangs well to the front of the mouth, and are known as "front-fanged" snakes, while the boomslang is an example of the "back-fanged" group, in which the poison teeth are set behind a row of smaller teeth. This prevents them from bringing their fangs into quick action when they bite; and although their poison is very virulent they are nevertheless classed as semi-venomous owing to the practical inadequacy of their dental arrangement. Sea-snakes have a row of small "palatine" or inner teeth which reach right to the end of the upper jaw and may give the impression that they are back-fanged and therefore semi-venomous. As a matter of fact, they are front-fanged, for the poison fangs are placed just

as in the cobras, though the detail is obscured by the palatine teeth. Their bite is both efficient and fatal.

### Why not a Man-Eating Lion?

A correspondent writes: "The arrival in London of a man-eating tiger from Sumatra has been one of the recent newspaper sensations. While admiring the enterprise of the capturer of the beast, a fine, full-grown male; about eight years of age, it seems regrettable that East Africa had not long ago anticipated the idea. The tiger's first appearance in its cage at the Zoo was a triumph; it played its part to perfection, snarling at the visitors, displaying its "curved fangs" to the reporters, and making one mighty spring at the photographers which shook the bars of the cage and made the spectators duck their heads with a common but understandable impulse. East Africa might now produce its counterpart. Mpika, for instance, a Northern Rhodesian village, that has earned more than a little notoriety, has for years claimed a whole breed of man-eating lions which live in the Muchinga Hills and come down in the evening to hunt humans. What an advertisement it would be if someone would collar a couple and ship them Home! That would do more than mining shares to tell the great British public that such a place as Northern Rhodesia exists. The donor of the tiger, by the way, has not explained how he captured his prize; but Africa is at least as resourceful as Sumatra. Will some stalwart prove it?"

### Protective Colouring Again.

The sad accident reported from Brazil," writes a zoological friend, "in which a tram-car driver ran one night into a couple of elephants—circus elephants, of course, not an indigenous breed—raises yet another problem for the advocates of protective colouring in animals. The driver very justly pleaded that he could not see the elephants, whose neutral grey hue rendered them quite invisible in the dark. The excuse was a perfectly good one, for all African experience, as recorded by elephant hunters of repute, goes to prove that not only are elephants practically invisible at dusk or in the shade of the forest, but they are so silent in their movements that they "fade away" worse than any wireless reception when they feel so inclined.

But the question arises—and this is where the protective coloration enthusiasts feel the draught—why have elephants acquired so efficient a protective colour? They have no enemies at all in the wild; only since man took to hunting them have they been in peril; and it cannot be argued that they have acquired their present hue in so short a time. Rather would one expect that they should have displayed extreme variation in colour, like domestic cattle, which, except in recent fancy breeds, are selected for anything but colour—witness the many patterns and colours which are to be seen in Native cattle, Masai breeds, for instance. I throw this case, like an apple of discord, into the arena, and hope that some of the scientific experts will take it up."

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**LATE EAST AFRICAN NEWS ITEMS.**

The Crown Agents for the Colonies invite applications for the post of electrical inspector to the Government of Kenya, at an initial salary of £840. Candidates must be between twenty-eight and thirty-six years of age.

East Africa is advised by telegram from Nairobi that the three-engined aeroplane "Knight of the Grail" has successfully completed a return trip from the capital of Kenya Colony to the capital of Southern Rhodesia.

The Provincial Commissioner at Lindi, Tanganyika, writes "that very favourable reports have been received regarding the prospects of sisal growing in the Kilwa coastal area, particularly at Kilwa Kisiwani. Both water and labour are available and soil reports are glad to answer any inquiries."

A Cotton Price Control Board has been formed in Uganda, consisting of the Director of Agriculture, the Provincial Commissioners of Buganda and the Eastern Province, a representative of each of the existing Cotton Seed Buying Associations, and one Native representative from Buganda and Busoga.

Publication of a quarterly journal by the Department of Agriculture, the appointment of two Deputy Directors, one to deal with crop husbandry and the other with animal husbandry, strengthening of the plant breeding section, and inquiry into the possibility of an engineering department to test implements and machinery are among the suggestions made by the Kenya Agricultural Commission.

The Aircraft Operating Company has secured a contract from the Government of Northern Rhodesia to survey 63,000 square miles in that country, in which the company has already completed an aerial survey of 11,000 square miles for one of the large mining groups. The work, which is to begin in April, is to include air mapping of the township of Nkana, Ndola, Nchanga, Luanshya, Mufulira, and Mpika.

The Buganda Raw Cotton Buying Association, which has been in operation for the past two seasons, but the continuance of which was recently in doubt, has now been formed for a definite period of ten years. We are glad to report that all ginneries in Buganda have joined the Association, which, now in a much stronger position than ever, should be able to play an increasingly important part in the vital work of reorganising the ginning industry of Uganda.

The directors of the Rhodesian Anglo-American Company announce that they have issued 281,625 shares of the company at £2 per share (i.e., 30s. premium) out of that portion of the recent capital increase which was held in reserve. The issue has been made for the purpose of increasing the company's interest in copper mining properties in Northern Rhodesia without drawing upon cash resources, a portion of which will be needed for the development of properties in which the company is interested.

The British Empire Producers' Organisation has appointed a special Producers' Committee under the chairmanship of Sir Edward Davson, Bt., with subsidiary committees for each industry represented, for the purpose of framing a statement in regard to the primary production of foodstuffs and certain other agricultural products in the Empire overseas to form the basis of representations to be made to H.M. Government and the Imperial Conference. Sir Edward Davson has been appointed Deputy Chairman of the Council, in succession to Mr. V. A. Malcolmson.

On his return from Northern Rhodesia to Johannesburg a few days ago, Sir William Simpson, the leader of the Ross Institute expedition, told the Press that 2,000 square miles of Northern Rhodesia would be almost free of malaria four years hence. This would be accomplished by canalisation and by doing away with areas of stagnant water where rivers were winding and the water apt to become sluggish. He added that Sir Malcolm Watson would arrive in Northern Rhodesia in March, and that Dr. Dalsell would shortly arrive to take permanent charge of anti-malarial work.

**EAST AFRICAN INDIANS IN CONGRESS.****Resolutions that will please Extremists.**

THE East African Indian National Congress, which has held a three days' session in Nairobi, discussed a large number of questions. The Congress was opened by Mrs. Naidu, who described the Wilson Report as reactionary, but said that it would not deter Indians. The main points of her speech found expression in resolutions passed by the Congress.

It was resolved that a common roll on the basis of equal franchise should be demanded without further delay and without waiting for the consent of the Europeans in Kenya. An amendment that in the event of the Imperial Government not conceding this demand the Indian leaders should refuse to pay taxes was withdrawn after a long and heated debate. The Congress also announced its adherence to the policy of non-participation in the Kenya Legislative and municipal councils; opposed any change in the constitution of the Legislature; protested against the reservation of the Highlands for Europeans; and urged the protection of Native land interests; to be followed by an alienation of land to India equal to that already granted to Europeans. The protectionist policy of Kenya was opposed. It was decided to ask the Indian Government to appoint an Indian Trade Commissioner in East Africa, and also to open an East African Information Bureau in India.

Uncompromising opposition was expressed to the proposed political federation of Kenya and Uganda. If federation was decided on, the Indians, it was resolved, would require certain safeguards, including effective representation in East Africa and London and the reservation of all racial matters for the decision of the Secretary of State.

The principles laid down in the Hilton Young Report as to the trusteeship of Native interests were wholeheartedly approved. The Congress resolved that direct Native representation in the Legislatures was desirable, together with the co-ordination of Native policy throughout East Africa and reduction in Native taxation.—Times telegram.



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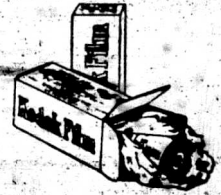
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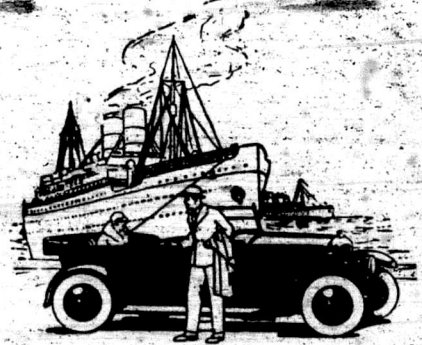
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**OPENING OF MAZABUKA RESEARCH STATION.**

WHEN the Agricultural and Veterinary Research Station at Mazabuka was formally opened by the Governor of Northern Rhodesia in mail week, His Excellency urged the settler community to make full use of the station, and pleaded for patience if results were not as speedily forthcoming as farmers wished. "Perhaps you all live a little too near the investigators," he said. "You meet them at golf or at a dance, and find that they are merely human beings. But they are, nevertheless, just as keen on their jobs as you are on yours, and it is often more their misfortune than their fault—as with farmers—that they do not get rapid results."

Captain T. H. Murray said in reply that more information for the intending settler was necessary, that the removal of the Land Office from Livingstone to Mazabuka would be helpful; that the research station might undertake experimental growing of crops not yet introduced to the country, and that Natives should be taught that wastefulness is a sin and has

**TANGANYIKA AGRICULTURAL EXHIBITION.**

THE organisers of the first Tanganyika Agricultural and Industrial Exhibition are certainly to be congratulated on the excellent financial result achieved, for it is now officially announced that there is a surplus of approximately £525 after payment of all expenses. It is suggested that an East African Exhibition of the kind should be held every second year alternately in Kenya and Tanganyika, and that a Standing Committee should be formed of one representative each of the Conventions of Associations of Kenya, the Congress of Associations of Tanganyika, the Indian Association of Kenya, and the Indian Association of Tanganyika, together with the two Directors of Agriculture and the two Comptrollers of Customs.

**A MAIZE GROWING COMPETITION.**

CONGRATULATIONS to the Kenya Farmers' Association on its enterprising decision to offer a prize of £100 for competition amongst maize-growing members. Competitors must have not less than thirty acres under maize, must supply full information as to the fertilisers used, and comply with other conditions. A gold medal is to be presented to those who secure a yield of thirty bags to the acre, and a silver medal for twenty-five bags or more. Such a competition strikes us as a most commendable and really practicable encouragement of better farming methods.

**EUROPEAN AGRICULTURE IN KENYA.**

H.M. EASTERN AFRICAN DEPENDENCIES' TRADE AND INFORMATION OFFICE in London has received a cable from Nairobi stating that the total area under occupation by Europeans in Kenya is 5,000,648 acres, compared with 4,000,400 acres last year, and that the total cultivated area is 635,590 acres, against 525,420 acres. The number of occupiers has increased from 1,071 to 2,035.

*Coffee.*—There are now 40,722 acres planted with 6-year old coffee and 23,830 acres with over 3-year old trees; the total planted area is 60,205 acres, against a total acreage last year of 84,073. The estimated production is 223,563 cwt. this season, against 213,671 cwt.

*Tea.*—The area under tea is now 5,503 acres, compared with 4,800 acres in 1928, and the estimated production is 12,813 lb. against 33,403 lb.

*Sisal.*—In 1927-28 the area under sisal was given as 91,900 acres; now the figure is 100,375 acres, yielding 20,800 tons this season.

*Maize.*—In 1929 the area under maize which was harvested was 204,045 acres, yielding 3,999,317 bags; 245,807 acres have been planted this season, as compared with 177,600 acres harvested, yielding 1,088,706 bags, and 215,000 acres planted in 1928.

*Wheat.*—This season 32,951 acres have been harvested, producing 228,141 bags, against 75,102 acres harvested, producing 123,050 bags (of 200 lb.) in 1928. 66,080 acres have been planted this season, against 38,420 last season.

*Barley.*—6,751 acres have been harvested, yielding 33,883 bags, against 3,380 acres yielding 6,841 bags in 1928. This season 14,543 acres have been planted, against 5,633 in 1928.

**LOCUSTS IN THE SUDAN.****Poison Baits Successful.**

DURING the recent locust invasion of the Sudan the methods tried for combating the plague included trenching, burning, and poisoning. Of these, the first two were found unsuitable except in the neighbourhood of villages, owing to the labour involved. Spraying with "locust poison" (arsenite of soda and treacle in water) on vegetation was found to be expensive, and the machines were apt to get out of order, though when supervised by a European results were obtained. The best results were got by the use of poisoned baits consisting of bran moistened with locust poison.

To avoid toil in the field, and transport of vessels for mixing and storage of bran, which was attacked by beetles, experiments were carried out to ascertain whether the bait could be prepared at headquarters and stored. It was found that bran moistened with locust poison and dried in the sun was in good condition after two months in store, and when damped with water was both attractive and fatal to hoppers. It is believed that this dried poisoned bait will be of the greatest value in any future locust campaign.

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

*Manufacturers wishing to appoint agents, and agents seeking further representations, are invited to communicate with the Editor. No charge is made for the service rendered by this Journal in such matters.*

Mchana Coffee Estates Ltd., Kenya, is being voluntarily wound up.

A rest camp is being established at Longido by Motor Tours Ltd.

Reports that the Rhodesian Congo Border and Nchanga companies are to amalgamate are without foundation.

The next session of the Association of Chambers of Commerce of Eastern Africa is to be held in Eldoret from January 20 onwards.

Land at the Luanshya township, adjoining the Roan Antelope Copper Mine, Northern Rhodesia, is to be sold by auction on December 11.

The Standard Bank of South Africa has resolved to pay an interim dividend for the half-year ended September 30 last at the rate of 14% per annum, less tax.

Zanzibar's new harbour works were formally handed over to the Sultan in main week by Mr. H. H. G. Mitchell, on behalf of the consulting engineers.

The cotton buying season in Uganda is to open in the Buganda, Eastern and Northern Provinces, and in the Toro district of the Western Province on January 13.

The last three maps and road reports issued by the Royal East African Automobile Association cover the Kampala-Fort Portal, Longido-Moshi-Arusha, and Nairobi-Makindji roads.

The London Committee of the Mozambique Company states that the Customs receipts for the port of Beira during October amounted to £41,441, compared with £19,123 in October, 1928.

The Owners' and Breeders' Society of Kenya has been formed to safeguard and develop the interests of horse-racing and horse-breeding in the Colony. Any horse owner or breeder is eligible for membership.

The Banco Nacional Ultramarino is to pay an interim dividend for 1929 of 9%, without deduction of Portuguese taxes, which will be taken into account in the final dividend. The dividend a year ago was the same.

The Assistant Commissioner of Customs for the Union of South Africa is at present visiting Livingstone in order to discuss the question of a new Customs agreement with the Government of Northern Rhodesia.

General Boyd-Moss is placed at the disposal of the Usa Planters' Association a site suitable for the hatching of trout, the Tanganyika Government has been asked whether it will assist financially in a scheme for the stocking of the Usa and Maji ya Chai Rivers.

A manufacturers' agent in Nairobi desires to obtain the representation for Kenya, Uganda, Tanganyika and Zanzibar of a manufacturer of Macclesfield silks. Details may be obtained from the Department of Overseas Trade, 35, Old Queen Street, S.W., by quoting reference number 579.

Barclays Bank (D.C. & O.) proposes to pay a final dividend for the year ended September 30 at the rate of 8% per annum, less tax, on the Cumulative Preference shares, and a final dividend at the rate of 5% less tax, on the A and B shares, making with the interim dividend paid on July 41% for the year.

### BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION CO.

The report of the British India Steam Navigation Co. Ltd. for the year ended September 30 shows a net profit of £250,706, from which payment of a dividend of 8%, free of tax, on the Ordinary shares is recommended; after payment of dividend on the 8% and 5% Preference stock, a balance of £29,220 remains to be carried forward. The company has an issued share capital of £3,657,200 and a Debenture capital of £1,657,200. Ships and other properties at cost less depreciation appear in the balance sheet at £6,247,066. The report states that two cargo-passenger steamers of 8,500 tons each are under construction for the company's Bombay-East and South African service.

### PERSONAL ANNOUNCEMENTS

*Private—not trade—advertisements are now accepted by "East Africa" for publication in this column at the PREPAID rate of 2d. per word per insertion, with a minimum of 5s. per insertion; three consecutive insertions for the price of two. For Box No. advertisements there is an additional charge of 1s. per insertion towards cost of forwarding replies. Advertisements reaching "East Africa," 91, Great Titchfield Street, London, W.1, after Tuesday morning will not appear until the following week. Announcements will appear under such headings as Births, Forthcoming Marriages, Deaths, In Memoriam, Appointments Vacant and Required, Land for Sale and Required, Agencies Wanted and Offered, etc. In Memoriam announcements can be inserted for five or ten years at special rates.*

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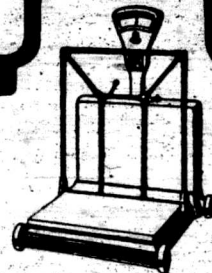
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**EAST AFRICAN PRODUCE REPORTS.**

**COFFEE.**

GOOD qualities of East African are selling well at good prices, but other grades are dull.

*Kenya*—

"A" sizes	136s. 6d. to 143s. 6d.
"B" "	84s. 0d. to 92s. 0d.
"C" "	75s. 6d. to 76s. 0d.
Peaberry	150s. 6d.
London graded—	
Second sizes	80s. 0d. to 85s. 0d.

*Uganda*—

Dullish and greenish	91s. 0d. to 101s. 0d.
----------------------	-----------------------

*Tanganyika*—

*Kilimanjaro*—

London cleaned	
Smalls and Triage	56s. 6d.

*Usambara*—

Mixed brown	53s. 6d.
Mixed robusta	57s. 6d.

London stocks on December 4 totalled 28,309 bags, compared with 27,601 bags on the corresponding date of last year.

**OTHER PRODUCE.**

*Beeswax*.—On a quiet market the spot price of fair quality Dar es Salaam is 135s.

*Castor Seed*.—Demand is quiet, prices remaining at £16 15s. for December shipment.

*Chillies*.—Small business has been done in Mombasa at 62s. 6d. for forward shipment. Zanzibar prices are between 75s. and 80s.

*Cloves*.—The market has been very dull for several weeks. Prices for Zanzibar and Pemba are around 1s.

*Cotton*.—East African cotton continues in fair demand, but prices are slightly lower at 7 7/8d. to 10 3/8d. per lb.

*Cotton Seed*.—The market continues inactive, and prices can only be quoted nominally at £7 40s. per ton ex-ship for forward shipment.

*Groundnuts*.—The market is steady, but very little business is offering. The nominal price of East African groundnuts for December-January shipment is £18.

*Hides and Skins*.—Only small business has been passing at unchanged prices.

*Maize*.—There are sellers of No. 2 white flat East African for January-February shipment at 32s. 3d. in bags.

*Simsim*.—Prices are again lower, parcels for December-January shipment being worth about £18 40s.

*Sisal*.—Steadier, but quiet, with good marks No. 1 Tanganyika and Kenya quoted £36 15s. c.i.f. for January-March shipment. There are buyers of I.a.q. at £35 5s. for October-December shipment and at £35 15s. for January-March.

**NYASALAND MINERALS REPORT.**

THE report of Nyasaland Minerals Ltd. for the year ended July 31 states that considerable work has been done on the Sumbu coal area and on the Ncheu asbestos deposits in Nyasaland, in which Protectorate the company's operations are under the direction of Mr. N. Baldwin Davies. Of the Ufipa coal area of Tanganyika it is stated that the first bore-hole is now 200 feet deep, that coal is expected to be reached at 300 feet, and that the company's consulting engineer believes that if the surface indications persist in depth, very large tonnages of coal should be opened up. Work is also being continued on a concession of 700 square miles at Kidete, where there are indications of copper over a distance of some fifteen miles. The Tanganyika operations of the company are under the direction of Mr. G. M. O. Barclay, who has a staff of five mining engineers and several other assistants.

**BARCLAYS BANK (D. C. & O.) REPORT.**

BARCLAYS BANK (D. C. & O.) reports a net profit for the year ended September 30 of £516,594, to which has to be added the sum of £139,710 brought forward. £150,000 is carried to the reserve fund, £130,000 reserved for income tax, £108,206 was absorbed by interim dividends, £63,650 is earmarked for a final dividend at the rate of 5% per annum on the "A" and "B" shares, £57,376 for a final dividend at the rate of 8% on the Cumulative Preference shares, and £137,481 remains to be carried forward to next year.

**LAST WEEK'S RAINFALL IN KENYA.**

H.M. EASTERN AFRICAN DEPENDENCIES TRADE AND INFORMATION OFFICE has received an official cable stating that rainfall in Kenya during the past week was as follows: Nanyuki, 1.9 inches; Rumuruti and Thika, .9; Kyambu, .5; Fort Hall, Limuru and Nakuru, .4; Eldema Ravine, Machakos, Nairobi, and Nyeri, .3; Kitale and Songhor, .1.

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## PASSENGERS FOR EAST AFRICA.

The motor vessel "Llangibby Castle," which left London on her maiden voyage on Thursday last, and which is to call at Marseilles and Genoa, carries the following East African passengers:

*Port Sudan. Marseilles to Mombasa.*  
Mr. R. Fletcher Mr. A. E. Bassett  
*Marseilles to Port Sudan.* Mr. R. C. Dent  
Hon. Morvyn P. Wingfield Mr. H. B. Ellerton  
Major and Mrs. J. H. Gailey

*Mombasa.*  
Mr. J. Albans Mr. W. R. Gregg  
Miss K. M. Ashe Mr. Comdr. T. C. R.  
Mr. P. Bell Higgins and valet  
Dr. and Mrs. M. S. R. Mrs. Higgins  
Broadbent Mr. and Mrs. J. Howard  
Mr. F. C. Brookes Dr. and Mrs. N. P. Jewell  
Mr. G. F. Broomfield Mr. N. R. Jolley  
Colonel and Mrs. T. Mr. A. E. R. Mayne  
Carlyon Mr. R. S. Moore  
Rt. Hon. Neville Viscountess Powerscourt  
Chamberlain, P.C. Capt. R. J. D. Salmon  
Mrs. Chamberlain Mr. H. Seale  
Miss Chamberlain G. Sewall  
Mrs. F. G. Clennell Jules Tarnowski  
Mr. W. H. Cooksey Mr. and Mrs. H. E. Welby  
Miss V. Dawes  
Mrs. C. E. Fenwicke  
Clennell  
Miss D. E. Fenwicke  
Clennell and nurse  
Colonel and Mrs. Ferrar  
Mrs. N. M. Gray  
Miss Gray  
Rev. J. E. Hamilton  
Hon. Mrs. Hamilton  
Mr. P. Le Cheminant  
Mr. C. N. Lewis  
Mr. and Mrs. H. H. Longuet-Higgins  
Miss L. T. Longuet-Higgins  
Mrs. E. M. Macdonna  
Mr. W. Muir MacKean  
Mr. A. E. MacKinnon  
Hon. Joseph P. Maclay  
Mrs. M. E. Mann  
Mr. W. H. Michell  
Mrs. A. Money  
Capt. E. J. Mulligan  
Mr. W. D. W. Neville  
Mr. and Mrs. G. V. Noble  
Miss M. A. Perkin  
Mr. and Mrs. C. Phythian  
Miss M. Pope  
Mr. and Mrs. J. D. Ritchie  
Miss J. R. Ritchie  
Mrs. F. V. Secker  
Miss M. K. Smith  
Mr. and Mrs. M. A. Stewart  
Mr. J. Thompson  
Mrs. V. E. Couchman  
Miss M. H. Cowell  
Mrs. Johnstone-Porter  
Mr. and Mrs. T. Longbottom  
Miss Tiffin  
Mr. and Mrs. A. S. Widgey  
Master D. Widgey  
Master C. Widgey  
Miss Wilson

*Port Sudan to Mombasa.*  
Mrs. O. Harris  
Master Harris  
Zanzibar.  
Mr. G. B. Campbell  
*Dar es Salaam.*  
Capt. F. C. Ager, M.C.  
Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Brunnen  
Mr. and Mrs. G. Eccleston  
Mr. A. T. Gajner  
Mr. J. Gower  
Mr. F. Johnson  
Mr. and Mrs. H. R. Jones  
Mr. W. M. MacKay  
Mr. and Mrs. A. D. McFarland  
Lt. Comdr. G. A. C. Sharp, R.N.  
Mrs. Sharp  
*Marseilles to Dar es Salaam.*  
Miss K. P. Heckford  
Major W. E. H. Scupham, M.C.  
Mrs. Scupham  
*Genoa to Dar es Salaam.*  
Major R. H. C. Higgins, M.B.E.  
*Beira.*  
Lady Couchman  
Miss V. E. Couchman  
Miss M. H. Cowell  
Mrs. Johnstone-Porter  
Mr. and Mrs. T. Longbottom  
Mr. J. C. Store  
*Genoa to Beira.*  
Mrs. A. L. Haly

## EAST AFRICAN STEAMSHIP MOVEMENTS.

## BRITISH-INDIA.

Madaga" left Port Said homewards, December 6.  
Matfana" left Beira homewards, December 11.  
Malda" arrived Port Said for East Africa, Dec. 8.  
Khandalla" arrived Durban, December 11.  
Karoo" arrived Bombay, December 7.  
Karapara" left Seychelles for Durban, December 10.  
Karagola" left Dar es Salaam for Bombay, Dec. 10.  
Ellora" arrived Bombay, November 30.

## CLAN-ELLERMAN-HARRISON.

"City of Bombay" left Dar es Salaam homewards, December 7.  
"Governor" left Birkenhead for East Africa, Dec. 1.  
"City of Bath" left Newport for East Africa, Dec. 7.

## HOLLAND-AFRICA.

Springtontem" left Beira for the Cape, December 3.  
Nias" arrived Rotterdam, December 3.  
Alkald" left Lourenço Marques for East Africa, December 3.  
Nykerk" left Port Elizabeth for East Africa, Dec. 2.  
Klipfontein" left Hamburg for East Africa, Dec. 4.

## MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

Leconte de Lisle" left Marseilles, December 3.  
Bernardin de St. Pierre" left Majunga for Marseilles, December 4.  
"General Duchesne" left Djibouti for Mauritius, December 4.  
"Aviateur Roland Garros" arrived Diego Suarez outwards, December 3.

## UNION-CASTLE.

Dundrum Castle" left Beira for East Africa, Dec. 3.  
Durham Castle" left Las Palmas for Beira, Dec. 4.  
Gloucester Castle" arrived Lourenço Marques, Dec. 3.  
Llandaff Castle" left Zanzibar for Natal, Dec. 8.  
Llandovery Castle" left Port Sudan homewards, December 7.  
Llangibby Castle" left London for East Africa, December 5.

## EAST AFRICAN MAILS.

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

December 12	per s.s. "Ranpura."
" 17	" s.s. "General Voyron."
" 19	" s.s. "Maloja."
" 24	" s.s. "Ranchi."
January 1	" s.s. "Chambord."
" 5	" s.s. "Macedonia."

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

Inward mails from East Africa are expected in London on December 14 per the s.s. "Morea," on December 16 per the s.s. "Chambord," on December 20 per the s.s. "Llandovery Castle," and on December 28 per the s.s. "Bernardin de St. Pierre."

**ASK for and INSIST upon obtaining CHAMBERS' Empire Cedar Pencils.**  
F. Chambers & Co., Ltd., are the only Pencil Manufacturers using Empire Cedar exclusively. If you have any difficulty in obtaining Chambers' Pencils write direct to the Garden Pencil Works, Stapleford, Notts.

The annual report of Manbré & Garton Ltd. states that Mr. W. M. Tapp recently resigned from the board in order better to devote his time to the development of the company's interests in Kenya Colony.

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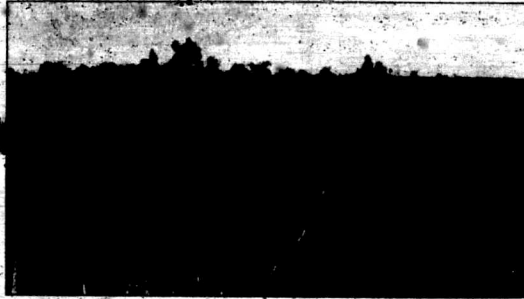




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H.M. Eastern African Dependencies Trade and Information Office, Royal Mail Building, Cockspur Street, London, of the General Manager, Kenya and Uganda Railways and Harbours Headquarter Offices, Nairobi, Kenya.



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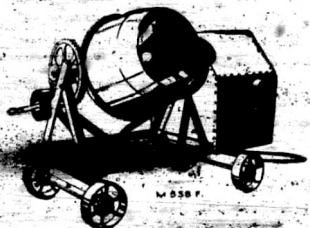


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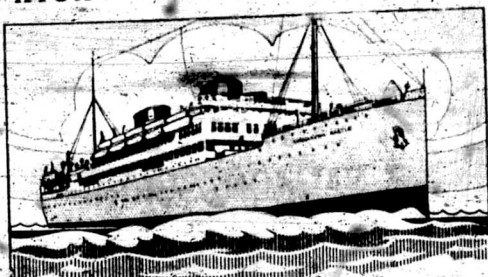
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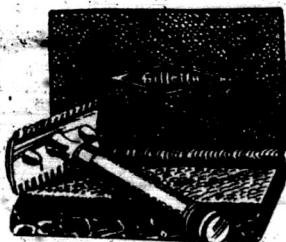
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# MATTERS OF MOMENT

In order that East Africans may know the type of statement with which the House of Commons is regaled regarding East Africa, we are publishing a somewhat lengthy report of the speeches made in the House last week. The Press Gallery evidently assessed some of the alle-

## LAST WEEK'S DEBATE IN THE COMMONS.

gations at their true value; for scarcely a word about the debate has appeared in the English Press, which has, however, recorded that the Socialist colleagues of Mr. Charles Roden Buxton are irritated at his having usurped one-third of the two hours allotted to the debate. The mover of the resolution said that he had no intention of making the coloured races the plenary of the debate, but the debate was not maintained throughout on that desirable level, some finding themselves unable to resist the opportunity of repeating old fables and old shibboleths. Nevertheless, the debate will not have been without its justification if the Kikuyu custom to which the Duchess of Atholl so frankly called attention receives prompt consideration from the authorities. We agree with her that the law must, if necessary, be altered. It is intolerable that a Native woman who seeks to escape the barbarous rite should be liable to the infliction of the operation against her will. Both the Duchess of Atholl and the Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies wisely deprecated hasty interference with Native customs; but they, in common with East Africans, are clearly of the opinion that the individual Native with the courage to withstand tribal pressure must be protected.

Having now received the full report of the recent debate in the Uganda Legislature regarding the proposal to remove the Director of Agriculture from Kampala to Entebbe, we must say that the reasons in favour of the idea advanced by the Government spokesmen strike us as entirely unconvincing. The prime argument seems to be that the Director of Agriculture, being a member of the Executive Council, should be in the closest contact with the Governor. But surely that contact does not need to be continuous, as the Director's contact with the public should be. It is suggested that after the removal of his office to Entebbe he should spend one day a week in Kampala. Would it not be far better from all standpoints for him to continue to reside in Kampala and spend one day a week in Entebbe? The difficult period of reconstruction facing the cotton industry will demand continuous contact and co-operation between the public and the Director, who ought, we are convinced, to be retained in Kampala.

The view South Africa takes of the vital problem of soil erosion is pungently expressed by Mr. H. S. du Toit in the official *Handbook for South Africa's Farmers in South Africa*. "The whole of our people," he writes, "and not only the farming community, must realise this national danger. Let us as a nation declare war against soil erosion; let us fight it instead of aiding it. If the South African people, individually and collectively declare war upon soil erosion, victory will ultimately be certain, and posterity will have reason to remember us with pride and not, let us be sure, with

sorrow and shame." Strong words, but not too strong. South Africans have made the wagon tracks, the plough furrows, the footpaths, the ditches alongside the roads and railway lines; and have seen them become a network of destructive channels. It is they, too, who allow the vegetation in the catchment areas of their rivers to be burnt out and trampled down, and who are destroying the Native trees and bushes without replacing them with other Native or exotic trees or plants. Mr. du Toit deserves credit for his uncompromising statement of the case. Possibly his denunciation comes a century too late, for it is estimated that the nine principal rivers of South Africa carry away more than 187,000,000 tons of soil every year, or enough to cover to a depth of one foot an area of ninety-one square miles!

Has this no lesson for East Africa? Surely it has. Government specialists—geologists, foresters, and agriculturists—have, in recent years at least, been voicing the same warning. The remedy lies in the hands of settlers and planters, though district officers can help. So long as the burning of *shambas* is recognised as a routine process in agriculture, so long as Natives are allowed to destroy trees to make temporary cultivation plots, so long as holders of timber concessions are permitted to exploit virgin forest for immediate profit and without regard to the future, so long as planters cling to the fetish of "clean weeding," so long will soil erosion remain an ever-growing danger to the country.

Some idea of what fighting an epidemic means among raw, savage African tribes can be gained from an account given in the latest medical report from the Sudan. Epidemic, louse-borne relapsing fever first appeared in French West Africa in 1921; it spread rapidly through British West, extended to the Chad area and Wadai, and finally appeared in Darfur in September, 1926. The loss of life was very heavy, 10,000 deaths; it is calculated, having occurred in the Zalingei district out of a population of 45,000 persons. Every effort was made to prevent the eastward spread of the epidemic, but the people and the country presented many difficulties. The Fur tribe, the one chiefly affected, is described as "timid, drunken, and very dirty"—a combination of characters which could hardly be more conducive to the spread of a disease carried by lice. The country had only recently been occupied, the people were still aloof and suspicious, communications were bad, and the terrain was mountainous and very difficult. Faced with these obstacles, anti-epidemic measures had to be carried out chiefly by administrative officers. Quarantine posts were established, roads were made, motor traffic to all parts of the province was organised, the confidence of the sheiks and leaders in the necessary medical and health measures was won, delousing operations and widespread treatment were carried out, and the epidemic was confined to one province and finally brought under complete control. Miracles of hard work, devotion to duty, tact and knowledge of the Native, courage and technical skill are connoted by the bare statement of the facts.

## SOUTH AFRICA'S VIEW OF SOIL EROSION.



## NATIVE POLICY IN EAST AFRICA.

Speeches in the House of Commons.

MR. JAMES MARLEY, Socialist M.P. for North St. Pancras, moved in the House of Commons last week—

"That, in the opinion of this House, the Native population of our Dependencies should not be exploited as a source of low-grade labour; no governmental pressure should be used to provide wage labour for employers; due care should be taken of Native social well-being; the Native demand for land should be adequately and satisfactorily met and their rights therein properly safeguarded; where the Native population is not yet fitted for self-government direct Imperial control of Native policy should be fully maintained; Native self-governing institutions should be fostered, and franchise and legal rights should be based upon the principle of equality for all without regard to race."

"It is," he said, "my intention to make the coloured races the playthings of party politics. It would be the worst possible thing for the Native races if it were discovered or suspected that, with the change of parties in this House, there would be a difference of attitude in relation to the indigenous people in those parts of the Empire over which we still have control."

"Africa has been partitioned out without reference to the indigenous people. Those who have been in a position to take the soil have allocated it to themselves, sometimes merely having a map drawn of the land and not having been to that country or to any other part of the Empire. They have merely marked out their portions of which they claim control. Here we have the possibility of economic development within the next twenty or thirty years which may direct the lives and the conditions of livelihood of these Native peoples for practically all time."

### West and East Africa.

"In West Africa it is more or less recognised that economic exploitation will not be left in the hands of white people. In East Africa, South Africa and Central Africa, whether under this Government or any other Government, the question takes on a new aspect. It is in relation to those parts which are possible of development by European or indigenous Native labour, where settlement is possible, that the greatest exploitation of the indigenous population can take place. In these countries the Natives are for the most part agriculturists, and it is in regard to land policy that the exploitation of the indigenous population takes place."

"It may be argued, with a great deal of reason and logic, that in order to advance these people there ought to be experimental farming and large scale production going on alongside their own settlement, that for that purpose we ought to alienate a certain amount of land for the development of the Natives, and that in order to preserve primal organisations and the customs and laws of the tribes we should segregate them into certain reserves."

"The policy of segregation is more or less accepted by large numbers of people without question, but it is possible, while pretending to be kindly towards the Native in using the policy of segregation, to use all the economic advantages of the land which was his, and yet exploit him of his labour, and leave him in the same bankrupt condition that he was in when first we went there. When you have segregation in reserves a difficulty arises at once. If you segregate the Natives in reserves, where are the settlers to get their labour? They want the labour of the indigenous population, and they proceed to bargain with the Native to leave his reserve and work in their settlement."

### The Man on the Spot.

"Here I come to the second portion of our resolution, with respect to whether Government pressure ought to be brought upon the Native to leave his reserve and go to work for white settlers. What do we mean by the Government using pressure? We mean the Government permitting such a policy of fixation as to leave no option to the Native but to leave his reserve, or so to arrange the land policy that it is impossible for the Native to keep himself out of his own labour and his own effort within the reserve."

"We are often advised to take into consideration the ideas of the man on the spot. I would like to tell a story of an African who was spoken to by a missionary on questions concerning land, poll tax and hut tax. The Native said: 'God must be a very wise person to live far away.' 'Why,' asked the missionary, 'what makes you think that?' 'Because,' replied the Native, 'if he

lived quite close at hand he would be so involved and so pressed upon by all the different interests that he would find it very awkward to be just in his decisions in regard to any particular problem that confronted him.'

"The man on the spot because of the social conditions of his life is more or less unwillingly biased in his attitude towards this problem. Let it not be thought at a moment that I mean that as an aspersion upon the Government or those who administer in these areas. The representations which have been made to me in the last five or six weeks show that whenever there is a question of getting an unofficial majority in place of an official one, all sections of coloured people, whether they be Indians or indigenous people, prefer an official majority to an unofficial majority, at the moment."

### Natives in the Reserves.

"I would appeal to the Government to see that the hut tax and the poll tax are not such as to compel the Native to leave his reserve and work in settlement areas when he does not so desire, and to consider making representations in regard to the removal of the poll tax from the women. When the poll tax becomes heavy, it arises almost of necessity that one of the family, whether it be the father, the mother, a boy or a girl have to go out from the reserve, and that means the breaking up of family life and the deprivation of these people. There is a system in Kenya whereby when a Native contracts he comes under a special code known to Natives as *kipandi*. His finger prints are taken and he is treated more or less as a convict."

"I appeal to the Government to see how far it is possible to institute a medical service or Native hospital within the reserves. I am informed that there is only one Native hospital in the whole of Uganda, Tanganyika and Kenya. There is a medical service carried on by missionaries, very low indeed in regard to expenditure and very inefficient in regard to medical qualifications."

"Would it not be possible for permission to be granted to Natives within their reserves to grow any economical crop which is permitted to be grown outside by white settlers. It is argued that if Natives are permitted to grow a coffee crop disease may spread from their plantations to the plantations of the settlers, and that is the reason for the de-rooting of the crops of Chief Koinanga in Tanganyika in 1922. It must be remembered that many of the coffee plantations of settlers are in the control of Natives, and it is well known in Tanganyika and Uganda that the Natives, if they are to be the growth of an economic crop like coffee, with proper marketing, would afford a means whereby the Native could pay his hut and poll taxes and would not have to go out and do forced labour. I do not say it is true, but that may be the case."

### Native Education.

"Then in relation to the education of the Natives, I think it would be a good thing to set up an inquiry as to whether agriculture or technical education would be more suitable; whether the Native language should be taught with English or with any other language; and whether advanced education should be given in the Protectorate and Dependency or in the British Isles. If it is given in the Dependency or Colony, should it be given the same status as we have here?"

"I would urge hon. members to read certain handbooks issued by the Government in regard to the geology and mineralogy of the whole of Central Africa. We ought to have a definite policy, and it should be an agreed policy, not the plaything of parties. When we have laid it down it should not be for immediate application to every one of these Dependencies and Colonies, irrespective of their conditions. We should be able to say: these people are now advanced to such a stage that we can apply this or that proposal. The individual educated Natives are at the moment able to sow seeds of discontent by showing that there is a privilege here and a privilege there which is not granted elsewhere; it is a differentiation between one particular Protectorate and another. Our policy should be so framed now that we can say to them that we are not precluded from taking the necessary step when the time arrives."

"This House should not be less forward than the Parliament of 1803, which was responsible for giving self-government to Natal. In that case the Government's instruction said: 'The Governor shall not assent in our name to (8) any Bill whereby any persons not of European birth or descent may be subjected to or made liable to any disabilities or restrictions to which persons of European birth and descent are not also subjected and made liable to.'"

"In taking up the white man's burden, we ought not at the same moment to take away the black man's birth-right."

**"Exploitation of Backward People."**

Mr. Charles Buxton, seconding the motion, said: "I hope this motion will go forth from the House as a great Charter of Rights for the backward Native population of the Empire."

From the point of view of the party on these benches this question of Colonial policy is first and foremost a Labour question. It is a great question arising out of a vast reservoir of cheap labour. If the Native labourer is going to be ground down below his natural standard of living, he is being exploited. That is undoubtedly the case in a very large portion of the earth where these backward races are to be found. They are undercutting very seriously the labour and the standard of living of the white worker. It is from that point of view that so great an interest is taken by the workers of this country in the operations of the International Labour Office at Geneva, because they see in international labour legislation the possibility of remedying a grave situation.

Our object is to prevent this exploitation of the backward people to work at a lower standard than if they were complete masters of their own action and labour; and, secondly, to raise their standard of living. Our standard of living in this country would be best aided by raising their standard of living too, and not by grinding it down. It is a matter which has the most vital bearing on the question of unemployment in this country.

The responsibility for these people is an international responsibility. The duties of Empire are not confined to developing certain portions of the Empire for the benefit of the Mother Country, or to developing them in the interests of the Native populations. The responsibility is to develop them for the benefit of the whole world.

**"Matters are not Satisfactory in Kenya."**

"We have had committee after committee, commission after commission, and inquiry after inquiry to see what ought to be done to meet certain discontents and dissatisfactions in East Africa. We are told that because in Kenya in particular the white population is dissatisfied with its political and constitutional position, and because it has been very vocal in putting forward its discontents for some years past, therefore it is extremely urgent that we should do something in the way of constitutional changes in East Africa.

Some have said this matter is so urgent that if we find it difficult to deal with the whole question of Native policy, we must go ahead in Kenya with certain constitutional changes which would have the effect of giving the greater amount of control to an influential minority. I say that if we are not going to deal with this question at all round, there is no reason why we should deal with it at all. The right hon. member for Sevenoaks (Sir Milton Young) presided over a Commission which arrived at a very comprehensive scheme of reform. I am not saying that it is perfect, but it has the great merit that it links together any question of constitutional alteration in Kenya with the whole question of new provisions for safeguarding Native rights; and these provisions are the keystone of the whole matter.

If you are going to let down new safeguards for Native rights and think you can get a new Native policy, then there may be a case for making such constitutional changes; but there is nothing whatever that is so urgent in the matter of constitutional change in Kenya as to compel us to take any step on that matter alone. If that is not urgent, what is? The question of Native rights or of Native wrongs—that is the question that really needs to be dealt with, and the matter on which new steps and a forward policy have to be taken and must be taken. It is not as if matters were satisfactory for making them better. Matters are not satisfactory. We speak of Kenya. None of us want to make an attack on the individuals there, but it so happens that, owing to local conditions, that particular Colony has become the testing-point, the storm centre if you like.

**"Natives crowded into 'Totally Insufficient Reserves.'"**

The same tendency is going on in other parts of Eastern and Central Africa, and even in other parts of the Empire. It is the tendency to extend the system which is sometimes called the South African system, whereby the Natives are regarded mainly as a labour supply, crowded into totally insufficient reserves, or pressed, or induced, or encouraged. Heaven knows how many elegant phrases are used to cover up this pressure—to come out and work for the white man who has the greater part of the land under his control, and develops it in large plantations. That system is the exact opposite of the West African system, but it is a system which is

theory or philosophy of it is spreading all through East Africa and through that belt of territory where you can get a certain limited amount of white colonisation, right to Kenya, and it comes to a head in Kenya because the white population there happens to be larger than it is in any other part outside the Union of South Africa. That is why we concentrate on Kenya, and while the Commission to which I have referred has dealt very fully and fairly with the position of the settlers, we are not blaming the settlers. All we say is that the government of the country ought not to be handed over to people who have an economic interest on one side in the great controversy that arises there. They cannot be expected to be impartial judges of a question in which their own interests are so closely concerned.

What are the wrongs to which we refer? Under the head of labour we find that pressure is exercised in many ways to induce, or encourage, as the phrase is, the Native labourer to come out and work for the whites. I am aware that declarations can be quoted on both sides. Sometimes a Governor says one thing, sometimes another, and officials are puzzled as to what they are to do. Some are told that they are not to do anything to urge the Native to go out and work for the white man, as against staying at home and cultivating his own fields; some act on that principle, and when they are told that they are doing wrong, and that they ought to urge the Natives to come out and work. Others take the opposite line because opposing declarations have been made.

**Kenya Government and the Convention.**

There was a meeting of the so-called 'Convention of Associations,' a body of settlers in Kenya, at which a speech was made by the Governor himself. It is a startling fact that purely private and non-governmental organisation should invariably be taken so seriously by Governors, Acting Governors, and principal officials. On this occasion the Chief Native Commissioner came forth and said that while officials were not allowed to recruit it was their duty to give every encouragement and help to Natives desiring to leave the reserves in search of employment. The Acting Colonial Secretary said that the Government believed that the attitude of hostility or neutrality—note the words—on the part of administrative officers hindered the flow of labour. Therefore they are not even to be neutral. They are to take sides. Therefore, he continued, they were now definitely instructed to do almost to promote the flow of labour from the reserves, a matter which he said was of immense importance to the industries of the country. That is not leaving a free choice. That is definitely taking the side of the white employer.

The Labour Commission of 1927 estimated that the total able-bodied population capable of working was 400,000, and all these were supposed to be living on their own lands and working their own lands in the ordinary course of Native life and agriculture. Then the question was asked: "What do we as settlers want?" and the requirements of the settlers were estimated at 200,000. It was claimed that these 200,000 Natives should be got, however they might be got, for wage labour on white estates. Thus of the 400,000 able-bodied in the population, no less than one-half were expected to leave their Native agriculture, their Native life and their Native villages to work for people outside the areas where they normally resided. That is a terrific demand. I am not saying that it has been satisfied. I do not believe it has. Something like 150,000, I believe, are actually got out, but the demand made was much greater than that.

Anxiety about losing their land is the most disturbing of all influences in the minds of Natives. That fear has, unfortunately, been justified by the fact that so-called reserves have been nibbled away time after time in the interests of the white settlers, and there is no guarantee and the Natives think there is no certainty, that it will not continue. It is one of those causes which, I venture to suggest, though I have not exact knowledge, is behind the outbreaks of so-called sedition and unrest which are attributed to those causes.

**Official Pamphlet Criticised.**

On the question of taxation—I am speaking of the vast wrongs which need to be redressed—I have here a pamphlet which can be obtained from the office of the East African Dependencies in Cockspur Street. It is a very attractively produced pamphlet to induce people to go out and make their fortunes in Kenya, and among the attractions offered, in addition to sport and other things, are exceedingly low taxation—that is for the whites—and exceedingly cheap labour. Taxes are described as follows: "There is no income tax in Kenya 'Happy Land'." And again: "The following taxes are paid by European adult males: non-Native poll tax, 30s. per annum; education tax, 10s. per annum." There it ends.



"Side by side I put the fact that the taxation levied upon the adult male Native has been estimated, if you take the number of adult able-bodied males, at as much as 30s.—the same sum. There have been various estimates, but they vary between 23s. and 30s. The nominal rate of the tax is lower; but seeing that the tax is levied on innumerable people who are not able-bodied at all, if you average it out among those who are able-bodied, you find that it works out at 25s., 26s., 27s., and some say up to 30s. a head. That represents the earnings of three months' labour. Then we get the wages: The cost of labour is as follows: general farm labourers, from 14s. to 18s.—not per week, but per month; that is to say, from 3s. 6d. a week up.

"These are among the attractions offered to the white settler, and I venture to say that the taxation system cannot be justified on grounds of justice as between the two races. In the meeting of the Convention of Associations this year the Government was very much criticised for not ordering the collection of taxes at the beginning of the year. The reason obviously is that the Government is at the very moment when they would exercise the strongest screw, in order that labour might be obtained at the particular time when it was specially needed. Taxation is used, not as an instrument of revenue, but as an instrument for compelling people to work for the white races.

"We want a new policy. The remedy is to be found in removing those grievances and in equal legal rights. However much you go into this question of political change, you should make that political change on one firm foundation, which has been tried in other parts of this Empire, and has succeeded, that is on the basis of a common electoral roll for all electors and a franchise which shall be the same for all. It is easy to criticise, and even to ridicule it. It may be said that under such a system you would have an education test and a property test, and that you would admit very few Africans. I am prepared to say that if you only admit one hundred Africans or only a dozen upon your electoral roll at the first beginning, it is still the right policy to pursue.

"It is the principle of equal status that means so much to the Africans and to our Indian fellow-subjects. I am not saying that that is a complete solution of the problem. I am merely saying that any other solution of the self-governing problem is dangerous. We have to go forward in the right direction in this matter to remedy these grievances, and give these people the possibility of taking a part, little by little, in the remedying of these grievances for themselves."

#### The Duchess of Atholl on Kikuyu Customs.

The Duchess of Atholl felt there was urgent need for more consideration to be given to the social well-being, health, and education of women and girls. A small group of members of all parties had, she said, been considering this question for some months, and had met missionaries of different churches and laymen and women, among them doctors.

"In particular, we have been terribly impressed by what we have learned of the existence of a pre-marriage rite among young girls, among many African tribes, a rite which is frequently referred to as the circumcision of girls. We have heard that this obtains in Southern Nigeria and among one tribe in Uganda, but we understand that it exists in its worst form among the Kikuyu tribe in Kenya. This is not an easy subject to deal with publicly, but I wish to give the House some idea of what this rite means, because I am certain it is not realised by many people in this country, and I doubt if, even apart from missionaries and doctors, and perhaps Government officials, there are many white people who realise what this rite is, and what it means to the health and well-being of the girls and women.

"Our committee has been assured by medical men and by missionaries who have attended these women in hospital and in their home that the rite is nothing short of mutilation. It consists of the actual removal of whole sets of parts connected with the organs of reproduction. The operation is performed, publicly, before one or two thousand people by the old woman of the tribe armed with an iron knife. No anaesthetic is given, and no antiseptic are used. The old woman goes with her knife from one girl to another, performing the operation, turning the knife once or twice in each victim. A lady missionary stepped herself to see this operation not long ago, and has given a description of it fortified by photographs which she took. She told us that the girl has a whistle put into her mouth so that her screams will not be heard.

"A medical man told us that the operation leaves great scarring, and means much contraction; the natural processes are gravely interfered with, and there is reason to believe that blood poisoning results, with the consequence

that there is terrible suffering at childbirth, and the first child is rarely born alive. It is difficult to ascertain the extent of the mortality, because there is no register of births or deaths, but one missionary who has attended many of these young women in hospitals in their confinement, told me recently that out of ten persons affecting twenty lives, only six lives survived. I have also been told of a boarding house for sixty girls of this tribe, where a death had occurred every year lately from sometimes an apparently trivial cause. A cut finger may turn so septic owing to the poisoning from which the girl has suffered that that type of injury may cause her death.

#### Objections to the Government Policy.

"What is the policy of the Government in regard to this terrible thing? I put a question to the Under-Secretary of State today on the subject and his reply was: The policy followed up till now by the Colonial Government concerned has been to bring persuasion to bear upon the tribes which now practise the rite in its more brutal forms to return to the traditional and less harmful form of it. I am glad to say that a number of local Native Councils in East Africa have passed resolutions making illegal the severer forms of the operation.

"The committee has been assured by a medical man of standing in East Africa that, while there is a lesser form, which is not so severe a form of mutilation as the one which I have described; it is an operation which he would not sanction by anyone under his control. If we turn to the question of persuasion, surely one of the best ways in which to persuade people is to give them practical demonstrations of other and better ways; and that surely means that every opportunity should be taken to help them to be healthy, and to help women to realise that, if they do not go through this operation, they can become mothers with much less suffering and danger to their children and to themselves.

"When we ask what is being done in Kenya in this matter of care for women in childbirth, we find that there are no midwives practising in the reserves; at least, that is our information. We are told that, though there are several Government hospitals—the hon. gentleman who moved the Motion, I think, was misinformed on the subject of hospitals—there are only women nurses in two of them. Therefore, the majority of these hospitals are not very well equipped for attending women in their confinement. No doubt, it may be difficult to find any women trained as midwives, but we can there show a splendid example of what can be done in that way. We have been informed that in the Protectorate there are no less than twenty-six centres for maternity and child welfare, and, as a result, in the last ten years the infant mortality rate has dropped from 500 per thousand births—a terrible level—to not more than 130 per thousand in the Kingdom of Uganda.

#### "The Law (of Kenya) must be Altered."

"It seems difficult to believe that what has been possible in Uganda cannot be possible in Kenya. Kenya has its boarding houses and boarding schools maintained by the various missions, where African girls are taken in and given an all-round training for several years, and I have no doubt that the training is the very best possible preparation for practice as midwives. One of these boarding houses is besieged by girls wanting to come in, and a missionary who has been in charge of it has told us that she has far more applications than she can possibly satisfy—applications from girls who wish to escape from this terrible mutilation.

"In regard to the policy of advocating the lesser rite, it seems to me that it is impossible, first of all, to guarantee that the instructions given will be carried out, and in the second place there is room for a great deal more to be done in the way of providing relief and hygienic instruction for these unmarried women. In his answer to-day the Under-Secretary stated that certain Native Councils were trying to stop the severer form of this operation. I believe they have passed a rule inflicting a punishment of one month's imprisonment for offenders, but that, I am told, refers only to the reserves, and is easily evaded elsewhere. I have heard of a case of a Christian girl who wished to avoid being subjected to the more severe form of operation, but she was seized by her relatives, and obliged to submit. Where the urgency of the question comes in is this, that an appeal was made to a Native Court for damages against the operator, but the magistrate ruled that no grievous hurt had been done to the girl. The case was carried to the Supreme Court, where the decision of the Native Court was upheld, so that the woman who inflicted this terrible operation on this girl against her will has only a sentence of 30s.

"No member of this House must say anything which reflects on the Courts, so we must presume that the Supreme Court of Kenya was carrying out the law. In

that case the law must be altered. It is for this House to show the Government of Kenya that that sort of law is not good enough. It is intolerable that a Native girl who has had the courage to stand out against this custom of her tribe should be seized and forcibly operated on in this way.

"The policy of British Governments of all political complexions has been to avoid interference as far as possible with Native customs subject to this qualification, that they were not contradictory to justice and humanity. What could be more inhuman than this practice, and what could be more contrary to British justice than that a girl endeavouring to escape from this terrible custom should not have the protection of a British Court?"

#### More Injurious to the Race than Suttee.

"Suttee is, I believe, the only one of the old practices of India with which we have interfered. I say to this House in all sincerity, and after very careful deliberation, that I regard the practice of the mutilation of girls as practised by the Kikuyu as even more injurious to the race than suttee, terrible though suttee was. The suffering it inflicts may not be so hideous as the suffering of suttee, but certainly it is more prolonged."

"Some of my hon. friends went with me the other day to ask the Secretary of State if he would set up a Select Committee to inquire into this terrible practice, but he said he could not see his way to do so. Nevertheless, he has assured us that he is going to communicate with the Governors of the Crown Colonies on this subject, and endeavour to secure from them fuller information than he has at present. I admit that, if the information he obtains from official sources confirms the facts that have been shown to the committee by several people of experience, every effort should be made to put an end to this terrible abuse. I have only to-day seen a public letter in an East African paper from the Chairman and Secretary of a committee of Kikuyu protesting against this practice. The Native elders certainly of one missionary church in Kenya have for several years taken a very strong line against it, and there are, I believe, many of the younger men among the Kikuyu who deplore it. Are we going to be more backward in our standards than the Christians, or even some of the non-Christians among the Kikuyu people?"

(To be concluded.)

## UPPER HOUSE DISCUSSES THE SUDAN

### And Deprecates the Government's Policy.

The House of Lords last week adopted a motion of the Marquess of Salisbury regretting the precipitation with which the Socialist Government had entered upon an Egyptian policy "which entails risk to the security of Imperial communications."

Lord Lloyd, who criticised the Government's proposals in detail, said that the agreement with regard to the Sudan was the most surprising of all the statements in the treaty. The return of Egyptian troops to the Sudan would not only unsettle the mind of the whole Native population, but would undo the magnificent work which had already been done in that country. (Hear, hear.) He found it hard to believe that this grave provision had the willing assent of the Governor-General.

Lord Parmoor, Lord President of the Council, replying for the Government, announced that the return of Egyptian troops to the Sudan had the full approval of Sir John Maffey, the Governor-General.

#### Viscount Grey's Speech.

In the course of a most interesting speech Viscount Grey of Falloiden said the history of the Sudan was entirely different from that of Egypt. The Sudan had been part of Egypt, but the Sudanese rose and turned the Egyptians out. Under Lord Cromer's régime, Lord Kitchener reconquered the country, but we were careful to reconquer it in the name of Egypt. It was absolutely true, and we were entitled to say to the Egyptians at any time that they lost the Sudan, and showed that they could not hold it, and that but for us it would never have been got back and the Egyptian flag would never have been there again. We recognised that the

Sudan had been a possession of Egypt, and we agreed to fly both the Egyptian and British flags together in the Sudan, but we retained full, undisputed control of the administration of the country. That we must continue to do.

The Sudanese would not stand Egyptian government being imposed, and just as we had been explicit in the Declaration of 1922 on giving up control of internal affairs in Egypt, we must be equally explicit in any arrangement we made with the Egyptian Government that that was no precedent for the Sudan, and that, on the contrary, we must continue the position in the Sudan as it had been. In the proposals which the Government were now making that position was literally guarded. That was to say, the Governor-General of the Sudan was to continue to exercise the government. It was true that he was to do it on behalf of the Egyptian Government as well as ours, but that was no change and had always been so since the Sudan was reconquered.

The one change which the Government had made was that a battalion of Egyptian troops was to be in the Sudan. It must be made perfectly plain that that was a mere concession to the prestige of Egypt's former connection with the Sudan, and it must be regarded in the same way that the flying of the Egyptian flag along with the British flag was always regarded as a recognition of the fact that Egypt had an interest in the Sudan. It must be made plain that it was really a flying of the flag and not an interference with the administration of the country, and that, he understood, was the policy of the Government. Lord Parmoor nodded his assent, and Viscount Grey added that there was one point about the Sudan to which Egypt was entitled to have some say, and that was the control of the Nile waters.

## FINANCING EAST AFRICAN PUBLIC WORKS.

### Assistance from the Colonial Development Act.

A STATEMENT presented to Parliament by Mr. J. H. Thomas, the Lord Privy Seal, on works approved for grant in connection with unemployment under the Colonial Development Act, 1929, says:—

"Under the Colonial Development Act, 1929, a sum not exceeding £1,000,000 is to be provided annually for the Colonial Development Fund. The Dominions are not within the scope of the Act. This Act will enable the scheme for the Zambesi Bridge to be proceeded with. This scheme involves expenditure estimated at about £3,000,000, of which contracts placed in this country will represent over £1,000,000, affording employment equivalent to some 4,000 man-years. Negotiations are proceeding and every endeavour is being made to ensure that contracts will be placed in time for work to be begun during the 1930 working season.

Assistance from the Fund has also made possible the immediate carrying out of three schemes in Tanganyika Territory. The first is for the construction of a railway from Manyoni, on the Central Railway, to the Iramba Plateau. This is estimated to cost £565,000, of which half is the estimated value of orders to be placed in this country. £30,000 has been granted from the Fund to cover interest charges during the two years of construction. The other two schemes cost altogether £145,000, of which it is estimated that £110,000 will be spent in this country, and the grants from the Fund in respect of them amount to £32,500, spread over several years. The number of man-years of employment in this country which it is estimated the three schemes will provide is 1,300."



IN LIGHTER VEIN.

## OUTWARD-BOUND FOR UGANYIKA.

In Search of Information.

Specially written for "East Africa."

By "Mnazi-Mmeja."

THE idea first struck Senhor Pomposo de Torres, Secretary of the Good Intentions Committee of the League of Patience, on a drowsy afternoon in Geneva. He had been trying to write a précis of the proceedings of the previous day, when the Governor of Uganyika Territory had been put through his paces before the Fine Gestures Section of the League. Some of the questions on that occasion had, he felt, been ambiguous, if not evasive.

Why should his Committee not send a representative to East Africa to see how things were really being run? Of recent years Royal Commissions, Members of Parliament, and such like had gone forth to study conditions in that part of the world with considerable frequency. The shooting was said to be good. Who better than himself, then, the trusted Secretary of the G.I.C., to undertake such a delicate mission? He could enjoy "study leave" in East Africa—with all expenses paid.

The Portuguese nobleman found the early part of the voyage rather tedious. It was an English ship, and his fellow-creatures seemed to look upon him coldly. For instance, when, on the first day out from Marseilles, the Senhor had requested the chief steward to place him at the captain's table in the dining saloon, the functionary had looked frigidly at the elaborate visiting card which the new passenger had presented with a condescending bow.

Precisely at that moment a generous impulse prompted Mr. Ralph Godwin to ask that the distinguished foreigner should honour his table. Senhor P. gratefully accepted.

The acquaintance thus made was a source of profit and pleasure to the Secretary of the G.I.C., for Mr. Godwin was a debonair and highly-educated young Englishman who could throw much new light on conditions in Uganyika. Had he not the advantage of being a nephew by marriage of an ex-Governor of East Africa?

Following a slight difference with his tutor at Cambridge—or was it Oxford?—Godwin had recently left that ancient seat of learning. "It was in the Ethnography Course," he explained. "We were measuring African skulls. I tapped—merely tapped mind you—the head of an undergrad. from the Gold Coast with a pair of calipers. 'Bonzo, my tutor, thought it hardly a scientific test of a cranium.'"

The table in the saloon at which Pomposo found himself was occupied mainly by other high-well-born people like Mr. Godwin. They had, they admitted, been sent down, more or less, from some university or had been retained at some great English public school or other just long enough to enable them to play cricket at Lord's. One had been ploughed for Sandhurst. Mr. Godwin himself was now on his way to Darabi to act as (unpaid) private secretary to the Commissioner for Léopard Spoor. Some of these agreeable and well-informed young men were going out to Uganyika to plant—well, buy a coffee farm, don't ye know—become settlers—and all that sort of thing.

One was returning from well-earned leave in England to resume duty in the Public Waste Depart-

British regiments to command African garrisons in the "blue." Nearly all were scions of nobility. All were prepared cheerfully to shoulder the white man's burden—what! All were sound in wind and limb and most of them had strict principles on the subject of bootlegging in mandated territories. All had private means, though most were (for the moment) stony-broke. All were unaffectedly pleased to welcome Mr. de Torres into their circle. He was soon entirely at his ease.

Later in the evening, over cigars and coffee in the smoke room, Mr. Godwin got out a "Crown and Anchor" board.

"Come on, Pompey," he urged. (The Senhor had by this time become "Pompey" to them all.) "Have a flutter."

The rattle of the dice lured Pompey to destruction. To his Latin temperament there was no more romantic sound than the call of the Goddess Chance.

He bought a round of drinks. He played with such success that a large crowd, including the Captain, gathered to watch his skill. Everyone voted him an old sport. Mr. Godwin paid out the Senhor's winnings on his personal note of hand.

Having thus established himself with these young Empire-builders, Pompey found his researches into Colonial Governments greatly assisted by the fund of accurate information proffered by his new friends.

On the following day he was allowed, as a special privilege, to play "From Cadet to Governor."

This simple little parlour game requires a board designed as a ladder with numbered squares. Snakes are intertwined at intervals. Some of the squares bear legends such as "Passed Higher Hiccoughing Exam. Go up 5"; or "Drunk at the Club. Go back 2"; or "Draw advance by Baby Austin. Go up 3"; or again, "Eloped with one of Lord High Bamboo Zeler. Go back 10"; or even "Dined with Lady de-la-Touche. Go up 10."

Senhor Pomposo was singularly unfortunate at this game. He had doubled the stakes and was leading the field. He only needed to throw a six to reach the top of the ladder and become Governor. He threw a four and found himself in the square marked "Drunk at Government House. Go back to Cadet No. 1."

"Tough luck," commented Mr. Godwin, pocketing the five which he had as a side bet with his pupil.

In the dignified seclusion of his bureau at Geneva the Secretary of the G.I.C. had often been puzzled to know how Colonial transfers were carried out.

"Tell me, my dear Godwin," he asked a little later in the voyage. "How are these transfers arranged? There seems no rhyme or reason for them. I am greatly intrigued. The League sent a lengthy questionnaire on the subject to the East African group of Colonies, but the replies we received did little to solve the mysterious frequency of the movements of officials from one Colony to another, from province to province, from station to station."

"I'll find Bretherton," suggested Godwin. "If anyone can enlighten you, he can."

Young Bretherton was good enough to break off a game of shove ha'penny to join the Senhor.

"It's quite simpler," he said modestly. "Of course, I can rely on your discretion, sir. I am in, but not of the Secretariat at Darabi."

"Quite, oh quite!" promised Pompey.

"Well, I'll fetch a board and you can try your

That afternoon Captain Bretherton produced a board covered with green baize, and studded with flags of different colours. Each flag bore the name of some official. On the board itself were marked the names of different Colonies, provinces, and appointments.

"On wet afternoons in the Secretariat," he began, "when the tide of official papers has ebbed somewhat, it is no infrequent thing to find an Under-Secretary of State pulling out the name of an officer—thus."

He drew forth the flag with his own name. "You see this flag," he went on. "It was at Kismaizic. That was my last station. Now I want to know where I shall be posted on my return from leave."

Walking back gravely, he measured ten paces. Then, turning abruptly, he hurled his dart with great ferocity at the board. It landed with a sickening thud.

Godwin whooped with joy. "The missile was sticking at a station marked 'Heaven.'"

"But," expostulated Pompey, "there is no such place."

"Oh, yes," replied Bretherton. "Heaven is the new name for El Dorado, the warmest place in Uganyika."

The Portuguese hidalgo, with some misgivings, was persuaded to try a throw. He was handed a flag marked "Sir Hildebrand Hogge Hogge, K.C.M.G."

"That, as you doubtless know," remarked Mr. Godwin, "is our esteemed Governor. The Planters' Associations think he has been long enough in Uganyika. See what you can do for him in the way of a transfer."

Senhor Pomposo nonchalantly threw his dart.

"*Alea jacta est*," exclaimed Mr. Godwin morosely, for he had in his time read in the Classics schools.

"Where is he going?" asked Pompey.

"Chief Gaoler, Gilbert and Sullivan Islands."

## SAVILE ROW, ZANZIBAR.

In the Hands of a Perfect Tailor.

Specially written for "East Africa."

By Jay Marston.

GLOOMILY I went through my wardrobe. A six months' *safari* in the wilder parts of Abyssinia had played havoc with such portions of it as had once been respectable. Khaki drill shirts and shorts hardly seemed suitable for dining in the English Club of Zanzibar. (For I was spending a week or two with an old friend on that delightful, clove-scented island before returning to England, home, and my tailor.)

Meantime, what was I to wear to-night? Sadly I inspected a crumpled dinner jacket, beneath the left arm of which, somewhere in the region of the waist, was a long, gaping slit, caused, perhaps, by too intimate contact with the cork-screw without which my boy considered by kit bag incompletely packed. Hopeless! We were going to dance after dinner.

I decided to throw myself on my host's mercy. He was about my height and size. "I'm in rags. Got a spare short coat to lend me?" I asked.

My host surveyed the said rags, and said: "I'll send you one of my white ones. You'll find it much cooler."

Half an hour later I emerged from my room, a perfect picture (I hoped) of an English gentleman in the tropics in the coolest and most

comfortable of garments, the white drill jacket of my host.

"This," I told him, "pleases me. Where can I get one like it, quickly?"

"Oh, I'll send my boy round with you to my tailor, Braganza, in the Street of the Portuguese. He's a Goan who can copy anything you give him, from a shirt to a Rue de la Paix creation of your wife's. Does it for a song, too. Take your dinner jacket along and he'll copy it."

Next morning, therefore, saw me strolling in the wake of Ali, my host's boy, along the narrow, winding streets of the bazaar, among a jostling crowd of grave, turbaned Arabs, laughing and chattering Swahilis, Nubians, Jews, Chinese, and Cingalese.

The Street of the Portuguese was narrower than most, so narrow that a ricksha could scarcely pass. One, drawn by a perspiring Native and containing a couple of veiled Arab women, was attempting to do so, and appeared to have come into violent conflict with a white Muscat donkey, ridden by a colossally stout Arab. The latter, brandishing his huge white umbrella, had backed his mount across the street, its hind quarters in the open doorway of one of the tiny shops; its fore-feet planted with all the Native obstinacy of its tribe in the cobbled roadway.

From an open window overhead leaped a gentleman in striped pyjamas, his face distorted with rage, his skinny frame and tousled black head stretched out just above the level of the Arab's umbrella. He was assisting the passionate altercation with a flow of richly abusive commentary in Swahili, Arabic, and *chi-chi* English.

"My Gud! *Washenzi!*" he cried frenziedly on seeing me. "*Similla! Similla!* Make way for the *sahib*. Will you take the whole street for your vile selves, and my *duka* as well, so that the *bwana* cannot pass inside?"

Then to me, with a beaming smile: "You want shirt, khaki shorts, no, sah? This way, please. I come down one-time, sah."

"This, then, was my host's vaunted tailor.

"Good morning, sah," cried that worthy, entering from behind and pushing aside a confused jumble of shirts, Swahili *kanzus*, khaki trousers and tunics, Native women's *shukas*, and sewing machines to make room for me. "Enter, sah, and please to take chair. You want lounge suit, tail coat, Burberry mackintosh coat, sah?"

I handed him my torn and crumpled jacket. "I want this copied *exactly*—in white drill," I told him.

Beaming, he produced his patterns, and I made my choice.

"I want it ready by to-morrow evening. Sure you can do it?"

"Can do, sah," announced Braganza simply.

"Thank you. Good morning."

"Mention not, sah. Will bring to-morrow to your house, no?"

And so it was arranged.

At seven the following evening Mr. de Braganza, attired in a black frock coat, white trousers, and red fez, and bearing the inevitable umbrella, appeared at the door of my room and was ushered in by my boy.

"Your coat is finished, sah, as promised," he announced, complacently. "Please to try on, sah."

I did so, and studied the effect pleasedly in my mirror, turning this way and that to observe the undoubted excellence of the fit.

Then I gave a start.



Under the left arm, somewhere in the region of the waist, was a long slit, its edges buttonholed with exquisite neatness! Mr. de Braganza had followed my instructions, and copied my coat exactly.

After a speechless moment, "What on earth do you think you've made that hole for?" I inquired.

With dignity the perfect tailor bowed his head and spread out eloquent palms.

"Sah," he replied gently. "Reason for hole not knowing, sah. Per-haps, sah, for sword."

ENGLISH AS SOMETIMES.

An Anthology of Native Letters.

Specially written for "East Africa."

By Michael Taaffe.

ALL of us who live in East Africa must have marvelled at the uncanny ability of the Native to "get there" with an English vocabulary limited, more often than not, to a handful of words or so. The semi-sophisticated Native, with a smattering of English has, very naturally, increased in numbers, and there must be few of your readers who have not heard diverting turns of speech used by their more progressive African followers. English words, gleaned from obscure sources, are introduced into conversation, sometimes appositely, but often with an effect that is naively comic. The humorous element is intensified when the literate Native is studied.

Some of the difficulties of the African are illustrated by the following examples, which show, I think, a commendable spirit of enterprise.

The anxiety of the man of letters, who is clearly no Nimrod, is indicated in the following:

Very Honoured Mister!

By these scarce lines I have the honour to inform you that we have kept an lion by our trap. Can you come and shoot it, please, come rapidly and oblige.

Sincerely your respectful

Anxiety is again the key-note here:

To Hon. Gentleman

I have the honour to report that all mazes are eaten by wild animals every day at night in the garden. I therefore want to permit me in order to divide to my schoolboys that remained after your visit because all will be lost in vain only.

I have the honourable to be, your obedient servant.

The following flowery attempt to raise a loan deserves to have been successful:

Dear Friend, G. Johnson.

Good morning! How are you! I am not well my friend, because from yesterday I did not get meal, therefore I send this boy that you may help for me to buy some food if you please my friend. Then I especially want you to lend me three or two shillings only at last month I will pay. Do not refuse to help me, because I am in point of death. My dear friend help me in the winter I shall help you in summer.

Good day my fellow, yours etc etc

The terse epistles given below were exchanged between a clerk and his subordinate, a telegraphist.

1. Mr. There are two urgent telegrams to go rapidly. Can you arrive soonest to transmit same.

2. Mr. I am impossible to do, the same thing while the sun shining.

A certain apprehension is indicated by this appeal from a Native postmaster at an isolated station:—

Honoured Sir, Mister Is there any reply to letter brought by these wild men shenz? Are awaiting with not patience and say there is money receiving by them. Also fear attemptability at thieving. Kindly instructify your servant boy

Assistant Postmaster

As between friends, the following letter has obviously been written with care and to impress. Though a little obscure, it is unmistakably cordial:—

My dear friend, Have you many time not say, How are you will I hope well? You have many work. Please for what day you will me returning? Many days ago I never had a glance at you. According to your wish I send you 2 (two) bottles of beer and I inform you that the wife I peak yesterday of has gone this morning. With the best wishes of my heart and many compliments have you from me many many greeting and hope you will see you next time with many compliments and announce me if you will that I may please you. your sincerely friend

A somewhat debilitated condition would appear to be manifest from the following extracts from a list of complaints written down by an applicant for admission to hospital:—

One. Whole body 24 hours cold and feeling just like water running over all the body.

Two. Shooting pain in both of the chest from bottom.

Three. Permanent pain in left and right both sides over and again joints and fingers.

Four. Pushing pain on the right side of the waist over the back nearly ten times a day.

Five. Surprising pain just like paralysing nearly 20 times a day.

Six. Pitching pain in the middle of both the chest and ordinary pain after taking food and burning sensation and also blood comes out with gums.

Seven. Constipation always.

Eight. Palpitation in left side chest oftenly.

Nine. Looks dark from a year.

Ten. Sometime pain in half head.

Eleven. Piles, but no pain for the present.

Twelve. Mans power entirely lost.

13. Chronic Wring Worm.

14. While attack of malaria fever, all the above stated sickness makes me to understand that this is my last day of my life and whenever I take medicines for the piles the above sickness increases exactly as I have mention in para six.

15. Feeling burden to carry this body. Too weak.

An urgent appeal from a gentleman who, it would seem, is imbued with the right spirit in the matter of yaws and tsetse-fly and whose servant (most humanely treated) played him false, must bring our anthology to a conclusion:—

Sir, I have the honour to beg your most favourable to ask if you can find my boy who was working as a house boy. I send him Kahonga with urgent letter which were written by myself and in coming back from Kahonga was given to salary for Native Dist. Sanitary Inspector and he did not teach here—no never. He past through utterly. H. name is Abraham I give him white shoes and long stockings while going Kahonga owing to tsetse flies. Thanks and obliged.

I have the honour to be sir your obediently servant, Native Disenser

## PERSONALIA.

The Ross Award Fund now exceeds £12,680.

Judge Guthrie Smith has arrived from Uganda on sick leave.

Mr. A. Bursell is at present home in Denmark on leave from Ruiru.

Major J. D. Leonard expects to return to this country from Kenya in April next.

Mr. and Mrs. Cherry Kearton are outward-bound for the Cape by the s.s. "Guildford Castle".

Mr. P. [redacted] transferred from Korogwe to Tanga as Assistant District Officer.

Sir Rennell Rodd, M.P., and Lady Rodd are on a visit to Rome, and will be absent for a month.

The Overseas Section of the Forum Club held its annual Christmas Party last week at 6, Grosvenor Place.

A German investigator declares that General von Lettow-Vorbeck is directly descended from Martin Luther.

Major C. S. Goldman has left England for the Continent, from which he expects to return early in January.

Mr. T. G. Buckley, O.B.E., has now been appointed a Deputy Provincial Commissioner in Tanganyika Territory.

Mr. and Mrs. L. S. Amery will leave London after Christmas, with their two sons, to spend a short holiday at Maloja.

When the last mail left Nairobi Sir Edward Grigg was suffering from an acute attack of gastro-enteritis following chronic colitis.

Mr. Roland Smith, accountant at the Limbe branch of Barclays Bank (D.C. & O.), has been transferred to Lourenço Marques.

Mr. Justice Feetham, whose work in Kenya is well remembered, has been invited to visit Shanghai to advise upon the future status of the city.

Sir John and Lady Sandeman Allen will leave London for Devon and Cornwall on December 23, and will be absent for about three weeks.

Sir James Crawford Maxwell, Governor of Northern Rhodesia, recently toured the Fort Jameson, Lundazi, Ndola, Mazabuka, and Choma districts.

It is hoped that Sir Jacob Barth, District Grand Master of Eastern Africa, will early next year be able to lay the foundation stone of the new Masonic Hall in Moshi.

Nyasaland was beaten by an innings and sixty runs in this year's annual match against Beira, for whom Mr. N. Hathaway contributed a century to his side's total of 258.

His many friends will be glad to learn that Capt. W. Tyson, of Messrs. Tyson Bros., Nairobi, has recovered from his recent illness and is now able to spend a few hours daily at his office.

General Smuts is to sail in the "Berengaria" on December 24 for New York. He will be accompanied by Mr. Philip Kerr and a secretary, and will leave America for England on January 11.

Colonel J. M. B. Saunders has been elected Chairman of the Convention of Associations of Nyasaland in succession to Mr. W. Tait Bowie, who has resigned on account of pressure of other work.

Messrs. F. V. B. Miller, V. R. Anley, G. E. F. Smith, and L. J. Tweedy, District Officers in Northern Rhodesia, are now stationed respectively at Ndola, Kasempa, Fort Rosebery, and Solwezi.

Dr. Drummond Shiels, Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies, has appointed Mr. J. Mathers to be his Parliamentary private secretary, and Mr. K. W. Blaxter to be his private secretary.

Mr. S. H. La Fontaine, of Kenya, was last week granted a decree nisi for the dissolution of his marriage, with costs against the co-respondent, Brigadier-General Christopher D'Arcy Baker-Carr. There was no defence.

A committee has been formed for the purpose of establishing a Tobacco Growers' Association of Nyasaland. The first members are the Hon. C. Burberry Seale, and Messrs. T. M. Partridge, Hugh Ross, W. Tait Bowie, and W. H. Timcke.

Captain W. Mittelholzer, the Swiss airman who has been engaged to pilot Baron de Rothschild, of Vienna, to Central Africa for a hunting expedition, left Zürich on Sunday. Captain Mittelholzer is stated to have decided to attempt to fly over Kilimanjaro.

Ex-King Ferdinand of Bulgaria, who visited East Africa some months ago and is now in Berlin, is freely stated to be endeavouring to persuade the German Government to increase the allowance which it makes him, and which is his main source of income.

Mr. A. F. Barron, the well-known settler of Lilongwe, Nyasaland—not Limbe, as erroneously stated in a recent issue—and his wife, the only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. N. Bonnington Dickson, of Wimbledon Park, are, we hear, spending their honeymoon in the South of France.

The Secretary of State for Dominion Affairs has appointed Mr. W. Lunn, M.P., Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for Dominion Affairs, to be Chairman of the Overseas Settlement Committee. Mr. Lunn will continue to act as Vice-Chairman of the Empire Marketing Board.

Sir William Gowers recently established what appears to be precedent when, after formally opening the Legislative Council of Uganda, he adjourned the sitting in order to give members an opportunity of reading copies of an address which, said His Excellency, he did not propose to read.



During the absence on leave of Mr. H. C. D. C. Mackenzie-Kennedy, Mr. R. S. W. Dickinson is acting as Principal Chief Secretary to the Government of Northern Rhodesia.

The British-India liner "Khandalla," which was due to leave Lourenço Marques yesterday for Mombasa, is to carry to Kenya a Rugby team of South African students, who, as a result of the keen interest of Mr. G. Wederburn, are to play a number of matches in East Africa during the next few weeks.

Captain Frederic Shelford is to address the African Society on Tuesday, January 7, on "Africa: Its Animals and Peoples." The lecture, which is to be illustrated by lantern slides, will be given at the Royal Society of Arts, John Street, Adelphi, W.C. 2, at 5 p.m., tea being provided by the Society from 4.15 o'clock.

The latest *Nyasaland Government Gazette* to reach this country states that His Excellency Thomas Shenton Whitelegge Thomas assumed the administration of the Government of the Nyasaland Protectorate on November 7. The Governor's private secretary and aide-de-camp is Captain E. T. B. Harvey, of the Scots Guards.

The Rt. Rev. G. A. Chambers, Bishop of Central Tanganyika, who recently arrived in this country, does not expect to return to East Africa until after the Lambeth Conference. He will be glad of opportunities of addressing gatherings on conditions in Tanganyika Territory. His address is c/o the Rev. the Hon. W. Talbot Rice, 76, Ouslow Gardens, London, S.W. 7.

A marriage has been arranged, and will shortly take place in Cannes, between William Stewart, of Dar es Salaam, Tanganyika, son of the late Mr. and Mrs. Stewart, Beechwood, Blackford, Perthshire, and Elizabeth Marion, younger daughter of the late Peter Macdonald, Secretary of the Bank of Scotland, and the late Mrs. Macdonald, Glenalmond, Gillsland Road, Edinburgh.

A telegram from Kampala to *The Daily News* states that Professor Julian Huxley, the well-known biologist, and his party were wrecked on Lake Victoria during a storm which drove their motor launches on to the rocks of the Sese Islands. One launch was destroyed, but no lives were lost. The party has been brought back to Kampala by steamers specially dispatched to their aid.

The last mail to arrive from Nyasaland brought further details of the tragic motor accident as a result of which Bishop Fisher lost his life. The Bishop left Mpondas before dawn one morning to attend an education conference at Zomba. Near Ulongwe, some seventeen miles from Liwonde, a front tyre burst and the car overturned, pinning Dr. Fisher underneath, until, with the aid of Natives, Mr. Smith, who was driving, raised the car, and extricated his companion, Mr. H. S. Selous, District Officer at Liwonde, soon arrived on the scene and rushed the injured man to Likwenu mission, but the Bishop expired on the journey. He was buried that evening at Likwenu, Lieutenant-Colonel Davidson Houston, the Acting Governor, being among those present.

Squadron-Leader A. G. Jones-Williams and Flight-Lieutenant N. H. Jenkins, who earlier in the year flew to India in just over forty-eight hours without a stop, are this week to attempt to fly non-stop from London to South Africa in the Fairey monoplane which they used on their previous flight, and with which they hope on this occasion to beat the world's long-distance record of 4,621 miles.

Mr. J. H. Oldham addressed the General Committee of the Church Missionary Society a few days ago on the subject of East Africa. Democratic government as known in this country was, he said, unsuitable, and would not be in the interests either of black or white. A policy of consultation and arbitration by the exercise of impartial and skilled judgment was, he claimed, the most desirable alternative.

*East Africa* records with deep regret the sudden death at the age of sixty-five years of Lord Inchiquin, head of one of the most ancient families in Ireland, and an Irish representative peer. The Hon. P. L. O'Brien, who, since leaving Magdalen College, Oxford, has been farming at Kipkarren, Kenya, is, we believe, a son of Lord Inchiquin. The late peer had been a subscriber to *East Africa* for several years.

Captain Athelstone A. Popkess, until recently Chief of Military Police and Provost Marshal of the Aldershot Command, whose appointment as Chief Constable of Nottingham has aroused much local opposition, is a regular officer of sixteen years' service, who went through the East African Campaign with the Legion of Frontiersmen. In addition to serving in Kenya, Tanganyika, and Portuguese East Africa, he knows the Belgian Congo, Northern and Southern Rhodesia, and the Union of South Africa. He is thirty-seven years of age, 6 ft. 3 in. in height, and a keen sportsman, being especially interested in Rugby football and boxing.

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## FROM KHARTOUM TO NAIROBI BY AIR.

*Impressions of a Memorable Journey,  
Specially written for "East Africa."*

By Captain H. C. Druett,

*Editorial Secretary of "East Africa."*

At Khartoum we were welcomed by Wing Commander Cox, who will be remembered by many East African readers as the leader of last year's R.A.F. flight from Cairo to South Africa and back. Everything had been prepared in readiness for our arrival—even the fire engine and motor ambulance standing by in case of untoward accident!

From the air we could see clearly how thoroughly Lord Gordon's intentions, to build Khartoum in the shape of the iron jack had been carried out, and, in addition, many of the palatial Government offices could be readily distinguished. The Governor-General's palace, in which Gordon lived and died, is a prominent landmark, while nearby stands the Gordon College. Mention must also be made of the two bridges across the Nile—one at Khartoum North, and the more recently built bridge leading to the turman.

From Khartoum to Malakal, our next stage, we flew over country gradually changing from the yellowness of the desert to more pleasing green. We crossed portions of the vast irrigation scheme in the Gezira, and on our right viewed the magnificent railway bridge across the Nile to Kosti—a comparatively big town lying a mile or so from the banks of the Nile.

### Across the Sudd.

Arriving at Malakal in the record time of four hours fifty minutes, we proceeded to the aviator's rest house just outside the village. It may be interesting to note that the Khartoum-Malakal section, which took us less than five hours, occupies six days by Nile steamer, a fact which explains why those stationed in the township express their astonishment at the thought that we had left the capital of the Sudan so short a time previously.

Though we had been told at Khartoum that the landing ground at Mongalla was unfit for use, we had hoped that we might be able to push on to that station immediately, but further advices awaiting us at Malakal emphasised the undesirability of going further, owing to the heavy rains which had fallen that day. Mr. Whicher, the District Commissioner, courteously offered to ask Mongalla to advise us of conditions at nine o'clock the following

morning, at which hour word was received that the landing ground was serviceable.

The stage between Malakal and Mongalla is somewhat dangerous, for it covers the swampy area known as the sudd, which from a height of about 2,000 feet appears to be a huge lawn, covering an area as far as the eye can see. When, however, one flies a few hundred feet above it, the grass is seen to be several feet high, while here and there the reflection of the sky discloses the presence of water. The journey passed without incident, and in four hours we had reached Mongalla. The wisdom of delaying our arrival at once became evident, for in taxiing round the ground our pilot struck a loose patch of earth, in which the wheels began to sink, but with the aid of several Natives we quickly extricated the plane from that spot and taxied it on to firmer soil.

### Mongalla.

Mongalla, like other Sudan villages, presented a most orderly appearance. As in Malakal, its bunjows are built two or three feet from the ground, while the mosquito netting round the verandas warned us of the presence of mosquitoes. We were hospitably entertained by Mr. Richardson, the Acting Governor of the Province, who has had many years' experience in the Sudan. At this stopping place we saw a laconic signpost with the simple legend: "To Nairobi." It was placed there by Mr. L. D. Galton-Fenzi, Honorary Secretary of the R.E.A.A.A., when he drove from Nairobi to the headwaters of Nile navigation.

Among the group of people on the landing ground had been three South Africans who had motored up from the Cape through the Rhodesias, Tanganyika Territory, and Kenya, arriving eventually at this southern point in the Sudan, whence they were to ship their car on a Nile steamer, for the arrival of which they were waiting.

Our departure from Mongalla provided us with a real thrill. During the night a heavy thunder storm had thoroughly soaked the ground, and we naturally had to wait a few hours for the sun to dry the somewhat small aerodrome, around which are a number of trees. The propellers started, we began the preliminary run along the ground, our eyes fixed alternately on the air speed indicator and the fast approaching hedge of trees, and we reached sixty miles an hour just in time for our pilot to rise and clear the trees in fine fashion.

### On to Jinja.

From Mongalla to Jinja our route lay over large tracts of forest, between which are wide stretches of grass. At one point I noticed a group of about



Photo: Kenya and Uganda Railway.



twelve Natives standing beside a dead antelope, which they had evidently killed with their spears, and a little further on we passed over some bush pig, which, in their keenness to get as far away from the loud noise of the propellers as possible, could be seen jostling one another through gaps in the bush.

We crossed the Sudan-Uganda border at Nimule at 7,000 feet, and in due course came to the rugged outline of Lake Kioga, after which the appearance of closer and closer cultivated areas showed us that we were fast approaching Jinja. The temperature had dropped considerably, and on our right we could see a storm-area reaching from the clouds to the earth. It looked exactly like a sandstorm, but its clear definition fortunately enabled Mr. Black to circle round it.

On landing at the Jinja aerodrome, close to the famous Ripon Falls, we were surrounded by crowds of Natives, all of whom seemed to want to get as close as possible to the plane. They ran from all directions, until a police askari arrived and was able to keep them back. At Jinja we stayed at the Tbis Hotel, the most comfortable hostelry on the banks of Victoria Nyanza, managed by Mrs. C. Sewell, who has been in East Africa for the past twenty years.

**Through Clouds at 12,000 Feet.**

The following morning, on the final stage of our journey to Nairobi, we climbed gradually to a height of 12,000 feet and passed through fast-moving clouds, in which conditions the aerial traveller is better able to appreciate the great height. While travelling through the cloud everything is pure, spotless white, but immediately the cloud has passed he can see 12,000 feet below him trees which appear to be bushes and trains which look like little toys working their way round the side of a hill. Then another cloud appears, and the same curious sensation is repeated. This I mention mainly because it is often said that flying is uninteresting, which is far from being the case. The continually changing country and the varied sights fascinate me at least, and keep me continually on the watch.

At Kisumu, which we passed at 12,000 feet above sea-level, we saw a Lake steamer moored to the pier, and a Kenya and Uganda Railway train begin its journey to the coast. From that great height the township looked rather small, but from the tin roofs the business quarters could be easily distinguished from the residential area. Soon we saw an extensive plantation at the foot of a big hill. Was it the Victoria Nyanza Sugar Company's property at Miwani? I believe so.

Past Mau Summit, on to Lake Nakuru, and then Nakuru itself. Our pilot having lived in Nakuru for years, he greeted the township by circling it repeatedly (on one occasion attaining a speed of 110 m.p.h.), and then we headed for Nairobi.

**Flamingo.**

It was a beautiful sight to see the patches of pink suddenly come to life and reveal themselves as flamingo on Lake Elmenteita. The noise of the aeroplane evidently roused them all, for in a few seconds where certain parts of the lake had been a mass of colour it had disappeared and masses of birds were flying overhead. We flew over Lord Delamere's estate, and easily raced a motor-car speeding along the road below us. At this period we were forced by continuous cloud to fly at an exceptionally low altitude, and at every township we passed we were greeted by groups of people who had come out to

Gilgil and its Happy Valley were behind; Lake Naivasha's Crescent Island stood out strikingly, and the Naivasha Creamery, with cattle grazing in the neighbouring fields, was at once recognised. A group of Thomson's gazelle attracted our attention soon afterwards, and from the speed at which they moved even after we had passed them, they seemed more than anxious to put as much distance between the plane and themselves as possible.

After passing Mount Longonot we came to Kabete, a township which, from the air, looked as much like a modern English village as it would be possible to find in Africa. Red-roofed villas stood out prominently, and the neatly laid-out gardens made the similarity more striking.

**A Pilot par Excellence.**

And so to Nairobi. We circled the capital of the Colony, and Captain F. A. Swoffer, Wilson Airways' other pilot, came up to welcome us in the company's Motor. Then we made a superb landing, so good that we hardly knew when we touched the ground. A large group of people had come out from Nairobi to congratulate our pilot, Mr. Campbell Black, on his success in piloting the "Knight of the Grail" from England to Nairobi.

Our journey of over 8,000 miles from London to Nairobi was finished. We had been in the air some seventy-three hours, had visited seven countries, had flown in the severest of storms and in the calmest of weather, over trackless desert and large towns. And looking back on it all, I have no more outstanding impression than the ineffaceable conviction that, in Mr. Campbell Black, Wilson Airways, Kenya Colony, and East Africa generally have a pilot par excellence.



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## AFRICAN VERSIONS OF THE BIBLE.

## THE C.M.S. SUMMARISES EAST AFRICA.

Another Volume by Mr. E. W. Smith.

THE British and Foreign Bible Society has issued over 307,000,000 copies of Scripture since its foundation in 1804; in 1928 alone the figures were 11,399,540, or 1,301 volumes every hour. Up to date the Bible, or some part of it, had been printed in 886 languages; 146 being complete versions for which the B.F.B.S. was responsible, and during the last twenty-five years 240 fresh languages have been added. Such is the record given by the Rev. E. W. Smith, the literary superintendent, in "Another Milestone," published by the Society at 146, Queen Victoria Street, E.C.

As our translation of translation is obviously an extremely delicate one.

If translating the Scriptures one of the chief difficulties is to find terms that are the equivalent of the original Hebrew or Greek terms. Exact equivalents are not always forthcoming, and it may be that certain ideas and names are totally unknown to the people in whose language the translation is being made. Missionaries borrow words from other tongues, or they adopt words meaning less than the original, and in either case they hope by dint of reiterated exposition to make up for the deficiencies. When translation has been tested by twenty years of constant use, it may very well be found that the deeper meaning has become attached to some words, that others have failed to convey what was intended, that some expressions have produced a wrong impression altogether. More prolonged study reveals richness in the language that was not suspected at first. The time is now ripe for revision.

A remarkable instance is the Ngala New Testament, which affords a good illustration of the manner in which Bible translation enriches and ennobles not merely individual words but a whole language. *Bangala* is a "trade" language or *lingua franca* spoken in the north of the Belgian Congo. It has no prepositions and no perfect tense to the verbs, but by borrowing from Zulu, Arabic, Zande, and English and performing "curiosities of syntax and marvels of language," this despised form of speech has been made the vehicle of carrying the Word and 23,000 copies of the New Testament in it are being used as textbooks in the Congo.

The author pays a worthy tribute to the late Archdeacon W. P. Johnson, who after fifty-two years as a missionary in East Africa spoke at least seven Native dialects with ease, though he claimed no natural linguistic ability. He completed a version of the entire Bible in Chinyanja. Mr. Smith himself has done great work in this field, and knows from experience the difficulties of his fellow-workers; he writes with sympathy and understanding, and he has made of "Another Milestone" a book of wide and absorbing interest as well as a record of wonderfully painstaking and devoted labour.

## A HANDBOOK TO THE SEYCHELLES.

"The Seychelles Handbook," compiled by Mr. S. H. Hawtrey, and published at 2s. by the Government Press, Seychelles, is a useful booklet which should be in the possession of everyone interested in the islands in question. Believing that the Seychelles may soon come into their own as a health resort for East African highlanders or for Indian lowlanders, for those who love sea-fishing, bathing, or sailing, or possibly for those who just want a quiet place in which to live, Mr. Hawtrey gives all the information which he has been able to compile from official and unofficial sources. There are several photographs, many advertisements, and full particulars of the history, administration, and physical features of the islands, together with tables of imports and exports, particulars of communica-

Comments on a Brightly Written Booklet.

THE publications of the Church Missionary Society are always fairly written and moderate in statement. The latest addition to their "Africa and the East Series" is a booklet of sixty-seven pages devoted to a concise summary of East African history, its peoples, and prospects. ("East Africa" C.M.S., Salisbury Square, E.C.4, s.) It is illustrated with good photographs, including one of Matthew Wellington, and is really up-to-date, brightly written, it is full of anecdotes which illustrate the psychology of the Native, and quite apart from its missionary interest, the book may be recommended to anyone going to East Africa, for it gives the "atmosphere."

But the present reviewer does contest some of the statements in the introduction. It is misleading to represent Africa as a "great giant sleeping undisturbed by time and events" and to say that "the interior of Africa was for many centuries left entirely alone." From the Western point of view the statements are perhaps correct, but from Egyptian times downwards Africa has been well known to Arabs, Indians, Persians, and even Chinese. Congo dwarfs were a feature of Egyptian Royal Courts; the Arabs penetrated Central Africa right to the hinterland of the West Coast; a few Indians knew the Great Lakes; and Central Africa was a boiling cauldron of fighting tribes and great migrations long before Europeans came into contact with it.

Nor is it accurate to imply that Christian nations introduced slavery to the African: "so-called civilisation finally hit upon a splendid compromise. Shackle the giant and then awaken him and set him to work." This was done by so-called Christian countries, and for many years he laboured as a slave. Not only was the African from the dawn of human history a slave to every nation which came into contact with him, but slavery was, and has always been, a fundamental feature of his own national life. The stronger tribes made slaves of their weaker neighbours, and the West Coast chiefs traded their slaves to European nations. Moreover, it must be remembered that the British slavers, at least, many of whom were students of the Bible and pious men in their way, claimed Biblical authority for the practice. It will, of course, not be thought that the writer is seeking to justify slavery; his purpose is merely to recall facts too often overlooked by chroniclers of African progress. A. L.

## LIVINGSTONE COLLEGE APPEAL FOR FUNDS.

Teaching the Missionary to Keep Well.

THE bitter experience of the early days of missionary enterprise, when heavy loss of life was incurred from what we now know to be preventable disease and from ignorance of tropical conditions, has had at least one good result—the foundation of Livingstone College, Leyton, E.10, where a large and able staff of teachers and lecturers is engaged in instructing candidates for foreign fields in medical work and especially in how to keep free from most, if not all, illnesses in the trying climates to which they may be sent.

The College is interdenominational and international, as is shown by the session 1928-29, when twenty-three missionary societies "with widely differing theological views" and seven nationalities were represented. More teachers, more and better



## MR. R. S. D. RANKINE TO BE THE NEW RESIDENT IN ZANZIBAR.

In Succession to Sir Claud Hollis.

MR. RICHARD SIMS DONKIN RANKINE, C.M.G., whose appointment to succeed Sir Claud Hollis, K.C.M.G., C.B.E., as British Resident in Zanzibar is announced, was born in 1875, the son of the late Mr. John Rankine, for many years superintendent engineer for Messrs. Nelson & Donkin, shipowners, of North Shields. When nineteen years of age he entered the Colonial Civil Service as a clerk in the Treasury, Fiji, and in the Pacific Service he spent many years and acted in many posts, with steady promotion. He was private secretary to Sir George O'Brien, Sir Henry Jackson, and Sir Everard M. Thurn; acted several times as Chief Secretary, and as Governor's Deputy, and was sent on a special mission to India as personal representative of the Governor in connection with Indian immigration to Fiji.

In July, 1920—a year after he had received the honour of C.M.G.—he was promoted Chief Secretary of Nyasaland, in which Protectorate he acted as Governor at various times, it falling to his lot to bring to their final stage very contentious measures, namely, the Game Ordinance and the Tobacco Ordinance. His accessibility, friendliness, quiet tact, and evident desire to learn unofficial views and to meet unofficial suggestions, where possible, earned him the sincere general respect and popularity, and his promotion to Chief Secretary of Uganda in 1927 was recognised in Nyasaland as thoroughly well deserved, though his loss was regretted.

His comparatively short period of service in Uganda has confirmed his reputation for thoroughness, impartiality, and anxiety to do the best for the country in which he is stationed. His relations with Europeans, official and unofficial, Indians, and Africans have been cordial, and Zanzibar, in which so many communities intermingle, may be sure that the new Resident will maintain and uphold the happy associations which have so long existed under successive British representatives.

When Mr. Rankine left England a few weeks ago to return to Uganda it was understood in well-informed circles in London that he would assume the Acting Governorship of that Protectorate in the absence of Sir William Gowers, who was expected to come home on leave, perhaps prior to retirement.

## LORD BEAVERBROOK ON EAST AFRICA.

A Poor Picture of the Territories.

LORD BEAVERBROOK'S organs have devoted much space to his recent address in Eastbourne on the subject of Empire Free Trade. His Lordship made a few excellent points, among them that the United States actually sell more to the British Dominions than does Great Britain herself, and that 44% of all the exports of the U.S.A. go to the British Empire.

When, however, he undertook a brief review of the Colonial Empire, the speaker's description was far from happy, as will be seen from his references to East and Central Africa. That portion of the speech ran:—

"There is Tanganyika, Uganda, Kenya, and the Sudan, with an output of raw cotton that the world could not possibly get on without. Then there is Northern and Southern Rhodesia, developing very rapidly its immense cattle ranches. In Northern Rhodesia there are great copper deposits so valuable that in ten years' time Northern Rhodesia will not only be able to supply all the copper requirements of the Empire, but will be able to afford some raw copper for export."

The diversified productivity of the territories is, it will be seen, not even suggested, with the result that the few who actually heard the address, and the millions who have read it in his newspapers, have been left with the idea that cotton and copper are the only products of importance which Eastern Africa can contribute to Empire economy.

There is not a reference to coffee, though East Africa is the greatest Empire coffee growing field; not a word about tobacco, of such vital importance to Nyasaland and the Rhodesias; no thought of the great maize production of Kenya and Southern Rhodesia; no hint that Zanzibar has practically a monopoly of the world's supply of cloves; no reference to the tanning and dairying possibilities of the Rhodesias, Tanganyika, and Kenya. It was, of course, not to be expected that Lord Beaverbrook could give time to a detailed analysis of East Africa's contribution to the Empire's need, but he might at least have drawn a less misleading picture.

Mr. F. Campbell Black, the well-known Kenya settler-aviator, arrived back in England last week from Nairobi, from which he made an unusually rapid journey by ship and train. At Suez he left the vessel which had brought him from Mombasa, took train to Alexandria to catch a fast Italian liner for Brindisi, whence he proceeded by express. We learn that, before leaving Kenya, Mr. Black flew from Nairobi to Mombasa and back in one day, thus establishing another record. He speaks in terms of high praise of his company's new three-engine Avro machine "Knight of the Grail," the pioneer flight of which has been described in our pages by Capt. H. C. Druett, Editorial Secretary of *East Africa*, who is now touring the Dependencies.

## By R. C. F. MAUGHAM

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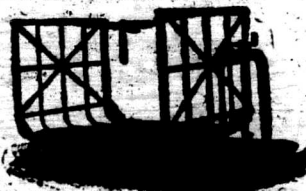
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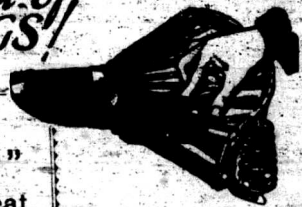
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East Africa in the Press.

OPENINGS FOR BRITISH MANUFACTURERS.

SIR NEVILLE PEARSON, who has just arrived back in London from another visit to Kenya, has written to The Times:—

"In view of the importance to our great national industries of thoroughly exploiting our Imperial markets, it is depressing to realise from actual experience how slow many of our manufacturers are to utilise the heritage of their colonies as theirs for the asking.

"I am interested in a large farm in Kenya Colony, and as far as possible we make use of machinery and equipment produced by the Mother Country. It is sad to record that after nearly five years of farming we find ourselves with practically our entire tractor equipment from America, our ploughs from Canada, and our harvesting machinery from Australia. We have a few ploughs from the Mother Country, but they are very expensive and home manufacturers do not pay sufficient attention to detail really to produce what the planters require. We have one tractor from England. This cost £1,500, and was lying idle for a year, because an unsatisfactory part could not be replaced. What farmer has sufficient capital to afford this kind of delay? Now we rely almost entirely upon American tractors. If anything goes wrong with them we can obtain spares from the nearest town immediately—and this in a British Colony, a week's voyage nearer to England than it is to the United States!

"Now we are planting sisal a crop which will take another three years to mature. We shall then require trucks, locomotives, and a considerable number of miles of light railway to handle it. Already a German firm has sent its representative to my farm. The manager was away at the time, but that did not deter him; he persuaded the next in charge to show him round. He met me on the boat on my way home, told me that he had been over my farm, that in two years' time I should be thinking of purchasing so many miles of rails, and so many trucks, etc., for my sisal; that they made various rails and trucks suitable to my purpose; that they were all the time improving upon these, and would keep me informed of their progress; finally, that if I had any structural suggestions to make, they would be pleased to embody them for me, and that they were confident that they could let me have rails at least 30s. a ton cheaper than any British firm.

"I hear, too, of sisal plantations which are giving up their British equipment and installing German, and not long ago at a big trade exhibition at Dar es Salaam, in Tanganyika, a German sisal decorticator was exhibited, giving excellent per-

centages of fibre extraction. It was claimed that these were better than the percentages of the British machines, but there was no British machine there to take up the challenge and show what we could do.

"Those who live in the Colonies are only too willing to trade with the Mother Country, but farming is a precarious existence, and no one in these hard times can afford the luxury of inefficient machinery or deal with firms who do not follow up their sales with service.

"The Germans, too, are making rapid strides in the infiltration of Tanganyika Territory. There is a company out there acting as the unofficial agents of the German Government, from whom German settlers can obtain loans, up to £1 an acre on their farms at 4%. The average British settler cannot obtain capital for similar purposes for less than from 8% to 10%.

"The Empire may remain our best market, but markets, like gardens, need careful cultivation; and if strangers take all this trouble to sow the seed, it is reasonably certain they will reap the harvest.

"The letter will have served a very useful purpose if only it arouses some British manufacturers to a more vivid sense of their opportunities and their responsibilities. In the course of a letter to The Times the editor of East Africa wrote:—

"That many British companies are still indifferent to the rapidly developing territories of East and Central Africa is unfortunately true, but since Sir Neville Pearson mentions German enterprise in the supply of sisal plantation equipment he will, I am sure, be glad to know that the managing director of the largest sisal plantation group, not only in East Africa but in the Empire, recently assured me that the most efficient sisal decorticator on the market is a British machine, which he is standardising on his estates in Tanganyika Territory. The company manufacturing the decorticator, determined to provide adequate service to its customers, recently sent a smart young engineer out to East Africa with instructions to spend the major portion of his time visiting users of his company's machines. If only more directors of British companies and partners of British firms would themselves visit our East and Central African Dependencies, complaints of British commercial indifference would become much less frequent."



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"EAST AFRICA'S" SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.

Capt. N. C. Bruett, the Editorial Secretary of "East Africa," who recently arrived in Nairobi from London by air, may be addressed c/o Standard Bank of South Africa, Nairobi, until January 31. Any readers in East Africa who would like to discuss any matter with him are invited to write him to that address.

## CLOUDS CLEARING IN N.E. RHODESIA:

Bright Hopes of Mineral Discoveries.

From a Fort Jameson Correspondent.

ANOTHER planting season is upon us; but the prospects hardly appear brighter than they did a twelvemonth ago; and hope deferred maketh sick the heart of the planter. A very large quantity of tobacco remains unsold at home, and what few sales have taken place recently in England and locally have been mainly of the semi-bright and dark varieties—types for which the soils on many estates in this district are unfortunately not suitable. But planters are an optimistic race, and quite a number are putting in crops in most cases under the Government's assistance.

Some of the eastern Rhodesia may, however, come from another quarter. The Russo-Asiatic Consolidated Company, which is prospecting the North Charterland Exploration Company's concession, has found during preliminary investigations indications of mineral wealth of such a promising nature that experimental shafts are now being sunk in one or two places. It is as yet too early for any definite pronouncement to be made, but the outlook seems decidedly bright.

## UGANDA'S NEW CENTRAL GAOL.

Items from the P.W.D. Report.

WHEN travellers in Africa of the old days, horrified at the murderous punishments meted out to even minor criminals by Native chiefs, asked the reason, they were told that imprisonment was impossible owing to the lack of suitable buildings and organisation. The reply was a complete answer. Times have changed, however, especially in Uganda, where in Mutesa's reign—which many Europeans still in the prime of life well remember—the capital penalty was given even for slips in etiquette.

Uganda has now its first-class prison in the Luzira Central Gaol, a photograph of which, published as a frontispiece to the Report of the Public Works Department of Uganda for 1928 (Government Printer, Entebbe, shs. 3) shows a building which can only be described as magnificent. The lightly barred windows are far larger than is customary in British gaols, and the architecture is palatial. On the other hand, the pictures of a rest house at Entebbe and of a European three-roomed quarter are of bungalows which look cosy and comfortable—homely, is perhaps the right word—and prove a wise versatility in the officials of the P.W.D. The plans of these buildings also show excellent interior arrangements. The total expenditure on new buildings during the year was £107,356, of which £34,695 was spent on quarters for officials—Europeans, African, and Asiatic; the Luzira Central Gaol cost £24,079.

## Expenditure on Road Work.

Uganda is justly proud of her roads, and during 1928 the sum of £32,727 was spent on their upkeep. As the total mileage was 1,429, compared with 1,301 in 1927, the average expenditure per mile was £22.9. Improvements to roads and bridges cost £4,062, permanent culverts and bridges on second and third class roads and on certain Native roads accounted for £2,587, and £8,864 was devoted to the Mabarara-Kabale road and the Malawa river bridge.

The Jinja water supply was completed during the year at a total cost of £39,504. The motor and steam ferries plying between Jinja and Bugungu, now under the Director of the P.W.D., made 6,603 single trips during the year, an average of 550 a month. The total expenditure of the Department

## FISH CULTURE IN KENYA.

American Black Bass Introduced.

OUR heart's desire—a Fisherman's Paradise—that is the aim of Mr. R. E. Dent, the fish expert of the Kenya Game Department. The latest step, as recorded in the Report for 1928, is the successful introduction of American large-mouthed Black Bass, fifty-six of which desirable fish were turned loose into Lake Naivasha, at Carnelly's Island, on February 19, 1928.

Mr. Dent accompanied the consignment and gives a careful account of the voyage from Tilbury Docks to Lake Naivasha; a journey made successful in large measure by the assistance of the British India Steam Navigation Co., the captain and chief officer of the B.I. s.s. "Modasa," the K.U.R., and Messrs. McCrae, of Naivasha, whose motor launch accomplished the final phase. Of the ninety-eight yearling and six two-year-old bass which began the trip, only six survived (all yearlings), thanks to Mr. Dent's unflinching care, ice-cans to moderate the temperature in the tropics, minute attention to feeding, and constant oxygenation of the water by aerators working day and night.

An item of particular interest is the development in Kenya waters of a strain of trout with scales which do not overlap and are so embedded in the skin that they cannot be scraped off. This is due, apparently, to the growth of the fish after removal from the overstocked waters of the Chanja river to the Mathioya being so rapid that the scales cannot keep pace with it.

Investigation shows that those who wish to catch good rainbow trout in the Nanyuki should go downstream from Nanyuki town; for the small fish are found near the township, where the nursery is, and the larger fish migrate to the warmer water.

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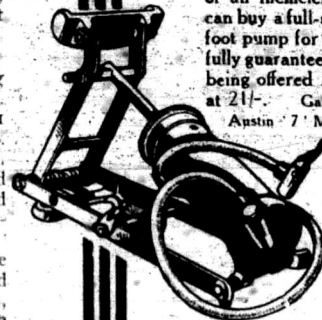
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**NEW ANTI-MALARIAL DRUGS.**

Those unfortunate people to whom the taking of quinine is an ordeal and those to whom quinine in any form is almost a poison will welcome the statement in the 1929 Report of the London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine that 257 compounds have now been submitted to Dr. J. W. Scott Macfie and tested for anti-malarial activity. Of course, many of these have proved inactive, but three series may be singled out for special mention. The first is an arsenical group, several of which have promising properties and one or two of which are being tested clinically in India; the second, a series of fifty-eight plant alkaloids submitted by Dr. E. A. Henry, Director of the Wellcome Chemical Research Laboratories; the third, a number of compounds of great anti-malarial power sent in by Professor R. Robinson. The first of the report says: "These compounds, the first of which was tested last January, are still being prepared and studied. It may be said at once that although those hitherto tested have proved less active than 'Plasmochin,' several of them exhibit anti-malarial properties of a very high order, and may be of inestimable value should they prove safe and suitable for administration to human beings."

**COLONEL JAMES ON MALARIA IN KENYA.**

The Nairobi correspondent of *The Times* telegraphs that an interim report on malaria by Colonel James has been laid before the Legislature pending his full report to the Colonial Office. As the result of his survey of the Colony, Colonel James has left a disquieting impression of the amount and character of malaria in Kenya, a peculiar feature of which is its varying incidence, with the possibility of sudden epidemics.

Colonel James recommends more extensive research and also compulsory notification in the towns. He advocates properly screened houses on farms, and considers that proposed settlement areas should be periodically examined; new settlers should be informed of the possibility of the presence of disease and discouraged from bringing their wives and families to the Colony until they are able to provide proper housing on their farms. As regards the reserves, practical assistance should be given to agricultural industrial welfare schemes with the object of improving conditions.

**SUCCESSFUL CAMPAIGN AGAINST HOOKWORM.**

The success of the campaign against hookworm (ankylostomiasis) among the Wadigo of Kenya Colony deserves more than a passing reference. Admitted that the circumstances were favourable in that the affected population was comparatively small (about 60,000), and that two medical officers of marked personality were available, worked early and late, overcame superstition and achieved a wonderful result, the effect on the Wadigo themselves is none the less astounding. The economic aspect is no doubt gratifying; estate managers report that they get far more work out of their labourers; more willing service and greater general cheerfulness; but that is not all. There is a large increase in Native cultivation in the Reserve, and, in the words of the Senior Commissioner: "I can say definitely that the Natives of Digo district have made such wonderful improvement in physique and general health that their whole outlook on life is changed; feeling fit, they work more, and a few years should show marked prosperity."

**BRITISH-INDIA PASSENGERS TRICKED.**

In the course of his address at last week's general meeting of the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company the Earl of Inchcape, the Chairman of the company, said:

"During the War I reported that some scoundrels had gone on board one of our steamers in the Tilbury Dock and had carried off a piano from the music room. The officers who saw its removal concluded it was being taken ashore to be tuned. The piano was recovered and the thieves were sent to gaol. I thought this sort of thing had come to an end, but the other day a well-dressed man went to some ladies on board a British-India steamer as she was about to leave the dock and asked them if they had any money or jewellery they would like to deposit with the purser. They gave him £64 and he disappeared. The same trick was tried on board a P. & O. steamer shortly afterwards, but the man was caught, and it is supposed he is the same black-guard who robbed the ladies on the British-India steamer. I mention this incident as a caution to passengers that thieves are still about."

"Were the sufferers, we wonder, outward-bound for East Africa?"

The Kavirondo Taxpayers' Association, divided amongst itself by faction and intrigue, would seem to be almost moribund, and with difficulty kept alive by intermittent efforts at resuscitation. Of its rival organisation, the Native Catholic Union, very little has been heard. — *Native Affairs Department, Kenya, Annual Report, 1928.*

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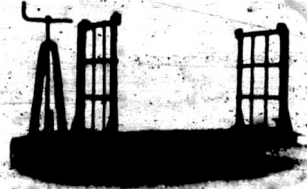
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**"EAST AFRICA'S" INFORMATION BUREAU:**

"East Africa's" Information Bureau exists for the free service of subscribers and advertisers desiring the Editor's aid on any matter. One of its principal objects is to contribute to the development of British trade throughout East and Central Africa, and any information which readers are willing to give for that purpose will be cordially welcomed. Manufacturers wishing to appoint agents, and agents seeking further representations, are invited to communicate with the Editor. No charge is made for the service rendered by this Journal in such matters.

The Timboron Saw Mills have been bought by Mr. Thomas Derby, of Timboron.

A Chamber of Commerce has been formed in Kitale, with Mr. C. O'Toole as Chairman.

The forwarding and shipping firm of Parry, Leon and Hayhoe, Ltd., has been taken over by the Beira Forwarding Co. Ltd.

A portion of the old Burger Hotel, Dar es Salaam, has now been opened as the Carlton Hotel, the only English caravanserai in the Tanganyika capital.

Congratulations to Cholo on having collected £42 on Armistice Day for the Earl Haig Poppy Day Fund. Last year's contribution of this Nyasaland district was £18.

The Kenya Government has introduced an Immigration Amendment Bill raising the immigrant's deposit from £37 10s. to £50, for the purpose of preventing an influx of poor whites.

The Coffee Planters' Union of Kenya and East Africa recently issued a circular to its members urging them to advertise East African coffee by sending it as Christmas presents to friends overseas.

The Jockey Club of Kenya is to hold its usual New Year Meeting in Nairobi on January 1, 3, and 4. The East African Derby is to be run on the first day, and the Prince of Wales's Cup and the Kenya Gold Cup on the third day.

Is the establishment of more than one newspaper in Ndola to be expected? At the last Government sale of stands in the township the Cape Times Ltd. gave £775 for a plot and the Argus Printing and Publishing Co. Ltd. secured the next site for £800.

The new Nairobi offices of the Standard Bank of South Africa are expected to be ready in June next. Situated in Sixth Avenue almost opposite Torr's Hotel, the building will be the third in which the Nairobi branch has been housed since it was first established.

East Africa learns that sisal growing is being undertaken on a large scale in the Usa district of Arusha. Loliondo Estates plan to put some 3,000 acres under sisal in the next three years, and another group, in which Baron Blixen is interested, is about to begin extensive operations on the Chai River.

Imports into Tanganyika Territory during the last month for which detailed figures are available included 1,917 tons of cement, machinery to the value of £25,648, iron and steel manufactures worth £21,177, and 540 tons of galvanised iron sheets.

When Lieutenant-Colonel Davidson-Houston, the Acting Governor of Nyasaland, opened the new tea factory of Messrs. J. Lyons & Co. Ltd. at their Lujeri Estate he said that dry tea leaves kept cigars in good condition, wet leaves were useful for brushing dust out of carpets, and tea was, he believed, even used as a beverage.

The African and Eastern Trade Corporation Ltd. announces that Mr. H. A. Stephenson has been appointed Secretary and Registrar of the company in succession to Mr. H. Nicholson, who has retired after forty years' service. Payment of the half-yearly dividend on the 6% Cumulative "A" Preference shares is to be made on January 1.

Speaking a few days ago at the formal opening of the extension of the railway to Arusha, Sir Donald Cameron, the Governor of Tanganyika Territory, suggested that the Legislative Council should consider the appointment of a Commission to place before the Imperial Treasury arguments in favour of the construction of a line from the Central Railway to Iringa.

For the past three years the Uganda Government has been negotiating with the Anglo-Persian Oil Company in regard to exploring the Lake Albert oilfields, of which Mr. E. J. Wayland, Uganda's Director of Geological Survey, is so optimistic. Sir William Gowers has now announced that as the company declines to proceed with the project, he intends to ask His Government to consider whether a grant may not be made for the work under the Colonial Development Act. An outlay of something like £100,000 is involved.

Presiding a few days ago at a meeting of the special committee which is co-operating with the Department of Overseas Trade in organising the British Section at next year's Antwerp Exhibition, Mr. J. M. Gillett, M.P., Minister for Overseas Trade, said that plans were practically complete for a review of the British Empire, and that amongst the Dependencies which are to have individual exhibits are Kenya, Uganda, Tanganyika, Zanzibar, the Gold Coast, Nigeria, and the Malay States.

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## NYASALAND MINERALS MEETING.

### Value of Asbestos Property.

The first annual ordinary general meeting of Nyasaland Minerals, Ltd., of 428, Salisbury House, E.C., was held on December 10.

Lieutenant-Colonel C. H. Villiers, the Chairman, in the course of his speech, said:—

"As regards the areas in Nyasaland over which we have rights, as you will see from the report that the rights which were originally acquired in Nyasaland have since been extended by the granting to this company of a sole and exclusive licence until June 30, 1930, to prospect for coal and any other minerals throughout the Protectorate of Nyasaland, excluding the areas held by the British South Africa Company and the British Central Africa Company Ltd. and other

"The urgent necessity for the provision of a local supply of coal was made evident at the general meeting of the Central African Railway Company, Limited, held in December last, when the Chairman stated that, owing to the increasing scarcity of wood-fuel, his company had been obliged to turn to coal, which has to be brought a distance of upwards of 1,000 miles.

"Work is now being concentrated on the Sumbi coal area, which lies at a distance of only forty miles from the railway, and will be carried on during the rainy season which has just started; our latest information is, that the first borehole is now 112 feet deep, and it is anticipated that coal should be met at about 300 feet. A second drill has been purchased capable of reaching a depth of 1,000 feet, which will expedite operations.

"The other area on which we are concentrating work is the Nchen asbestos deposits, which have been very favourably referred to in reports by the Geological Survey Department of Nyasaland. Considerable work has been done in this area, and on one prospect, known as the Fumfuli prospect, an asbestiform zone 40 feet wide by 145 ft. long has been exposed. The investigation of the further continuity to an outcrop some three hundred yards away is now in hand. Samples of asbestos which have been received from this area have been very well reported on, and it remains to determine the quality of the deposit below the weathered zone.

"In Tanganyika we are concentrating on the Ufipa coal area and the Kidete area. The Ufipa coal area lies on a high and healthy plateau situated about seventy-five miles inland from the harbour of Kirando on Lake Tanganyika. The coalfield is at an altitude of some 2,500 feet above the lake, and it is considered that the construction of a railway to Kirando would offer no great difficulty.

"Our latest information regarding the first borehole at Ufipa is that it has reached a depth of 235 feet, but that the coal has not yet been reached.

"On the Kidete area of 700 square miles, over which we hold a special prospecting licence, work is going well. The tracing of a copper prospect at Tambi, and general geological work, has been commenced, but it must be realised that in such a large area, practically virgin ground, it will be some considerable time before definite results can be obtained.

"In conclusion I should be failing in courtesy if I did not refer to the ready assistance which we have received not only from the Colonial Office in London, but from the Governors and officials of Nyasaland and Tanganyika. We have had interviews in London with Dr. Dixey, Director of the Nyasaland Geological Survey, and other officials, and they have given us the benefit of their intimate knowledge of local conditions.

## BRITISH EAST AFRICA CORPORATION.

### Comments on East Africa.

MAJOR SIR E. H. M. LEGGETT, D.S.O., presided last week at the twenty-first annual general meeting of the British East Africa Corporation Ltd., held at Winchester House, E.C.

In moving the adoption of the report and accounts, he said that some real progress had been made. A milestone had been reached this year, when they paid off a further £15,000 of Debentures, reducing the nominal Debenture debt to £50,000, or 50% of its original figure. Other sales of outlying properties had been made, or were under negotiation at the moment, amounting to about £10,000; they had, therefore, every hope of making a further substantial reduction of the Debenture debt. The directors were anxious that the reconstruction of the capital account should not be delayed longer than was absolutely necessary.

The object of the Corporation all through had been to maintain its trading organisation intact, and to take part, so far as its resources allowed, in whatever betterment might come about in the general trade of the East African group of companies. In this the results had been disappointing during the year under review. East Africa was, first and foremost, an agricultural country, and depended upon rainfall and other climatic conditions. Drought prevailed during 1927, and throughout 1928 it was still worse—continuing, indeed, up to the middle of the current year.

### A Plague of Locusts.

To make matters worse, a heavy invasion of locusts overran practically the whole country and cost the Government some £80,000 in special locust defence expenditure. He had known East Africa for over a quarter of a century, and no such disaster as that had previously been experienced. The cotton crops of Uganda were reduced during 1927 and 1928 by 30% to 40%, and the quality of the cotton also suffered. Not the least serious of the results was that it created a condition of financial weakness in the Indian bazaars among the retail merchants and distributors through whom this Corporation and other wholesale importers had mainly to conduct their business. It was satisfactory to record that they had made practically no bad debts during this period.

It had been the worst agricultural and trading year that East Africa had known for the last quarter of a century. Matters, however, began to improve in the spring of 1929; the rain came in time and the agricultural output throughout all districts this year was excellent. The Corporation's merchandise trade of 1929 showed an increase of about 30% over 1928, and if there was no over-stocking of the country by speculative importers, the financial stability of the bazaar traders should continue to improve and, with them, their own wholesale trade.

The report and accounts were unanimously adopted.

Malaki Musajakawa, the founder of the Malakite Sect of Uganda, which a special correspondent described in *East Africa* of September 5, is reported to have died at Kitgum as a result of hunger striking. Malaki, who was about seventy years of age, and one of his chief assistants, were deported to Kitgum in the middle of October by order of the Governor, following an assault by their devotees upon a European official.

**EAST AFRICAN PRODUCE REPORTS.**

**COFFEE.**

Good qualities of East African coffee continue to sell well, but the demand for poorer sorts is irregular and weak.

<i>Kenya</i> —	
"A" sizes	94s. od. to 113s. od.
"B" "	75s. 6d. to 111s. 6d.
"C" "	60s. 6d. to 80s. 6d.
Peaberry	88s. od. to 150s. od.
London graded	
First sizes	90s. od. to 137s. od.
Second sizes	82s. 6d. to 102s. 6d.
Third sizes	60s. 6d. to 78s. 6d.
Peaberry	105s. od. to 145s. od.
Ungraded	64s. od.
London—cleaned	
First sizes	140s. 6d.
Second sizes	138s. 6d.
Third sizes	130s. 6d.
Peaberry	135s. 6d.
<i>Uganda</i> —	
Medium sizes	60s. 6d.
Small	55s. 6d.
London—cleaned	
Second sizes	61s. 6d.
Third sizes	52s. od.
Peaberry	80s. 6d.
<i>Toro</i> —	
Mixed	61s. od.
<i>Tanganyika</i> —	
London—cleaned	
First sizes	97s. od.
Second sizes	70s. 6d.
Third sizes	50s. 6d.
Peaberry	61s. od.
<i>Arusha</i> —	
First sizes	67s. od. to 130s. 6d.
Second sizes	60s. 6d. to 100s. od.
Third sizes	81s. od. to 78s. od.
Peaberry	81s. od. to 130s. 6d.
<i>Kilimanjaro</i> —	
First sizes	73s. od. to 127s. 6d.
Second sizes	63s. 6d. to 96s. od.
Third sizes	41s. od. to 74s. 6d.
Peaberry	77s. od. to 130s. 6d.
<i>Lambura</i> —	
First sizes	104s. 6d.
Second sizes	85s. 6d.
Third sizes	50s. 6d.
Peaberry	100s. 6d.
<i>Moshi</i> —	
Third sizes	60s. 6d.
Peaberry	78s. od.
<i>Mbevi</i> —	
Greenish	97s. od. to 161s. od.
<i>Belgian Congo</i> —	
<i>Kivu</i> —	
Bold—greenish	124s. od.
Greyish	100s. 6d.
London graded	
First sizes	114s. 6d.
Second sizes	115s. 6d.
Third sizes	84s. 6d.

London stocks of East African coffee on December 11 totalled 20,030 bags, compared with 24,050 bags on the corresponding date of last year.

**OTHER PRODUCE.**

*Beechwood*.—There is no change to be reported, prices still being around 145s. per cwt.

*Cashew Seed*.—Prices are slightly higher at about £16 15s. 6d.

*Chillies* remain at 80s. per cwt.

*Cloves*.—The market has been extremely quiet, values being lower at 11d. per lb.

*Cotton*.—Good business has been passing in East African varieties and prices are slightly better at between 52d. and 11.12d. per lb.

*Cotton Seed*.—Small lots of East African have sold in £7 5s. ex-ship, which is about the price for April-May shipment.

*Groundnuts*.—During last week there was a slight advance in prices, which have, however, now fallen back to about £18 5s. for shipment up to March.

*Hides and Skins*.—East Africans are easier in the absence of buyers.

*Staples*.—Prices are reduced slightly to about £18 7s. 6d. for shipment in full March.

*Steel*.—Steady and firm, the good marks No. 1 Tanganyika and Kenya quoted up to £38. for January March shipment, and £39.9" at £30 15s. c.i.f.

*Tobacco*.—Messrs. Frank Watson and Co. Ltd. report that imports of Nyasaland tobacco into Great Britain during November were 550 bales and cases of leaf and 400 bales and cases of strips. The stock on hand at November 30 totalled 20,580,150 lb. Imports of Northern Rhodesian tobacco during the same month were 675 bales of leaf and 137 bales of strips, representing a total of 816,000 lb. The stock at the end of November totalled 17,000,000 lb.

**LAST WEEK'S RAINFALL IN KENYA.**

H.M. EASTERN AFRICAN DEPENDENCIES' TRADE AND EXERCISES OFFICE has received an official cable stating that the rainfall in Kenya during the past week was as follows: Kiambu, 5.5 inches; Emburi, 5.2; Thika, 6.0; Meru, 4.66; Machakos, 3.0; Fort Hall and Voi, 3.0; Kisumu, 2.6; Nanyuki and Kisumu, 2.4; Kericho, 1.5; Rumuruti, 1.1; Ravine, 1 inch; Naivasha, .8; Eldoret, .66; Soy, .5; Nakuru, .33; Keru and Lambwa, .125; Kitale and Njoro, .2; Moiben, .100; Songhor, .14.

The Government of the Union of South Africa has been asked to permit Sir Edward Thornton, its Assistant Medical Officer of Health, and a plague expert of world-wide reputation, to visit Uganda to advise on plague prevention.

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with added Ostelin vitamin D

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*rickets*

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AVOIDS constipation

over two years medical trials in Great Britain proved the value of this improved Glaxo (with added Ostelin vitamin D) for infant feeding before it was placed on the market



**PASSENGERS FOR EAST AFRICA.**

AMONGST the passengers who left London on December 12 by the s.s. "Guildford Castle," which is sailing via Tenciffe, Ascension, and St. Helena for the Cape, are the following:

<i>Beira.</i>		<i>Mombasa.</i>	
Miss M. E. Cumming	Miss S. Cottrill	Miss H. K. Derry	Miss A. J. B. Hartford
Mr. and Mrs. C. Dyson	Miss A. J. B. Hartford	Miss V. Riley	Miss V. Riley
Co. Sgt. Maj. P. H. ...	Miss E. G. Smith	Mr. A. Urquhart	Brig. Gen. M. E. ...
Mr. E. J. Kidman	Mr. A. Urquhart	Brig. Gen. M. E. ...	Brig. Gen. M. E. ...
Mr. A. Marshall	Brig. Gen. M. E. ...	Brig. Gen. M. E. ...	Brig. Gen. M. E. ...
Mr. J. A. Miller	Brig. Gen. M. E. ...	Brig. Gen. M. E. ...	Brig. Gen. M. E. ...
Dr. H. G. Pritchard	Brig. Gen. M. E. ...	Brig. Gen. M. E. ...	Brig. Gen. M. E. ...
Miss D. Steele	Brig. Gen. M. E. ...	Brig. Gen. M. E. ...	Brig. Gen. M. E. ...

**EAST AFRICAN MAILS.**

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

December 19	per s.s. "Malina."
24	"s.s. "Ranchi."
January 1	"s.s. "Chambord."
2	"s.s. "Macedonia."
9	"s.s. "Morea."
14	"s.s. "Bernardin de St. Pierre."
16	"s.s. "Naldera."

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

Inward mails from East Africa are expected in London on December 20 per the s.s. "Llandovery Castle," on December 28 per the s.s. "Bernardin de St. Pierre," and on January 3 per the s.s. "Rawalpindi."

The R.M.S. "Saxon," which left Southampton for South Africa on December 13, is the first of the four mail steamers to take passengers this season for the Christmas and New Year tours arranged at reduced fares by the Union-Castle Line. The other vessels are the "Walmer Castle," leaving on December 27, and the "Kenilworth Castle" and the "Armada Castle," sailing on January 3 and January 24 respectively.

**NEWS OF OUR ADVERTISERS.**

THE Prince of Wales paid a shopping visit to Messrs. Fortnum and Mason on Friday last.

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**EAST AFRICAN STEAMSHIP MOVEMENTS.**

**BRITISH-INDIA.**

- Madira " left Marseilles for London, December 13.
- Mariana " left Beira homewards, December 11.
- Malda " passed Perim outwards, December 15.
- Khandalla " left Durban for Bombay, December 16.
- Karoa " left Bombay for Durban, December 18.
- Pillora " leaves Bombay for Mombasa, December 20.
- Karajara " left Dar es Salaam for Durban, Dec. 17.
- Karagola " left Mombasa for Bombay, December 13.

**HOLLAND AFRICA.**

- Aldab " arrived Dunkirk, December 6.
- Springfontein " arrived Durban for further Cape ports, December 6.
- Randfontein " arrived Amsterdam outwards, Dec. 10.
- Sumatra " passed Ushant homewards, December 9.
- Geynskok " arrived Rotterdam, December 10.
- Nieuwkok " arrived Dunkirk homewards, Dec. 10.
- Alkaid " left Beira for East Africa, December 10.
- Klipfontein " arrived Antwerp outwards, December 9.

**MESSAGIERES MARITIMES.**

- General Voliron " left Marseilles for Mauritius, December 19.
- General Duchesne " left Zanzibar for Mauritius, December 12.
- "Axiatour Roland Garros" arrived Réunion outwards, December 10.
- Leconte de Lisle " left Port Said outwards, Dec. 10.

**UNION-CASTLE.**

- Cherston Castle " arrived Algoa Bay for Beira, December 14.
- Dromedary Castle " arrived Dunkirk homewards, December 15.
- Dundum Castle " left Mombasa for London, Dec. 14.
- Dunluce Castle " arrived London, December 12.
- Gloucester Castle " left Algoa Bay for London, December 15.
- Grantully Castle " arrived Natal outwards, Dec. 14.
- Guildford Castle " left London for Beira, Dec. 12.
- Llandovery Castle " left Beira for Natal, December 14.
- Llandovery Castle " left Genoa homewards, Dec. 16.
- Llangibby Castle " left Genoa for East Africa, December 15.
- Llanstephan Castle " arrived London, December 15.

**PERSONAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.**

Private—not trade—advertisements are now accepted by "East Africa" for publication in this column at the UNPAID rate of 3d. per word per insertion, with a minimum of 5s. per insertion; three consecutive insertions for the price of two. For Box No. advertisements there is an additional charge of 1s. per insertion towards cost of forwarding replies. Advertisements reaching "East Africa," 91, Great Titchfield Street, London, W.1, after Tuesday morning will not appear until the following week. Announcements will appear under such headings as Births; Forthcoming Marriages, Marriages, Deaths, In Memoriam, Appointments Vacant and Required, Land for Sale and Required, Agencies Wanted and Offered, etc. In Memoriam announcements can be inserted for five or ten years at special rates.

**BIRTH.**

DRUMMOND-MURRAY. On November 24, 1929, at The Manor House, Littlehampton, Sussex, to EULALIA (née Heaven), wife of EDWARD DRUMMOND-MURRAY—8 son.

**BRITISH EAST AFRICA CORPORATION, Ltd.**

Registered Office: LONDON HOUSE, CRUTCHED FRIARS, LONDON, E.C. 3.

East African Branches: Mombasa, Nairobi, Kisumu, Kampala, Jinja, Bukoba, Mwanza, Tabora, Dar-es-Salaam, Tanga, &c.

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FOR all power purposes. Simple enclosed design, easy to operate, no skilled attention required. Start instantly whenever required. Run with great economy on kerosene (paraffin) or crude fuel oil, palm oil, etc. Extremely reliable under most gruelling conditions. Sizes 1 1/2 to 200 H.P. (Illustration shows 8-Kilowatt Electric Generating Set.)

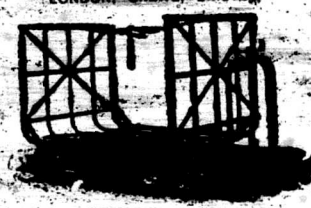
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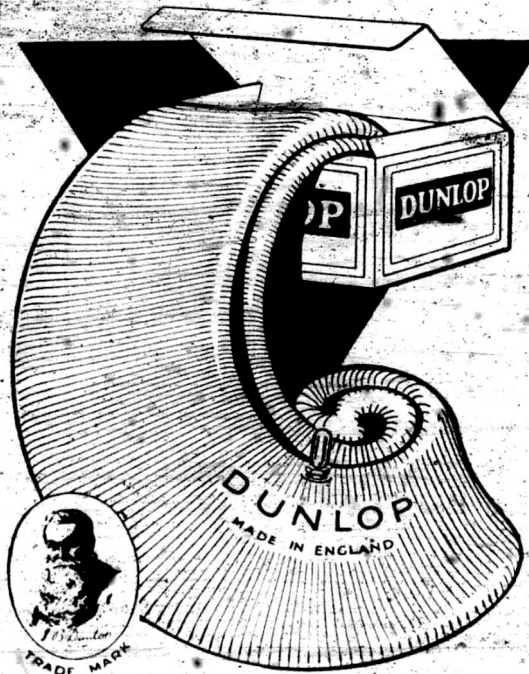
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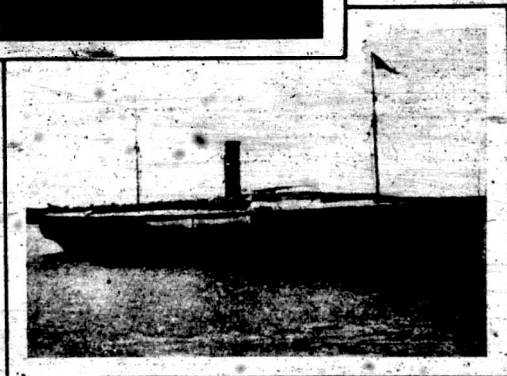
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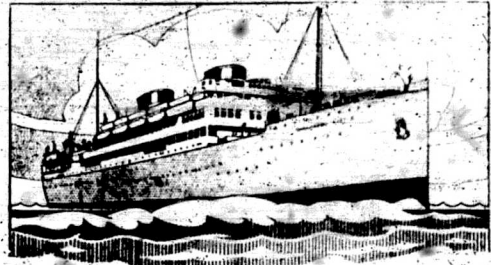
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