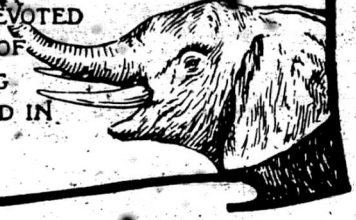


# EAST AFRICA

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

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Convention of Associations of Nyasaland.

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Office Planters Union of Kenya and East Africa.

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## PROTECTIVE TARIFFS AND RAILWAY RATES.

THE memorandum on protective duties and railway rates as they affect Uganda and Tanganyika Territory which was laid before the recent Unofficial Conference in Nairobi is a most instructive and important document, which should be fully studied before more speeches are made on these controversial topics. Though representatives of Uganda and the Dar es Salaam Chamber of Commerce could not attend the gathering in the Kenya capital, the presence from Tanganyika of such well-known public men as General L. Boyd-Moss, Major-W. C. Lead, Colonel J. M. Llewellyn, Mr. P. Wyndham (all unofficial members of the Legislative Council), Major A. E. Perkins, Mr. R. R. Ulyate, and Mr. Goodall Bloom proves that the Conference was not, as has been suggested by certain East African business men in London, packed by Kenya protectionists, to whom were added a few Tanganyika residents unqualified to speak for that Territory; it will be seen, on the contrary, that the Arusha, Moshi, Tanga, and Iringa districts were represented by responsible delegates. Quite as regrettable as the absence of representatives from Uganda and Dar es Salaam was the withdrawal of Mr. P. H. Clarke, Mombasa's spokesman, after the adoption of proposals which seemed to him "to go beyond adequate protection and border on prohibition." We are, of course, not criticising the course taken by Mr. Clarke; we merely register his withdrawal as a weakening factor. Whatever criticisms be made of the constitution of the Conference, it must be held to have achieved remarkable success. After full examination of the whole position the Tanganyika representatives unanimously endorsed the principle of protective tariffs and recommended the extension of differential railway rates to the Tanganyika system, believing that that Territory's present difficulties

would be removed by the adoption of low inter-territorial railway rates on all locally produced protected articles.

Though Kenya's views on these matters were made known in the middle of last year by the report of the Kenya Tariff Committee, there had been no attempt by Tanganyika or Uganda to set forth their case in so thorough a manner. There had, it is true, been debates in the Legislative Councils and the Chambers of Commerce, and a responsible Uganda spokesman had even declared that Protectorate would secede from the Customs Union rather than tolerate continuance of its present position. The Joint East African Board and the East African Section of the London Chamber of Commerce had also considered the subject on various occasions, but in the discussions in East Africa and in England the great majority of the speakers had been unfortunately prone to speak parochially, instead of from the broad East African standpoint. When emphasising that point months ago, *East Africa* expressed the view that the growth of primary production in Tanganyika would lead that Territory to discover sound reasons for protective tariffs on certain articles. Our prediction has already justified itself.

The most significant fact to be noted is that responsible representatives of Tanganyika have found themselves able to reach absolute agreement with the representatives of Kenya, Mombasa commercial opinion being alone excepted. That is an achievement not to be underestimated, especially as it directly contradicts the repeated statements of other people claiming to represent the views of Tanganyika. Further discussion is as inevitable as it is desirable, and this journal, which takes the broad East African view of all questions, hopes that on the foundations of inter-territorial understanding laid in Nairobi a lasting superstructure may be built by the three Dependencies.

## MATTERS OF MOMENT

When may the Government decision on the Hilton Young and Wilson Reports be expected? Despite the overlong delay which the East African territories have already suffered, there is still no sign that the Cabinet realises the importance of an early pronouncement. That the co-ordination of the services common to Kenya, Uganda, and Tanganyika would be mutually beneficial is now generally conceded, but what may not be so clearly realised in political circles is that commercial developments are being held up by the Government's indecision. Mr. R. S. Campbell, last year's President of the Association of Chambers of Commerce of Eastern Africa, who left England a few days ago, told us before his departure how disappointed he had been to find City houses unwilling to commit themselves even to projects which appealed to them until they knew the views of the Government. We understand there are a number of important projects which would lead to the investment of considerable sums in East Africa; but all are in a state of suspended animation solely on account of the procrastination of the Imperial Government in making known its intentions. Will Mr. J. H. Thomas make representations in the appropriate quarters? As a former Secretary of State for the Colonies, and now responsible for the provision of more employment, he will realise the ill effects of continued indecision. Since this note was set in type we learn by cable that the Convention of Associations of Kenya, the elected members of the Kenya Legislature, and the Association of Chambers of Commerce of Eastern Africa have all emphasised the need for decision by the Imperial Government.

How much technical knowledge should "small settler" immigrants to East Africa have, if they intend to take up agricultural work? The question was raised by Professor H. E. Armstrong following Sir Daniel Hall's suggestion that men of the agricultural worker type should be encouraged to take up land in Kenya. The Professor is well known as a stickler for education of the heuristic type, in which real experiment plays the major part; and after declaring that the present British agriculturist did not know what experiment meant and was not likely to learn, he said he hoped the suggested immigrants would not go out handicapped by British routine. Sir Daniel explained that his proposed settlers should have at least a little technical knowledge, but that they must not be case-hardened by methods learned at home. "handy men" were the type he had in mind, inspired, above all, by enthusiasm for work and a determination to make the best of their land.

The East African Dependencies are very wisely keeping clearly in mind, and discussing, the question of the "poor white" before that problem arises. That it must, at all costs, be prevented from becoming a fact is admitted; but on the point, "How is the 'poor white' created?" opinions differ. Sir Daniel Hall, drawing his argument from South African experience, maintained in his last week's lecture that if an aristocratic class is created which cannot be allowed to

dig, some members of it will inevitably become not ashamed to beg. He would, therefore, encourage the entry into Kenya of all sorts and conditions of men, of proved character no doubt and with some agricultural training, determined to make good by their own efforts—which may include manual toil. Mr. Ormsby-Gore expressed his conviction that no "poor whites" will arise from among the present settlers in Kenya, but that all will depend upon the type of education given to the European child surrounded by and brought up among Natives. In England the child is put in his place; he goes to a public school, and is snubbed and humbled for the good of his soul and his lasting benefit in after life; in East Africa he is from his earliest days surrounded by members of an inferior race, and unconsciously he acquires an unhealthy sense of his superiority which may end in his undoing. All depends on the Kenya schools, says Mr. Ormsby-Gore; and it is comforting to know that those schools and similar institutions elsewhere in tropical Africa are conscious of their responsibility. The rule which obtains in one Kenya school—that no boy may in any circumstances speak to a Native—appears, in the light of Mr. Ormsby-Gore's argument, to be right in principle.

When condemning the habits and customs of the Wakamba in stock-keeping, Sir Daniel Hall did not mince his words. Indeed, he said that it was impossible to exaggerate the deterioration which their misuse of the land is causing. His charge, in brief, was that hundreds of square miles are being reduced to desert through the Wakamba habit of keeping cattle merely as a form of wealth, without desire to eat the meat, drink the milk, or improve the quality of their beasts, the only part of which the tribesmen used being the hide when an animal died. Very drastic steps would, he declared, have to be taken to save the Wakamba from themselves. It was not more land that they needed; given the land and allowed to continue their present practices they would make a desert of the whole of Africa. East African settlers have been emphasising these dangers for years past, and they will be grateful that Sir Daniel's record as an agriculturist has, as a result of his recent visit, used words which cannot but afford valuable support to any drastic steps which the local authorities in East Africa may take. With East Africa's critics at home so active, and not infrequently unscrupulous or hopelessly out of touch with the realities, such support will probably be needed to silence the theorists of the House of Commons, who, for some strange reason, believe the African should be permitted liberties which they would deny to their own kith and kin.

East Africa's protest against the limiting of the terms of reference of the inquiry promised by the Kenya Government as a result of Mr. Oswald Bentley's intervention in what has become known as the Kitale case has now been echoed in the Kenya Legislative Council, where the Hon. T. J. O'Shea carried his motion for a thorough investigation of the existing machinery for the administration of justice among the Native population. Several of the elected members pleaded that Mr. Bentley

**THE CITY  
WAITING  
FOR THE  
CABINET.**

**THE  
SMALL  
SETTLER.**

**THE PROBLEM  
OF THE  
POOR WHITE.**

**NATIVE  
STOCK  
DANCERS.**

**THE DEMANDS  
OF EQUITY.**

two famous leopards, Darby and Joan, with which he used to play as ordinary mortals play with a dog or cat, but, as readers of *East Africa* know, they had to be destroyed. I wanted the true story of the incident. Here it is.

#### Mr. J. de la Mothe and His Leopards.

Mr. and Mrs. de la Mothe had been away for fifteen days, during which period the animals had pined and shown their concern for their master in various other ways. Immediately he went to their "house" abutting the side of his bungalow, Joan rushed up and showed by the warmth of her greeting how pleased she was to see her master, who left a little later to procure some food. On his return Darby appeared sulky, but he brightened up when his master began to play with him. When, however, the animal gradually placed himself between the door and his master, the latter saw that he would have to be firm. Darby then put his paw upon his shoulder, but not with sufficient force to knock him down.

It should be explained that the animals' quarters consisted of a small, well shaded garden surrounded by trellis work and a dark room which they used as a bedroom, from which a door led to another room, actually in the house, and next to the dining room. It was this room which Mr. de la Mothe was endeavouring to enter when Darby showed signs of wishing to cut off his retreat. The leopard made a last effort to delay his master's departure, and, seeing that he would have to use force, the planter gripped the animal by the throat, forced him to the ground in the room, and shouted for assistance. Though the light was rather dim, with the animal on the ground it was not very difficult to shoot it, and that was done a few seconds later by a visitor.

Mr. de la Mothe considers that the whole episode arose from the fact that his first greeting was with Joan, and that the other animal was simply jealous. He classed as ridiculous many of the statements which have appeared in various newspapers regarding an attack upon him by his pets, being still firmly of the opinion that Darby merely did not wish him to leave and did his best to prevent it. After Darby had been shot it was too late to shoot Joan as well, and this was done. Their master told me that he was in hospital only a day or so and that his injuries were not serious.

To return to Moshi. On the side of the mountain itself the roads are all built in semi-circular fashion, each end commencing from a main road leading to the centre of the town. Thus all the roads on the mountain side—which is one of the main areas for coffee growing—lead to the centre of the town, and it is simple for the traveller to tell by the slope of the road whether he is going away from or towards the township. The roads cross and re-cross, but their builders assert that it is impossible to get lost on them.

#### Hyrax and Wireless.

Higher up the mountain side are thousands of hyrax, which animal lives in the forest belt. From the furs, most of which are brought down to Mr. Edgar R. Beech, an enterprising Moshi coffee planter, excellent coats and stoles are made, as will be remembered by those who visited the Tanganyika pavilion at the British Empire Exhibition at Wembley. Mr. Beech, who was the first English planter to settle in the Moshi district after the War, first discovered the existence of this animal when climbing the mountain some years ago, and, on seeing the beauty of the fur, arranged with Native trappers to supply him with skins at his *shamba*, where he cures them.

He has, by the way, for some time interested himself in wireless reception, and in his bungalow often hears conversations between America and Sydney; but he is still experimenting with his set. The difficulty of re-charging accumulators ten miles from the nearest garage has been overcome by transferring the accumulator from his car. His is an instance of the great boom of a wireless set to a planter, who, apart from entertainment, has the great benefit of daily news. So is he benefited beyond most of his fellows, who receive newspapers only once a week. Why have our wireless manufacturers been so slow in catering for the great tropical African market? If only they would consistently advertise suitable sets—and there are most successful sets—they could unquestionably develop really good business.

#### The Two Bridges Country Club.

Moshi now possesses its own country club, situated some seven miles from the town, and built amid surroundings of undeniable beauty. The club, named the Two Bridges Country Club, was established by Mr. F. J. Stephens, a retired Government official, who has spent many years in East Africa, and great credit is due to his energetic *mensahib* and him for their recognition of a need and the way in which they have fulfilled it. The club has in its own grounds some of the finest bathing-pools in this part of Tanganyika, while on the far side of the river are high rocky banks which shade the near side. Excellent fishing is available; a golf course has been built, two of the holes spanning a deep river valley; there are two hard tennis-courts; and many delightful walks may be taken through the grounds.

Most of the townships which have come to the fore in East Africa during recent years owe much to the disinterested work of one inhabitant, and in the case of Moshi full credit must be given to Major A. E. Perkins for the way in which, year in and year out, he has emphasised and advanced the many advantages of Moshi. There is scarcely a public work in which he has not borne the main burden.

Freemasons in East Africa will be interested to learn that the foundations of the recently consecrated Lodge Kilimanjaro have already been laid, and the building is now in hand in preparation for the laying of the foundation stone in, perhaps, two or three months' time.

Another indication that Moshi is progressing is that late this year she will possess a new double-story hotel to replace the present Mawenzi Hotel.

#### GENERAL SMUTS ON THE NATIVE QUESTION.

GENERAL SMUTS, who was entertained to dinner at the Savoy Hotel by the South African Luncheon Club two days before he left London for the Cape, revealed that he had intended to return overland from Egypt, but that his desire to revisit East Africa had succumbed to an invitation to visit America.

"I do not believe that it is possible to find a clear-cut solution to the great Native question," said General Smuts. "I do not believe logic to be the solution. Such problems must be solved from day to day, guided largely by experience and by using the best light at your disposal. Solution will not be the product of the brain of any individual; it will be the product of time. The task of European civilisation is to set up a standard of justice and honourable human dealing to which the black race may repair. Thus shall we build up a stable order for the future."

"EAST AFRICA'S" BOOKSHELF.

## INTERVIEWING WILD ANIMALS.

Mr. Ratcliffe Holmes at his Best.

FOR a breezy and most readable style; for facts framed in amusing narrative; for information based on first-hand experience; for tales of trouble faced with courage, and of bitter disappointments accepted in the true spirit of sportsmanship; and for a sense of humour which is at once the best and the most indispensable weapon in the armoury of the African traveller, Mr. Ratcliffe Holmes's latest book, "Interviewing Wild Animals" (Stanley Martin, 3s. 6d.), deserves special mention.

The reader is carried smoothly along on the stream of the story, seeing picture after picture of the author's experiences, enjoying his successes, appreciating his difficulties, and chuckling over his quaint comments, the rapid panorama ever fresh and the thrills ever new. There is not a dull passage in the book.

Take this description of the "camouflage" method of photographing wild animals:—

"My use of these camouflage devices was never attended by anything worse than disappointment. Other enthusiasts have been less fortunate. There were two, for instance, who conceived the clever notion of constructing an imitation giraffe, in which one played the part of fore-legs and the other provided the hinder parts. Then they went out into the plains, hoping to approach quite closely to any animals they might encounter, the only grave difficulty being that the front-legs alone could see, and his range of vision was very limited. They met a lion, but the lion saw them first, and, deciding that the giraffe was a little unusual, started to investigate, so that the film enthusiasts came by a great shock. The lion got a shock, too, and in all probability crossed giraffe off the menu for the rest of its life. But the camera-men gave up field photography and went home by the next boat."

The author's object in his expeditions was to obtain cinema pictures of the game of Africa—a task calling for all the courage, perseverance, and endurance of hunting with the rifle, plus risks, trials, and disappointments of its own:—

Real pictures of wild animals, by which I mean actual close-up film studies, showing the creatures unalarmed and unaware of the proximity of human beings, and engaged upon their ordinary everyday business, are very difficult to obtain. They may be made only in my experience, in those rapidly disappearing areas where



WILDEBEEST AT FIFTEEN YARDS RANGE.



GRANT'S GAZELLE DRINKING AT MIDDAY.

human beings are rare if not entirely unknown, quite beyond the ken of motor cars and blood-thirsty, luxury-loving shooting parties. To reach them it is necessary always to plod afoot, perhaps for weeks on end, Nature having barred mechanical and animal transport, the first by geological difficulties, the second with the dread tsetse fly. One must pass through arid deserts, noxious swamps, virgin forests, and maybe climb mountain ranges, and, having reached such a photographic Paradise through the kind offices of some real exploring hunter, it is usual to discover that the animals which undoubtedly were there in enormous numbers only a few short months ago, have now, for some inscrutable reason, deserted the district entirely.

He does not cloak his failures:—

"Film fanatics learn resignation in Africa if they learn nothing else, but even in failure there is generally some small lesson to be gleaned, and in after years it is perhaps the humorous incidents connected with failures, rather than the less amusing though more complete successes, which form the most pleasing food for reflection.

"Our experiences in the Kiambi district of the Katanga, for instance, will long remain in my memory, not for what we actually did, but for what we tried to do. Here, though we endeavoured by day and also by night to make films and photographs of animals, there was always some untoward circumstance to prevent us, and all we succeeded in filming was a herd of the longest-horned cows I ever saw, which required to be neither killed nor studied."

Mr. Holmes has a happy knack of describing wild animals:—

"The gnu or wildebeest is almost, if not quite, the most common and yet the quaintest and most interesting of all African animals. It is a sort of distant cousin of the buffalo, the horns of which it carries in a miniature edition, and resembles its relative a little in shape but not in demeanour. There are several species of gnu, all having the same absurd equine-like head, the same quaintly old-fashioned beard and whiskers, and the same foolish antics and kid-like tricks which suggest they are the fools and comedians of the animal world. Nature, however, has given the gnu the mannerisms of a buffoon as a cloak for intelligence above the ordinary, although in its more sober moments the creature has an odd resemblance to an ultra-respectable retired tradesman of the early Victorian era."

He has something to say about Native magic, which the traveller in Africa is sure to encounter sooner or later; and he distinguishes very properly between "white" and "black" magic, the latter of which is "a very dreadful thing." He gives examples of the white kind, one of which—the protecting against vultures of the carcass of a gnu by the simple but incomprehensively effective method of tying knots in the beast's mane and tail—still awaits a satisfactory explanation. He dilates on the wonderful Ngorongoro crater—a favourite theme of his; has some stimulating remarks to make on the (alleged) protective coloration of animals; and broaches the debatable subject of a sixth, or telepathic sense in game. His chapter on



TONS OF BAD TEMPER.

African pets will be read with pleasure, for the author is a true lover of everything alive—including crocodiles—and had the good fortune to make a real friend of a mongoose—"Horace the Acrobat"—which was a constant delight. And throughout the book will be found hints, suggestions, and advice on the technical aspect of cinema work in the wild which, being founded on actual experience, will be very useful to photographers.

"Interviewing Wild Animals" is indeed Mr. Ratcliffe Holmes, at his best. The astonishing thing is that a publisher has been found to offer it to the public at 3s. 6d. May he reap the reward of his enterprise and his faith that there is a great new reading public for travel books of merit issued at a low price. That this first volume will sell well can scarcely be questioned. If it does not adorn hundreds of East African tables and book-shelves within the next couple of months the reviewer will be surprised.

A. L.

### FRENCH COLONIAL SKETCHES.

Stanley as Explorer.

WITH the praiseworthy object of increasing the love of the French people for their colonies, M. Marius-Ary Leblond has collected, under the title of "Anthologie Coloniale" (J. Peyronnet et Cie., 7, Rue de Valois, Paris), a number of extracts from the writings of French authors on colonial subjects. The selection has been well done and the book makes pleasant and diversified reading. General Baratier's opinion of Stanley as compared with the great French hero, de Brazza, is of interest.

"Both these are strong men, heroes, but one is hard, the other supple; one is pitiless, the other humane; the former needs an army, the latter finds a few men sufficient. Stanley too easily mingles authority with cruelty, he passes by and leaves a waste; his terrible path leaves behind it a spoor of blood; de Brazza wins the heart of the people instead of terrifying them, he does not use the compulsion of force to safeguard his life and that of his party, and when he has to punish he does it without anger, with a paternal indulgence. If both deserve the glory they have won, that of de Brazza is the more unsullied. Stanley was essentially an adventurer, de Brazza a saint."

The Danakils of the hinterland of Jibouti, whom Mr. John Boyes describes in his "Company of Adventurers" as dangerously treacherous, M. Maurice Maindron finds the champion beggars of the universe, *bakshish* the burden of their cry and the one aim of their life. Their limbs are so thin, he says, that one is afraid every minute that they will break like glass.

Some of the immense difficulties the French

engineers encountered in building the Jibouti railway are recounted by M. H. Le Roux. The Chebelé viaduct was built in a region absolutely devoid of water, every drop of which, for the workmen and for mixing mortar, had to be brought up eight miles on camel-back. Labourers who wandered outside the limits of the camps were assassinated, and two attacks by tribesmen, in 1899 and 1900, cost the French thirty casualties.

A. L.

### A QUARTER CENTURY OF PROGRESS.

Ju-Ju and Justice.

TWENTY-FIVE years is not a great space in the life of a man; it is, as time goes, a mere moment in the history of a country; but under the beneficent rule of Great Britain it may be long enough to effect a transformation which seems incredible. Our readers know what has been accomplished in East Africa, and if they want news of the other side of the continent they might read "Ju-Ju and Justice in Nigeria" (John Lane, 7s. 6d.) as told by Mr. Frank Hives, a retired official of the Nigerian Government, and written down by his friend and colleague, Mr. Gascoigne Lumley. It is a wonderful book.

"Only twenty-five years have passed since the events narrated by Hives took place. The country in which they occurred was wild and practically unknown. It was inhabited by savage tribes, who were continually at war with their neighbours, living under the thumb of the wily Aros, and considering the killing of one another a virtue instead of a crime; revelling in the gruesome customs of human sacrifice and trial by ordeal, and considering cannibalism as a matter of course. Parents would sell their children to the highest bidder without compunction, or pawn them to their creditors for debts incurred. Children, male or female, were regularly stolen by the rogues of the place and sold to big chiefs or ju-ju priests. There was no security of life or property. In the short space of twenty-five years these Natives have become a happy and contented people, travelling in perfect safety in Nigeria and elsewhere."

What the events described are must be left to the reader; they include the best ghost story published for many a long day. However, the incidents described are true, and are related with a simplicity and candour which carry conviction. The collaboration has been a most effective one.

The book closes with an *Envoi* which may be recommended to the younger generation of East Africans, whether settlers or officials.

"We wonder if, when having his evening peg, the young administrative officer ever thinks of the men who trod the ground before him under such totally different conditions, and helped to make his life so much easier; and if so, does he lift his glass and give the toast of 'Here's luck to you, old birds?'"

We wonder.

A. L.

There are enough East African settlers of South African Dutch extraction to make of interest any book which deals with the real old *voortrekker* psychology. Mr. Norman Giles, who shows in "Keerboskloof" (Collins, 7s. 6d.) that he knows South Africa and its people, has made a fine tale based on the pride of race which is characteristic of the old Dutch Huguenot breed. Gloomy it undoubtedly is, and to the British mind even sordid, but anyone who wishes to understand the Boer, his relation to the Native, his reactions to his own Calvinistic creed, and his attitude to the problems of to-day, should read this book. He will not find much cheer, but he will get understanding.

## LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

## THE MIND OF THE SAVAGE.

Our Reviewer and Mr. J. de C. Delmege.

To the Editor of "East Africa."

SIR,

From your most interesting notice of Professor Allier's work "The Mind of the Savage" (*East Africa* for January 9) your reviewer appears still to hold that there is some fundamental defect in the mental state of the uncivilised, "a real constitutional difference between the one group of mankind and the other." I would venture to refer him to Mr. J. H. Driberg's illuminating little volume "The Savage as he really is," where a diametrically opposed thesis is, to my mind, most convincingly maintained. Mr. Driberg considers that "the savage is a logical man who meets the problems of life by rational methods," and that development is a question of environment. "We are what we are because invasion, contact, and our own exertions have altered the conditions under which we live." Again, magic, in his view, is a purely practical means to a practical end; it controls "the unknown dangers which cannot otherwise be averted."

My own twenty years' experience in Uganda leads me whole-heartedly to share these views. I admit my administrative experience has been almost entirely with the peoples of Buganda, Toro, and Bunyoro, who can hardly be termed wholly uncivilised, unless that term is given a purely colour connotation. But they are typical, albeit largely Christianised, Bantu Negroids, and in my relations with them, official and private, I have never found them behindhand in producing "a carefully thought-out plan or making a clever piece of induction" when the necessity was apparent to them. Their languages likewise abound in abstract possibilities.

I cannot see how anyone who has had much to do with Africans such as the late Sir Apolo Kagwa or Hami Mukasa Sekibobo can have anything but a most wholesome regard for their intellect and general ability. I mention two men personally well known to me, but there are many other examples doubtless quite as familiar to your readers. If you admit the possibility of the race, where are you going to draw the line?

Often I wonder—I trust I may say this without offence—whether the dictum as to the permanent inferiority of the savage may not have had its origin in the conversations of distinguished Roman generals and magistrates, sipping the waters in their retirement at, say, Bath, and in unanimous accord over their "sundowners" as to the hopelessness of expecting that any degree of civilisation would even be attained by the wode-stained Britons or the even more savage Picts and Scots of the far north beyond Hadrian's wall.

Montana,  
Switzerland.

Yours faithfully,  
J. DE C. DELMEGE.

[Mr. Delmege's letter was submitted to our reviewer, who replies—

"Mr. Delmege is, I fear, inclined to argue the general from the particular. Because Sir Apolo Kagwa and, I may add, Dr. J. A. K. Aggrey, developed wisdom and intelligence under the influence of Europeans, it does not follow that their race, as a whole, is capable of what we call civilisation. Negrophils always avoid, or slur over, the undoubted facts that the black races of Africa, as a whole, have never evolved anything like a civilisation in our sense of the word, and that, left to themselves, they revert to what we call barbarism but which is, of course, only their natural line of evolution.

"That Uganda, when discovered by Speke in 1862, did possess some civilisation is accepted: one has only to

recall their houses, their ideas of sanitation, unique among African tribes, and their clothing; but these things were derived from Hamitic influences from the north and were maintained by the kings, who were Hamitic in race and strangers to the Baganda. The true African note is given by the bloodthirsty tyranny of the kings which made Uganda a real 'land of blood' as Speke's Zanzibaris declared. Even the Baganda, in common with all Bantu, never invented any kind of script.

"Mr. Driberg enumerates three factors as having led to our own civilisation—invasion, contact, and our own exertions. The first two factors have impinged on the African races, who have been invaded by, or have come into contact with, such great peoples as the Egyptians, the Persians, the Chinese and the Arabs, to say nothing of the Romans themselves; but black inertia has always resisted their impact and black psychology has never reacted in bulk to foreign influence. Personally, I do not accept Mr. Driberg's three factors: the Japanese developed their wonderful civilisation during three hundred years of the closest seclusion from the rest of the world; the Aztecs, first invaded by Cortez, had a civilisation in many respects far higher than that of their Spanish conquerors; the civilisation of Peru, was unique in its character and isolation. Examples might be multiplied.

"As for the Romans and their opinion, European education has, for so many generations, concentrated on classical studies—which mean simply the works, chiefly written, of the Greeks and Romans—that the civilisation of those countries has been exaggerated. To a Greek, everyone who was not a Greek was a 'barbarian'—a word which did not have the connotation we give it. The Romans, certainly those of the late Empire, took their mental tone from the Greeks, and regarded nations or tribes outside the Empire as 'barbarians,' and, no doubt, damned them in the hearty way Mr. Delmege recounts.

"But modern scientific research is increasingly proving that the northern European nations had, in Roman times, all the elements of European civilisation in them and in some cases, had these elements well developed. The 'wode-stained Britons' were by no means the savages the Romans made them out to be; a high level of culture had been attained in England even in those days; while the Scythians—the very type of the 'barbarian' to the Romans—did artistic work in gold and other metals which no Roman could beat—original work, too, and not the slavish imitations of Greek art which the Romans produced. Most of these 'barbarian' tribes attempted some kind of script, as did practically every early civilisation—the Cretan, the Sumerian and the Chaldean—and often with success.

"We very presumptuously assume that our type of 'civilisation' is the best for every race of human beings. That not every race reacts as we should like may be a 'fundamental defect' from our arrogant point of view; but I prefer to ascribe it to a real constitutional difference between one group of mankind and another. It is an inner urge, inherent in the bodily and mental complex which drives the race along a course which is the resultant of that inherent urge and the natural forces acting on it—evolution, in fact."

## THE FIGHT AGAINST TSETSE.

Is Grass-Burning Successful?

To the Editor of "East Africa."

SIR,

I was interested in the letter by Mr. G. B. Ritchie on this subject, but doubt whether burning the grass will eliminate the fly to any extent.

Having seen many grass fires, I am not certain that tsetse would wait to be burnt, because the roar and heat disturb them and they are likely to move away. I have always been of the opinion that grass fires are the means of changing the range of the fly, and doubtless strong winds also do so. When we come to ticks there is no mistake that fires would exterminate them all right.

I made several hunting trips to the Chiromo Elephant Marsh when the country was full of buffalo and other game, and I saw several big fires there, but noticed, too, as Mr. Ritchie remarks, that the Natives often tried to fire the grass before it was dry enough to burn completely, with the result that it made the going very bad in places. Certainly grass-burning should be in charge of the officials, for in

## PERSONALIA.

Mr. and Mrs. C. D. Gee are on their way to Tanga.

Mr. J. F. Kenny Dillon is now Labour Officer in the Tanga Province.

We learn with regret of the death in Dar es Salaam of Mr. J. S. Peden.

Sir Alan and Lady Cobham reached England at the beginning of this week.

Prince and Princess Sapiaha recently arrived back on their estate near Lake Kivu.

Messrs. C. M. Coke and A. W. Large are on leave from Tunduru and Newala respectively.

Mr. H. W. Attenborough, one of the oldest settlers of Naivasha, recently passed away.

The Prince of Wales will probably join his *safari* in Nairobi, not Voi, as was recently intended.

Lord and Lady Cranworth arrived at 14, Herbert Crescent, S.W.1., on Monday, for two months.

Wor. Bro. David MacLeod was recently installed as Master of Lodge Nyasa, No. 956 S.C., Blantyre.

We learn with regret of the death in the Red Sea while on his way home of Mr. J. Chaplin, formerly of Nakuru.

Mr. H. Niblett, a member of the Overseas Mechanical Transport Committee, has been visiting East Africa.

Colonel Jadot, Director General of the Belgian National Kivu Committee, has returned to Belgium from Central Africa.

Mr. P. Drew Ingall, who for some fourteen years was a well-known settler in Nyasaland, recently lectured in Brighton on that Protectorate.

Mr. W. Tait Bowie, O.B.E., has been elected President of the Nyasaland Chamber of Commerce, with Mr. T. M. Partridge as Vice-President.

Within a week of his arrival in Fort Jameson, Mr. G. Purchase, younger son of the late Mrs. G. I. Purchase, had shot a lion. Congratulations!

Dr. Alexander Hetherwick recently addressed the Falkirk Rotary Club on "Some Incidents at the Beginning of British Rule in Central Africa."

Mr. H. Kenneth Coates, of Mkoee Plantations, Lindi, has arrived from Tanganyika and is spending the first part of his leave at his home in Bradford.

Lady Simon is reported to have stated at a recent meeting at the Lyceum Club that slavery in Abyssinia has advanced by leaps and bounds since 1922.

Mr. Harold W. Watmore, of Northern Rhodesia, and Mr. Peter Nielsen, of Southern Rhodesia, have been elected Fellows of the Royal Empire Society.

Mr. E. Townsend Johnson, who recently arrived in Zanzibar to take up his duties as Puisne Judge, first went to Kenya in 1915 as a Resident Magistrate.

Princess Marie Louise, who visited East Africa a little while ago, has left for Buenos Aires, and expects to be back in England in two or three months.

Lady Diana Gibb left London last week for Beira, for which port Admiral the Hon. Sir Stanley Colville is to join the "Llandaff Castle" at Marseilles.

On their return to Tanganyika from leave Messrs. R. S. B. M. Hickson Mahony and L. S. Greening, M.C., have been posted to Mikindani and Mbulu respectively.

Mr. C. H. Vaughan, until lately Assistant Director of Surveys in Tanganyika Territory, has arrived in England on retirement and intends to settle down in this country.

Colonel and Mrs. R. P. Collings-Wells have left for the Riviera by car and expect to be away about a month. Most of their holiday is to be spent at Beaulieu-sur-Mer.

Having won the championship of the Muthaiga Golf Club, Mr. Holden has now won that of the Nairobi Club, in the final of which he was opposed by Mr. Vaughan Clark.

Viscountess Broome has been prevented from sailing in the "Llandaff Castle" for Kenya Colony, and expects to return home from St. Jean de Luz at the end of February.

Lady Bailey, in recognition of her 18,000 mile flight from London *via* East Africa to the Cape and back, has been awarded the Britannic Trophy of the Royal Aero Club for 1929.

The administrative station at Mkasu, in the Machege district, has been closed, and a new station opened at Kiberege, twenty miles north of Ifakara. Mr. H. D. Pollock is in charge.

Mr. G. Bompas, the well-known Nairobi business man, who has been in Kenya for about the past twenty years, has been revisiting Johannesburg, of which he was one of the pioneers.

East Africa learns that Lieutenant-Colonel E. B. Hawkins, now commanding the King's African Rifles in Nyasaland, will at the beginning of April assume command of the Southern Brigade of the K.A.R., taking over in Dar es Salaam when Colonel Case leaves Tanganyika for England.

A Khartoum correspondent writes that Mr. D. C. Jacklan, a Californian millionaire, who recently visited the Sudan, chartered a special train to take him from the Sudan capital to Port Sudan to join his yacht, and that a coach was attached for Sir John Ramsden, the Kenya landowner.

Mr. C. F. Battiscombe has been appointed Acting Assistant Secretary and Private Secretary to the Acting British Resident of Zanzibar, in addition to performing his present duties as Private Secretary to the Sultan.

A memorial stone to the late Pete Pearson, the well-known Uganda elephant hunter, is to be erected near Bukumi on the Bunyoro Escarpment, overlooking the country with which he was so long and intimately associated.

During the absence from the East Indies station of H.M.S. "Effingham" for refit and recommissioning in England, Rear-Admiral E. J. A. Fullerton, the Commander-in-Chief, will use H.M.S. "Enterprise" as his flagship.

His many friends will regret to hear that Captain H. E. Schwartz, the member of the Legislative Council for the Nairobi South constituency, has had a breakdown in health, and has had to leave Nairobi for a rest. He was in Zanzibar when the last mail left.

Mr. J. Dennis Allen, eldest son of Mrs. Robert Allen and the late Mr. Robert Allen, of Crauford Hall, Maidenhead, was married a few days ago in Nyero to Miss Paddie Bayer, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. T. Bayer, of The Acres, Hurstpierpoint, Sussex.

Among those outward-bound for Mombasa by the "Llandaff Castle" are Colonel F. P. and Lady Victoria Braithwaite, Major N. J. C. Farmer, Mr. and Mrs. R. Pezraza, Major A. W. Sutcliffe, Mr. and Mrs. Waterman, and Capt. J. E. Wolsey-Bourne.

His many East African friends will learn with interest that Major Pretorius, the big game hunter who did such excellent work in the Intelligence Department during the East African Campaign, is now a manager on a large Southern Rhodesian cattle ranch.

The name of the Rev. Fr. F. E. Guest, P.S.C., C.B.E., D.S.O., who is at present in East Africa, appears as a director of British Radiostat Corporation, Ltd., particulars of which have been advertised in compliance with the regulations of the London Stock Exchange.

The statement that Mr. Kenneth Carr, of Masaka, Uganda, has received a commission from the Tanganyika Government to shoot four hundred elephants at £10 per head, which we quoted from an Uganda newspaper some time ago, is officially denied by the Chief Secretary of the Territory.

Dr. R. E. Drake-Brockman, who is well-known to many East Africans, and who has for some time been in practice in Wimpole Street, has now an additional consulting room in the City.

The partnership existing between Messrs. A. Wilmot Smith, K. R. Farquharson, and E. R. Farquharson, carrying on business as planters in the Lilongwe district of Nyasaland, has been dissolved by the retirement of the first-named.

Dr. H. S. Gerrard, who for the past fourteen years has been the only medical missionary in Northern Rhodesia of the Primitive Methodist Missionary Society, is at present on leave in Manchester, his birthplace. His station is Kasenga, in the Baila district, where his colleague is the Rev. J. W. Price.

Prince Scindhia, grandson of the Maharao of Kutch, who, with Sir Geoffrey Archer, is at present shooting in Tanganyika Territory, was recently charged in the Mahenge district by a wounded lioness, which, while clawing an Indian gunbearer, was shot by Mr. Thompson, the white hunter of the party.

Several people well known to East Africans are on the water for the Cape by the R.M.M.V. "Carnarvon Castle," amongst them, General Smuts, Sir James Molteno, Sir William Morris, Senator Sir Charles Smith, Mr. and Mrs. R. S. Campbell, Mr. and Mrs. H. Tabor-Brooks, Mr. F. J. Hawkes, and Mr. J. L. S. Jeffares.

Sir Frank Warner, who recently passed away, had shown consistent interest in the possibilities of East African silk production, and, as Lieutenant-General Sir William Furse, Director of the Imperial Institute, has reminded the public, a beautiful piece of damask made in Sir Frank Warner's factories from Tanganyika cocoons was shown at the recent Dar es Salaam Exhibition.

Mr. C. C. Wilks, who has been appointed acting instructor under the Tanganyika Education Department, served during the War first with the Worcestershire Yeomanry and later with the Cavalry Machine Gun Corps in Mesopotamia. Since the Armistice he has been in business with his father as a tailor in Pershore, in which locality he is well known as a hockey player.

Sir Edward Hilton Young is shortly to introduce into the House of Commons the Rural Amenities Bill, which will give local authorities the power to prevent the destruction of natural beauty spots. Unless such powers are obtained, said Sir Hilton Young recently, "the loveliest of all earthly things, the woods of England, and their wild flowers and birds, will have gone for ever."

An action was brought in the Chancery Division last week to restrain Penhalonga West (Rhodesia), Ltd., and Messrs. Carl Walker, Joseph E. Dorn, Sidney Godfrey, and L. J. Ware from issuing to the public a circular bearing the names of the solicitors to the company, who, having learned that the concessions claimed by the company had been annulled, objected to the circular. An undertaking was given that the document would not be re-issued pending trial of the action.

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## MINING PROSPECTS IN TANGANYIKA

### And Their Influence on Proposed Railways.\*

"ALTHOUGH certain recent discoveries in the Rukwa Rift valley area have given rise to a renewed optimism with regard to mineral wealth in south-west Tanganyika Territory, an optimism shared to a certain extent by the Controller of Mines, details as regards extent, quality, and quantity of the proved coal, gold and copper have not, so far, been forthcoming. This renders it rather difficult to introduce the subject of future mineral traffic into the present investigations concerning the south-western railway.

"A second Johannesburg on the Lupa River—to quote recent expressions of enthusiasts—need not concern us here. For a 'second Johannesburg,' if and when it has been proved, need not worry much about a railway; it will merely have to dictate where and when it wants the railway. It is different, however, if the present hopes materialise only to such an extent as to provide the territory with mineral wealth just important enough to demand development, but not of sufficient magnitude to dictate railway policy. And it is this latter possibility which must be visualised and discussed with reference to the south-western line.

"From the point of view of haulage, the direct route *via* Tabora, involving 410 kms. of new, but on the whole, cheap construction, is the most favourable for the Muzi coal mines, for which a minimum cost of haulage is the most vital point in regard to export and bunker trade. In regard to local consumption by the railways, with the centre of gravity at Itigi (once the whole system is being run on coal), the direct line to Tabora is likewise the one offering the shortest haul.

### Possible Coal Mines:

"But in any case it seems more than doubtful if, even with the shortest haul of 1,250 kms., coal from Central Africa will be able to compete on the East Coast with South African coal. And whether the 40,000,000 tons per annum to be eventually consumed by the Central Railway would warrant the opening up of the mines and the construction of an otherwise practically unprofitable railway, is equally open to doubt. Whether the Uganda Railway and Marine can be induced to become a customer of these coal mines remains to be seen. The question would, in any case, only affect the Dodoma-Fife line negatively.

"For the gold fields it is obvious that the latter line would be the shortest connection. But pending the proving of a really rich field, it would be wrong to let this factor, solely on its own merit, enter into the calculations as affecting the revenue of the line.

"It would more particularly be wrong to allow it to influence a decision with regard to alternative south-western railway alignments. For supposing the Dodoma-Fife line is not built, there would still be the possibility to link up the gold fields, if they really deserve linking up, with the Central Railway either at Karema or Tabora, or Itigi.

"One of the advantages of the Manda line is that it touches all the known karroo areas in the south-west of the Territory, and would thus automatically serve any coal field which may yet prove exploitable. These areas are situated in the Ruhembe hills (340 kms.), where coal has actually been located, though nothing is known as to likely quantities; throughout the Ruhuhu depression (mean distance 966 kms. from the coast), where the elsewhere coal-bearing strata of the middle karroo undoubtedly exist, and where a detailed geological survey seems advisable; and finally on the western slopes of the lower Kivira valley beyond the lake (1,150 kms. from the coast), where careful German investigations have proved large quantities of easily mined coal, which, though by no means of first class, is considered of good enough quality for all ordinary purposes. The seams in this locality, in places of a total thickness of 13 m., extend over a length of 15 kms. in Tanganyika Territory and continue southwards across the Songwe into Nyasaland. The well-known coal fields around Mount Waller in Northern Nyasaland lie, of course, likewise in the zone of influence of a Manda line.

### Great Deposits of Magnetic Iron Ore.

"The most important mineral resources known at present in the south-west of Tanganyika Territory are the enormous masses of high grade magnetite iron ore which crop out on the top and sides of Ligunga ridge, just east of the middle Tshetawaka valley, only about 50 kms. due north of the Manda line, to which, at

km. 920 from Dar es Salaam, they could easily be joined by a cableway. With the annual increasing necessity for the steel industry to go further and further afield in search of raw materials, it is by no means out of the question that so rich a deposit, notwithstanding its apparently hopeless position, will have to be exploited in the not too distant future. Magnetite has also been found in other parts of Upangwa.

"A study of the evolution of the railway systems of South Africa, Rhodesia, and Katanga makes clear the very important geographical fact that the development by railways of the undoubtedly existing agricultural potentialities of the drier parts of Africa would not have been possible if the astounding mineral wealth of these favoured realms had not financed the efficient railway systems which can now afford to offer to the growing agricultural industries very generous rates and assistance, whether for export of the surplus production or for transport of agricultural produce to the ever-growing centres of consumption at the mines.

"Unfortunately, Tanganyika Territory, though sharing with South and Central Africa the precariousness of an agricultural situation founded on a comparatively low, intermittent, and unstable rainfall, does not, apparently, participate in the remarkable mineralisation of these countries. There is, however, a possibility of benefiting Tanganyika indirectly by allowing it a share in the transportation of the newly discovered wealth centering on Ndola in Northern Rhodesia.

### Dar es Salaam: Ndola's nearest Port.

"One hears authoritative statements that certain interests anticipate the production of at least 200,000 tons of copper within five or six years, and expect to double this output within the next ten to fifteen years, an industry which would in a short time lead to a white community of at least 30,000 and a labour force of 35,000 Natives; and an official leaflet issued by the Government of Northern Rhodesia in 1929 states that approximately one hundred million tons of copper have been proved. There is also talk of the extension of this very rich belt north-eastwards to Serenje, although no definite proof has, thus far, been forthcoming. The distances from Ndola to the seaports competing for its traffic would be:—

	Kms.
To Lobito Bay	2,356
To Beira	2,334
To Dar es Salaam <i>via</i> Dodoma	2,050 (approx.)
To Dar es Salaam <i>via</i> Manda	1,910 (approx.)

(exclusive of 90 kms. by lake steamer).

and the opinion has been expressed by a representative of these copper-interests that the Manda route, terminating in a port under British administration, is the given one from the point of view of length, and chiefly from that of easy grades and a minimum loss of level. It requires but little computation to show that even if the cost of the total copper output can be secured from the Manda route, this would put the south-west portions of the Imperial through-line on a sound financial basis from the beginning.

"Whether this competition of Dar es Salaam would eventually lead to the construction of the 'Kafue short cut' on the Rhodesian system, which would reduce the distance from Ndola to Beira to 1,510 kms., seems problematical, in view of the very striking analysis of the situation made by Brigadier-General F. D. Hammond, though the possibility of such a line must be kept in mind. On the other hand, there is no doubt that the Rhodesian Railways possess a powerful position in the Wankie coal mines, which guarantee them bulky return-freight over nearly 40% of their present main line.

### Abundant Water-Power.

"Mention has been made of the existence of abundant water-power practically throughout the country traversed by a line from Kilosa to Manda, power which in the form of often voluminous, tall water falls, or of steeply graded rivers, can be turned into electric power at a capital outlay comparing very favourably with that in other parts of the world. This power may prove a very valuable asset in the development of the country, and one cannot help thinking that fixation of nitrogen from the air and the manufacture of artificial fertilisers, which is only economically possible with cheap hydro-electric power, would not only benefit the world at large, but would bring in a steady and reliable railway revenue.

"The opinion, often expressed, that this cheap power could be utilised to operate the railway itself is, however, erroneous; for electrically worked lines, to be efficient and economical, require a train density beyond all reasonable expectation, for the present or near future, on any East African system.

\* Being further extracts from Mr. C. Gillman's report (Crown Agents, 55).

**Camp Fire Comments.**

**The African Goat Again.**

"Really the goat seems to be catching it good and hot from all quarters," writes a regular reader. "We have shown recently that Professor Julian Huxley and Dr. T. F. Chipp condemn his baleful influence in destroying the fertility of the Mediterranean area and the very livelihood of the gum-tappers of Kordofan, and now Sir Daniel Hall, strongly supported by Mr. C. W. Hobley, has ascribed the progressive sterility of Ukamba to the keeping of goats by that tribe. 'The dreadful goat,' declared Sir Daniel in the light of his recent visit to Kenya, 'is the curse of Africa.' But what can be done about it? None of the detractors of the goat seem to offer any remedy."

**The "Fear Instinct" in Animals.**

A. L. writes:—"I see with some satisfaction that Mr. Ratcliffe Holmes confirms in every respect my experience of the 'fear instinct' in animals. He put a fine bull-terrier on the trail of a man-eating lion, but 'no sooner did he get a sniff of lion smell, which was so strong that we could detect it ourselves, than it became almost paralysed with terror, and no sooner was it off the lead than it ran straight back to the settlement as fast as its legs would carry it.' Now, he continues, 'the curious part of the business is that this dog had never in its life seen, smelled, or even heard lions, yet instinct, at the first whiff, told it all and more than all it needed to know about them.' On the other hand, he points out that very young antelope fawns will follow one about like a dog, showing no fear, and proving that such animals have no instinctive fear of man, but only a dread acquired later in life. I myself have had that same experience with baby duiker, which behaved exactly as described by Mr. Holmes, and, to my great sorrow, died early, as his did, in spite of every care and attention. It is heartbreaking to try to rear such pets by hand."

**Money Value of African Animals.**

Annually, just before the audit in February, the Curators of the London Zoo take stock of the animals and value them, though none is actually sold. The prices put on the African animals are certainly surprising, and some people will wonder whether they represent the actual current market price. Of course, such prices fluctuate enormously, in some cases: a few years ago a pair of blue budgerigars (as the beautiful little "love-birds" are now most cacophonously called) fetched £100, now they can be got for a pound or two; but allowing for this,

it does seem remarkable that lions—presumably African lions, though that is not definitely stated—are valued at £550, while tigers are put at only £100. As lions breed freely in confinement in certain zoos, such as that in Dublin, and are among the commonest of wild animals in circuses, the difference between their value and that of the tiger is strange. An African elephant is valued at £700, as against £600 for the Indian breed; hippos figure in the list at £800 each, rhinoceroses at £550 (but £1,000 for an Indian specimen), and wattled cranes, which are fairly common in Southern Rhodesia, are, with the king penguins, at the top of the bird list, at £75 each.

**A Good Word for the Python.**

A reader of wide tropical experience writes: "Acting on the generous principle said to obtain at Irish fairs—'When you see a head, hit it!'—everyone who comes across a snake, be the breed what it may, kills it. That is a great mistake. As all 'toadstools' are not by any means poisonous, though the general opinion is that they are, so all snakes are by no manner of means poisonous. Even some Natives know that, though the average African will slaughter every snake he sees, and no questions asked. Those who do know better encourage harmless snakes about their kraals, partly for religious reasons and partly because they keep down vermin, such as rats.

"Take the python: big he may be and awe-inspiring, but non-venomous and quite innocuous to man unless attacked or cornered, when he will fight, though only in self-defence. In fact, he is of immense economic value, as vouched for by Mr. F. W. Fitzsimmons, of Port Elizabeth, who probably knows more about indigenous snakes than any man in Africa. Pythons feed on rodents, such as the cane rat and the ordinary rat (a plague carrier), spring hares, common hares, the smaller bucks, now and again the larger birds, jackals and even wild cats. Admitted that it is difficult to identify snakes at sight—only an expert can distinguish venomous from non-venomous species in many cases, as only a mycologist can say with certainty which kinds of fungi are edible and which are not—but this excuse does not hold with the python, whose size alone should be his best advertisement. Spare him, O settler, nay, encourage him, and if he does take an occasional chicken when exceptionally hungry, tremendous good he does in other ways."

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**MR. R. S. CAMPBELL LEAVES ENGLAND**

To Return to Mombasa via South Africa.

It is less than eleven years since Mr. R. S. Campbell first established himself in business in Mombasa, but so successful have been his efforts in the first post-War decade that he has already passed through the chair of the Association of Chambers of Commerce of Eastern Africa, and is today regarded in Kenya, Uganda, and Tanganyika Territory as one of the soundest leaders of the East African business community. Last week, accompanied by



Mrs. Campbell and their five-months-old child, he sailed for South Africa en route to Kenya, which he expects to reach about the middle of April.

Mr. Campbell, who had left Scotland for South Africa in 1911, joined up immediately on the outbreak of war, and, after serving with Hartigan's Horse in German South-West Africa and the South African rebellion, paid his passage to England in the hope of serving on the Western Front; but in those days malaria was regarded with grave suspicion by the Army medical authorities, who frustrated all his efforts to get to France. He therefore returned to South Africa and rejoined for service in East Africa. Having participated in the opening moves of General Smuts's advance into northern Tanganyika, he served in that Territory and in Portuguese East Africa until January, 1919, being decorated for his services.

**A Great Public Worker.**

Within two months of his demobilisation at the beginning of 1919 he was back at Mombasa, determined to grasp the opportunities which he saw awaiting the alert business man. To-day his wide interests as an import and export merchant, manufacturers' representative, and insurance and general agent are not only the best testimony to the wisdom of his decision, but are a tribute to the way in which he has conducted his operations.

Mr. Campbell, who has done more than his share of public work, was President of the Mombasa Caledonian Society in 1924, and in that capacity took the chair at the dinner at which Mr. Ormsby-Gore made his memorable farewell speech to Kenya. In 1927 Mr. Campbell was elected President of the Mombasa Chamber of Commerce, and in the following year President of the Association of Chambers of Commerce of Eastern Africa, of

which body he still remains Vice-President. It was in a great measure due to his influence that that body now comprises every Chamber of Commerce in the three Dependencies. He represented the Associated Chambers on the Mombasa Port Commission and the Mombasa Port Advisory Board.

It is no secret to add that he has been repeatedly urged to stand for the Legislative Council, but that the demands of his own business have in the past compelled him to resist nomination. Nevertheless, we expect to see him in the Council one of these days, for his breadth of view and grasp of detail, his tact and drive, and his ability to see all sides of political and economic questions are qualities which will demand their proper outlet. East Africa is fortunate in possessing a number of keen and capable young men who have already a strong public following but who cannot yet afford the time to sit in the Legislative Council. Their time will come, and it will be surprising if Mr. R. S. Campbell's name is not writ large among them.

**A STORY OF MACKAY OF UGANDA.**

In a recent address to the Dunfermline Civic Club, Mr. C. D. Cape retold the story of one of East Africa's greatest missionary pioneers.

About 1850, he said, a minister was sitting in his study surrounded by gazetteers, atlases, and books of travel. Presently he rose and suspended a large map of Africa on the wall, the greater part being delineated by an immense blank. His attention was riveted on the unknown land, and he was repeating to himself latitude 3 deg. 30 min. S., longitude 37 deg. E., and marking something on the map. Presently a tap came to the door and a tall spare woman entered. This was "the Minister's Annie," as she was called in the parish. She had looked after him in his lonely bachelor days and now was reconciled to assist his young wife. The minister, so engrossed with his map, had neither heard her knock nor seen her enter.

"I've brought ye a present, sir."

He took no notice but said, "D. Africa is a shaped continent, Annie? This is Africa!" Then he explained his hopes that some day Christianity would be planted in its very heart, "altho' no likely in your day or mine, Annie."

"But maybe in your son's, sir!"

Something in her tone made the minister look round, and only then did he see that the present she had brought was his first-born son, who later was lured by this same map and became famous as Mackay of Uganda.

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**SOME STATEMENTS WORTH NOTING.**

"I believe that the modern Sudan is one of Britain's greatest achievements as a colonising empire."—*Herr Emil Ludwig, the German historian.*

"An elephant, like a cat, brings his hind feet to the same exact position as that previously occupied by the fore."—*"Mkatakhuni" in "The National Review."*

"Cancer is almost unknown among the Natives of Northern Rhodesia, probably because they are short-lived and cancer is a disease of later life."—*Dr. H. S. Gerrard, of Kasenga, in an interview.*

"If I were asked which confers the greater benefit on Natives, the Education Department or the King's African Rifles, I would say the King's African Rifles."—*Brigadier-General L. Boyd-Moss, at the Arusha session of the Legislative Council of Tanganyika.*

"The Kenya Land Board, a thoroughly discredited body, should be abolished because its activities are nil, and the Kenya Advisory Committee because its advice is bad."—*The Hon. Capt. E. Vaughan Kenealy, speaking in the Kenya Legislative Council.*

"A more active and energetic lot of people than those of Nairobi it would be hard to find. They work hard and play hard, and are certainly trying to make the country a success. We are considered quite swift in Johannesburg, but we cannot hold a candle to Nairobi."—*Mr. D. R. C. Philip, in an interview with the "Rand Daily Mail."*

"If it is essential that Government servants should have leave every two and a half years, then it is a moral obligation to reduce the service to the minimum and also to eliminate State-aided closer settlement until such times as the State can aid the settler also to leave his adopted land as of old the official."—*The Hon. Major E. S. Grogan, speaking in the Kenya Legislative Council.*

"The Government shares the view that the abolition of estate duties is desirable, and the question of substituting some other form of taxation, such as the suggested company tax, will be explored. However, the financial position is not such as to warrant the sacrifice of revenue involved were the duties immediately abolished."—*The Colonial Secretary of Kenya, speaking in the Legislative Council.*

"Our much-esteemed friend Horace the Hippo has been more in evidence lately than for several months past. In fact, it was being whispered that he had gone into retirement, but he was found one evening outside the house of a member of the Marine, having relieved the night patrol of its duties in that quarter. The old fellow still retains his total indifference to all things human and mechanical, and pursues the even tenor of his way in a state of blissful tolerance towards his neighbour."—*A Kisumu correspondent of the "Kenya Police Review."*

**IN TRIBUTE TO SIR CLAUD HOLLIS.**

IN the course of an address presented by the Government officials of Zanzibar to Sir Claud Hollis on the eve of his departure it was stated:—

"Since you came among us you have constantly gone out into the highways and byways and your knowledge of places and people has thus become encyclopaedic. The period of your service here has been marked by development in all directions unexampled in the history of the Protectorate. Your main efforts have been directed towards the betterment of the conditions of human life and of the staple industries of the country. We have instance the extensive construction of roads, which have indeed proved royal roads to progress, and as the years pass will in increasing measure bring enlightenment and prosperity to the people of the Sultanate; the institution of Executive and Legislative Councils; the foundation of dispensaries to bring medical aid within reach of all; the development of elementary education in the districts; the provision of modern facilities at the ports; the reduction in the clove duty and the standardisation of produce. By these and many other good works you have raised the whole standard of administration and written your name large in the annals of Zanzibar."

**ANTI-TSETSE WORK IN TANGANYIKA.**

At the last session of the Legislative Council of Tanganyika the Chief Secretary stated:—

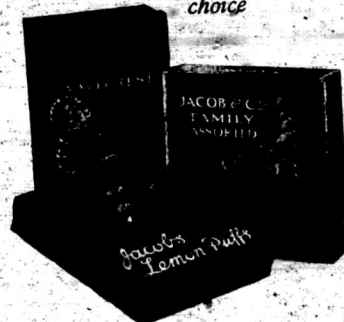
"In the Shinyanga district it is estimated that sixty-four square miles were cleared and a further seventy-seven square miles were partially cleared from the inception of operations in 1923 up to the end of 1928. During 1929 a further twenty-four square miles were cleared. In the Maswa and Kwimba districts it is estimated that approximately thirty-four square miles have been cleared to date. The Shinyanga and the Maswa and Kwimba districts are those in which reclamation measures have been undertaken. Small clearings have been made in some parts of the Central Province, but with the object of making a survey of the situation rather than for the purpose of reclamation.

"It is believed that most of the areas mentioned are sufficiently free from fly to enable them to be grazed over by Native cattle, and no further expense except, possibly, a small sum for the final clearing of the larger tree stumps, is likely to be entailed in keeping them free, provided that the land is effectively occupied, a need which has been constantly impressed on the Natives."

The Missionary Council of the Church Assembly has been asked to appoint a committee to prepare a memorandum on the problems of East Africa and submission to the Council at its April meeting.

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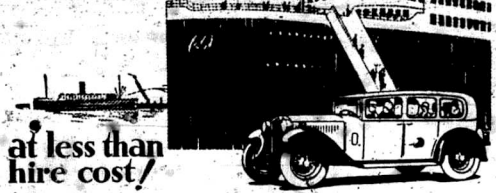
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**East Africa in the Press.**

**SEWING UP A SNAKE'S MOUTH.**

MR. FRANK SCUDAMORE, the old war correspondent, says in the course of an article to *The Empire News*—

"One day a poor fellow of a British regiment in the Sudan was bitten by one of those little snakes, only a few inches long, but as deadly malignant as anything in all Africa, and despite all that could be done for him, died in a couple of hours. The English medical officer who had attended the sufferer was anxious to know more about the creature that had caused this tragedy, and on his behalf I appealed to a black sergeant-major of a Sudanese battalion to bring me a specimen of this poisonous tribe, instead of crushing it under his heel as was usual.

"Two days later, while sitting outside my hut with my doctor pal, I was approached by this huge Dinka non-com., who, widely smiling, held on his immense palm a writhing snake. 'Drop it, man,' I called to him. 'Drop it! It will bite you and you'll die.' He waved his other hand in smiling negation. 'It will do nothing at all; I've sewn its mouth up,' he replied.

"The picture still remains in my mind of that placid sweet-natured Sudanese holding between finger and thumb the tiny head of this death-dealing reptile, while he sewed up its little venomous mouth with a frond of palm-fibre."

**WONDERFUL FISHING IN KENYA.**

THE Earl of Denbigh wrote recently to *The Field*—

"As an old fisherman I should like to call attention to the sport which is to be had in Kenya and which deserves to be better known than it is at present. My son-in-law, Mr. Eric Walker, who with his wife has built and is running the Outspan Hotel at Nyeri, eight miles north-west of Nairobi on the way to Mombasa, Kenya, and at 6,000 ft. elevation, with a delightful climate, has told me repeatedly of the excellent trout fishing they are having in the various rivers round about there. He has just written me as follows. 'Our next-door neighbour when fishing the other day near here in a river which we had never heard of caught six fish of the following weights, all brown trout: 4 lb. 14 oz., 4 lb. 11 oz., 4 lb. 10 oz., 3 lb. 8 oz., 3 lb., and 2 lb. 5 oz. I think if fishermen at home knew of the wonderful fishing there is here they would come out to fish. There is no question of renting a river, as there is in Norway, and, once here, it would cost less than fishing anywhere in Europe.'"

Bishop Hinsley, who recently visited many parts of East and Central Africa on behalf of the Roman Catholic Church, says in a recent article to *The Universe*—

"Avoid the dust and heat of Bukama when you take your next trip across the Belgian Congo. There is only a tumbledown shanty of corrugated iron and beaten-out petrol-tins for a station. There is no shade, no seating accommodation, and the train from Port Franqui on the Kasai is three hours late. We go back to the boat and sit under the awning, gasping and panting and also watching the splendid bridge that spans the Luabala at Bukama and over which must come our train. 'Patience hath a perfect work,' and you must perforce be patient in Africa."

**A PEN PICTURE OF LIKOMA.**

IN *Central Africa*, the monthly journal of the Universities Mission to Central Africa, Canon E. Spanton writes of Likoma—

"The soil is scanty, and what there is of it does not appear to be particularly fertile; but, although it certainly cannot be described as well-wooded, I should be sorry to be set the task of counting all the trees. It is true that many of them—probably most of them—are baobabs, and there are folk who claim that a baobab is rather a mammoth cabbage than a tree, in that it provides no timber usefull either for building or even for firewood. Baobabs are also probably the ugliest and most ungainly trees that can be found, at any rate when they have shed their leaves; but when the green bursts forth just before the rains, they certainly afford a most pleasing relief to the eye in those rocky places where they seem to like best to grow.

"But baobabs are not the only trees on Likoma. On the way up from the shore to the station one passes a considerable number of mango trees, and the mango, with its wide-spreading branches and the so characteristic green of its leaves, is, I suppose, one of the most highly prized of all the trees of tropical Africa, and that not only for the welcome shade and its refreshing fruit, but also for its cool, green beauty which never fails to delight the eye. The 'All Saints' tree—so called locally because it never fails to afford a plentiful crop of its beautiful, sweet-smelling flowers for the All Saints' Festival—is one of the joys of Likoma in November."

**TOWARDS AN IMPERIAL MOTOR CAR.**

MR. JOHN PRIOLAU, the well-known motoring journalist, writing recently in the *London Evening Standard* on the need for an Imperial car, said:—

"The essentials are, according to a friend of mine living in Northern Rhodesia and other correspondents in Central Africa, an engine of not less than 20 h.p.; a four-speed gear-box (indispensable, they say); a stout frame; simple forms of ignition and carburettor, both placed as high up as possible to be out of the reach of flood-water; a proper cooling system; and an undershield which will keep the engine from being swamped when it is possible.

"Is there one of these things any one of us would not to having in our own cars? Is there one we would not welcome? With only a little trouble taken in the matter of such things as my friends want, and a great deal of trouble taken over service, any conscientious British maker could show you next year the kind of car which would beat the American on his chosen ground and be conspicuously successful at home."

CONGRATULATIONS to the proprietors of *The Sudan Herald* on their decision to publish a daily edition from January 1 last. The last issues of the new daily have now reached London, and afford evidence of a determination to provide the Sudan with a better news service. May the enterprise of our contemporary receive the support it deserves!

We have received a copy of the first issue of the Dar es Salaam *Standard*, a well printed and well arranged weekly newspaper of twenty-two pages, the declared object of which is to work for the good of Tanganyika Territory. In the discharge of that responsible task we wish it well.

Capt. H. C. Gruett, the Editorial Secretary of "East Africa," may be addressed c/o Standard Bank of South Africa, Dar es Salaam, until March 14. Any readers in East Africa who would like to discuss any matter with him are invited to write him to that address.



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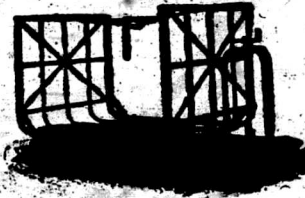
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**NATIVES AS MATHEMATICAL SCHOLARS.**

The Rev. H. M. Grace, Principal of King's College, Budo, was, as usual, outspoken in his address at the recent Speech Day. Speaking of the poor progress made by scholars in mathematics, he said that it was an indication of the carelessness, lack of thoroughness, and scamping of difficulties which was keeping back Uganda. In support of his opinion that the local Government had not yet realised the vital importance of education, he declared that Kenya could spend £93,000 yearly on two and a half million Natives, and Southern Rhodesia £70,000 for less than one million Natives, then Uganda could afford more than £66,000 for over three million Natives.

**WAS HIS ELECTION ENGINEERED ?**

East African Indians are apparently in a pother over the re-election of Mr. Isherdas as Secretary of the East African Indian National Congress. It has been disclosed that his nomination, when submitted to the subjects committee, was defeated by fifty-eight votes to two, and those who regard his activities as harmful to Indian interests claim that his election by the full Congress was not only unconstitutional, but was engineered at a Nairobi mass meeting at which the delegates from all the Indian Associations of Kenya, Uganda, and Tanganyika were swamped by Nairobi residents. A demand is being made for the resignation of Mr. Isherdas, whose extreme views can certainly do no good to the Indian cause at this critical juncture.

**NORTHERN RHODESIA AND THE EAST AFRICA OFFICE.**

Addressing his Legislative Council recently, Sir James Crawford Maxwell, Governor of Northern Rhodesia, said: "I have at present no intention of moving our representative from the East African Office in London to Crown House. If it were decided, as it might be at some future date, that this territory should be amalgamated with Southern Rhodesia, our representative would then naturally be removed to Crown House. It has occurred to me that if such amalgamation were not to take place immediately the confusions between the two Rhodesias might be still further added to by having a representative at Crown House, as Southern Rhodesia is often spoken of as 'Rhodesia'. I hope the next financial year will see the estimate come forward to make further provision for more adequate representation in London than we now have."

**PROGRESS IN COTTON GROWING.**

The latest quarterly report of the Executive Committee of the Empire Cotton Growing Corporation states that the director and the chairman

of the finance committee will leave England in March to visit South Africa, the Rhodesias, and Nyasaland.

It adds the good news that the jassid-resisting seed is showing high yielding properties and has given good crops in a district with a seasonal rainfall of only ten inches; that the Corporation's offer to provide two additional agricultural officers for the instruction of Native cotton growers in Uganda has been accepted by the local Government; that good progress is being made with the new experiment station near the West shore of Lake Nyasa; and that in the Sudan investigations have shown that leaf curl disease is carried by the jassid insect, while further work on blackarm disease has pointed to the desirability of planting cotton as late as possible, with a view to taking advantage of higher soil temperatures.

**AS A BANK SEES EAST AFRICA.**

THE current monthly report of Barclays Bank (D.C. & O.) states:—

**Northern Rhodesia.**—Good rains have fallen and the farming outlook is regarded as promising. Cattle prices show an upward trend and maize continues in good demand at 13s. 6d. per bag.

**Southern Rhodesia.**—Activity continues in the motor trade. At a recent Bulawayo show the best prices for cattle for some years past were secured.

**Kenya.**—Coffee is above the average in quality, next season's coffee prospects are considered favourable, the general results of the cereal harvest are excellent, and the financial position in the bazaars is better owing to increased Native purchases.

**Tanganyika.**—Business generally is good.

**Uganda.**—Trade reports continue satisfactory. The revised forecast of the cotton crop anticipates a yield of 155,000 bales.

**BRITISH IMPLEMENTS FOR EAST AFRICA.**

Mr. A. Leechman lectured last week to the Bedford Scientific and Engineering Society on "Some Problems of Life in the Tropics." He brought home to his audience, many of whom are engaged at the large engineering works in Bedford, the problems of transport which are pressing in East Africa, especially the need for an economic motor unit able to use earth roads without destroying them and capable of conveying large loads at a minimum price per ton-mile. He also pressed on his hearers the disadvantages from an Empire point of view of the present American monopoly in motor cars, lorries and agricultural machinery, for Bedford possesses one of the largest agricultural implement works in the Kingdom. The President, Mr. R. J. Atkinson, B.Sc., made special reference to the fine series of lantern slides which Mr. Leechman had shown, and which the lecturer acknowledged had been lent by H.M. Eastern African Dependencies Trade and Information Office.

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everybody might be riding from Land's End to John O'Groat's in 2½ days or thereabouts. But you require a bicycle as the readiest means of getting about, and for that, the Raleigh, the machine that Rossiter rode, will give you longer and more satisfactory service. Rossiter's record is proof of the easy running, stability and absolute reliability of the

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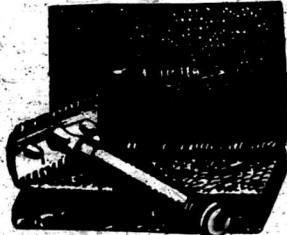
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Agents in all parts of Africa.

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This set comprises a Genuine Gillette Safety Razor and a Double Edge Gillette Blade (2 shaving edges) Packed in Strong Metal Case. Made within the Empire.  
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GILLETTE  
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ON  
GILLETTE  
BLADES.

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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.

A new club has been opened at Cherangani, Kenya.

About two inches of rain fell unexpectedly in Kenya last week.

The Kilo-Moto gold production in 1929 is announced to be 18% above that for 1928 and to be the highest on record.

Europeans entering Tanganyika are officially stated to have numbered 1,069 in 1927, 1,287 in 1928, and 923 in the first nine months of 1929.

Inland grading of maize and wheat in Kenya is to be instituted. At the outset one grader is to be stationed at Nakuru and another at Kitale.

Mr. Sastri's report on his visit to East Africa is shortly to be published by the Government of India, and is to be debated in the Legislative Assembly.

The Uganda cotton buying season has opened with the price in Kampala of 17 cents per lb., or 1 cent above the minimum fixed by the Control Board.

Kenya, having abandoned her Daylight Saving Ordinance, has reverted to the old time, which is two and a half hours in advance of Greenwich mean time.

Our latest news is that the Coffee Board proposed by the Coffee Planters Union and recommended by the Kenya Agricultural Commission is likely to be formed in or about July.

An action for seditious libel is being brought by the Jamaican Government against Marcus Garvey, the Negro agitator, who has accused the Government of attempting to shed innocent blood.

Mr. W. G. Reid's proposal that financial assistance should be given to municipal employees for the purchase of motor cars only if they undertook to buy British vehicles was recently defeated at a meeting of the Mombasa Chamber of Commerce.

A recent official memorandum issued by the Tanganyika Government states that as the highlands stretching from Mbulu to the Ngorongoro Crater cannot be developed owing to lack of road communication, £12,500 is being set aside for a road from Oldeani to Arusha.

The home consumption imports of Kenya and Uganda during the first nine months of 1929 totalled £5,806,904, compared with £5,493,033 in the corresponding period of 1928. Great Britain's share was 38%, that of the United States 14%, India 9%, Japan 7%, Holland 6%, and Germany 5%.

An unofficial but reliable report received from Northern Rhodesia by H.M. East African Dependencies' Trade and Information Office states that during the last few months there has been an increasing demand for information regarding the possibility of trade in various commodities, the principal items being wood preservatives, light railway material, motor transport, outboard motors, and artificial manures.

East Africa is able to state that the Avenue Hotel Company, Ltd., Nairobi, has taken over the Palace Hotel, Mombasa, and that under the new arrangement the management which has been responsible for the Palace Hotel will be responsible for the Avenue Hotel, Nairobi. The two hotels are to be worked in conjunction, patrons of the Mombasa hotel who also stay at the Avenue Hotel when in Nairobi receiving accommodation at reduced rates.

The Governor of Kenya has appointed three different committees, one to inquire into the Government housing policy in Nairobi, Mombasa, Nakuru, and Eldoret; the second to report on the advisability of extending grants-in-aid to African hospitals under the control of missionary societies and other charitable bodies on the pound-for-pound principle; and the third to make recommendations regarding the institution of a local Civil Service engaged on terms different from those applicable to Civil servants recruited overseas.

To raise money for medical and welfare work among the Natives of the Belgians' Ruanda-Urundi a set of nine charity postage stamps has just been put on sale at a premium upon face value, the balance being devoted to the objects mentioned. The designs illustrate the purposes of the issues. For instance, one stamp shows a white nurse weighing Native babies; another a nun with a Native girl convert; a third a travelling clinic with a doctor attending Native patients; another a Native woman bringing her child for vaccination; and so on.



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**"BAYMORE" LINEN.** A really sound linen of medium weight, beautifully soft, at a remarkably low price. This linen makes up well into Ladies' and Children's garments. In a good range of colours. 1/9  
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A medium weight linen fully shrunken, fadeless and practically unshrinkable. Popular owing to its very pleasing appearance and good character. 2/6  
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A Dress material that has been called Linde-Chine, as it drapes like Crepe de Chine. A most successful cloth for really beautiful light summer frocks. 3/9  
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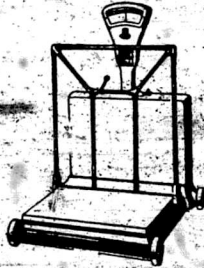
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 THROUGHOUT THE WORLD**

**EAST AFRICAN PRODUCE REPORTS.**

**COFFEE.**

THERE has been a good demand for East African coffees, especially for good to fine qualities, and dearer prices have been realised, as will be seen from the following table—

<b>Kenya</b> —			
"A" sizes	...	130s. 6d. to 162s. 6d.	
"B" "	...	87s. od. to 125s. od.	
"C" "	...	58s. od. to 96s. 6d.	
Peaberry	...	106s. od. to 156s. 6d.	
<b>London graded</b> :—			
First sizes	...	141s. od.	
Second sizes	...	73s. od. to 111s. od.	
Third sizes	...	75s. 6d.	
Peaberry	...	133s. 6d.	
Ungraded and mixed	...	46s. od. to 60s. od.	
<b>Uganda</b> :—			
"A" sizes	...	70s. od. to 78s. 6d.	
"B" "	...	68s. od. to 95s. 6d.	
"C" "	...	44s. 6d.	
Peaberry	...	67s. od. to 71s. od.	
Robusta	...	47s. 6d. to 54s. od.	
<b>London cleaned</b> :—			
First sizes	...	76s. od.	
Second sizes	...	70s. od.	
Third sizes	...	30s. od.	
Peaberry	...	70s. od.	
<b>Toro</b> :—			
"A" sizes palish	...	69s. od.	
"B" "	...	58s. 6d.	
"C" "	...	32s. od.	
Peaberry	...	68s. od.	
<b>Tanganyika</b> :—			
<b>London cleaned</b> :—			
First sizes	...	125s. 6d.	
Second sizes	...	86s. od.	
Third sizes	...	65s. 6d.	
Peaberry	...	111s. od.	
<b>Arusha</b> :—			
<b>London cleaned</b> :—			
First sizes	...	88s. 6d. to 120s. od.	
Second sizes	...	74s. od. to 97s. 6d.	
Third sizes	...	54s. od. to 75s. od.	
Peaberry	...	80s. od. to 111s. od.	
<b>Kilimanjaro</b> :—			
<b>London cleaned</b> :—			
First sizes good colour	...	146s. od.	
Second sizes	...	98s. od.	
Third sizes	...	65s. od.	
Peaberry	...	132s. 6d.	
<b>Nyasaland</b> :—			
<b>London cleaned</b> :—			
First sizes	...	96s. od.	
Second sizes	...	71s. od.	
Third sizes	...	66s. od.	
<b>Kivu</b> :—			
Smalls and triage	...	48s. od. to 48s. 6d.	

London stocks of East African coffee on January 29 totalled 33,701 bags, compared with 33,398 bags on the corresponding date of last year.

**OTHER PRODUCE.**

**Castor Seed.**—Prices are still lower at £14 15s. per ton, but the market is steady.  
**Chillies.**—The market is unchanged around 75s.  
**Cloves.**—Quotations are slightly lower at 98d. on a steady market.  
**Copra.**—East African copra is quoted at about £20 7s. 6d. per ton.  
**Cotton.**—East African cotton was quiet, and slightly dearer. Good fair qualities brought 9.47d.  
**Cotton Seed.**—Demand is very slow, and prices for May shipment are about £6 10s.  
**Groundnuts.**—The market is a shade firmer, with February-March parcels quoted at about £16 10s.  
**Simsim.**—White and/or yellow is lower at £16 10s. with mixed 10s. less.  
**Sisal.**—East African sisal is quiet, Tanganyika and Kenya No. 1, good marks, for February-April shipment being quoted £34 10s.  
 The annual review issued by Wigglesworth and Co., Ltd., states :—  
 "1929 closed with a record African production of 70,000 tons, compared with 52,000 tons during 1928. Despite this substantial increase, no stocks have accumulated. The process of absorption has undoubtedly been assisted by good grain harvests throughout the world,

with the exception of certain areas of Canada and the middle West of U.S.A., active buying has also persisted on the part of ply twines and fine cordage ends, largely to the detriment of soft fibre. The latter movement, by reason of a more constant demand throughout the year, has been instrumental in maintaining a remarkable steadiness of price, which otherwise would be more susceptible to seasonable influences.

The market during the last two months has shown some weakness, which, however, can be directly attributed to the world's financial crisis inducing an unwarranted pessimism on the part of certain sellers and speculators. The depression, however, has not extended to the producing areas, which continue to maintain a firm front, with the result that the speculative movement was checked by lack of encouragement and the year ended with a steady tone despite an unusually small volume of buying for this season of the year.

A feature of the African market is the renewal of plant with the latest type of machinery. The greatest attention is being paid to improvement of production and reliability of grading, bringing complimentary remarks from candid buyers as proof of their appreciation of these efforts. Unquestionably this forward policy is in line with the much talked of rationalisation of industry and is adding considerably to the popularity of sisal amongst users of every kind of hard fibre."

**Tea.**—The average price of Nyasaland tea was slightly lower last week, declining from 9.10d. to 8.6d. per lb.

**PASSENGERS FOR EAST AFRICA.**

THE s.s. "Giuseppe Mazzini," which left Genoa on February 5, carries for

<i>Mombasa.</i>	<i>Dar es Salaam.</i>
Mr. and Mme. Sporo	Mr. and Mrs. Pullen
Mr. and Mrs. Doyle	Butry
Mr. and Mrs. Grieve	Sig. Porta Giovanni
Mr. E. E. Hanmer	Sigra. Squara Palmira
Sig. Bellender	

THE s.s. "Ville de Strasbourg," which left Marseilles on January 31, carries for

<i>Mombasa.</i>	Mr. R. L. Hamsard
Mr. R. J. Behstead	Mr. W. T. White
Mr. A. V. Fuller	

THE R.M.M.V. "Carnarvon Castle" Southampton on January 31 for the Cape via Madeira, carries for

<i>Mombasa.</i>	Miss A. W. Luxton
Mr. and Mrs. R. S.	
Campbell	<i>Beira.</i>
Miss M. Campbell	Mr. and Mrs. A. W. Horne

Bovril, Ltd., reports a net profit for 1929 of £300,718, against £366,808 in the preceding year. Deferred shareholders again receive a total dividend of 13%.

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### PASSENGERS FOR EAST AFRICA.

The s.s. "Llandaff Castle," which left London on January 30 for East Africa via Marseilles and Genoa, carries the following passengers:—

*London to Mombasa.*  
 Mrs. Armstrong  
 Mr. and Mrs. E. Beaumont  
 Master Beaumont  
 Master Beaumont  
 Mrs. H. M. Wreford  
 Brown  
 Miss G. A. Coote  
 Miss Dickinson  
 Mrs. J. J. Dunlop  
 Dr. and Mrs. J. C. St. G.  
 Earl  
 Miss M. C. Earl  
 Miss R. E. C. Earl  
 Mrs. Earle  
 Major N. J. C. Farmer  
 Mr. J. Forbes  
 Mr. and Mrs. M. Gass  
 Miss M. Halley  
 Mr. and Mrs. H.  
 Heaton  
 Mr. Howard  
 Mr. N. Humphrey  
 Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Innes  
 Mr. and Mrs. E. G. Lacey  
 Mr. D. Livingstone  
 Mrs. M. E. McCaw  
 Miss G. E. Merriman  
 Miss H. E. Milnes  
 Mr. R. S. Nicklin  
 Mr. and Mrs. R. Pedraza  
 Miss J. M. Pedraza  
 Mr. and Mrs. G. T.  
 Philpott  
 Miss D. A. Porter  
 Miss M. Prestwich  
 Mr. S. Robertson  
 Mrs. Rolfe  
 Mr. and Mrs. Scott  
 Mr. W. R. Shore  
 Miss E. A. Spencer  
 Mrs. F. E. Stockwell  
 Mrs. W. Urquhart  
 Mr. and Mrs. Waterman  
 Mrs. G. Waters  
 Miss N. R. Whitehead  
 Capt. J. F. Wolsley.  
 Bourne, M.C.

*Marseilles to Mombasa.*  
 Major and Mrs. B. W.  
 Bond  
 Col: F. P. Braithwaite,  
 C.B.E., D.S.O., M.C.  
 Lady Victoria Braithwaite  
 Mr. and Mrs. H. A.  
 Cannon  
 Miss K. M. Curtis  
 Mr. C. G. Fentum  
 Miss C. FitzHerbert  
 Mr. M. W. Gardener  
 Mrs. B. Markham  
 Mr. F. E. Murrell  
 Mr. N. R. Peplow  
 Mrs. Tisdall  
 Miss L. M. Tucker  
 Mr. J. H. Wells  
 Other passenger lists appear on the previous page.

*Genoa to Mombasa.*  
 Major A. W. Sutcliffe,  
 D.S.O., M.C.

*Tanga.*  
 Mrs. V. Butterfield  
 Miss E. Butterfield and  
 nurse  
 Mr. F. M. Manning  
 Mr. J. A. Simmance  
 Mr. and Mrs. S. B.  
 Whineray  
 Miss Whineray

*Marseilles to Tanga.*  
 Mr. and Mrs. C. D. Gee  
 Miss Oram  
 Miss M. Salmon

*Zanzibar.*  
 Capt. C. J. Charlewood,  
 D.S.C., R.N.R.  
 Mrs. H. W. Merchant  
 Miss M. G. Miller  
 Mr. and Mrs. H. Waterland.

*Dar es Salaam.*  
 Mr. E. B. Buss  
 Dr. B. A. Coghlan  
 Mr. and Mrs. W. M.  
 Duncan  
 Miss C. B. Duncan  
 Mr. J. L. Fairclough, M.C.  
 Miss M. A. Fraser  
 Mr. E. Harvey  
 Miss J. H. Hood  
 Miss M. P. L. Hutton  
 Miss I. Mackenzie  
 Miss C. A. Mackintosh  
 Mr. C. W. Morgan  
 Mr. N. R. Rice  
 Mr. and Mrs. P. Richards  
 Mr. W. J. Riddell  
 Mr. A. Sim  
 Miss P. Strahan  
 Mr. D. Sturdy  
 Mr. G. Tilley  
 Miss E. E. Woolton

*Marseilles to Dar es Salaam.*  
 Mr. J. H. Amos  
 Mr. Bolt  
 Mr. and Mrs. C. C. Richards  
 Master C. C. Richards  
 Mrs. H. G. Willis  
 Mr. W. G. Woolston

*Genoa to Dar es Salaam.*  
 Mr. and Mrs. C. Gillman

*Beira.*  
 Miss R. F. Fraser  
 Lady Diana Gibb  
 Mrs. R. Glasstone  
 Master R. F. Glasstone  
 Master V. S. Glasstone  
 Mrs. A. E. Lorimer  
 The Hon. Mrs. Mond

*Marseilles to Beira.*  
 Admiral the Hon Sir Stanley  
 Collyille, R.N., G.C.B.,  
 G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O.

### EAST AFRICAN STEAMSHIP MOVEMENTS.

#### BRITISH INDIA.

"Malda" left Port Said homewards, January 31.  
 "Modasa" left Beira homewards, February 5.  
 "Madura" arrived Port Said for East Africa, Jan. 31.  
 "Khandalla" left Beira for Durban, January 31.  
 "Karagola" left Beira for Bombay, January 31.  
 "Ellora" left Mombasa for Bombay, January 29.

#### CLAN-ELLERMAN-HARRISON.

"City of Bath" arrived Dar es Salaam, January 30.  
 "Haliartus" arrived Port Said outwards, January 30.  
 "Author" left Birkenhead for East Africa, Feb. 2.

#### HOLLAND-AFRICA.

"Randfontein" left Lourenço Marques for Cape ports, January 27.  
 "Sumatra" arrived Port Said for East Africa, Jan. 28.  
 "Rietfontein" arrived Antwerp outwards, January 28.  
 "Nykerk" left Marseilles for Rotterdam, January 27.  
 "Giekerk" left Port Sudan homewards, January 27.  
 "Nias" arrived Cape Town for East Africa, Jan. 27.  
 "Nieuwkerk" left Cape Town for East Africa, Jan. 28.  
 "Ryperkerk" left Antwerp for Beira, January 28.

#### MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

"Ville de Strasbourg" left Marseilles for Mauritius, January 31.  
 "Leconte de Lisle" left Zanzibar for Marseilles, February 1.  
 "General Duchesne" left Port Said homewards, February 2.  
 "General Voyron" left Mauritius for Marseilles, January 31.

#### UNION-CASTLE.

"Carlow Castle" left Aden for East Africa, Jan. 30.  
 "Dunluce Castle" left Las Palmas for Beira, Jan. 30.  
 "Burham Castle" left Tenerife for London, Jan. 30.  
 "Garth Castle" left St. Helena for Beira, January 28.  
 "Guildford Castle" left Mombasa for London, February 1.  
 "Llandaff Castle" left London for East Africa, January 30.  
 "Llangibby Castle" left Ascension for London, January 28.

### EAST AFRICAN MAILS.

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

February 6, s.s. "Kaiser-i-Hind."  
 "12, s.s. "Aviateur Roland Garros."  
 "13, s.s. "Narkunda."  
 "20, s.s. "Ranpura."  
 "26, s.s. "General Duchesne."  
 "27, s.s. "Razmak."  
 March 6, s.s. "Ranchi."

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 February 6 per the s.s. "General Duchesne," on February 15 per the s.s. "Mooltan," and on February 22 per the s.s. "Leconte de Lisle."

A new Customs agreement between the Rhodesias and the Union of South Africa is stated to have been reached.

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EVERYTHING FOR BORE-HOLES.

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Wounds,  
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KIOGA AND ALBERT  
AND RIVER Nile

THE SOUTHERN  
GAME RESERVE

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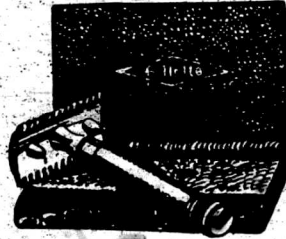
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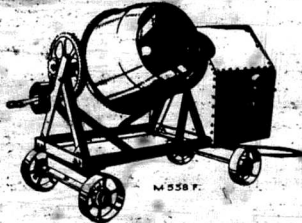
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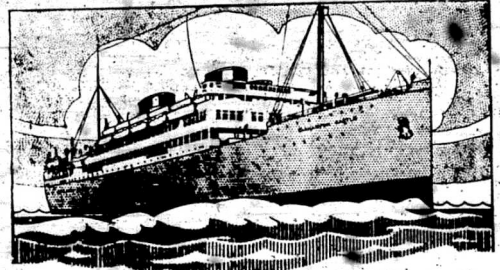


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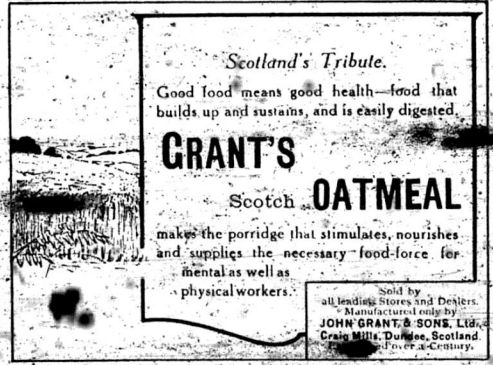
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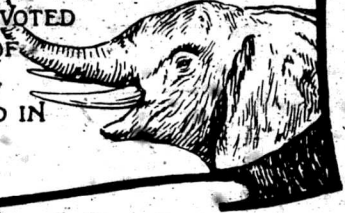
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### POINTS FOR SETTLERS TO NOTE.

THE Report of the Second Imperial Mycological Conference, just issued, makes especially interesting reading in the light of Mr. J. H. McDonald's book on "Coffee Growing," which *East Africa* published only last week, for both aim at the ideal in agriculture and the one confirms the other in quite remarkable fashion. To take only one or two points: the matter of humus first. Mr. McDonald grows almost lyrical over humus—"humus is the life blood of the soil," he writes, "it is more than that, it is the body and soul of the soil"—and he constantly emphasises its water-conserving properties. Professor Britton-Jones urged at the Conference "that much could be done in the alleviation of drought, even in the tropics, by the addition of humus to the soil." Dealing with the risk of imported disease. Mr. McDonald declares that "it is not enough to have experienced entomologists or mycologists to examine imported plants to see that no dangerous pests are on them, as many are so minute that no scientist can be sure that they are not present. Every plant and fruit imported into a country should be subjected to quarantine and sterilised, whether it appears to be free from disease or not. There might be—probably would be—some loss of the imported plants, but it would be infinitesimal compared with the resultant gain in security." This question, we are now told, was debated at the Conference, when Mr. Fryer, of the Ministry of Agriculture, stated that plant health certificates had fallen into disfavour because they were no guarantee of freedom from disease, merely meaning that mass introduction of pests would be avoided; Mr. F. W. South,

the Malayan mycologist, emphasised that the position of inspectors was unsatisfactory, as only samples of consignments could possibly be inspected—the very point made by Mr. McDonald; Dr. E. J. Butler not only confirmed Mr. Fryer's opinion, but advised that far more use should be made of quarantine houses; and the absence of total quarantine in French West Africa was stated by Mr. M. de la Gold Coast, to be a menace to British West Africa.

The great lesson to be learned from the Conference is the degree to which co-operation between Government scientific departments is possible. In Holland, in Canada, and in the South of France, the life histories of the main fungus pests of staple crops have been so well worked out, and their relation to weather conditions is so well known, that warnings to spray are sent from the meteorological stations to farmers and planters by wire, by heliograph, and even by bell signals. East Africa must work towards this ideal, and we hope it will not be long before the mycologists, entomologists, and meteorologists of East Africa, correlating their work under an able and far-seeing Director, will be in a position to issue definite instructions to, say, coffee planters when to spray for pests; and, indeed, on other problems of cultivation, with a real knowledge of all the factors involved. Mr. C. E. M. Swynnerton has shown the way in organising his tsetse fly research; he visualises a tsetse fly complex which embraces all possible factors. Coffee planters, who are considering the establishment of a research station of their own, must see that the broad view is taken, that the coffee complex is comprehensively studied on the most modern lines, and that results are published at the very earliest possible moment.

# MATTERS OF MOMENT

By the time these words are published the Prince of Wales will have reached his first hunting camp between Voi and Maktau, in which **THE PRINCE** district thousands of white troops and **NEAR** tens of thousands of Native askari and **MAKTAU** carriers assembled for the first real British attack on German East Africa after the Tanga fiasco. There, on the edge of the Serengeti Plains, His Royal Highness will be in country which must always mean much to the present generation of East Africans. Many of the readers of this journal who served on other fronts during the War have never seen Voi, Maktau, or Taveta, but even to them the names stir memories: Great deeds were done between Voi and the then German frontier, and it is to be hoped that some who took part in them will have the privilege of telling His Royal Highness of the incidents.

The urgent need for the Imperial Government to come to some decision on the Hilton Young and Wilson Reports has been frequently emphasised in these pages, and, as we reported last week, resolutions in that sense have recently been passed by the Association of Chambers of Commerce of Eastern Africa, the Convention of Associations of Kenya and the elected members of the Kenya Legislative Council. But all such hopes appear to have fallen on deaf ears in Downing Street, for we have reason to believe that the Cabinet, still divided against itself, has decided to play for time. With that object more than any other, it is probable that debates will be staged in both Houses of Parliament and that a Joint Select Committee of the Commons and the Lords will be appointed. Moreover, to ensure that the discussions and delays shall be lengthy, it is almost certain (a) that the Joint Select Committee will be empowered to hear evidence, and (b) that amongst its members will be some men of such pronounced views and publicly declared bias that agreement will be rendered impossible from the outset. It is, we gather, already arranged that the Committee shall contain at least one exalted Socialist whose antipathy to things East African and whose championship of things West African are well known to our readers.

In political circles it is persistently rumoured that Lord Passfield, whose desire to retire has not been disguised, will at an early date be succeeded by Mr. Vernon Hartshorn. **POLITICAL** **POSSIBILITIES** though whether as Secretary of State for the Dominions and the Colonies or for one of the offices only is not known. In some quarters it is held that Mr. Macdonald intends to appoint one Secretary of State for the Dominions, and another for the Colonies, but other students of politics, emphasising the need for the reduction, rather than the increase, of Ministerial posts, believe that a Socialist Premier will, for tactical reasons, avoid a step which the last Conservative Government could not be persuaded to make. Whether Mr. Hartshorn's service on the Simon Commission will have predisposed him towards East African settler opinion on the Indian question

in East Africa time alone can reveal. In Dr. Drummond-Shiels, the new Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies, the Prime Minister is held, by general consent, to have put the right man in the right place.

The memorandum on protective Customs duties and railway rates submitted by Lord Delamere to the recent Nairobi Unofficial Conference should go far to convince Tanganyika and Uganda that those who have from time to time attacked **PROTECTIVE DUTIES AND RAILWAY RATES** the present protective system have too often ignored the true facts.

We are not here arguing whether any protection, and, if so, what measure of protection, is desirable, or defensible, on any given article; the memorandum can be commended to the study of those in doubt on such matters. It shows, for instance, that the wholesale price of Bombay superfine flour in Kampala, now 61s. per 200 lb. net, would be 49s. 63 cts. even if the duty were reduced to 20% and rail freight reduced to Class 8, the greatest possible concessions that could be asked by anti-protectionists; yet even then the price would be 8s. 92 cts. per bag (of 200 lb.) above the price of Kenya superfine. With butter a similar story can be told. The cost of imported butter in Kampala, with the duty reduced to 20% and railway freight reduced to Class 7, would be 2s. 4 cts., or 51 cents per lb. above the present price of Kenya butter carriage paid to Uganda's commercial capital, which can therefore scarcely plead that its cost of living has been artificially raised by Kenya dairy farmers.

The statistics for Tanganyika are enlightening. Bombay superfine flour, which now costs 46s. 50 cts. per 200 lb. ex-store **TANGANYIKA'S** Dar es Salaam, would be 40s. if the **POSITION** duty were reduced to 20%, that is to say, would still be 5s. above the cost of Kenya superfine. Similarly, the average cost of Dar es Salaam's butter imported from countries other than Kenya during 1928 works out at 1s. 94 cts. without duty, or 2s. 33 cts. including a 20% duty, against a landed cost of Kenya butter of 2s. 1 ct., thus again leaving a substantial balance in favour of Kenya; meantime the cost of Kenya butter in Dar es Salaam has fallen still further, and is now under 1s. 80 cts. The memorandum, which deals with bacon, ham, and timber, shows what few people realise—that Tanganyika exported £125,126 worth of protected domestic produce to Kenya in 1928, this figure being more than the total of Kenya and Uganda products, protected or otherwise, exported to Tanganyika. Condemnation of the present duties has been constant from certain quarters in Uganda and Tanganyika, but those who voice such complaints are now faced with the necessity of producing actual facts, instead of the generalisations which have passed muster up to date. The Kenya Tariff Committee's proposals for reduced protection on certain articles have been accepted by Kenya and Tanganyika public men in private conference. Before that valuable measure of concord is jeopardised adequate reasons must be adduced.

Further heavy rains have prevented resumption of traffic on the Tanganyika Central Railway as early as had been anticipated. The down-pours are reported to be the worst within living memory; the water at TANGANYIKA. Lake Gombo, which was receding, has risen again, and was nearly five feet above rail-level a few days ago; and although passengers are now being ferried across the lake by motor boat, the transport of goods has been completely suspended for over a month. Cargo for the Mwanza area has, we hear, been diverted *via* Mombasa and the Kenya and Uganda Railway, but most portions of Tanganyika to the west of Kideote are still without imports, though mails are being carried by Native runners. From the standpoint of revenue the worst blow will probably prove to be the loss of the copper traffic from the Katanga Province of the Belgian Congo which would have been sent over the Tanganyika system, but which, on account of the floods, will almost certainly have been railed *via* Beira. The cost of repairs to the line are also certain to represent a very considerable sum.

The starting statement has been made by Senator Charles Smith, President of the South African Sugar Association, that the time seems to be coming when sugar AS A BY-PRODUCT. will be a by-product, since the keen research now being conducted in Natal tends to show that so many and such valuable substances will soon be manufactured from sugar waste that the saccharose itself will become relatively insignificant. Unfortunately Sir Charles did not go into very great detail on the point; he mentioned wax and tons of fertiliser as some of the new substances, and motor spirit as a product of low-grade sugar itself, but in theory at least, his prediction is possible. Have not the by-products of the Chicago slaughter-houses become of greater economic value than the meat which it was a primary object of the industry to supply? A host of drugs, foodstuffs, fertilisers and what-not give pork-packers a revenue which makes them quite independent of the meat market. With the sugar industry of the Empire in such straits owing to the dumping on the world market of the surplus production of protectionist countries, some ray of hope is long overdue. East African sugar planters will assuredly watch developments closely.

Sir Alan Cobham's return from his latest trans-African journey is a reminder that a few months hence the regular weekly air service between Cairo and East Africa will be inaugurated. Once it is properly established Nairobi will become a sort of Clapham Junction of the air, at which passengers alight and change for a variety of destinations, and into a variety of vehicles, among them the air-taxi. Thus, in a few short years, will Central Africa have substituted the most modern for the age-old means of transport; one hundred miles an hour will be the measure of speed, whereas even ten years ago most East Africans thought in terms of a daily march of fifteen miles. The saving of time will do more to develop Africa than can yet be foreseen. The mail steamers now take seventeen days to reach Cape Town from London; by air the trip will be done in eight days. By land Nairobi is three weeks from Johannesburg;

by air it will be three days—at the outset. Has not Mr. Amery spoken of week-end trips from London to Nairobi? Nor is that vision too distant, for the racing speed of to-day will be the passenger speed of the aircraft of the day after to-morrow. But lest we, as Britons, plume ourselves unduly on our air progress, let it be remembered that air services are already far more developed and far more used in French and Belgian Africa than in any of the British African Dependencies. Particularly are outlying stations better served by aeroplane in the territories of our neighbours; letters, news, medical comforts, and other supplies are regularly brought by air, which is more than can be said of us. Still, as Galileo remarked on a famous occasion, "Things do move," and in the right direction. But there is room for speeding up.

An important point was raised by Sir Daniel Hall in the course of his recent lecture—a point which the organisers of the projected Coffee CONTINUITY IN RESEARCH. Board for Kenya will do well to keep in mind. Government specialists in mycology and entomology, he said, are shifted from one Colony to another, and any one of them arriving at his post naturally hesitates to undertake "long range" research knowing well that he will probably not have the time to complete it. Moreover, almost as soon as a new man acquires some real grasp of local problems he is moved elsewhere, and another newcomer has to pick up the threads of the other man's work or continue in his new sphere a study begun in his previous post. Such conditions do not make for that continuity which is so essential for getting results; and Sir Daniel urged that Kenya planters should get their own research men who would be required to tackle local problems and stick to them. The principle is already in active application in India and Ceylon, where the tea and other staple industries have their own experts, and very sound and useful work they are doing.

The *British Medical Journal* condemns us in dogmatic terms for taking exception to Dr. James's emphatic recommendation that no new settlers should bring their families to Kenya or Uganda until they have a properly screened house in which to accommodate them. We naturally took exception to such advice, pointing out that Dr. James's own report contains ample evidence of the futility of screening as practised in East Africa. From the particulars published on another page it will be seen that the *B.M.J.* refers to what it calls "real screening," that is to say, perfect, *pukka*, complete and fault-free screening—an ideal unattainable in present conditions. While we recommended the settler to pay attention to the many sound rules of tropical hygiene which do so much to conserve the health of dwellers in the tropics, we did not, and do not, condemn "real screening." We should like to see every settler in East Africa in possession of a perfectly screened house, with water sanitation, hot and cold water laid on, electric light and power, *punkahs* in every room, and an ozone generator in the hall; but these things are not yet. At present screening is like electric gadgets in the home—while they are new and perfect they work splendidly; but when they go wrong or get damaged, they are dangerous.

**AIR  
PROGRESS  
IN  
AFRICA.**

**SCREENING  
IN THE  
TROPICS.**



### KASIGANI'S ASSISTANT

A Course of Instruction.

Specially written for "East Africa."

By Frank Watts.

KASIGANI, the three card trick boy, badly needed an assistant. He found increasing difficulty in starting his performance by himself, and on several occasions those of his audience whom he had allowed to win as an encouragement, apparently content with their small gains, had walked off before he could transfer the whole of their available cash to himself.

Dull eyes and an unintelligent face effectively masked his cunning brain and slippery hands. A week ago, single-handed, he had "won" fifteen shillings and a pair of boots from a police boy! Recognising that this triumph could easily be transformed into defeat, he had wisely separated himself from the scene by a six days' trek.

"*Mzungu wapi?*"

Kasigani crossed his hands and blatantly displayed the card in question to his small audience as he let the greasy pasteboards fall face down on the Native, made table before him. The boys showed him. His approving grin quickly changed to a scowl as a bell clanged and the boys hurried away, leaving one stupid-looking Native as his sole audience.

Kasigani spat disgustedly. "Have you any money?" he asked.

The Native shook his head.

"What is your name?"

"Poli-poli."

Judging by looks, thought Kasigani, he should prove an excellent assistant: he looked simple to the point of being half-witted. He soon discovered, though, that he had over-estimated Poli-poli's mentality by at least fifty per cent. Even after an explanation lasting over the best part of an hour he had serious misgivings regarding his potential assistant's capability.

"Now," said Kasigani, patiently, "I give you some cents, and when you see me with a crowd of boys before me too timid to play you push to the front and find the *mzungu*—and keep finding him. I will see that you have no trouble in doing so. Do you understand? Yes?—Now try again."

So it went on until Kasigani felt sorry he had ever noticed the Native's stupid face. He was more sorry later. The greatest difficulty was to make Poli-poli understand that the money he won was to be paid back to Kasigani afterwards.

"You do not play, blockhead! You make others play. We work. We sell something—our cleverness. The customers buy it!"

A great light of understanding broke over Poli-poli's ugly face. He laughed until the tears ran down his dusky cheeks. "Ho, ho! Yes, I understand. We are the craftsmen!" he gasped. "We earn the money for good work—our customers pay for good work!"

"You work for me; I take the money," Kasigani broke in. "Your pay will be fifteen shillings a month with *posho*."

"Very good! You are the master. Some day perhaps I shall be a master and earn money from the porters."

Kasigani assured him that if he proved a good assistant the secret of the trick would be made clear to him; at present he must be content to play the part of helper. Mentally he laughed at the simplicity of Poli-poli in expecting to share such a lucrative secret.

The partnership proved a success and money flowed into the greasy pockets of Kasigani's tunic. Each evening the pair met at some pre-arranged spot, where Poli-poli handed back the money he had "won" and received his instructions for the following day. Beyond this—as a precaution against arousing suspicion—they met only in the course of play.

At one of these nocturnal meetings Kasigani received the surprise of his life, for Poli-poli snapped a pair of handcuffs on his wrists, and announced: "Kasigani, I am a police boy detailed to obtain evidence and arrest you for robbery by means of cards."

Poli-poli's stupidity was discarded and replaced by an expression so stern that Kasigani could scarcely believe his eyes. If further evidence was needed to convince him that Poli-poli was a police boy it was furnished by the gruff military tone and the possession of the handcuffs.

Kasigani fought lustily, but the disadvantage of the handcuffs and the incredible strength of Poli-poli soon overcame his resistance, and he lay at the feet of his captor panting and spitting curses. When Poli-poli dragged him to his feet and informed him that they were at once starting on *safari* to the police barracks at Lwembe, his spirit was broken.

Four days later Kasigani decided to play his last card in an attempt to bribe Poli-poli for his freedom. "In my pocket," he began, "I have nearly six pounds. You could buy a lot with that, Poli-poli. And you will have to hand it all to the *Bwana Mkubwa*. But supposing I escaped while you slept I could let you have it all."

Poli-poli shook his head. "It is not enough should be punished for letting you go and the money would be discovered!"

Kasigani spoke long and earnestly, pointing out numerous means by which Poli-poli could easily escape detection.

"Suppose," said the police boy at last, thoughtfully, "Suppose you taught me to play the card trick. Then if I get punished and am dismissed from the police I could earn some money."

The working of the three card trick was jealously guarded by its exponents, but the desperate Kasigani parted with the secret. Even then, however, Poli-poli refused to unlock the handcuffs, explaining that it would be necessary to assure his superiors that Kasigani was wearing them when he made his escape. "You can knock them on a stone and break them open," he observed, leisurely emptying Kasigani's pockets.

But Kasigani could not break them open. They were still on his wrists when the real police arrested him three days later. It was no comfort to him to learn that in addition to being an impostor Poli-poli had attacked a police boy and stolen the handcuffs.

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## SOCIALIST OPINIONS ON RESPONSIBLE GOVERNMENT.

### Their Views of East Africa's Needs.

"It has been remarked that what is called 'responsible' government should not be granted in territories where settlers are in a minority, until the Natives, through their representatives, exercise effective and substantial influence corresponding to their numbers; and it has been equally stated that the central legislative and executive power must remain completely, and with full responsibility to Parliament, in the hands of the Supreme Government.

"This may imply no legislature at all. Ordinances operating at law being promulgated upon the authority of the Governor or Administrator, either with or without an Executive Council; or, on the other hand, the legislative function may be exercised by the Governor acting with a Legislative Council.

"In some cases it may be desirable, at the beginning, to restrict the legislative power to the Governor and his Legislative Council. In no case should power be reserved to the Governor alone. The Executive Council should always, in addition to officials—it is entirely undesirable that the Attorney-General or principal law officer should be a member—include non-officials properly representative of the various principal races, so that no race shall have a preponderant representation among the unofficial members. It is desirable, whenever possible, that the Governor should select his non-official colleagues from a panel of names to be submitted by responsible bodies representative of the different races.

### Nominated and Elected Legislatures.

"It is, however, always preferable that the legislative function should be exercised by the Governor acting with his Legislative Council, as in this way the general population is safeguarded from the dangers of policy prepared in secrecy and imposed suddenly by fiat. Since we stand upon the fundamental ground that there is to be, for the time being, no grant of 'responsible' government, it follows that the legislature must at present include an official majority large enough to ensure, in an emergency, that the Supreme Government should be able effectively to exercise its full responsibility to Parliament.

\* We recently quoted extracts from the official report of the Third Congress of the Labour and Socialist International held in Brussels. The above quotations are from the same source.

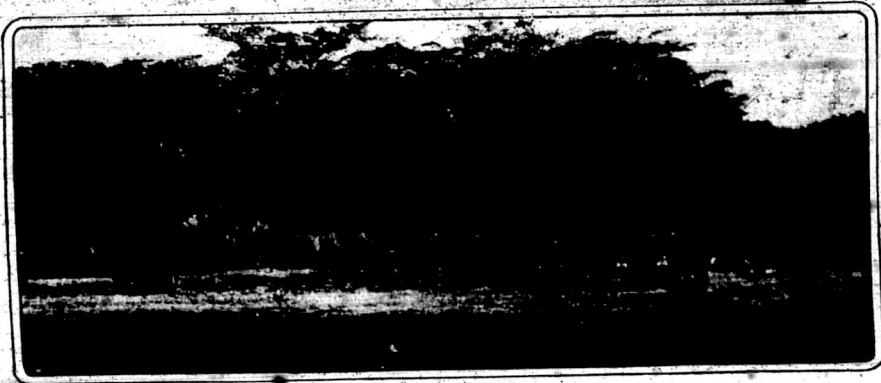
"Since the non-official members of the Legislative Council will, for all practical purposes, be nothing more than an advisory body exercising certain legislative functions, it is—especially in territories with populations of various races, often at different social and economic levels, which tend to preclude the personal association of races on terms of equality—desirable that the principle of nomination from a panel of names, submitted as above explained, should be substituted. This method, had it been adopted in time, would have prevented many of the lamentable results that have culminated in fierce controversies in Kenya, and that may break out at any time in Fiji.

"When, however, the elective principle is adopted, it is of paramount importance that the franchise should be exercised in general mixed electorates and upon a common electoral roll, to the entire exclusion of communal or community franchises, whether similar or different. The latter, whilst tending to preserve racial privilege, arrogance, and domination, have always had the effect of separating still further the different races and communities comprising the population. Where, however, there is a mixed electorate, and the administration is independent and powerful, there is always the prospect that the different communities will be brought closer together, since they have to depend upon each other for candidates, votes, and policies. The same principles ought to apply still more strongly to municipal councils and other public bodies where subjects arousing racial division and communal separateness are less likely, on the whole, to be dealt with.

### Trade Unions to be Encouraged.

"On the industrial side, the establishment of a trade union movement on a non-racial basis should everywhere be encouraged. Membership should be open to all, irrespective of race, and subject only to acceptance of reasonable industrial standards laid down by the trade unions concerned.

"Whether in the political, administrative, economic, or industrial field, it is essential that there should be no place, office, occupation, or activity from which a man may be excluded by virtue of race or colour alone. It is equally necessary that, in the domain of legislation and administration of justice, there should be a real and not merely nominal racial equality. Cases may easily be cited of a law having nominally equal application, but either intended for the benefit and advantage of a privileged class, community, or race, or so applied by administrative action as to result in such special benefit or advantage.



BUFFALO AT KIGUBIO ISLAND, LAKE GEORGE



"It should be noted that these remarks apply only to non-self-governing territories (i.e., to Crown Colonies and Protectorates where different races inhabit the country, as in Kenya).

"Generally, the setting up of committees of an advisory character, composed in the main of non-officials adequately representative of the various communities or races and having specific functions, whether as to local matters or special subjects, and associated, either through an official chairman or otherwise, with Government, should be encouraged, for the purposes of promoting closer racial relationships, educating the various communities and races to a fuller appreciation of each other's views and needs, and developing a spirit of common citizenship."

Italian Socialists on Italian Somaliland.

The Executive of the Unitary Socialist Party of Italian Workers contributes to the Report its view of Italian Colonial policy, which it detests so cordially that the warmth of its condemnation is maintained at a heat which the British Socialists failed to show. Take the following passages from the comments on social and political life in Somaliland:

"The Governor of Italian Somaliland, Count Vecchi, is one of the most bloodthirsty of Fascists, and the concessions are almost all controlled by a limited company, the effective chairman of which is the Duke of the Abruzzi, cousin of the King, who dislikes the peaceful life of the home country, but who is better known as the explorer of the Arctic and the Himalaya than as the director of an undertaking which has never yet yielded any profits.

"At the end of some decades and after hundreds and hundreds of millions of lire have been squandered in clearing and draining operations in the interests of a small group of capitalists—instead of cleaning-up and modernising Italy in the interests of a whole people—it may perhaps in the end prove possible to obtain from distant Somaliland, with its harbourless coast, a portion of the cotton which Italy needs, but which by that time it may be possible to produce cheaper by artificial means.

"England knew very well what she was about in displaying boundless generosity when Italy asked her for compensations in Somaliland on account of the territorial acquisitions which she had made in Africa since the War. She generously permitted Italy to undertake the long and difficult task of bringing under cultivation a country which is surrounded by the great English Colonies of the Great

Lakes and Kenya, and which, so soon as it becomes productive, will inevitably fall within the economic orbit of the African Colonial Empire. This is something like a Colonial programme to know how to profit by the traditional short-sightedness of retarded Imperialism in a nation which lacks the programme she ought to have.

"That state of affairs in Somaliland has naturally not prevented the Italian Government from doing its best both before and since the triumph of Fascism to provide the princely undertakings of the country with all the financial assistance demanded by speculators, much better provided with plans than with capital. Naturally, too, the tribes of Somaliland, in exchanging the rule of their Native chiefs for Italian sovereignty, gain nothing as far as freedom is concerned, and pay, in another manner but no less surely, the taxes which the Italian Treasury is introducing even in this distant Colony."

More passages of that type and less of the usual doctrinaire criticisms by men who have never seen Africa would make such reports much more interesting reading!

CAPT. TRACY PHILIPPS ON GORILLAS.

Attacks on Human Beings only.

CAPTAIN TRACY PHILIPPS, who for the last three and a half years has resided in the Kigezi district of Uganda, the only portion of British East Africa in which gorilla exist, estimates, in a most interesting article in *The Times*, that the total number of gorillas in the two Kigezi groups is not more than 525. It is his opinion that they kill other animals, including human beings, only when they consider them, rightly or wrongly, as menacing to their young. He says he has seen the body of a leopard, an old man, and a child killed by gorillas, and that in each case the neck was nearly twisted off in the process of strangulation, while in the case of the two humans most of the joints had been apparently deliberately dislocated. Capt. Philipps also mentions the case of an abducted girl, who died. He believes that the Kivu gorilla suffer more casualties from complaints and malnutrition than from either the leopard or the Ethiopian, "but it is the white man, with his rifle and his 'self-defence,' who has caused the majority of known killings of gorillas in the Birtungu."



By courtesy of H.M. Eastern African Dependencies' Office in London.

DAUGHTERS OF ASKARI OF THE KING'S AFRICAN RIFLES.

FEBRUARY 13, 1930.  
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## DODOMA-FIFE VERSUS KILOSA-MANDA.

Mr. C. Cillman's Summary of the Alternatives.\*

"The northern districts of Nyasaland, with approximately 50,000 tax-payers and very good conditions for cotton growing, are the natural hinterland of a south-western Tanganyika Territory railway, which would, no doubt, appreciably increase the latter's bulky freight. For Dar es Salaam will remain the nearest seaport for these countries even after the completion of the Zambezi Bridge, the comparative distances being:—

Deep Bay to Manda	40 kms. by lake.
Manda to Dar es Salaam	1,033 kms. by rail.
Total	1,073 kms.
Deep Bay to Domira Bay	330 kms. by lake.
Domira Bay to Beira	887 kms. by rail.
Total	1,217 kms.

To this must be added the very important additional loss of level, the summit of the Nyasaland line (on the more favoured western alignment) lying at over 1,600 m., whilst that of the Manda line attains only 900 m., a difference of over 700 m. in favour of the latter!

### Conclusions regarding Traffic Prospects.

"Although the desire is keenly felt to offer some definite figures regarding the prospective traffic on a Dodoma-Fife line, an attempt to do so has failed. One might produce an array of figures, one might even succeed in giving them an appearance of computation, and yet they would be nothing better than a mere guess. Until the agriculturists are in a position to tell us definitely and responsibly how much arable land there is, how many tons it will produce, and what will be the cost of production (the latter an important item affecting the computation of permissible railway rates), the mere railway man, if he wishes to remain on safe ground, must abstain from giving figures. And after the agricultural experts have supplied this essential information, we would still be faced with the problem of world market prices for such crops as wheat, maize, tea, coffee, etc., the fluctuations of which are bound to influence the rate-policy of the railway. And the geologist, too, must provide definite proof for the views broadcast by prospectors.

"Until then nothing remains but to gauge the traffic prospects of the proposed railway by the general aspect of the country. That such a review of the prevailing conditions of climate, soil and population and of the chances of European settlement and mining enterprise contains much to warn one to be careful, is obvious.

"Following a suggestion, however, another avenue has been tried to arrive at some sort of a result, if only by the negative process of a *reductio ad absurdum*, namely, to assume the development of the Iringa highlands might proceed along the lines of Kenya development and to base on such assumptions a computation of railway revenue and expenditure.

### Dodoma-Fife not an Economic Proposition.

"As was to be expected, the result was entirely against a Dodoma-Fife or even a Dodoma-Ilongo line as an economic proposition; for even with most generous application of Kenya figures, and adding to the revenue derived from white settlement a more generous figure for Native revenue and a large import traffic, the computed loss after twenty to twenty-five years of development, for a line extending to Ilongo—that is, through the by far easier portion of the whole scheme—and including in the computation every possible benefit to the main line, amounts to some £150,000 per annum, or to nearly £110,000 if the line is constructed to a low branch line standard only. And if such is the result of an admittedly false assumption—false, because the Iringa highlands are inferior from every point of view to the Kenya highlands—it becomes obvious that if computations could be founded on a sounder basis, the result would be still more disappointing.

"In the meantime all that can be said with certainty is:

(a) That throughout most of the country served by a Dodoma-Fife line the Native population is among the sparsest to be found anywhere in the Territory, and that the conditions of climate and soil are generally such that the maximum that can be produced by the Native is almost, if not entirely, equivalent to the minimum

domestic demands of the population, thus leaving a very narrow margin, if any, for export;

"(b) That European settlement will, at the best, be scattered, that only a very small percentage of the land can be looked upon as of potential agricultural value, and that, without exception, the crops to be produced, the cost of production and the chances for the produce to compete in the world's markets are factors of a distinctly experimental nature;

"(c) That there is very little scope for experiments to develop the country by capitalistic syndicates;

"(d) That there are great and important differences between the highlands of south-west Tanganyika Territory and of Kenya and between the economic position of Uganda and the Dodoma-Fife railway; and

"(e) That not in a single instance in south-west Tanganyika have mining propositions been proved which could at the present stage demand to be linked up with the coast.

"Thus, with our present knowledge of the country—which, though it will no doubt have to be subjected to revision in detail, may, as regards general outlines, be considered as sound—we are forced to confess that there is nowhere a definite promise for an early railway traffic either bulky or valuable enough to guarantee a revenue which might cover operating cost plus interest on the large capital involved. But one can, it is believed, even go further and state with reasonable positiveness that *the existing natural conditions, even when utilised with the greatest skill, are so unfavourable as to exclude the possibility of a development which might in a generation or two pay interest on capital*, either direct out of railway accounts or indirect out of general revenue of the Territory.

### Kilosa-Manda Route more Hopeful.

"Matters look decidedly more hopeful for the Kilosa-Manda alternative of a south-western railway, which alone can be looked upon as a feasible solution of the problem. Not only is it technically the best and cheapest line, both from the point of view of capital and operating cost, but as a line through and into the Nyasaland economically most promising parts of the south-western area and with northern as a likewise very hopeful hinterland, it fulfils as nearly as possible the ideal of being geographically correct, at least under the set of conditions of natural resources and of human settlement which obtains at present. And these conditions appear to be sufficiently favourable to justify the assumption that such a railway would, at a time not too remote, indirectly increase the general revenue of the Territory to such an extent as to cover interest and sinking charges on capital and the initial operating deficits.

"To show that this assumption is not unreasonable, a computation similar to and of similar liability with that for the Dodoma-Ilongo section, has been made for the Kilosa-Mnyera section (400 kms.). Based on Mnyera estimates for the Kilombero production, and on the same quantities of produce from the high-class areas of white settlement in Uzungwa and Ubena with which the Dodoma-Ilongo line has been credited, it shows that the anticipated annual loss is in the neighbourhood of £65,000, i.e., only half that of the western alternative.

"And whereas no appreciable traffic can be expected from the upper section of the Fife line, beyond Ilongo—the Manda line, beyond Mnyera, can count on a fair traffic from Songea, Upangwa, Nyasa and Kondeland, and it alone, owing to its exceptionally favourable grades and low loss of level, would be in a position to compete, against varied and considerable odds, for the luring copper traffic from Northern Rhodesia.

"It will also be well to remember that in the Kilombero, and Central Ungoni, in the Wamatengo mountains and in the Upangwa, as well as around the northern shores of the lake, and, last not least, in the Runewa district south of the Mporotos, we have over half a million people who, without a railway, are doomed to permanent stagnation, whilst with a railway, whether the latter is run at a profit or a loss, they can and will without doubt, by attaining a higher stage of civilisation, further their own as well as the interests of the Empire.

The Council of the Royal Empire Society has accepted for submission to the general body of the Fellows a modification of the rules which will authorize the admittance to Temporary Fellowship for the three months prior to their departure from this country to take up oversea posts of (1) probationers who have passed their Civil Service examinations, and (2) assistants in approved British firms and banks possessing overseas branches.

\* As expressed in his Report on a Railway to South-West Tanganyika (Crown Agents, 55.)

## LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

## THE FIGHT AGAINST TSETSE.

Views of a Medical Officer.

To the Editor of "East Africa."

SIR,

Mr. Bambridge Ritchie's letter on the tsetse-fly question calls for some correction, as, also, does the letter of Mr. Lyell, published by you a week later.

The Elephant Marsh, near Chiromo, has not been full of "fly" within the last thirty years. The "fly" in the Marsh was limited to a strip of country, about two miles long, in the neighbourhood of a stream some ten miles west of Chiromo. The "fly" in this locality was *G. brevipalpis*, which, being active only in the very early morning and late evening, was easily missed by persons visiting the infested parts during the daylight hours. When the herdsmen were forbidden to graze the Government cattle in proximity to this "fly" infested area, deaths from trypanosomiasis ceased.

I know of no evidence to support Mr. Ritchie's statement that his concerted grass-burning destroyed every or indeed any tsetse fly. This measure has been tried many times, and, although the "fly" may be temporarily driven from its usual haunts, no permanent results follow. It would be almost as reasonable to expect to exterminate game by this means. No doubt some tsetse fly larvae and pupae may possibly be thus destroyed.

The occurrence of trypanosomiasis amongst cattle working on the Blantyre-Zomba road was recently mentioned by, I think, Mr. D. Lyell in your paper. I believe that Mr. Lyell was living at Mlanje, many miles away from the road, at the time. It happens that I was then medical officer at Blantyre and was instructed to investigate the matter. A request was made to settlers living near and travellers using the road, to bring any suspicious-looking flies for examination. The response to this request was illuminating; old residents brought a variety of insects which, with the utmost assurance, they declared to be tsetse flies, though none bore any close resemblance to tsetse flies. It soon became evident that the number of persons who could be relied upon to recognise a tsetse fly was extremely limited. The outbreak was, however, quite satisfactorily explained by the discovery that the affected animals had also been used on the road to the Upper Shire River, where "fly" was well known to exist.

One would like to know the evidence upon which Mr. Lyell bases his assertion that "tsetse, as well as mosquitoes and all biting flies, are by habit vegetable feeders, and a blood diet is not essential to them" (*East Africa*, February 6). Dogmatic statements of this nature are no substitute for facts. If Mr. Lyell will consult the "Guide to the Study of the Tsetse Flies," by Professor R. Newstead, F.R.S., he will find (p. 183), under *G. morsitans*, "there can be no doubt that the nature *G. morsitans* feeds chiefly on mammals." The evidence for this statement follows. I can find, in Prof. Newstead's work, no reference to tsetse flies' feeding on vegetable matter. Evidence as to the natural food of other tsetse flies will be found in other parts of Prof. Newstead's monograph: all the facts show that it is blood of some kind that forms the diet of these insects. If Mr. Lyell can refer me to some equal or greater authority than Prof. Newstead in support of his statement I should be interested.

There may be people "who are constantly clamouring for the extermination of the fauna," but I have not met them. There is, however, a large number of thinking people who feel that the time is drawing near for the segregation of the larger fauna

of Africa within properly delimited areas, so that Natives and Europeans may be able to grow crops without the constant menace of their destruction by wild game, and keep domestic stock without fear of epidemics of fly-borne disease from wild game hosts. Can one picture the farmers of Canada tolerating the destruction of their crops by roaming herds of buffalo? Yet many a Native in tropical Africa has his year's food supply destroyed in a night by wild game. Let the people who are so anxious to preserve the game subscribe to purchase land for reserves and for fencing it in so that the game may do no damage.

Meanwhile, far from there being any fear of the fauna being exterminated, Administrators have to pay hunters to shoot down some of the vast numbers of elephants and measures have to be taken to deal with the swarms of zebra and wildebeeste which overflow from the crowded game reserves.

The whole tsetse-fly question has become hopelessly confused by the acceptance of statements about the distribution and habits of "fly" from persons without entomological training who are quite unable to distinguish a tsetse from other flies.

Entomologists who have been working, with but indifferent success, at the "fly" problem must feel envious when they read Mr. Ritchie's concluding sentence. An unbroken series of successful experiments extending over twenty-three years is indeed a record.

Yours faithfully,

JOHN BERNARD DAVEY.

(Formerly Medical Officer, Nyasaland, and Principal Medical Officer, Tanganyika.)

Cheltenham.

## THE "FEAR INSTINCT" IN ANIMALS.

A Letter from Colonel Hartigan.

To the Editor of "East Africa."

SIR,

The correspondence you have been publishing under this heading reminds me of what I have always considered a remarkable instance. Just after the Boer War the South African Constabulary were mounted on horses imported from Australia. One of the areas the force had to patrol was along the southern bank of the Limpopo, and trekking north from Louis Trichardt in those days one got into the bush after leaving Sulphur Springs.

Now for the point of my story. Every one of these Walers ridden by the Constabulary patrols knew at once when they were in the domain of the King of Beasts, and their riders knew that they knew it! A Waler that up to Sulphur Springs had been a comfortable easy ride, showing plenty of confidence in himself, would from there on, and until the camp on the Limpopo was reached, exhibit marked uneasiness, shying at any movement in the bush and on his toes all the time.

Lions were not so plentiful that it was likely they could often be scented, and it is certainly true that most of the horses that exhibited the conduct described had never seen or smelt a lion, though many may have heard them.

Constable Eagle would not have been mauled had his horse not become petrified when they came suddenly upon a lion and lioness. Poor Eagle told me before he died that as his horse would neither face the lion nor allow him to dismount he had to shoot from the saddle at an angle that made accuracy impossible.

South African bred horses never behaved like the Walers, and were easily converted into excellent shooting ponies.

Yours faithfully,

Windham Club,  
London.

M. M. HARTIGAN.

**A TRIBUTE TO SIR HARRY JOHNSTON.**

"He Was A Man."

To the Editor of "East Africa."

SIR,

I was very much interested in your review of "The Life and Letters of Sir Harry Johnston." I first met Sir Harry (then Mr.) Johnston in 1886 when he was British Consul for the Bights of Benin and Biafra, and when I was in command of the trading hut "Globe" in Cross River, Old Calabar. Sir Harry was very much interested in some of my Kroo boys, and asked me to let him interview them so that he could improve his ethnological data of these tribes.

Sir Harry was held in high esteem in Old Calabar in those days, although it took him a little time to imbue the local Native with a proper respect, for his form was so diminutive and slim, and his voice so gentle, that they did not appreciate these phenomena at their true value. But they took him seriously when he fined a chief who was head of the dreaded "Egbo" society. The chief refused to pay, and Johnston went with two of his boatmen, arrested and handcuffed him, and kept him in custody till the heavy fine was paid. Johnston's daring deeds in the hinterland also put a very wholesome fear into the Native chiefs, who at that time were badly in need of medicine of the kind.

Although I never met Sir Harry after he left Cross River, I watched his career with interest and with little surprise at his great success, for he was a Man.

Glasgow.

Yours faithfully,

R. D. AULD.

**THE ORIGIN OF ZIMBABWE.**

Professor Frobenius's Latest Dithrambics.

To the Editor of "East Africa."

SIR,

Professor Frobenius's latest dithrambics on his solution of the problem of Zimbabwe are not impressive, and the German savant's methods of investigation compare, to my mind, unfavourably with the careful and systematic research of Dr. Randal MacIver and Miss Caton-Thompson.

Professor Frobenius is reported to have found in Southern India evidence which proves "that the Zimbabwe colony was of the Sumerian-Babylonian civilisation, the centre of which was the Mesopotamia valley." He claims to have discovered that no less than 14,000 tons of bronze were exported by these people from Zimbabwe to Southern Arabia. Bronze as a product of Bantu Africa is certainly new to me; and as the Professor believes that Zimbabwe had its origin between 4,000 B.C. and 2,000 B.C. and was the centre of a great mining colony until 900 B.C. the proofs of his sensational statements will be awaited with the greatest interest.

Miss Caton-Thompson's date for Zimbabwe is not earlier than A.D. 900, so a very pretty conflict of expert authority is pending. Apart entirely from a natural patriotic bias, my money is on the British representative.

London, W. I.

Yours faithfully,

"NOT IMPRESSED."

The Kabaka of Buganda has issued an order that any Muganda or any section of the Baganda who have any complaint or petition to lay before the Secretary of State for the Colonies or before His Excellency the Governor, either by letter or cablegram, must send such correspondence through him (the Kabaka).

**SLAUGHTERING A HERD OF GAME.**

A Fine of Fifteen Shillings!

East Africa has been requested by the Usa Planters' Association to publish a copy of a letter of protest sent by that body to the Tanganyika Administration. The communication, addressed to the Provincial Commissioner of the Northern Province, was made over the signature of Mr. T. Barrow Dowling, the Honorary Secretary of the Association, and reads:—

"At to-day's monthly meeting of the Usa Planters' Association the members were informed that the sentences passed on nineteen Natives responsible for maiming or slaughtering a herd of eland, after driving them over a precipice of, we understand, 150 feet, were as follows:—

- 3 Natives sentenced to a fine of 15s. or 15 days imprisonment.
- 10 Natives sentenced to a fine of 10s. or 10 days imprisonment.
- 6 Natives sentenced to a fine of 5s. or 5 days imprisonment.

"This Association views with the greatest concern the absurd and most inadequate sentences meted out to the Natives concerned in this ruthless and inhuman slaughter of game, and asks that the matter be reinvestigated. The efforts of the police in tracing the culprits are to be commended, but it would appear futile for them to endeavour to bring offenders to book if the sentences obtained in a case like this are not sufficiently severe to prevent a recurrence of such a disregard of the Game Laws. The opinion of this Association is that if magistrates are permitted to deal lightly with offences of this description, offences for which there can be no excuse whatsoever, they will bring the Game Laws to ridicule with the Native."

East Africa entirely endorses the view of the Association that such trivial sentences are calculated to bring the game laws into Native contempt. The offence, if half as serious as reported, was an abominable one, which should have been most severely punished. We shall expect further news on the subject.



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## Camp Fire Comments.

"The best way for novices to shoot lions," writes Mr. Ratcliffe Holmes, "is to have them broadside on, not more than a hundred yards away, and anchored fore and aft." And even then some people would return to write of "the ferocious charge, the moment of breathless anxiety," etc.

### Government Bull Defeats a Wild Buffalo.

A remarkable incident is sponsored by Mr. G. B. Ritchie, a retired District Officer of the Nyasaland Service. When in charge at Chiromo, he cleared the plains from the Shiré river to the hills completely of tsetse fly and the area was then grazed over by buffalo. "The Government cattle subsequently fed with the wild buffalo," he writes. "In fact, the Government shorthorn bull fought and defeated the leading buffalo bull from a herd of five hundred." We cannot recall another record of so exceptional an occurrence. Can any of our readers?

### A Lioness and her Litter of Six.

A London newspaper has published an intriguing photograph of a six-months-old lion cub with its foster mother, apparently a smooth-haired retriever. The cub was handed over to its canine nurse at birth, as its own mother was "unable to rear all her family of six." That the cub now refuses to recognise its actual mother is not very surprising; what will make many an East African sceptical is the litter of six. That must surely be a most unusual number of young for a lioness to produce at one birth, even in captivity, where a certain amount of abnormality may be expected. Can the case be paralleled?

### The African as a Worker.

In an interesting article written to the *New Statesman* Mr. E. R. Morrough says:—

"It is not that the men of Africa have done nothing, but that they have not done permanent things or shovy things that capture the imagination. Other peoples have built Pyramids, Great Walls, and have reclaimed New Bedford Levels; illuminated Books of Hours. The African has merely waged incessant, and I am sure in the main unintelligent, war against famine and wild beasts and the next tribe, supplied the slave markets of the world, and, from the beginning of time until wheels began to help him as it were yesterday, carried on his head the trade of the continent. He tills endlessly, he builds endlessly. But if he leaves a patch of cultivation alone for two years the bush blots it out utterly; his buildings are of mud and sticks, which fire and rain and termites destroy in no time; and his handiwork is, in truth, less durable than that of the ants themselves. The African takes as little thought for the morrow as he does of the past; and so far he has achieved nothing more than a precarious camp in the jungle. But he is beginning to think about using corrugated iron."

### Paying Plant Diseases.

East African planters who are bothered by plant diseases and pests may be recommended to consider that it is just within the bounds of possibility that some, at least, of their troubles may become sources of profit. Cochineal is the product of a scale insect feeding on a cactus—both pests to the farmer in the ordinary way—certain drugs have a similar origin—ergot, for example, a fungus disease of rye; cantharides, obtained from a potentially pestiferous beetle. Now a responsible official of the Scottish Ministry of Agriculture, seed testing station, states that one early variety of potato in the Channel Islands owes its early ripening quality to virus disease infection. So far there is not in sight any disease in East Africa which may turn out to be profitable; but you never know.

### Elephants and the Camel.

"A Lover of Animals" writes:—

"An elephant out of control is so dangerous that any means of tranquillising him deserves consideration. A friend just returned from India tells me that the most successful method in use there is to bring a camel as near the enraged elephant as possible and let him bite the elephant's ear, when the elephant at once subsides and can be led away. This, I understand, the camel is keen to do, possibly realising that his own safety depends on his quick calming of the great pachyderm. How the method originated it is difficult to say, but I should not be surprised if we are indebted to Tommy Atkins, our beloved Private of the Line, whose wonderful ways with animals are well known. Camels and elephants are used in Army transport in India, and it seems quite on the cards that in some *émeute* among the transport animals on the lines of communication the extraordinarily pacificatory effect of the camel's bite was first noticed. Once observed, it would no doubt be developed and become a routine treatment for obstreperous elephants.

"I so often read of rogue and other elephants in Africa being killed out of hand that I think the Indian method might be introduced, though I admit there are difficulties. I understand that the camel, a desert animal, does not naturally occur in elephant districts, which are wooded or jungle areas; but among the elephants at Api, in the Belgian Congo, there must surely be at times some specimens which give trouble. Could not the Belgian authorities keep a camel or two for cases of emergency? And you, who know much better than I the circumstances of hunting *safaris*, could you not suggest a means whereby this wonderful property of the camel could be utilised in Africa?"

We print our correspondent's communication, but we confess that it leaves us a little breathless. The topic is new to us, and we unblushingly admit that we have no suggestions to offer. Will someone come to the rescue?

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East Africa is to be seen week by week at the Hotels marked with asterisk.

## "EAST AFRICA'S" BOOKSHELF.

## ENGLISH READING FOR AFRICANS.

Sir H. Clifford on Slavery.

In a praiseworthy effort to supply the Native African school teacher with something to occupy his time and talents when in a district far from libraries, Mr. E. A. L. Gaskin, Superintendent of Education in the Southern Provinces of Nigeria, has selected a number of extracts from good English authors and published them under the title of "English Reading for African Students" (A. Brown and Sons, 2s. 6d.). Mr. Gaskin has had seven years' experience of educational work in Africa, and should know what the African needs: his selection ranges from Bunyan to E. D. Morel, from Defoe to Colonel Patterson; and it says much for his courage and honesty that he has included the passage on slavery from Sir Hugh Clifford's book, "Nigeria." As few people seem to have read that eminent British Administrator's opinions on the subject, a quotation may be of interest:—

"Humanity, taken in bulk, being strongly averse from toil, slavery—which means compelling men to work at wearisome or uncongenial tasks, in vast numbers and for no reward beyond their bare subsistence—has been an essential factor in the history of human progress. Without it, the ancient civilisations of Mesopotamia and of Egypt, of India and Persia, of Greece and Rome, could never have evolved. In Russia and the United States it existed as an approved and recognised institution until the 'sixties of last century. In Africa slavery and slave-dealing were far older than the pyramids, and all that the European nations did in the matter during the sixteenth, seventeenth and eighteenth centuries was to bring their superior energy and powers of organisation to bear upon the stimulation and the development of a crudely managed, but highly popular, local industry. . . . It endowed the lovely islands of the West Indies with the populations which they lacked, and brought into existence large communities of Negroes, both there and in the Southern States of America, whose standards of living are far higher than those which prevail in many parts of the country of their origin. It also contributed to the permanent wealth of the world, and it replaced barbarous forms of fetish-worship by Christianity upon a larger scale than has ever been achieved in any other quarter of the globe since the conversion of Europe during the early centuries of our era. As for the moral turpitude of the business, it is well to remember that crime is largely a question of conscience, and that it would be unfair to condemn men of a former age for acts which they held to be wholly righteous because those acts are of a kind which we to-day unhesitatingly disapprove."

As Mr. Gaskin observes, "The views expressed here are novel, but justifiable"—terms which are equally applicable to his action in including them in a text-book for Africans. A. L.

## GRIM AND GRIPPING STORIES OF THE VELD.

QUITE the best collection of recent stories of the African veld is to be found in "The Trek Chain" (John Long, 7s. 6d.). The author, Mr. William Westrup, has already made a name in tales of this genre, and, indeed, of their kind they would be hard to beat. Grim they are, but then Africa can be grim; some are gruesome; and even those in lighter vein are instinct with the struggle of man against Nature which is still the urge of life in the Black Continent. In all the author displays a wonderful knowledge of his subject; and whether he is writing of black magic, of the agony of thirst in the desert, of the uncanny, or of Native life and customs, he is equally convincing. Perhaps he is at his best in depicting the hardbitten, wise, and indomitable pioneers of a generation which is passing and in revealing the virtues of the raw Natives of the old school. This is a book to buy. A. L.

## "WHAT THE NEGRO THINKS."

The President of Tuskegee Explains.

DR. R. R. MOTON is President of the Tuskegee Institute and successor to the famous Booker T. Washington, founder of the Institute; and in "What the Negro Thinks" (Student Christian Movement, Russell Square, 7s. 6d.) he sets out very ably, very moderately, and very appealingly the mind of the Negro reacting to modern conditions in the United States of America. No student of the complicated problem of the relations between the white man and the African can afford to neglect Dr. Moton's reasonable exposition. Special pleading it may be, but it is both temperate and informing.

While confirming the evidence from innumerable other sources of the disabilities under which the American Negro labours, and which are so inexplicably ignored by such busybodies as the Anti-Slavery and Aborigines Protection Society, the author's opinions are inspired by real common sense. Thus he declares:—

"In spite of the propaganda of Marcus Garvey, few American Negroes really want to go back to Africa, and it is very doubtful if the American white man, particularly the Southern white man, would willingly consent to have him go; and the European Governments who control that vast continent we may be perfectly sure would not permit them to return in any considerable numbers."

Some readers might be inclined to go even further, and to say that most American Negroes in Africa are an unmitigated nuisance, but that would be to exceed the restraint which the author has so wisely imposed upon himself in this very worthy book. A. L.

## NICHOLLS'S "TROPICAL AGRICULTURE."

THE "Text-Book of Tropical Agriculture" written by the late Sir Henry Alford Nicholls has long been a popular work on the subject; first published in 1892, it has been reprinted no fewer than seven times, and now it is issued in a revised, enlarged, and more modern form by Macmillan & Co., Ltd., at the price of 15s. The revision has been undertaken by Mr. J. H. Holland, F.L.S., an official of the Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew, a foreman supplied by the Director of Kew himself; and the reviser has had the assistance of many of his colleagues at Kew in the reading and checking of proofs; the book thus bears the stamp of high authority.

As a reference book on tropical agriculture the volume covers an immense amount of ground, practically every tropical product, with the exception of sago, being included. The botanical names may be accepted as correct in every respect, a most useful feature. Much of the original author's matter is left intact, and here there is some ground for criticism. Dr. Nicholls, as he then was, was an enthusiast for catch-crops, but few to-day would advocate such voracious feeders as cassava and bananas as suitable for interplanting with coffee or rubber.

With so great a field to cover, it is clear that the book cannot go very deeply into details of cultivation, but the references to the bibliography supply this need to a great extent. The illustrations are many and informing, special attention being given to modern machinery. The book, which is well bound, printed, and illustrated, will be found most useful for reference by tropical planters. A. L.

"Wind-Harps," by Marion Cran (Herbert Jenkins, 10s. 6d.), and "The Wild Garden," by William Robinson (Murray, 9s.), are two new garden books, each excellent in its way.

## PERSONALIA.

Mr. and Mrs. T. P. R. Hogg are on the water for Tanga.

Mr. and Mrs. H. W. Stovold have arrived by the "Saxon."

Major-General Sir Richard Bannatine-Allason is now visiting the Sudan.

Mr. and Mrs. I. Conforzi are on their way back from Italy to Nyasaland.

Mr. J. W. Johnstone has gone to Arusha as Assistant District Officer.

We hear that Sir Horace Byatt has purchased a house near Bishop's Stortford.

Lieutenant-Commander the Hon. E. Pleydell-Bouverie, R.N., has just reached England.

Mr. A. Granville Ross, the well-known Nairobi business man, is, we understand, shortly visiting England.

We regret to report the death of Mr. Robert Douglas, an old Kikuyu settler well known and liked in Kenya.

The Bishop of Mombasa expects to reach England on April 8 next, and to stay until after the Lambeth Conference.

Captain "Jackie" Ingles, R.N., and Mrs. Ingles recently returned to Dar es Salaam from a brief holiday in Zanzibar.

Mr. R. A. Godwin-Austen recently arrived in Tanganyika to take up his appointment as Deputy Director of Surveys.

Mr. Eugene Lowy has been appointed a member of the Mwanza Township Authority in place of Mr. G. Rance, resigned.

The marriage is announced in Zanzibar of Mr. R. V. Stone, of Messrs. Smith, Mackenzie & Co., to Miss A. M. Duffield.

Mr. E. C. F. Bird, Deputy Controller of Customs, Tanganyika Territory, has been transferred to a similar position in Nigeria.

Mr. Fitzadam Millar was recently married in Kenya to Miss Violet Trouton, daughter of Dr. and Mrs. Trouton, of Rotherfield, Sussex.

Mother Kelvin, of St. Therese's Uganda Novitiate, is making an appeal for £6,500 for a training home for Uganda women missionaries.

Mr. W. D. E. Alcock, formerly stationed in Tabora as a District Officer, has been transferred to the Lindi Province as a Labour Officer.

Mr. Bernard Vidal Shaw was recently married in Kisumu to Mrs. Katharine Creasey, widow of Major Robert Leonard Creasey, M.C., R.F.A.

Mr. H. L. Goodhart, member of the Legislative Council of Northern Rhodesia for the Fort Jameson district, left by the "Llandovery Castle" on Friday last.

Dr. H. N. Davies has been posted to Kibongoto on his return to Tanganyika from leave, and Drs. G. R. C. Wilson and J. H. Parry are stationed in Dar es Salaam.

Whilst on a motor run just outside Nairobi with Captain Richie, the Game Warden, Mr. and Mrs. Neville Chamberlain were marooned in a mud pool for three hours.

Major-General the Hon. Edward James Montagu-Stuart-Wortley, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., M.V.O., father of Lady Loraine, was expected in Khartoum during mail week.

Mr. Tom Kershaw, the manager of the Polana Hotel, Lourenço Marques, has arrived in England on a brief visit. This is his first return to London for twenty-four years.

Prince Bourbon-Sixte is expected to leave Khartoum shortly with several French engineers for the Karmuk district of Abyssinia, where he is interested in mineral development.

Relatives and friends of John Coxwell Forster, who was last heard of in Beira in 1928, are seeking news of him. Any information should be sent to the British Vice-Consul in Beira.

Mr. Charles Lindon Bell, who had lived in East Africa for many years and served through the East African Campaign with the E.A.M.R., died recently in South Africa in his fiftieth year.

Mr. C. A. Hall, of the Wellcome Bureau of Scientific Research, who has been studying crocodiles in Uganda, has found that they can contract a form of sleeping sickness from the tsetse fly.

Mr. L. S. Marillier, Controller of Customs of Northern Rhodesia, and Mrs. Marillier, are on their way back from leave, having left England by the "Llandovery Castle" last week-end.

Colonel Donald McLeod, D.S.O., who has left South Africa to reside permanently in Kenya, commanded the South African Scottish during the Great War, and led them at Delville Wood.

Professor Julian Huxley, speaking on Saturday last at a conference of the School Nature Study Union, said that the future of East Africa depends upon the application of biological ideas.

The War Office announces the retirement of the Rev. P. Wyndham Guinness, D.S.O., who served in Kenya, German East Africa, Nyasaland and Northern Rhodesia during the Great War.

On his return to Northern Rhodesia from leave Mr. H. G. Willis, Provincial Commissioner, has been posted to Kasama, from which station Mr. S. Hillier has been moved to Mweru-Luapula.

Though Mr. C. N. M. Harrison, of Messrs. Hamilton, Harrison and Matthews, the Nairobi solicitors, has retired, the business will be continued under the old name by the remaining partners.

Sir Claud Hollis, whose promotion from British Resident in Zanzibar to the Governorship of Trinidad breaks a connection of thirty-six years with East Africa, is to sail for the West Indies on March 8.

We recently reported that Mr. A. Woolman, having sold his farm at Molo, was returning to England. Our correspondent now states that Mr. Woolman has bought another farm and is to remain in the Kenya highlands.

East Africans will be interested to learn of the unveiling at Gebel Mariam, five miles south of Ismailia, of a monument 143 feet high erected by the Suez Canal Company in memory of those who fell in the defence of the Canal during the Great War.

The Director of the London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine is giving a popular lecture on Health in the Tropics, with cinematograph demonstrations, on February 27, at 5 p.m., at Keppel Street, W.C.1. Sir Samuel Wilson will take the chair.

Brigadier-General G. F. Trotter, who accompanied the Prince of Wales as far as the Cape, and who, it will be remembered, had to be invalided home from Uganda last year, arrived back in London on Monday by the R.M.S. "Arundel Castle."

Mr. Frank Gray, whose trip across Africa by car will be remembered by many of our readers, and who was formerly a Liberal Whip, has been invited to contest Oxford as a Liberal candidate at the next election.

The Mlanje Planters' Association has elected Mr. A. E. Shiin as Chairman for this year; with Mr. G. G. S. J. Hadlow as Hon. Secretary and Treasurer and Miss Brown and Mr. G. Browne, W. Morris-Scott, D. M. Dall, and J. S. Millar as a Committee.

The Rev. H. B. Ledbury, who has been a missionary in Uganda with the C.M.S. since 1902, and Secretary of the Mission since 1921, is at present home on leave. In the early days he was stationed at Hoima, Bugona, and Masindi, afterwards at Mbale, and latterly at Namirembe.

A marriage has been arranged; and will take place on Thursday, February 27, between Mr. Stanworth Wills Adey, elder son of Mr. Stuart Wills Adey and Mrs. Adey, of Chean House, Stoke Bishop, Bristol, and Joan Mary Margaret, only daughter of Dr. Francis Charlesworth, M.B., formerly of Zanzibar, of 7, Moreton Gardens, S.W.5, and of the late Mrs. Charlesworth.

In our issue of October 10 we published extracts from the minutes of the Dar es Salaam session of the Congress of Associations of Tanganyika, and, under the sub-heading "The Native and the White Man," quoted statements attributed to Mr. Jerome de la Mothe, of Moshi. We now learn that those remarks were made by Mr. P. J. Sinclair, not by Mr. de la Mothe.

Among those now on the water for Mombasa are: Mr. H. F. B. Ashby, Mr. L. A. Bennett, Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Charters, Mr. and Mrs. F. Dennis, Mrs. A. Ferguson, Miss M. E. McKinnon-Wood, Mrs. K. Knightly, Mr. T. J. Landless, Mr. and Mrs. F. H. McKenrick, Mr. A. Milne, the Misses Milne, Mr. T. E. N. Mylchreest, Miss L. F. Sillar, Mr. A. Smith, Mrs. H. Spencer, Mr. R. Williams, Mrs. Truman, and Mr. K. W. Wittern.

Viscount Brentford, who is now visiting the Sudan, is stated by the Khartoum correspondent of *The Daily Telegraph* to have decided to write a book on the subject on his return in a few weeks. We regret the decision, for an acquaintance of a month or so with the great Sudan is surely inadequate for such a task. Would His Lordship consider a man who spent an afternoon in his late constituency qualified to deliver himself of a book upon it?

Commander W. A. Usher, R.N., who has been appointed for duty with the Captain-in-Charge at Singapore, will be remembered by many of our readers as navigator of the cruiser "Dartmouth," off the East African coast during the War. He was one of the few survivors of the sloop "Valerian," which went down with the greater part of her crew in the hurricane off Bermuda in October, 1926. For the last two years Commander Usher has been on the staff of the Naval Intelligence Division.

Mr. E. M. Burton, who will be remembered by a number of our Rhodesian readers, has sent to England an account of his experiences when, in company with a business associate, he was recently captured, beaten, and bound by Chinese brigands, who for two days kept the Englishmen without food, strapped them to trees and tortured them, while they were being held to ransom. Fortunately, Mr. Burton and his fellow prisoner were rescued by Chinese soldiers, who surprised the brigands.

At the installation ceremony in Nairobi of Lodge Progress, No. 3727, Bro. J. Trevor Cole was installed as Worshipful Master, and the following officers were appointed: S.W.: Bro. A. D. J. B. Williams, O.B.E.; J.W.: Dr. C. F. D. McCaldin; Treasurer: W. Bro. A. Hornby, P.D.G.; Secretary: W. Bro. E. Barret, D.G. Sec.: D.C.: R. Wor. Bro. Sir Jacob Barth, C.B.E., D.G.M., P.G.D., P.Z.; S.D.: Dr. A. Fisher; J.D.: Dr. W. H. Kauntze, M.B.E.; Organist: Bro. R. W. Lambert; I.G.: Bro. E. Harrison; Steward: Bro. A. E. Boyd; and Tyler: Bro. F. Stratton.

Those who attended the recent Unofficial Conference in Nairobi on protective Customs duties and protective railway rates were Lord Delamere (Chairman), Colonel C. G. Durham, Major Robertson-Eustace, Major E. S. Grogan, Mr. Conway Harvey, and Captain E. V. Kenealy (all members of the Kenya Legislative Council); General L. Boyd-Moss, Major W. C. Lead, Colonel J. W. Llewellyn, and Mr. P. Wyndham (members of the Tanganyika Legislative Council); Mr. A. Ashworth, Mr. P. H. Clarke (who later withdrew), Mr. J. F. H. Harper, Mr. A. C. Tannahill, Colonel W. R. Tucker, and Captain W. Tyson (representing the business and settler communities of Kenya); and Mr. Goodall Bloom, Major A. E. Perkins, and Mr. R. E. Ulyate (representing Tanganyika).



## JOINT EAST AFRICAN BOARD.

February Meeting of the Executive Council.

*Specially reported for "East Africa."*

THE February meeting of the Executive Council of the Joint East African Board was attended by Sir John Sandeman Allen (in the chair), Mr. G. Cameron, Major W. M. Crowdy, Major Noel Davies, Colonel W. H. Franklin, General Sir Hubert Gough, Mr. C. Hattersley, Mr. Hely Hutchinson, Sir Humphrey Leggett, Mr. C. Ponsonby, Major H. Blake Taylor, Mr. A. Wigglesworth, Miss Harvey (Secretary).

Leave of absence was granted to Lord Cranworth; to Mr. E. Porritt, who is leaving for the West Indies; to Major Walsh, and to Mr. W. A. M. Sim, both of whom are on their way to East Africa; to Mr. Basden, who is in the south of France; and to Sir Philip Richardson, who is confined to bed.

### Congo Basin Treaties.

Sir John Sandeman Allen, having read the resolutions of the Association of Chambers of Commerce of Eastern Africa, and the Nairobi Chamber of Commerce on the subject of the retention of the Congo Basin Treaties, said that the time had come for the Board to make up its mind on this important matter. Four months hence the Imperial Government would have to act, and it was only right that they should receive all the help which the Joint East African Board, the East and West African Sections of the London Chamber of Commerce, and other associations of business men could give.

Major Crowdy and Mr. Hattersley pleaded that no bar should be put in the way of the adoption of Imperial Preference as an eventual policy, emphasising that in their view the political aspect was as important, if not so immediate, as the fiscal and commercial. Imperial Preference throughout East Africa, Major Crowdy pointed out, could not be introduced without an alteration in the terms of the Mandate for Tanganyika Territory; such an alteration could be secured only by a majority vote at Geneva, and it seemed unlikely that a majority of the States would agree to any change.

The importance of doing nothing to disturb the chance of a Customs Union between Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika was emphasised, and generally it was felt that the commercial issues in this question were more important than the political.

Sir John Sandeman Allen (chairman), Mr. Hattersley, Mr. Hely Hutchinson, Mr. Ponsonby, and Major Crowdy (Lord Cranworth and General Sir Hubert Gough as alternates) were appointed a Committee to prepare a memorandum for submission to the Council.

### Amani Institute.

A letter was read from Mr. A. Wigglesworth reminding the Council that in March, 1927, a memorandum was issued by the Board on the question of the future control of the Amani Institute. A constructive suggestion had been put forward in that memorandum that a governing body for the Institute should be set up in London composed of official business and scientific interests, which would operate with the assistance of an Advisory Committee in East Africa consisting of the various agricultural officers. Mr. Wigglesworth pointed out that, although this proposal had been placed before the Colonial Office by the Board at Conferences in 1927 and 1928, no action had been taken, and that the first report on the work of the Institute, which had just been issued, indicated no contact between the Departments of Agriculture and the Director of the Institute.

### Proposed Kenya Coffee Board.

The attention of the Council was drawn to a proposition that had been put forward by the Coffee Planters' Union of Kenya and East Africa for the establishment of a research station and service for the coffee industry. This proposition had been endorsed by the Kenya Agricultural Commission under the chairmanship of Sir Daniel Hall. The proposal was that the industry should bear a large proportion of the cost of such research, but the members of the Council considered that investigation should be made to decide whether research at Amani would not be equally beneficial to coffee planters in Kenya and save considerable expense. The Chairman supported this view, and it was agreed to remind the Colonial Office of the Board's views on this matter.

### Nyasaland Tea Industry.

Letters were read from Messrs. Dickson, Anderson & Co., Ltd., and Blantyre and East Africa, Ltd., pointing out that railway and shipping freights on Nyasaland tea are at present so heavy that in the present condition of the tea market they are crippling the industry. The assistance of the Board in making representations to the Nyasaland Railways and the shipping companies was requested. After discussion it was decided to forward the communication to the London Chamber of Commerce for action; as to detail rates, the Board was prepared to support on general lines. The probability that the Nyasaland Government would within a few months be directly interested in the railways in that Protectorate was mentioned; and the difficult position of Nyasaland tea growers was attributed partly to the abolition of the tea duty and consequent loss of Imperial Preference on tea by the Home Government, which had encouraged the entry into London of large quantities of cheap Java tea, to the detriment of Nyasaland producers.

### Aerial Surveys in Tanganyika.

Sir Humphrey Leggett, commending the action of *East Africa* in quoting such lengthy extracts from Mr. C. Gillman's report on the surveys made for a railway from the Central Railway to South-western Tanganyika, said that that important report drove home the urgent need for more information, in the collection of which aerial surveys would be immensely helpful. Such surveys directly affected the question of future railway construction in that part of East Africa, and he felt that the Board should emphasise that point to the Secretary of State for the Colonies.

### Zanzibar Currency.

The Council was reminded that the Board had long ago expressed itself in favour of the adoption by Zanzibar of the East African currency in place of its present Indian coinage, and it was emphasised that the incursion of Asiatic competition, which had made itself so strongly felt in the last two years, was much aided by the use of Indian currency in Zanzibar. It was resolved to bring the Board's views to the notice of the Colonial Office at the first opportunity.

### Port on the Kagera.

It was agreed to draw the attention of the Colonial Office to the practical difficulties which are being experienced at the port of Kabuera at the present time by those engaged in commerce and development owing to the dual administration of the port, and to recommend the transfer to Uganda for administrative purposes of that strip of Tanganyika lying along and to the north of the Kagera River.

(Concluded on page 715.)

## EAST AFRICAN SERVICE APPOINTMENTS

## And Recent 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.**—*Medical Officer*, Mr. J. D. Robertson, M.B., Ch.B.

**NYASALAND.**—*Nursing Sister*, Miss H. A. Cain.

**TANGANYIKA TERRITORY.**—*Nursing Sisters*, Miss M. A. Fraser, Miss J. H. Hood, Miss C. A. Mackintosh, and Miss E. E. Woolworton.

**UGANDA.**—*Medical Officers*, Mr. E. Burton, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., Mr. D. Murray, M.B., Ch.B. *Nursing Sister*, Miss G. E. Merriman.

**ZANZIBAR.**—*Nursing Sister*, Miss M. G. Miller.

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

Mr. W. A. Andrews, Assistant Workshop Manager, to be Works Manager, Kenya and Uganda Railway.

Mr. R. English, Senior Assistant Printer, Tanganyika Territory, to be Government Printer, Sierra Leone.

Mr. E. C. Haddon, Laboratory Assistant, to be Analytical Chemist, Laboratory Division of the Medical Department, Uganda.

Major A. T. Lacey, Superintendent of Education, Tanganyika Territory, to be Director of Education, Nyasaland.

Mr. F. Longland, District Officer, to be Deputy Provincial Commissioner, Tanganyika Territory.

Mr. S. Marston, Deputy Treasurer, to be Treasurer, Uganda.

Captain J. P. S. Morris, Veterinary Officer, to be Deputy Chief Veterinary Officer, Northern Rhodesia.

Mr. R. F. O'D. Peet, M.C., Executive Engineer, to be Water Engineer, Tanganyika Territory.

Mr. J. C. Rammell, Assistant Conservator of Forests, to be Senior Assistant Conservator of Forests, Kenya Colony.

## SIR A. COBHAM ON THE AFRICAN AIR ROUTE.

"The Crack Air Line of the World."

SIR ALAN COBHAM, who has just returned to England, told a representative of *East Africa* on his arrival on Monday: "I am convinced that the air service from Cairo to the Cape will prove the crack air line of the world. I don't think the weather will hinder us. The rainy season may hold us up for half a day occasionally, but we have found that generally we can avoid the rains. Between twelve and fifteen air liners will be used in the service, each capable of carrying sixteen passengers."

The entire route, except for a small section between Mbeya and Broken Hill, has now been definitely fixed, and Sir Alan says that he is better pleased with the present route through Nairobi than with the previous one through Abercorn, as it follows the line of future white settlement in Africa. It is probable that the halts will be at Cairo, Wadi Halfa, Khartoum, Mongalla, Nairobi, Mbeya, Salisbury, Johannesburg, and Cape Town.

The tenth annual report of the Imperial War Graves Commission shows an expenditure of £4,367 in East Africa during the year ended March 31, 1929. Of that £1,766 was for salaries, wages, and allowances to the architectural and technical staff; £601 to contractors for materials and wages of local labour; and £532 to salaries, wages, and allowance of the administrative and accounts staff.

## FROM CENTRAL AFRICA TO THE ATLANTIC.

## Progress of the Benguela Railway.

It is anticipated that the extension of the Benguela Railway through the Belgian Congo will reach the western minefields of the Katanga copper belt by August next. The Benguela Railway is already open for public traffic from Lobito to the Angola-Congo border, and the train services have been recently reorganised. A sleeping and restaurant car service now runs bi-monthly and covers the distance of 840 miles between Lobito and the frontier in forty-eight hours. Eventually Elizabethville will be reached in three and a half days, and with only eleven days sea voyage between Southampton and Lobito, this important Central African centre will be within a fortnight's journey from England, whereas the trip now takes twenty-three days.

## A NEW HANDBOOK OF UGANDA.

H.M. Eastern African Dependencies' Trade and Information Office in London has published a new handbook entitled "Uganda," which gives a general résumé of the growth of that Protectorate, together with full and up-to-date information concerning the country. The handbook, well printed on art paper, and beautifully illustrated, contains a brief history of Uganda, details as to land, meteorology, administration, currency, immigration regulations, roads, mineral resources, trade, and last, but not least, many useful hints to the newcomer, including some valuable advice on the evils of late hours and the inadvisability of drinking spirits in excessive quantities.

Altogether, this is a valuable booklet for the intending settler or traveller, and for those in search of information concerning Uganda.



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**East Africa in the Press.**

**"EAST AFRICA" AND THE "BRITISH MEDICAL JOURNAL."**

East Africa's review of, and leading article on, Dr. S. P. James's report on his visit to Kenya and Uganda to advise on anti-malarial measures, has been quoted by *The British Medical Journal* and adversely criticised. The *B.M.J.* maintains that Dr. James's recommendation that no settler should bring out his wife and family until he had a properly screened house was deserving of the strongest support; that the value of "real screening" was "emphatically not debatable"; that screening only a portion of the veranda in practice "generally means regular exposure to the dangerous anopheles and protection against the merely annoying culicine"; and declares our query, "Where would Kenya be to-day had the present settlers waited for properly screened houses before bringing out their families?" to be an example "of that spurious wisdom" which would inflict on newcomers the hardships of the oldtimers, and shows the "same attitude of mind" which causes "old-stagers to boast" of their attacks of blackwater fever and to brag that they do not use a mosquito net.

In a reply addressed to the *B.M.J.* the editor of *East Africa* wrote:—

"I did not write that screening in your sense—'real screening,' as you call it—was a debatable question, but that the value of screening as a *practical problem in East African conditions* was debatable—a very different thing. I did not, and do not, desire to under-estimate the value of 'real screening,' but, writing from personal experience of not a few screened bungalows in East Africa, I pointed out that screening is no safeguard against the presence of mosquitoes, citing Dr. James himself as showing that screening is in practice often merely a trap for the insects.

"My opinion, though that of a mere layman, is, I find since reading your leading article, also that of Professor W. S. Paton and Dr. A. M. Evans, of the Liverpool School of Tropical Medicine, an authority you will not dispute, and who say in their recently published monumental work on arthropoda of medical importance: 'The ideal condition in malarious districts is to have every dwelling mosquito-proof. This is, however, impossible in most places, owing to the initial high cost of screening and the cost of subsequent upkeep. It is worth noting that the copper alloy used in the screen if it is going to last, should contain not less than 90% of copper and less than half of 1% of iron.'

"Then the Liverpool experts quote American authorities as saying: 'A screened house with rents in the screening, cracks in the floor, openings between the plate and the roof, or any of the many imperfections of mosquito proofing, is a veritable trap, and from the point of view of the protection of the inhabitants from mosquitoes, more dangerous than an unscreened house.' Who that has lived in the tropics can doubt that such rents, cracks, and openings exist even in the best houses? That being so, am I not justified in my contention that new settlers of the right type should not be dissuaded from migration with their wives and families until a properly screened house is available?

"In commenting on the screening of only a portion of a veranda you write: 'In practice this generally means regular exposure to the dangerous anopheles and protection against the merely annoying culicine.' It is obviously easier, and cheaper to screen effectively a small portion of a veranda than a whole house, and to such a screened veranda many a dweller in the tropics retires on returning from the afternoon exercise. Anopheles mosquitoes get busy about sunset when the house-owner is safely inside his screen, but 'culicine' activity is, it would appear, not so restricted, being both diurnal and nocturnal—though it is not quite clear whether by 'culicine' you mean the family *Culicida*, the sub-family *Culicina*, or the tribe *Culicini*.

"Taking the term in its most restricted, and apparently

its most general sense, it can surely not be held that these mosquitoes are 'merely annoying'? Paton and Evans say that 'in many tropical countries the most troublesome Culicines are those concerned in the transmission of the parasites of yellow fever, dengue and the Filariidae.' Is *Culex fatigans*, widely distributed in the Ethiopian region, not the chief carrier of filariasis? I have heard East African medical officers declare repeatedly that filariasis is still incurable, and that being so, I am sure that Europeans in East Africa would prefer a sharp but curable attack of malaria to the attentions of the filaria carrier, *Culex fatigans*. Your description, 'merely annoying,' seems inadequate.

"Finally, in attributing to me the 'spurious wisdom' of advocating the 'positive advantage' of inflicting on new settlers old-time and now avoidable hardships, and of arguing that anti-mosquito measures are futile, you entirely omit my emphasis that the settler should pay attention to drainage, water supply, quinine prophylaxis, mosquito curtains and mosquito boots. 'Many,' I wrote, 'have done it, and more are doing it, and we are willing to stake their experience against Dr. James's unfortunate advice. Screens have their obvious advantages, but Dr. James advances no evidence in support of his strange suggestion that they are the prime necessity of European family life in Kenya.'

"To omit so vital a part of my leading article in *East Africa* was, I submit, unfair to my case, which was, and is, that Dr. James was over-emphatic in a recommendation which has already done much harm in scaring off prospective settlers."

**A HARROWING TALE OF KENYA.**

THE sources of information of certain sections of the English daily Press are often a matter for humorous speculation. A more than usually fatuous article recently appeared in something that calls itself *The Daily Worker*, which is understood to be published in London largely for the sake of airing grievances, particularly those that will please the more Communistically minded. The effort to which we refer was announced as the first instalment of a series of articles on what the author, Mr. Johnstone Kenyatta, grandiloquently styled the general secretary of the Kikuyu Central Association, entitles "An African People Rise in Revolt! The Story of the Kenya Massacre." In the centre of the page appeared an imposing photograph of Harry Thuku, adorned in what appears to be some sort of military uniform; at any rate, he has several of the "gadgets" attached to his person.

The writer began with a touching account of rural life, a little 'pen picture' of the simple Native squatting at his hut door, thanking God for a good season of meales, and for having plenty of wives to reap it for him. Then followed a vitriolic tirade of the iniquities of the white man. Those oddities, the Communists of Great Britain, were told of Natives, burned forcibly off their own lands and made to work for next to nothing; of struggling slaves labouring pitifully against time in order to pay an "iniquitous" tax imposed by a hard-hearted Government; and of the manifold day-to-day labours of wretches whose wages are cut on the least provocation.

Sobbing, we read on: "Besides the taxes and the low wages, the British Commissioners would send an order to the chiefs that they must provide a certain number of girls to work for each white settler, and thus the African girls were forced to leave their villages and be at the mercy of the whites."

Then came Harry Thuku. Fervid meetings were held; the Government dared not arrest him; and then

Oh! then came the dastardly plot. A false petition was sent round the country and "chiefs and headmen were informed that if they did not sign this document they would lose their positions." Then, just when a good Communist would be getting worked up to a fever pitch of indignation, the article stopped with an abrupt "To be continued." No doubt there will be more interesting details in the next helping.

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**THE PRINCE REACHES EAST AFRICA.**

**Outline of the Royal Plans.**

THE Prince of Wales reached Dar es Salaam from Beira on the "Modasa" on the evening of Saturday, February 8, drove to Government House, and later attended a dance at the Gymkhana Club. So informal was his arrival that it was some time before his presence was discovered and the National Anthem played by the band. His Royal Highness did not return to the ship until early in the morning.

At 10 a.m. on Sunday the vessel left for Zanzibar, which was reached five hours later. The Prince was welcomed by the Acting Resident, drove to the Palace to call on the Sultan, later played golf, and in the evening was entertained to dinner at the English Club. The voyage from Zanzibar was continued at midnight, Tanga being reached next morning.

His arrival in Mombasa on Tuesday morning was entirely devoid of ceremony, so much so that he drove in a hired car to Government House, where Sir Edward and Lady Grigg were in residence.

**To Camp near Maktad.**

According to the Nairobi correspondent of *The Times*, Captain Finch-Hatton's plans, which are subject to the Prince's approval, are that His Royal Highness shall leave the railway at Voi and spend six days after elephant from a camp between Voi and Taveta; then proceed by rail to Nairobi, arriving about February 20, to stay for three days at Government House; and thereafter spend nine days in the Kitui district, where some large tuskers are still to be found. It is then expected that the Prince will leave for Uganda, where his main camp will be in unfrequented country north of Lake Albert, and where most of the time will probably be devoted to photographing animals and Native life. About a fortnight will be spent near Lake Albert, and then the Prince is expected to embark on a Nile steamer for Khartoum.

From another source we learn that the Royal party is expected in Uganda on March 10 and that the Prince's headquarters will be the s.s. "Lugard." Captain Salmon, of the Uganda Game Department, who was attached to the Prince during his last visit, is likely to be seconded for similar duty on this occasion.

**Captain Finch-Hatton's Accident.**

Captain Finch-Hatton says *The Times*, had a very narrow escape in a motor-car accident a few days ago. He was driving a box-body car from the Northern Frontier and was passing over an unprotected bridge in Nyeri township when the car skidded, dropped into the flooded river 18 ft. below, and turned over, pinning Captain Finch-Hatton and his Native servant beneath it. Both were in danger of drowning, and, as darkness had already fallen, there was no help available. Captain Finch-Hatton, however, who has exceptional physical strength, heaved up the car on his shoulders and managed to crawl out, after which he dragged out his servant.

**JOINT EAST AFRICAN BOARD.**

(Concluded from page 710.)

**Co-ordination of Road and Rail Transport.**

The Transport Committee was instructed to draft a memorandum on the broad question of road and railway development in East Africa.

**Colonial Office Conference.**

It was decided to ask the Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies to receive a deputation of the Executive Council on or about March 11.

**£3,500 DAMAGES AGAINST KENYA POLICE INSPECTOR.**

At the Chester Assizes last week Mrs. Florence May Red, widow of Captain Frederick Red, of Prestatyn, was awarded £2,500 damages against George Ewart Griffiths, a police inspector in Kenya Colony, and £1,000 in respect of her ten-year-old daughter, for the loss of her husband through the alleged negligence of the defendant. Captain Red, who was on leave from Singapore, was struck by the defendant's motor car and died of a fracture of the skull. For the defence it was stated that Mr. Griffiths, who was visiting England for a course of training, did not see Capt. Red and his friend, who were walking within a yard of the kerb. The jury found negligence proved, and awarded damages as stated.

**SOME LATE NEWS ITEMS.**

Full particulars of the work of the Gordon Memorial College, Khartoum, are given in the annual report and accounts for the year 1928, just published in London.

The four R.A.F. machines now engaged in the annual service flight from Cairo to the Cape and back left Pretoria on Monday on their return journey.

The adjourned session of the Legislative Council of Tanganyika was due to be resumed in Dar es Salaam on Monday last, the date also fixed for the annual general meeting of the European Association of the Territory.

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### SOME STATEMENTS WORTH NOTING.

"In modern life the newspaper is the watchdog for the great public, which cannot spare the time, nor has it the training, to watch carefully a multitude of matters of interest in the public welfare."—*The Southern Rhodesian "Spokesman."*

"Malaria has a romantic and sentimental appeal to a certain type of mind, but is not really a serious disability. Influenza at home is responsible for more deaths than malaria in Africa."—*The Hon. Capt. E. Vaughan Kenealy, speaking in the Kenya Legislative Council.*

"I lit a cigarette to test the wind. This, to my mind, is easily the best way of getting a true indication, and though many trackers have looked at me with some anxiety when I have done so, I have never found that game of any sort have got its wind."—*"Mkatakhum" in "The National Review."*

Egyptians, Phœnicians, Romans, Hebrews, the high-prowed galleys of Tyre and Sidon, the caravans of Solomon, have touched Africa in their turn, and the effect on the darkness of the savage land that breeds, as it were, its own savage mind in its own people, has been as the effect of so many footsteps in the drifting sands of the Sahara."—*Carl von Hoffman in "Jungle Gods."*

"Twice in this Clause (Clause 6, N. Rhodesia Public Lands Acquisition Ordinance) the expression 'restui que' occurs. I regret that I do not know what it means, and there are sure to be others in the country who also do not know what it means. I think there should be some explanation of these Latin phrases in the margin."—*The Senior Member for Livingstone and Western Electoral Area, speaking in the Northern Rhodesian Legislative Council.*

"Lake Tanganyika is full of fish, including yellow-belly, tiger fish, and *sangala* or giant perch. The last-named are silvery dolphin-like fish and run to considerable weights in the African rivers, one of 168 lb. having recently been taken on a rod in the Benue. Their great beauty lies in the eye, which is without a pupil and glows like a large brown topaz marble. In Nigeria they are usually caught by spinning or trolling live-bait, but in Lake Tanganyika they like a spoon, fish up to 98 lb. in weight having been caught by this means. Here, tiger-fish, yellow-belly, and rock fish also take the spoon freely, so we left the lake with considerable reluctance."—*Mr. H. R. Cope Morgan, in "The Field."*

"The work for the Native on the Northern Rhodesian mines is hard, but pay and food are good, and the housing is excellent. To the comparatively few women who live in the enormous compounds, life is one long eating of the lotus. Full rations of prepared food are issued, so there is no hoeing of gardens, no pounding of meal. There is no tedious carrying of great pots of water from a distant stream, for the water tap is close at hand. Good wages mean, for the women, clothes hardly dreamed of in the home village. In each compound are gathered people of every tribe, no longer under the control of tribal custom or public opinion. From the moment of arrival our people—especially the women—are called on to face temptations unknown in their own homes."—*J. T. M., in "Central Africa," the monthly magazine of the Universities Mission to Central Africa.*

### PERSONAL ANNOUNCEMENTS

Private—not trade—advertisements are now accepted by "East Africa" for publication in this column at the PREPAID 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. In Memoriam announcements can be inserted for five or ten years at special rates.

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### TOURING CAR FOR SALE.

KENYA SETTLER, returning end February, has Riley 108 touring car for sale. Guaranteed excellent condition. Can be seen by appointment South Coast. Price £55, including full insurance till end 1930. Apply Box No. 199, East Africa, 91, Gt. Titchfield Street, London, W. 1.

### SERVICES IN RETURN FOR PASSAGE.

YOUNG GENTLEWOMAN, experienced children's nurse, going Kenya, March-April, wants job in return for passage or part passage. Apply Box No. 200, East Africa, 91, Great Titchfield Street, London, W. 1.

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EX-REGULAR OFFICER and Cambridge Graduate, married, seeks post in East Africa. Useful knowledge coffee and maize. Good with labour. Keen. Apply Box No. 198, East Africa, 91, Great Titchfield Street, London, W. 1.

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### "EAST AFRICA'S" SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.

Capt. H. C. Bruett, the Editorial Secretary of "East Africa," may be addressed c/o Standard Bank of South Africa, Bar de Salaam, until March 14. Any readers in East Africa who would like to discuss any matter with him are invited to write him to that address.

**BIG GAME IN CONFINEMENT.**

**What the Zoo's Lion Keeper Thinks.**

THE keeper of the lion house of the London Zoo who broadcast last week an account of his day's work confirmed very clearly the opinion expressed by one of our zoological correspondents (of Camp Fire Comments, January 28, 1930) on the contentment in confinement of the big predatory animals, such as lions and tigers. Long and intimate experience had taught the broadcaster that these big cats are naturally lazy; that they do not hunt for fun, like some human beings, but purely for food; and that if they can get their food without any trouble they are quite content. Indeed, they are too lazy even to keep their claws short by the natural process of scratching trees, and now and then minor operations have to be performed for that purpose. He further claimed that the lions born and bred in the Zoo are far healthier and far finer specimens than the wild ones imported, made evident his opinion that the sentimental sympathy extended to these fine beasts in confinement is merely wasted, and that their apparent satisfaction with their lot is real.

**Other Animals unafraid of the Lions.**

How quickly, too, the fear instinct in animals is eradicated was also proved by the experience of the Regent's Park collection. None of the animals—elephants, camels and llamas (which carry children about the grounds and come close to the lion house) or the antelopes (whose stables are next door to the lion house)—show the slightest fear of the big cats, though their roaring and their smell must reach them daily. As for the domestic cat, the lion house has always had one of these imperturbable pets whose business it is to keep down mice and such small vermin.

The present holder of the post is a Siamese; but the previous occupier was a real champion. He went into all the dens with the utmost nonchalance, showing perfect indifference to the occupants and displaying a confidence which could only be described as "regal bluff." Once, in the open-air cage, a lion stretched out a paw and pinned the cat to the ground; but he wriggled free and in the calmest fashion walked off with his head and tail in the air. Had he been frightened and run, the lion would probably have killed him; but his presence of mind and indomitable contempt for his big relatives proved his salvation. There is evidently in the London cat a good deal of the Cockney spirit which, as proved by the series of capital stories which have been running in the London evening newspapers, helped so materially to win the War.

**AN APPEALING MISSIONARY PLAY.**

A CLEVER and appealing little play, "Knight Errant," written by the Rev. Leonard Robjohns, is published by Messrs. Bale, Sons & Danielsson, Great Titchfield Street, W.1, at the price of one shilling. It is described as a "missionary drama in five acts," and all the profits are devoted to foreign missions. As Dr. F. W. Norwood, Pastor of the City Temple, says in his Foreword, the play has already been played with great success in Melbourne, Brisbane, Hobart and Adelaide; and, given good actors, it should do much good. One act takes place in "Verumana," Central Africa. The frequent use of the term "nigger" is unfortunate, but the author, who has lived all his life in Australia, may perhaps be excused. The slip might be remedied in a later edition.

**DEATH OF SIR WILLIAM HOY.**

WE regret to report the death in Cape Town of Colonel Sir William Wilson Hoy, K.C.B., Chairman of the Rhodesian Railway Commission, since 1927, and General Manager of the South African Railways and Harbours from 1910 to 1927. In 1905 he inspected the Rhodesian, German East African, and Uganda Railways, and thereafter he took a keen interest in East African developments. With the appointment to the general management of the Kenya and Uganda system of Mr. (afterwards Sir Christian) Felling, that interest grew, for the man to whose vision and energy the Kenya and Uganda Railways were now entrusted had been one of the intimate and trusted lieutenants of Sir William Hoy. His experience, honesty of purpose, good humour, and ability had recently been of great service to the Rhodesian Railway Commission, and his death will be deplored in both Rhodesias.

**COMMANDER KIDSTON FLYING TO KENYA.**

LIEUTENANT-COMMANDER GLEN KIDSTON, R.N., left England a few days ago for East Africa, in which he proposes to do a good deal of flying, and from which he expects to return in May. It will be recalled that his plane came to grief in the Southern Sudan when he last attempted to reach East Africa by air, and that he had a miraculous escape from death when a German machine in which he was a passenger crashed in flames near Croydon recently. On this occasion he intends to fly from Aboukir to Kenya in a "Moth" machine.

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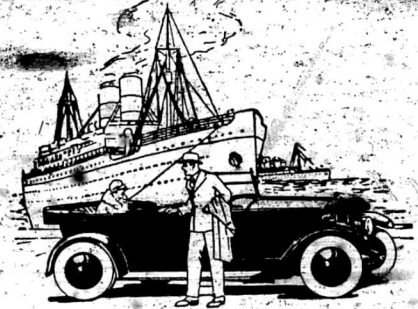
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AN INTRODUCTION  
NEW RHODESIAN  
COPPER ISSUE—  
ACTIVITY IN  
ABYSSINIA

## MINING, MEN, AND MATTERS

THE BULL RING—  
TAKING IN THE  
WASHING—  
A NEW BRAND OF  
SOFT SOAP

THE introduction of a new feature in a paper such as *East Africa* is not undertaken without serious thought, and encouragement from readers. This page is the result of both. For some time past there have been persistent demands for such a page, and it has also been made increasingly clear that mining in Central and East Africa will rapidly become of as far-reaching importance to the residents of those parts of the continent as it has been in Southern Rhodesia and South Africa.

Each week, then, on this page will be given just and honest comment on the doings of the mining world as applied to East and Central Africa. When there is criticism to make, it will be made fearlessly and without bias. Unfortunately there is a tendency in many of the technical papers dealing with mining subjects and in the financial Press to withhold unfavourable comment on mining activities, and to make everything appear as rosy as possible. The chief reason for this attitude is the loss of advertisement revenue that would indubitably arise if unfavourable criticism were published. *East Africa's* attitude will not be affected by such considerations. Anything that ought to be said will be published entirely in the interests of readers, and without so much as a thought to the possible results upon our advertisement revenue. Honourable journalism can be built up only in this way, and it is our proud boast that criticism has never been, and never will be, withheld within the covers of *East Africa* for such reasons as have been outlined.

In the sections dealing with general finance it is our intention to cover matters only of interest to the investor. We shall not "tip" shares, and we do not intend to cater for the speculator, but if we can be of real service to the genuine investor, who is possibly far away and unable to obtain first-hand information as to his holdings, then we shall be satisfied.

AFTER the quiet which invariably succeeds any undue activity on the Stock Exchange, we have been treated to a spectacular rise in Rhodesian Congo Border Concessions. These shares were rushed up from £8 to £12 10s. within two or three days, and now people are wondering what it was all about. It is fortunate that genuine investors in this company realise the tremendous amount of "bulling" and "bearing" that is occurring in this stock, and consequently take little, or no, notice of violent and apparently unjustified fluctuation.

The official reason given out for this activity was that there were "encouraging developments" in Northern Rhodesia. It might have been thought that this rather threadbare explanation was losing its initial force, but it was a signal for the "bulls" to have a little rodeo all on their own, and to drive the "bears" helter-skelter to cover. The present price of Congo Borders is about £15, and, if they remain anywhere near that price, genuine investors would be well advised to take the handsome profit that is theirs. Other Northern Rhodesian shares are more or less inactive owing to a plethora of "encouraging developments" which rather confuse the mind.

YET another copper company is to be floated in Northern Rhodesia. This will be known as Mufulira Copper Mines Ltd., with a capital of £600,000. The same old tactics are employed in the issue, and it has all been nicely arranged that the Anglo-American interests shall take in the washing. According to the publicity dope that has been handed out, the new company is to take over the property of Mufulira, and will "enter into an agreement with the Rhodesian Selection Trust, the Bwana M'kubwa Copper Co., and the B.S.A. Company." No public issue is to be made at present, and all the necessary cash will be subscribed from within.

"The shares," we are told, "will be introduced to the public at a later date." How delightful! No doubt the underwriting of the £600,000 has all been arranged with one of the companies associated with the Anglo-American group, and, doubtless, the shares will be introduced to the market at a nice, fat premium, in the course of a month or two, when the public appetite has been well whetted by a sufficiency of "encouraging developments." As a concrete instance of how to take in each other's washing, and really make it pay, the Northern Rhodesian copper interests are hard to beat; they have found their own special brand of soft soap much more successful with the public than have most other groups of company promoters.

MINERAL development in Abyssinia, on which country mining engineers have long turned a speculative eye, is coming into the industrial limelight. Gold exists in various districts; alluvial platinum is being extracted on a fairly large scale, and several expeditions plan to prospect the lesser known parts of the country in the near future. *Secundaria*, however, is still a doubtful asset, and until there is improvement in this matter there can be little serious mining activity in Ethiopia.

Chrome, zinc and lead ores are reported to have been found in the Lindi Province.

Renewed activity in the diamondiferous areas near Shinyanga is reported from Tanganyika.

Loangwa Concessions, Ltd., are reported to have located a zinc deposit in the Chisamba district of Northern Rhodesia, but details are not yet to hand.

In view of recent gratifying developments at the Kansanshi Mine, Northern Rhodesia, an immediate survey for a railway connection with the Benguella Railway is to be made.

Tanganyika Concessions, Ltd., and the Turkana Syndicate having withdrawn their application for sole prospecting licences in Turkana, this area is reopened for prospecting. The West Suk district remains closed.

Northern Rhodesians are watching with much interest the drillings now being made north of Mumbwa in search of coal, which, if found, will be of such great importance to the copper mines and to the Benguella Railway.

"BWANA FEZA."

## ASSOCIATED CHAMBERS' ATTITUDE TO IMPERIAL PREFERENCE.

### Executive Resolution on the Congo Basin Treaties.

WE have already reported the brief cabled news of the attitude of the Association of Chambers of Commerce of Eastern Africa towards the Congo Basin Treaties. We are now able to give the exact text of the resolution which the Executive proposed to move at the recent half-yearly session. It reads:—

"Whereas (1) the paramount present economic interest of the territories of Kenya, Uganda, and Tanganyika is the development of closer trading relations always towards the ideal of a homogeneous economic unit, or 'home' market, comprising the three territories;

"And (2) Article 10 of the Mandate for Tanganyika, whilst definitely permitting such development of closer economic relationship with the adjoining territories of the same national administration, yet, by implication in context with other Articles, forbids any general institution of Imperial Preference in the accepted senses of either a sentimental sacrifice or a tariff bargaining instrument;

"And (3) the possibilities that any radical change in the expressed intentions of the Mandate (so far as complete commercial equality is concerned) would find general acceptance by parties adhering to the Congo Basin Treaties are entirely negligible;

"And (4) an examination of the external trade figures of the territories definitely shows that the maximum degree of preference that could practically be accorded under the present fiscal system of the Dependencies would be almost negligible as a factor in stimulating trade between the Dependencies and the rest of the Empire;

"This Association resolves that (A) No revision of the existing terms of the Congo Basin Treaties should be made that would hinder the accomplishment of the full economic unification of the three territories; and (B) that the principle of complete commercial equality should be maintained in the Basin;

"These recommendations being subject to: (A.1) there being no qualification whatever of the principle of equal opportunity by any national interest in the Congo Basin, and a termination of such qualifications where they exist at present; and (B.1) the revision of the territorial line of the treaties to conform, as they definitely do not at present, to the physical boundaries of the Basin and of the included political units.

"The Association holds as its considered opinion that the treaty revisions implied in A.1 and B.1 above give an opportunity for the framing of a consolidated and amending treaty which will entirely supersede the Treaty of Berlin and all subsequent related Conventions, and to include in unequivocal terms a comprehensive definition of the term 'complete commercial equality.'"

## THIS YEAR'S SUDAN DINNER.

THE second annual dinner of the Sudan Dinner Club will take place at the Hotel Victoria on June 25. Past members of the Sudan Club who have not been notified should communicate with Mr. B. W. Echlin, the Honorary Secretary, c/o Sudan Government Offices, Buckingham Gate, S.W.1.

## AN EAST AFRICAN BANK REPORT.

THE current monthly report of the Standard Bank of South Africa states:—

**NYASALAND.**—The optimistic forecasts regarding the cotton crop appear to have been justified, and purchases have already exceeded those of 1926, the best previous year for Native-grown cotton. Nyasaland tea is selling at a price which is only just remunerative to growers. Lack of rain in the Mlanje district has seriously retarded the early pluckings of the new crop.

**KENYA.**—The prospects of a good coffee crop are very promising, good wheat crops are anticipated, and maize yields are expected to be satisfactory. There is a certain shortage of ready money in the Mombasa bazaar as a result of overtrading, but the general financial tone of the market is not causing anxiety, and trade prospects for the next few months have much improved.

**UGANDA.**—Business generally has continued quiet, though with the approach of the cotton season there are indications of increased activity. Satisfactory cotton crops are anticipated.

**TANGANYIKA.**—Business remains quiet, and owing to the poor produce season this year, there is reported to be a considerable amount of Native goods left on the hands of the important merchants. Good rains have fallen in most districts and crop prospects generally are satisfactory.

A second special Fairey biplane fitted for survey work left England last week for the Sudan, where the Air Survey Company is to map from the air some 20,000 square miles of the Sudd.

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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.

Kitale now has its own aerodrome.

A census of non-Natives in Tanganyika is to be taken during the present year.

£8,600 is to be spent by the Tanganyika Government on a telephone line from Kilosa to Ifakafa.

Motor services for thirty-four miles eastward and westward of Lusaka are shortly to be inaugurated by the Rhodesian Railways.

The Beit Trust has promised £4,000 towards a building on the Kafue show ground of the Northern Rhodesia Agricultural Society.

Of the 236 non-official immigrants, excluding visitors, who entered Tanganyika during the months of September and October last, 103 were British, 61 German, and 25 Greek. Of 95 visitors, 45 were British and 19 Germans.

The Northern Rhodesian Government has announced its intention of introducing compulsory dipping as soon as possible in settlement areas in which at least two-thirds of the European cattle owners favour such a measure.

The Secretary of State for the Colonies has authorised the inclusion of £240,000 for Land Bank purposes in a future Kenya loan schedule, and has agreed that money may be advanced for the Land Bank pending the raising of the loan.

Mpika, which is about half-way between Mbeya and Broken Hill, is to have its aerodrome and wireless installation for use by the Cairo-Cape air service, the southern section of which is to be inaugurated not later than the beginning of April of next year.

East Africans will be interested to learn that the Southern Rhodesian Government has established a School of Agriculture at Matopo. Fees for the junior school are £48 per annum and for the two-year diploma course £60 per annum, including board and tuition.

Nairobi's new Empire Theatre, which will seat an audience of 1,000, is considered to have no superior anywhere in Africa. The proprietors are Messrs. G. R. Mayers and R. F. Mayer, the architects were Messrs. Hoogterp and Jackson, and the builder Mr. George Blowers.

New rules for the grading of maize have been gazetted by the Kenya Government. Those interested may find in the *Official Gazette* of December 31 full particulars of the eleven classifications within which maize exported from Kenya must fall and the six classifications of wheat.

The International Council of Hide Sellers Associations has been formed with offices at 84, Leadenhall Street, London, E.C.3. Mr. Harold W. Chadwick, of Messrs. Chadwick & Hellebone, London, was appointed President, and Mr. T. Kreglinger, of Antwerp, Vice-President. Mr. Kreglinger is, as we recently reported, at present visiting Ruanda-Urundi.

An arrangement is being discussed whereby touring motorists will be enabled to pass through East Africa without payment of duty on their cars and equipment in each territory, and the subsequent necessity of claiming a refund of the duty upon exportation of the vehicles. The proposal is that the Customs duty computed at the highest rate leviable in any one of the countries to be visited should be deposited with a recognised motoring association.

That Southern Rhodesia's aggregate turnover of imports and exports, which totalled £7,644,000 during the first half of 1929, should have decreased only 39% compared with the corresponding period of last year, and that there should actually have been increases under the headings of iron and steel products, motor cars, and agricultural and mining machinery, shows the resilience of the Colony even under the present difficult conditions of the tobacco position.

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Representatives for Kenya, Tanganyika, Zanzibar and Uganda: The Kenya Agency, Ltd., P.O. Box 781, Nairobi.

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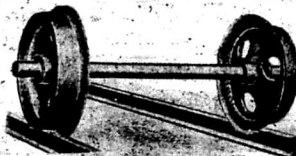
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**EAST AFRICAN PRODUCE REPORTS.**

**COFFEE.**

THERE are only moderate offerings of East African descriptions. Good qualities continue in demand, and medium and lower qualities are selling steadily.

**Kenya:**

"A" sizes	108s. 6d. to 157s. 6d.
"B" sizes	60s. od. to 128s. 6d.
"C" sizes	53s. 6d. to 85s. od.
Peaberry	110s. od. to 152s. od.
London graded	—
First sizes	132s. od.
Second sizes	111s. 6d.
Third sizes	60s. od. to 79s. od.
Ungraded and mixed	49s. 6d. to 72s. od.

**Uganda:**

"A" sizes	71s. od. to 79s. 6d.
"B" sizes	57s. od. to 69s. 6d.
Peaberry	61s. od. to 80s. 6d.
Mixed	51s. od. to 53s. od.
London cleaned	—
First sizes	80s. od. to 88s. od.
Second sizes	66s. od. to 68s. od.
Third sizes	44s. od. to 54s. od.
Peaberry	72s. 6d. to 73s. 6d.
Mixed sizes	49s. od. to 59s. 6d.
Small robusta	47s. od.

**Toro:**

"A" sizes	76s. od.
"B" sizes	62s. od.
Peaberry	56s. 6d. to 69s. od.

**Arusha:**

London cleaned	—
First sizes	117s. od. to 133s. 6d.
Second sizes	70s. od. to 119s. 6d.
Third sizes	69s. od. to 83s. od.
Peaberry	76s. od. to 137s. od.

**Kilimanjaro:**

London cleaned	—
First sizes	130s. 6d.
Third sizes	59s. od.
Peaberry	135s. od.

**Moshi:**

London cleaned	—
Mixed sizes	83s. 6d.

London stocks of East African coffees on February 5 totalled 38,527 bags, compared with 38,132 bags on the corresponding date of last year.

**OTHER PRODUCE.**

**Beeswax.**—On a quiet market the spot value of fair quality Dar es Salaam is around £15 15s. for **Castor Seed.**—Unchanged at about £15 15s. for February-March shipment.

**Cotton.**—The market for East African cotton has been quiet, the prices paid last week being down slightly to from 7d. to 9 7/16d. Sudan Sakelharidis realised 13 7/16d. to 15 3/16d., and other Sudan descriptions from 8 3/16d. to 13 5/16d.

**Cotton Seed.**—The market is very quiet, and the nominal value of East African is between £6 5s. and £6 10s. for shipment from May onwards, but no business is reported.

**Gum Arabic.**—The market is firmer, with sellers of new crop Korodofan natural sorts at 90s. and cleaned at 94s. for February-March shipment.

**Groundnuts.**—No business has been passing, but East African for February-March shipment is quoted from £16 to £16 10s.

**Hides and Skins.**—Moderate business has been done in heavy Mombasas at about 8 1/2d. per lb. c.i.f.

**Maize.**—The first shipments of East African not being expected until the end of the month, quotations are merely nominal, being 27s. to 27s. 6d. per bag.

**Rubber.**—Nominal quotations for East African rubber are clean red, 6d. to 7d.; white softish, 4d. to 5d.; Manihot clean, 6d. to 6 1/2d.; Manihot plantation crepe, 6d. to 7d.; Uganda dressed sheet, 6d. to 7d.

**Sisal.**—The market is very dull, with sellers of East African affaat at £16 5s.

**Sisal.**—Demand has been very slow, and quotations have declined. No. 1 East African affaat has been quoted as low as £32 10s. with No. 2 at £1 less.

**Tobacco.**—Imports of tobacco into the United Kingdom during 1929 are stated by the latest report of Messrs. Frank Watson and Co., Ltd., to have included 815,020 lb. of leaf and 339,054 lb. of strips from Northern Rhodesia, compared with 1,734,748 lb. and 173,678 lb. respectively during 1928, while the imports of Nyasaland tobacco were

8,130,776 lb. of leaf and 2,599,305 lb. of strips, compared with 9,095,140 lb. and 4,306,385 lb. during 1928. Sales of Nyasaland and Rhodesian leaf during January were fair. The increased consumption of Colonial tobacco last year amounted to 1,095,453 lb. or 32% of the total increased consumption.

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

H.M. Eastern African Dependencies' Trade and Information Office has received a cable to the effect that the rainfall in Kenya last week was as follows: Nairobi, 5.9 inches; Songhor, 2.9; Thika, 2.8; Ngong, 2.6; Kisumu, 2.1; Limuru, 1.9; Nyeri, 1.7; Machakos, 1.5; Eldoret, 1.25; Naivasha, 1.2; Kericho, 1 inch; Moiben, .9; Meru and Rumuruti, .66; Njoro, Lumbwa, Kitale, Nakuru, Koru, and Nanyuki, .5.

**NEWS OF OUR ADVERTISERS.**

Messrs. Lemards Ltd., the boot and shoe manufacturers, report a net profit of £44,568, against £40,940 in the previous year. The Ordinary shareholders receive a dividend of 12 1/2%. The company has now a chain of 250 shops in this country, and its reserve funds stand at £120,000.

Messrs. Way & Everitt Penn, Ltd., whose advertisement appears elsewhere in this issue, have just published an interesting little house organ entitled *Small Chop*, copies of which will be sent free to any reader of *East Africa*, who mentions this paper when writing to the company at 14-15, Panton Street, Haymarket, S.W.1.

Messrs. Japp, Hatch & Co., Ltd., the London agents of Safariland Ltd., of Nairobi, have been appointed agents for the Southern Railway, and are therefore able to issue Continental-railway tickets to any destination. The many East African friends of Mr. E. P. Evans will doubtless appreciate the additional facility which his company can now provide.

"The formula for gauging the weight of ivory from the tusk measurements of an elephant is fairly accurate—a uniform tusk that is not abnormally long or short or malformed in any way. The exposed length in inches, measured on the outside curve, multiplied by the circumference in inches at the half-way point, and divided by ten, gives the weight in pounds, correct, generally, to a pound or two. I have measured up a good many tusks in this way, and have found the formula astonishingly accurate."—*Mkatakhuu* in *The National Review*."

## "Small Chop"

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"SMALL CHOP" (First Toastie) is a small publication written and issued to be of interest to those who serve abroad, who have served abroad, or who shortly hope to serve abroad. It deals with topics and matters of particular interest to those with such associations, and it will be gladly sent gratis and regularly to anyone interested, on receipt of Name and Address sent to:

The Editor "Small Chop,"  
Department E.A.,  
c/o Messrs. WAY & EVERITT PENN. Ltd.,  
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Haymarket, London, S.W.1





### PASSENGERS FOR EAST AFRICA.

THE s.s. "Llandoverly Castle," which left London on February 6 for the Cape *via* Teneriffe, Ascension, and St. Helena, carries for

<i>Beira</i>	Mr. T. M. Revington
Mr. D. M. Gildea	Miss Underwood
Miss Gildea	
<i>Mombasa</i>	
Miss R. W. Brewer	
Mrs. M. Lewis	
Miss B. Lewis	
Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Nicholson	
<i>Madeley</i>	
Mr. H. S. Middleton	
Mr. D. E. Mills	
Mr. and Mrs. J. Moir	
<i>Dar es Salaam</i>	
Mr. A. J. R. MacEwan	

THE s.s. "Aviatenr Roland Garros," which leaves Marseilles tomorrow, carries the following passengers for

<i>Mombasa</i>	<i>Zanzibar</i>
Mr. & Mrs. F. G. Sellwood	Mr. Alec. R. Waugh
Miss E. M. Groves	

### NEW PORTUGUESE SHIPPING SERVICE.

The Companhia Colonial de Navagacas, of Lobito, has started a passenger and cargo service between Portuguese West and East Africa, calling at St. Thomé, Loanda, Lobito, Lourenço Marques, and Beira. They have acquired two additional steamers, the s.s. "Colonial" of 8,000 tons, and the s.s. "Mousinho" of 8,500 tons.

The British South Africa Company Ltd. has declared a dividend of 1s. 3d. per share, plus a bonus of 9d., making a total of 2s., compared with 1s. 6d. last year. The Beira Railway is paying 1s. 9d. per share, an increase over last year of 3d.

*"East Africa" is an entirely independent organ, whose sole policy is to serve the best interests of the East and Central African Dependencies. Rumours have, we learn, been spread in the territories to the effect that the journal is conducted in the interest of this or that person or this or that association. All such statements are absolutely unfounded, for the Founder and Editor is the sole judge of "East Africa's" policy and is the only East African who holds or ever has held any financial interest in it.*

### EAST AFRICAN STEAMSHIP MOVEMENTS.

#### BRITISH-INDIA.

"Malda" left Marseilles for London, February 7.  
 "Modasa" left Beira homewards, February 5.  
 "Madura" left Dar es Salaam for Cape ports, Feb. 9.  
 "Karagola" left Mombasa for Bombay, February 7.  
 "Khandalla" left Durban for Bombay, February 10.  
 "Karoo" left Bombay for Durban, February 12.  
 "Karapara" left Zanzibar for Durban, February 11.  
 "Ellora" leaves Bombay for Durban, February 14.

#### CLAN-ELLERMAN-HARRISON.

"City of Bath" arrived Dar es Salaam, January 30.  
 "Haliartus" left Port Sudan for East Africa, Feb. 2.  
 "Author" passed Gibraltar for East Africa, Feb. 8.  
 "City of Dunkirk" left Newport for East Africa, February 12.

#### HOLLAND-AFRICA.

"Sumatra" left Port Sudan for East Africa, Feb. 2.  
 "Alkaid" passed Ushant homewards, February 2.  
 "Nykerk" passed Ushant homewards, February 3.  
 "Jaggersfontein" left Mombasa for Marseilles, Feb. 1.  
 "Nias" arrived East London, en route to East Africa, February 2.  
 "Nieuwkerk" arrived Durban for Lourenço Marques, February 3.  
 "Aldabi" arrived Antwerp outwards, February 3.  
 "Springfontein" arrived Amsterdam homewards, Feb. 3.

#### MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

"General Duchesne" arrived Marseilles, February 8.  
 "General Voyron" left Diego Suarez homewards, February 9.  
 "Bernardin de St. Pierre" arrived Majunga for Mauritius, February 8.  
 "Chambord" arrived Réunion for Mauritius, Feb. 7.

#### UNION-CASTLE

"Bratton Castle" arrived Walvis Bay for Beira, Feb. 8.  
 "Carlow Castle" left Mombasa for Natal, February 9.  
 "Durham Castle" arrived London, February 6.  
 "Garth Castle" arrived East London for Beira, Feb. 9.  
 "Guildford Castle" left Aden homewards, February 8.  
 "Llandaff Castle" left Genoa for East Africa, Feb. 9.  
 "Llandoverly Castle" left London for Beira, Feb. 6.  
 "Llangibby Castle" arrived London, February 9.  
 "Sandown Castle" arrived Natal for London, Feb. 8.

### EAST AFRICAN MAILS.

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

Feb. 13	per s.s. "Narkunda"
20	"Ranpura"
20	"General Duchesne"
27	"Barmak"
March 6	"Ranchi"

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 February 15 per the s.s. "Mooltan," on February 22 per the s.s. "Leconte de Lisle," and on March 1 per the s.s. "Mantua."

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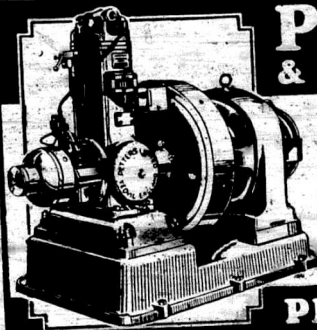
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