

# 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.



WEEKLY JOURNAL

Vol. 8, No. 393.  
Registered at the G.P.O. as a Newspaper

THURSDAY, MARCH 31, 1932

Annual Subscription,  
30/- post free.

Sixpence.



## TRAVEL BY BRITISH SHIPS

# BRITISH INDIA LINE

For Booklets and full details apply:—

Passages: P. & O. HOUSE, 18, COCKSPUR STREET, S.W.1.  
GRAY, DAWES & CO., 122, LEADENHALL ST., E.C.3.

Freight: KELLATLY, HANNEY & CO., LTD., DOCK HOUSE, BILLETTER ST., E.C.1.

## INDIAN CURRIES

are good only if made with the right  
ingredients—and the best obtainable  
in England are

THE SPECIALITIES OF  
**C. STAMBRIDGE & CO.**

Established 1821

25, CECIL COURT,  
LONDON, W.C.2.

who invite the inquiries of East Africans at  
Home and Abroad.

## TRY THE **GM** SERVICE

Everything you want  
from the one Source.

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

INSURANCE, Newspapers, Books,  
TAXIDERM. GENERAL AGENCY.

**GRIFFITHS, McALISTER, LTD.**

10, BARNETT'S LANE, AND 18, WARREN STREET,  
LIVERPOOL. LONDON, W.1.

ESTABLISHED 1889

# IMPERIAL AIRWAYS: A PROPHECY

**"EAST AFRICA'S" HOTEL REGISTER.**

The undermentioned Hotels welcome East African Visitors, and have undertaken to endeavour to make them comfortable and satisfied.

**Cornwall HOTEL TREVANION, Looe.** Facing sea. H. and C. water in bedrooms. 240 4 gns.  
**Exeter ROYAL CLARENCE HOTEL.** Inclusive charge 18/- per day.  
**Hove NEW IMPERIAL HOTEL First Ave. Over-** looking sea. Lifts Fr. 23-6 gns. Phone; Hove 435411.  
**Huntington LE STRANGE ARMS AND GOLF LINKS HOTEL.** 2 Ideas, Ex. 60/- Ex. food.  
**Jersey FAIRBANKS HOTEL, Knys Fort.** An Ideal Resort. Terms Moderate. Booklet.  
**Kentish Water THE GRAMYDON, Llandudno.** Promenade. Temperance. Accommodation 200. Recreation room; billiards; lounge; electric lift. Terms moderate. Kenya office if required.  
**Sursey SLEEDON PARK HOTEL, Sandown.**  
**Terques HOWDEN COURT PRIVATE HOTEL.**

**Yorks GREYSTONES HOTEL, Bunswick Bay.** Sea and moors. Tennis court. (Moderate terms)

**LONDON.**

**ARUNDEL HOTEL, Strand, W.C.C.** Facing river. Comfortable. Very moderate charges. 100 rooms.  
**BRAUNTON HOTEL, 17-19 Princes Square, W.2.** Sing. fr. 24 gns. D.O.M. Fr. 4 gns., according to rooms.  
**CROYDON, Surrey - Eight Court Hotel, Luxurious** road, ex. food. Golf, billiards, Tennis, dancing. Cars meet steamers, trains. 148; Addisonthe.  
**KINGSLY, Hart St., Bloomsbury Sq., W.C.1.** Bedrooms and Breakfast from 8/6.  
**WIMBORNE, Dorset - WIMBORNE 5, Farnbridge** Road, Wimborne, Dorset. Sing. fr. 20/-, Amer. Fr. 25/-, D.O.M. Fr. 4 gns. 10/-, Bath, Eng. and Cont. exp.

**LONDON.**

**Laurieston Hall, Roslyn Hill, Hampstead.** Ex. class. 15 rooms West End. 3 gns. inclusive.  
**PORTMAN, Portman St. Marble Arch, W.1.** Room & breakfast from 3/6. Pension from 3 gns.  
**SOUTH KENSINGTON 38, Bolton Gardens.** First-class Family Hotel. From 3 gns.  
**WHITNESS, Queen's Gardens, Lancaster Gate, W.2.** Rm. & Breakfast from 5/6. Pension from 3 gns.

**KENYA.**

**Nairobi - AVENUE HOTEL.**  
**Mombasa - PALACE HOTEL.**  
**TANGANYIKA.**  
**Arusha - NEW ARUSHA HOTEL.**  
**UGANDA.**  
**Fort Portal - MOUNTAINS OF THE MOON HOTEL.**  
**Tororo - TORORO HOTEL.**

East Africa is to be seen by well-known symbols marked with an asterisk.

The two most up-to-date and luxurious Hotels in Kenya  
 Run in conjunction

**PALACE HOTEL, MOMBASA**

P.O. Box 27, Telokwane - Palace Phone 222

**AVENUE HOTEL, NAIROBI**

P.O. Box 571, Telokwane - Avenue Phone 22

**THIS IS WORTH YOUR CONSIDERATION.**

Visitors at the Palace Hotel, Mombasa, proceeding to Nairobi and deciding to stay at the Hotel Avenue, Nairobi, will be allowed to go off their Accounts for accommodation at the Avenue Hotel, providing they stay there within 14 days of leaving Mombasa or vice versa.

**THE POPULAR SERVICE To EAST AFRICA**

With the British Public is by the New Vessels of the

**CITRA LINE**

Compania Italiana di Navigazione

Building on the hull of every Italian Steamers (except the 1st class) and the 1st class

Great smoking saloons, dining, swimming pool, cinema, laundry, wireless, motor service, etc.

For full details and bookings apply to:-

SOLE AGENTS: THE ITALIAN STEAMERS CO. LTD.

25, Whitehall, London, W.1.

SOLE AGENTS: TANZANIA TRADING CO. LTD.

17, Broad Street, London, W.1.

Of Mombasa Agents

**WANTED** for sale by Private Treaty or by Public Auction in London, **PARCELS of current USED STAMPS** from all parts, as received by Importing Houses, Banks, etc. Only best marked copies wanted. Parcels must contain a fair proportion of high values. Stamps should be left on large pieces of envelopes or wrappers, and A.S. stamps of the entire covers. Collections and accumulations of old issues also required.

**I. E. TYRRELL, 20, King William Street, London, E.C.4**

**VALUATIONS and REPORTS**

on estates in Tanganyika Territory can be furnished by

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

Address: 4, King's Road, Tanga. Code: A.B.C. 5124, 5125.

22 years East Africa. 7 years Plantation Department. Consulting Estate Property.

**TRANS-ZAMBESIA, CENTRAL AFRICA**

AND

**SHIRE HIGHLAND RAILWAYS**

THE LINE BETWEEN BEIRA AND NYASALAND.

Trains leave Beira each Monday and Friday evening, completing the journey to Blantyre in twenty-five and a quarter hours. Downward trains leave Blantyre for the Coast each Sunday and Thursday.

Full particulars of trains, fares and freight rates from the London Office, 3, Thames House, Queen St. Place, E.C.4

**ARTIFICIAL CRANIAL DEFORMATION:**

A Contribution to the Study of Ethnic Mutilations

By DR. E. J. HENGEWELL. 3 full-page plates. 90 Illustrations. 5 Maps. 46 1/2s. post paid.

JOHN BALE, SONS & DANIELSSON, LTD.

PRINTERS AND PUBLISHERS.

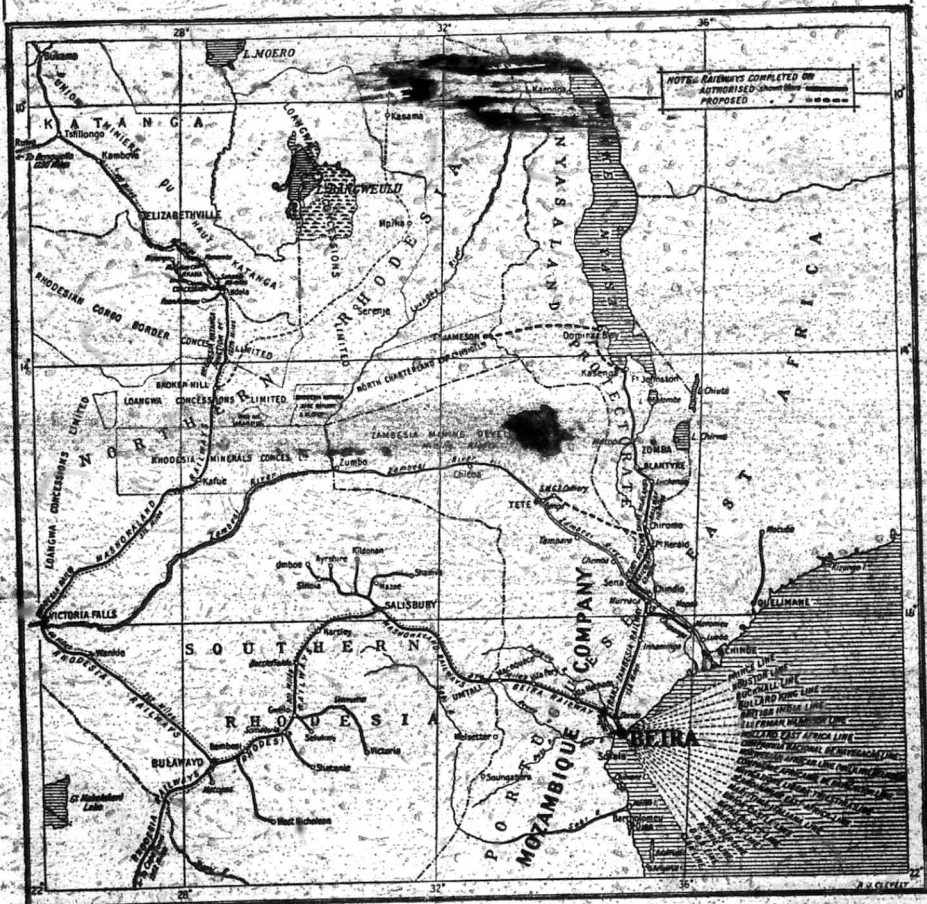
25, Great Titchfield Street, London, W.1.



# COMPANHIA DE MOÇAMBIQUE.

Head Offices  
London  
Paris

10, LARGO DA BIBLIOTECA PUBLICA, LISBON.  
3, THAMES HOUSE, QUEEN ST. PLACE, E.C. 4  
53, BOULEVARD HAUSSMANN.



## BEIRA

*(The Administrative Centre of the Mozambique Company's Territories)*

Is the Ocean Port of The Beira Railway, The Trans-Zambesia Railway, and the railway systems of Southern and Northern Rhodesia and Nyassaland.

It is also the outlet for the Mozambique Company's Territories, the Katanga, and the Zambesia Valley. Over 20 Steamship Lines make regular callings at the Port, which has the most efficient and up-to-date equipment, permitting the maximum speed and security in the transit of passengers and cargo.

The total value of its entire commercial movement is now nearly

**£18,500,000** a year.

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

THE DAIRY PRODUCE  
& READY-TO-SERVE FOODS OF

**St Ivel**

St Ivel

St Ivel  
CREAM

St Ivel  
CHEESE

St Ivel  
MEAT  
PASTES

St Ivel  
SAUSAGES

St Ivel  
FISH  
PASTES

St Ivel  
YEAL &  
HAN PIES

Makers  
of  
CHEDLET  
CHEESE

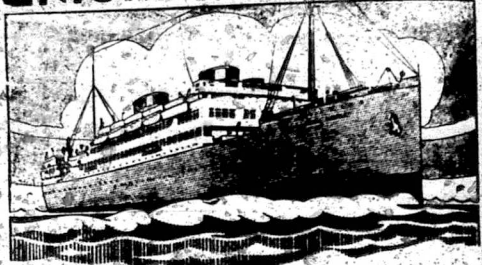
St Ivel  
PLUM  
PUDDINGS

Applications invited

**Aplin & Barrett & The Western Counties  
Creameries Ltd.**

Head Office: **ST. IVEL**, LANCASHIRE  
Export Dept., 47, Fenchurch St., London, E.C. 3  
Cables—CHEDLET, LONDON.

**UNION-CASTLE LINE**



ROYAL MAIL SERVICE

**SOUTH & EAST AFRICA**

MADEIRA, CANARY ISLANDS, ASCENSION,  
ST. HELENA & MAURITIUS.

REGULAR SERVICE TO EAST AFRICA

Via Mediterranean ports and Suez Canal

Vessel	From London
"Llandaff Castle"	April 21
"Llandaff Castle"	May 15

Sailings subject to alteration.

Direct Cargo Service between New York and South and East Africa

Head Office:—5, Fenchurch Street, London, E.C. 3.

West End Agency:—125, Pall Mall, S.W. 1.

Branch Offices at: Southampton, Birmingham, Leeds, Liverpool, Manchester and Glasgow; and at: Capetown, Port Elizabeth, East London, Natal, Lourenço Marques, Beira, Mombasa and Johannesburg.

THE  
**STANDARD BANK**  
OF SOUTH AFRICA LIMITED

BANKERS TO THE  
Imperial Government in South Africa and to the Governments of  
Northern Rhodesia, Southern Rhodesia, Nyasaland and Tanganyika.

Head Office:

10, CLEMENTS LANE, LOMBARD STREET, and  
17, KING WILLIAM STREET, LONDON, E.C. 4.

London Wall Branch—53, LONDON WALL, E.C. 2.  
West End Branch—8, Northumberland Avenue, W.C. 2.  
New York Agency—57, Wall Street.

Hamburg Agency—

Bank of British West Africa, Ltd., 49-53, Schauenburger-strasse,  
Over 870 Branches, Sub-Branches, and Agencies in South  
East and Central Africa.

**BRANCHES IN EAST AFRICA:**

- |               |                  |
|---------------|------------------|
| Arusha        | Morogoro         |
| Bukoba        | Moshi            |
| Dar es Salaam | Mwanza           |
| Eldoret       | Nairobi          |
| Jinja         | Nakuru           |
| Kampala       | Nanyuki (Agency) |
| Kisumu        | Nyeri            |
| Kitale        | Tabora           |
| Lindi         | Tanga            |
| Mombasa       | Zanzibar         |

**TRADE WITH EAST AFRICA**

The Standard Bank of South Africa Limited  
FINANCES TRADE WITH EAST AFRICA. The Bank is  
in close touch through its LOCAL BRANCHES with  
all the IMPORTANT PRODUCE CENTRES.

The STANDARD BANK MONTHLY REVIEW is sent post free  
on application. It gives the latest information on all South,  
East and Central African matters of Trade and Commercial  
interest.

**BERTRAM LOWNDES, London Manager.**



**Sunlight Soap**  
for quicker, easier washing

Save time, save labour, save money—by always using  
Sunlight Soap. The foaming lather with the refreshing  
smell makes clothes last longer because it cleanses and  
whitens without harming the fabric. Sunlight is  
cheaper than wasteful impure soaps; it gives the clothes  
long life, and lathers freely down to the last scrap.



**SUNLIGHT  
SOAP**

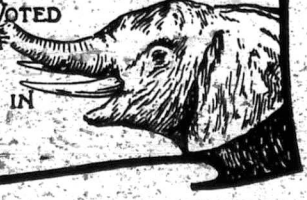
A-5637-110A

LEVER BROTHERS LIMITED, POOL, SUNLIGHT, ENGLAND

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

# EAST AFRICA

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



Vol. 8, No. 393.

THURSDAY, MARCH 31, 1932.

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

Annual Subscription  
30/- post free

Sixpence

FOUNDED AND EDITED BY F. S. JOELSON.

EDITORIAL AND PUBLISHING OFFICES,

91, Great Titchfield Street, Oxford Street, London, W.1.

Telephone: Museum 7370. Telegrams: "Limitable, London."

## PRINCIPAL CONTENTS.

	PAGE		PAGE
East African Interests at Ottawa	755	East Africa's Who's Who	763
Matters of Moment	756	Mr. R. F. Mayer	764
Lords Debate Kenya		Personalia	767
Land Question	758	Kenya Convention Views	768
Letters to the Editor	760	East Africa's Bookshelf	770
Sir E. Grigg's Lecture	762	Congo Basin Treaties	770
		East Africa in the Press	772

### EAST AFRICAN INTERESTS AT OTTAWA.

MANY weeks ago we urged East African interests to prepare in good time for the crucial Imperial Conference soon to assemble in Ottawa and specially to arrange that the welfare of each industry shall be adequately studied in advance, so that any necessary representations may be made in good time to the Imperial Government. Sir Edward Davson, Chairman of the British Empire Producers' Organisation, has now pressed home the same points in addressing the Royal Empire Society. Quoting the case of steel, which has the British Steel Trade Association to represent the whole trade at the Conference, he asked pointedly whether the Colonies had arranged such representative "units," adding that without the aid of some such bodies the discussions on their interests might be inconclusive and disappointing, and that even if negotiations were continued after the Conference, they would lack the "punch" which decisive debates round the Conference table would confer.

Unfortunately the East African Dependencies do not yet appear fully alive to the immense importance of Ottawa, and the sisal, sugar and tobacco industries are the only ones which are known to be taking steps in the right direction. Sisal producers have already a strong London committee preparing their case, and the interests of the other two crops will be watched by the Sugar and Tobacco Federations of the Empire, to which the East African associations are affiliated—in the case of sugar as the result of the energetic work of Major F. Turney while in England last year, and in that of tobacco through the co-operation and wise vision of Nyasaland planters and the Nyasaland Government. But what of coffee, tea, copper and other staple exports? Have the tea planters of Nyasaland and Kenya taken steps to join with the great Indian and Ceylon interests in pressing the cause of Empire tea growers? Do the coffee interests of Kenya, Tanganyika and Uganda contemplate the preparation and presentation of a forceful case? Are the delegates of the Mother Country, the Dominions, and Colonies to be allowed to forget that Northern

Rhodesia can produce the whole of the Empire's copper requirements?

As Sir Philip Cunliffe-Lister, already proving himself an able and enthusiastic Secretary of State for the Colonies, is to be among Great Britain's delegates, the Colonial Empire, with its population of fifty millions and a total annual trade of £500,000,000, will be well represented at this most vital of Imperial Conferences; but he and the other delegates must be provided with the facts and arguments which can be fully and persuasively marshalled only by specialists in the various subjects. The Ottawa Conference, far from being a mere reunion of politicians, offers primary producers and industrialists such an opportunity as they have never yet had of influencing the whole economy of the Empire, especially in the direction of "complementary production"—the scientific distribution of commodities throughout the Empire, protected by preferences, and inspired by a real desire to promote the progress of each section. In that matter the Colonies can be helped not merely by the Mother Country, but by Dominion preferences on their products, especially those of a tropical character not already grown by the Dominions. Many of the Colonies could reciprocate at once, and with the abrogation of the Congo Basin Treaties—which we fully expect to see disappear in the not distant future—the East African territories, excepting only Tanganyika, could, and unquestionably would, respond. Canada alone could, for instance, take half the annual sisal production of British East Africa, sending in exchange most of the agricultural machinery and motor vehicles now drawn from the United States; it is merely a matter of intelligent and courageous planning. Everything cannot be settled at the Ottawa Conference, the function of which is to settle policy, leaving details to be worked out afterwards; but great principles must be established, and we hope that the searchlight will be turned on such facts as the ruin of the sugar industry of Mauritius by the loss of its Indian market, and the flooding of Great Britain by Java tea owing to the removal of the preference, with consequent incalculable loss to Empire tea growers. Wise planning will avoid such stupidities in the future and act as a beneficent stimulant to well-ordered enterprise.



## MATTERS OF MOMENT.

Mr. Amery's prediction three years ago of weekend flights from London to Nairobi within a decade is brought appreciably nearer by **MR. MOLLISON'S FINE FLIGHT.** Mr. J. A. Mollison's fine flight from England to the Cape in the space of a long week-end, 6,200 miles in 4 days, 17 hours, 30 minutes, to be exact. This he chose the West African route. Previous record-breakers have taken the East African course. All East Africans will sincerely congratulate Mr. Mollison on a splendid achievement, which is as fine a testimony to his physical fitness and navigational skill as it is to the dependability of modern British aircraft, which are contributing so immensely to the development of British Tropical Africa.

Major E. S. Grogan, on his return to Nairobi from his flight from London to Cape Town, has pleaded for a more rational attitude by the local Press and public to the service of Imperial Airways, which he declares shrewdly is already operating at a level of efficiency surpassing that of any other African enterprise. When a few months ago almost every newspaper published in East Africa was intensely critical of Imperial Airways, we refused to join the chorus of condemnation, for, knowing a good deal more of the real facts than those in the territories could have known, we considered that very praiseworthy efforts were being made. Already the air-mail service to East Africa has established itself. The King of the Belgians, anxious to pay a brief visit to the Congo; Lord Moyne, on an urgent financial mission for the Imperial Government; M.P.s concerned to see much of Africa within a few weeks; and business men in a hurry, all utilise it as a matter of course. Indeed, we are able to disclose that more than once recently the homeward plane from East Africa has been so fully booked that intending passengers have been disappointed.

From the facts in our possession we make bold to suggest that, at a far earlier date than anyone could have anticipated even last autumn, **"EAST AFRICA" PROPHECIES.** the service will be increased to two planes weekly; to be still more explicit, we hazard the prophecy that that immense development will be seen before twelve months have passed. Perhaps the opportunity will then be taken, as we hope it will, to distinguish between passenger-carrying and mail-carrying machines, so that the carriage of mails may be still further accelerated, partly by spending longer hours each day in the air, and perhaps partly by travelling direct from the Southern Sudan, *via* Kampala, Tabora, and so southwards—which route, though unsuitable for the main passenger traffic, might be considered practicable for mail purposes. Thus could Uganda's grievance be removed that she is soon to be deprived of a direct call in order that the other East African territories may have a better service. East Africa, now deeply in the debt of Imperial Airways, will, we venture to predict, be much more so at a very early date.

Under the experienced and wise chairmanship of Mr. Kenneth Archer, the Convention of Associations of Kenya has just concluded a most useful and successful session, marked by a number of able speeches, by unusually protracted but well-attended sittings, and by a general realisation of the imperative necessity of closer co-operation between the settlers and the Government. Though much good work was done, we deplore the resolution "that, with regret, this Convention decides to discontinue its subscription to the Associated Producers of East Africa." The Convention is itself financially embarrassed as a result of the general depression, and may well have found its annual subscription of £100 too great a present burden, but we regret that reduction, instead of complete withdrawal, was not decided upon, especially as representations from the Associated Producers have recently persuaded the Imperial Government to grant Empire sisal growers a 10% preference in the Home market. That success is one of the most important pieces of work ever performed by the London body which was created expressly as a liaison with the Convention, and it is no secret that similar representations are now being made in respect of other East African commodities. Convention's decision therefore comes at a particularly unfortunate moment.

Scarcely less regrettable is the complete absence of recognition of the work done by the Association. For the Convention to have coupled with its resolution a cordial expression of thanks for past services would have been but the fairest justice; its omission is calculated not merely to discourage some of those who have worked so well at the London end for the ideals of Kenya, but to create the impression in the Colony that the Convention sets little store by what has been done here. Has Kenya already forgotten that practically the whole of the Press publicity secured in this country by the last two settler delegations, under the chairmanship respectively of Lord Delamere and Lord Francis Scott, was the result of the careful preparatory work done by the Propaganda Sub-Committee of the Associated Producers? The columns of *East Africa* for the periods in question bear adequate testimony to that fact, the details of which need not here be recapitulated—except to recall that publicity of the right kind was then of the greatest importance to the cause of Kenya, and that it would have been entirely wanting but for the contacts established by the producers and maintained by them for the Delegations. Like other public bodies the Associated Producers Organisation has naturally had its lapses and its periods of inaction, but it has worked to better purpose during the past eighteen months than at any time within the past decade; and Kenya has recently been getting far better value for her contributions than at any time in the past. Whether the Executive Committee of Convention can still make some donation, if only as a gesture of appreciation, we doubt, but if it can, we feel that the opportunity should be adopted; if the resolution precludes such a course, we hope that the subject will be reopened at the earliest possible moment.

### WHAT THE LONDON BODY HAS DONE.

and that wiser counsels will then prevail. There ought to be some body in London which can express the views of producers and producers only, and it must obviously be financed by East African producers.

A curious and complete *volte face* has been performed by some of the local East African newspapers; which, unable to see any good in H.M. Eastern African Information Office and Information Office in London, have long advocated that the Office in order that she might establish her own office in the Colonies. Now emphasis is being laid on the importance of preserving the East African character of the Office, which is admitted to have established a reputation which the territories ought to preserve and safeguard! In other words, our own contentions, from which we have not deviated through the years, is being endorsed by the very organs whose repeated criticisms have unsettled public opinion in East Africa, particularly in Kenya. We welcome the present, but belated, campaign of enlightenment, and only wish it had been launched in time to prevent the publication of some of the demonstrably unpractical schemes suggested in the Colony. If one thing is necessary in East African affairs, political, administrative and commercial, it is continuity of sound policy, and we are glad that, amongst other bodies, the London African Board and the East African Section of the London Chamber of Commerce have made representations to the Governors' Conference in favour of continuity in the administration of the London Office. It can also be said without fear of contradiction that the Kenya Government will refuse to endorse the suggestions made by the Sub-Committee of the Legislative Council appointed to advise on Kenya representation in London, and will therefore presumably take the broad view—which we have always advocated, and the benefits of which are at long last being realised and emphasised by certain local journals.

It says much for Kenya enterprise that as soon as the news of Lord Onslow's protest against low flying by aeroplanes over wild game in Africa was received, experiments were made to test the validity of his statements. It is reported that Wing-Commander Harris, who was at the time in Nairobi with a Royal Air Force flight, went up and tried the effect of his plane at different levels on the game, and that he came to the conclusion that high flying was more disturbing to the animals than low flying; at the worst, the animals were not so scared that mothers deserted their young. Until precise details of these experiments are received a final judgment must be suspended, for there is much photographic evidence on record to prove that African game is really badly stampeded by the noise of planes in flight. A curious point which has not been sufficiently emphasised is the difference in the reaction of African wild animals to aeroplanes and to motor-cars. The utter indifference of the game to automobiles, especially when the engine of the car is kept running, is a very remarkable phenomenon. Many observers have noted that so long as the engine is kept running, the game take no notice of the machine at all; it is only when the engine stops that they take fright. Why, then, should they show such terror of a plane in flight? Wing-Commander Harris has attempted to solve the problem in the only satis-

factory way—by actual experiment—but further carefully planned tests must be made. We only hope that they will banish Lord Onslow's fears, which are entirely justified by our knowledge to date.

Should Christian Churches boldly challenge African sorcerers on their own ground, and defy them to produce the effects, phenomena, transformations and manifestations which the witch-doctors claim to be able to effect? Such a challenge has been issued in West Africa, and although the Rev. A. Cooper, of the C.M.S., who has spent ten years in East Africa, is of the opinion that the challenge is "a very sporting offer," an official of the Wesleyan Missionary Society believes that that is not the way to rid Natives of their superstitions. So "official" opinion, as it may perhaps be called, is at variance on the point. If we are to believe the stories we read, laymen have often taken the course proposed. Recently we related how a white man challenged a Native woman, reputed to be a witch and able to transform herself at night into a leopard, to prove her case. At first she objected, saying that the white man would shoot any leopard he might see; but on his promising not to do so, she accepted his challenge. That night, while he was sitting on watch, a leopard sprang over his compound wall and carried off one of his fowls. He, at any rate, was convinced. The tests proposed by the Bishop of Accra are said to be that the wizard shall transform himself into a "beast, bird, or creeping thing, eat a pawpaw or other fruit at a distance of five yards, or extract an article from a sealed box," for which feat £10 reward is to be paid. The object is to show Native Christians, who are admittedly still terrified of witchcraft, that the witchdoctors are frauds or quacks. We wish the problem could be so easily solved. Has present-day England not its many fortune-tellers and other pseudo-seers?

The first step has been taken at Oxford towards a really scientific and exhaustive study of the trees in the tropical forests of Africa. The study of African timbers, to be issued by the Imperial Forestry Institute is to deal with species from the East African Colonies; moreover, in this series the systematic botany of the tree and the detailed anatomy of the wood will be combined in the same book. Our satisfaction, however, is modified by the knowledge that similar work on the woods of Java has been done by Holland ever since 1888. Still, better late than never. The troubles which afflict the profitable exploitation of tropical forests are fairly obvious: at present it pays to cut only known valuable timber, which may be merely from 1% to 10% of the total stand; very little is known of the properties and possibilities of the commoner trees; Natives use the valuable woods when commoner ones would suit their purpose equally well; and the custom of calling tropical timbers by names suggested by superficial resemblances to commercial woods is apt to get the material a bad name in the trade. Thus the terms "African teak" and "Rhodesian teak" are distinctly misleading, as neither has the properties of Indian teak, though each has valuable characters of its own; and "silky oak" has no relation whatever to British oak. However, the good work has at last begun, and correlation between the research station in Oxford and the field work of forestry officers in the Colonies should result in great advance.

## LORDS DEBATE KENYA LAND QUESTION.

LORD OLIVIER FINDS NO SUPPORTERS.

Terms of Reference of New Land Commission.

LORD OLIVIER had a field day last week in the House of Lords when, by calling attention to certain recommendations in a report of the Joint Parliamentary Commission on the Native Land, with special reference to Kenya Colony, which has Lord Cranworth said, he was "an excellent and ready critic."

First he asked what the Government was doing in the direction of the unification of transport and Customs in East Africa, the Registration Ordinance, the cultivation by Natives of coffee and other export crops, the hut and poll tax, the problems arising from the use of cattle as currency, and the development of educational, agricultural and veterinary services in the Reserves. But principally he asked for information as to what had been done about land rights, which subject, "in his humble and unlearned way," he had tried to bring before the House on many previous occasions.

The fundamental grievance of the Natives was that they had never surrendered their land rights and regarded as usurpation on the part of the British Government the assumption that they had done so. In support of this statement he quoted the representation made by the "Kikuyu Native Association" to the Ormsby Gore Commission in 1924. The Select Committee had issued a very strong evidence fully supporting all the claims made since 1924 of the setting away of Native lands and granting them to Europeans." That point he wished to bring to a head. The Report on Native Land tenure in Kikuyu and Kavirondo showed that an elaborate and complete system of Native law existed in regard to land, and that neither the drought nor the Masai had entirely cleared the Kiambu or the Kiombo districts. Some clans claimed that the whole of their holdings had been lost to them by their alienation by Government to settlers. In the Dagoretti and Kiambu districts thousands of Kikuyu families had been dispossessed by the grant of their lands to Europeans, and it was now impossible for them to purchase land elsewhere. That was an absolutely irrefutable statement of the grievances he had been trying to bring before the House for many years.

### Lord Olivier on Kikuyu Land Claims.

He had there a memorandum submitted to the Colonial Office by the Kikuyu Central Association, which specified eighty-two distinct expropriations of clan holdings, which were named, affecting 7,834 individuals and their families in different settlements, and a total area of 38,740 acres. Some of the statements might be exaggerated, but not to a degree which would leave the residuum of truth entirely negligible. He wanted to know if any report on it had been received from the Kenya Government.

The Committee had recommended that no further alienations of land should be made, but already the Convention of Associations strongly protested against any such policy, saying it was ridiculous to raise the question of Reserves again. He hoped no attention whatever would be paid to that protest. Mr. Maxwell, the Chief Native Commissioner, endorsed the statement that many Natives had been evicted or have been compelled to remain as squatters on their own lands. Chief Koinange Mbuu, who gave evidence, declared that the British made treaties with the Natives to protect them and to take care of them, but did not fight the Natives and occupy the land as a result of conquest. He said that the Government should buy some of the European farms and restore them to the Natives who had not got sufficient land. Many Natives were roaming about without a place to live in.

The chief added that the trouble was that a number of the actual clans who were land-owning families had their land alienated over their heads, with them on their land, and eventually pressure was brought to bear upon them to make them leave it. That was when Mr. Ainsworth and Mr. Hobley were the Commissioners. But the situation remained because no Native had any Native rights in Kenya. To take away a man's land and give it to somebody else, and to say to him: "You may stay where you are and grow maize and potatoes or run your cattle upon the land on condition that you work for the man to whom the land has been given, for 180 days a year at wages of about 4d. a day," that was "forced labour,"

whatever the Committee might have to say about there being no forced labour by European settlers in East Africa.

As to the Native Lands Trust Ordinance, all dealings with Native lands on behalf of the Crown ought to be made by order of the King in Council, or by some similar Ordinance, and not left to local legislation. There were a great many Natives absolutely qualified to sit upon a Native Land Board. As to Native education, complaint was being made that a number of missionary schools had been closed. The Native said: "Now that the schools are not being carried on we ought to have the land and the buildings back again." He thought that was good equity.

### Lord Lugard Exonerates the Settlers.

Lord Lugard pointed out that these alienations of land "were effected by virtue of principles and policies not peculiar to Kenya, for the justice of which the European settlers were in no way responsible." Of the nine British Dependencies under the Colonial Office in Africa only two—Kenya and Northern Rhodesia—had adopted the system of Native Reserves which obtained in the Union of South Africa. His Lordship went fully into the legal aspect of the land question, quoting various judgments, decisions of the Privy Council, and the published opinions of legal authorities, and came to the conclusion that the present state of affairs was unsatisfactory. He asked, as both the Ormsby Gore and Hilton Young Commissions had asked, for some definite and clear exposition of British policy, and of the principles to which His Majesty's Government desired to give effect in Africa. The law had been laid down; but did the law conform to the intentions and desires of the British democracy?

The right of the Crown to dispose of land which was not in beneficial occupation by Natives was, so far as his information went, recognised by all the Powers; should not the principle apply without racial discrimination to all land not effectively occupied? Should not Natives have a title to the lands they occupy equally valid in law with that of non-Natives, instead of being tenants at will of the Crown? Would it not be possible in the case of ignorant tribes that the legal title to community or family land should be vested in a single and competent authority, as for instance the Chief Justice, who would be charged to act as legal trustee? Should not registration be recognised as *prima facie* proof of individual, or even family, ownership?

The land question was one of transcendent importance to the African, bound up with his religious conceptions and his social life. If this question was neglected or ignored now, they would regret it in the future as South Africa had done. They could not transfer at will Africans who held these beliefs from ancestral to new lands where they would be deprived of the guidance and control of ancestral spirits.

### Lord Passfield on a "Logical Victory."

Lord Passfield thought it very desirable that definite titles should be given in proper cases to Africans, but that was altogether different from the question of the protection of the Reserves in Kenya and Northern Rhodesia. He had noticed an assumption developing among those in Kenya who were not Africans that the settlement of the Reserves amounted to a division of the Colony between the Africans and those who had been called, not disrespectfully, the immigrant races. That was entirely wrong. The assignment and definition of certain areas as Native Reserves had no relation whatever to the question of dividing up the Colony between white and black. It did not at all imply that all that was outside the Reserves was to be alienated in due time to the white population. The whole of the land of Kenya in so far as it was not alienated was available for the prospective needs of the Native population if those needs were made out.

Lord Passfield said that "forced labour" meant that the person who was subject to forced labour could be punished for not doing the forced labour which he was called upon to do by the competent authority. That was the sense in which "forced labour" was used in the International Convention, such "forced labour" was not used in Kenya or by any private enterprise. Lord Olivier's claim that squatter labour was "forced labour" was not employed by Socialists in their speeches. His use of it was a mere "logical victory."

If the missions gave up keeping schools in Kenya, the plots must revert to the tribe which parted with them, or they must be kept available for reinstating the schools as soon as it was possible to reconstitute them. He had a great admiration for the missionary bodies, but he did not trust even a missionary body not to turn a disused school into cash in order to carry on its mission if it had an opportunity of doing so. He supported Lord Lugard's plea for a definite assertion of settlement, and asked that the inquiry might be expedited.



**Lord Cranworth's Speech.**

Lord Cranworth wished that Lord Olivier had been on the Select Committee; he would then, perhaps, have modified some of his views and not have come to that House with those dreadful cases of dispossession of land from Natives. The Committee were very anxious to thrash that matter out and naturally the witnesses brought forward what they presumed were the best cases to prove their allegations. He would quote one case. Application was made by a public utility company—an electrical company—for twenty acres of land which ten years previously to his appointment had never been occupied by Natives. The application for the electrical supply was refused, and the application was refused. If that was the case, it is a pity that while to bring forward, it was not a case.

He did not think, also, that Lord Olivier should have told the House that harrowing tale about the seizure of Natives. The facts were not as stated by the noble Lord. Those squatters came out of the Reserves from their own lands and settled on private lands, where they lived in a more spacious fashion, without paying rent, the only obligation upon them being to work a certain amount of land at the current rate of wage, whatever it might be, if they did not like it, they could at any moment leave and go back again, or go anywhere else. He most emphatically said that that was not slavery.

The problem now was rather of a different nature from what it was when the Committee sat. Kenya had suffered the death of that great leader, Lord Delamere, a high-souled and absolutely unselfish patriot. Then East Africa and Kenya had suffered from the economic blizzard, and more than the rest of the world, for like all young Colonies, Kenya was built up on credit. Lastly there were the locusts. These three causes had put a very different complexion on the problems of Kenya and of East Africa as a whole. The state of Colonisation was at stake. It is a pity that, from the time, he supposed was at stake, it should not be dispensed. He thought the Lord Olivier would as a whole overrode the lesser problems of East Africa as a whole overrode the lesser issues dealt with in the Committee's Report. The whole thing was in danger now, and the problem was to save it. When it was saved, they could then consider which of the passengers should have the better cabins.

**Government arranging new Kenya Commission.**

Lord Stanhope did not attempt to deal with the legal position raised by Lord Lugard, but announced that the Secretary of State for the Colonies was about to appoint a Commission to go into the various questions connected with land in Kenya. He could not give the personnel of the Commission, but he would supply the terms of reference, which were:

- (1) To consider the needs of the Native population, present and prospective, with respect to land whether to be held on tribal or on individual tenure.
- (2) To consider the desirability and practicability of setting aside further areas of land for present or future occupancy of (a) communities, bodies, or individual Natives of recognised tribes, and (b) individualised Natives, that is, Natives who belong to no tribe or who have severed connection with tribes to which they once belonged.
- (3) To determine the nature and extent of claims asserted by Natives on the land alienated to non-Natives and to make recommendations for the adequate settlement of such claims whether by legislation or otherwise.
- (4) To examine claims asserted by Natives over land not yet alienated and to make recommendations for the adequate settlement of such claims.
- (5) To consider the nature and extent of the rights held by Natives under Section 86 of the Crown Lands Ordinance, 1915 (Chapter 140, Revised Laws), and whether better means could be adopted for dealing with such rights in respect of (a) land already alienated; and (b) land alienated since then.
- (6) To define the area generally known as the High Lands, within which persons of European descent are to have a privileged position in accordance with White Paper of 1925.
- (7) To review the working of the Native Lands Trust Ordinance and to consider how any administrative difficulties that may already have arisen can best be met whether by supplemental legislation or otherwise without involving any departure from the principles of the Ordinance.

Referring to Lord Olivier's proposal that Natives should sit on the Central Native Lands Trust Board, he could only say that at the present moment, though there were no doubt one or more Natives who were qualified by education and intelligence to sit on that Board, they were, in the opinion of the Governor, not representative of the Natives—a condition which must be fulfilled. As for the communication from the Kakuywa Central Council, Lord

Passfield had refused to recognise that body as representative of the Natives, and also said that any communication from the Colony must come through the Governor. The correspondence had therefore been sent back to the Governor. It could not be published, for if it were, the Central Council would be recognised as representing the Natives, whereas both the previous and the present Secretary of State did not think that that body adequately did so.

East Africa was not in a financial position to employ the great number of skilled surveyors necessary to complete an elaborate and detailed survey and land register. He agreed with Lord Lugard in what he said as to the transcendent importance of land in East Africa.

Lord Olivier: With regard to the instructions which have been drawn up for the Commission, which is to be sent out to inquire into the land question, they seem to me necessarily to cover the whole ground which it is necessary to cover, and they do cover those special points prepared. The instructions seem thoroughly satisfactory and to give scope for clearing up the difficulty.

**EAST AFRICA IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.**

**Kenya Native Affairs Report.**

THE House of Commons is to reassemble on Tuesday next after the Easter Recess.

Sir Philip Cunliffe-Lister told Mr. David Grenfell last week that he would take up with the Kenya Government the question of including in future reports of the Native Affairs Department tables showing the current rates of wages and the average number of Natives in employment, such as were previously published but omitted from the last report. He would also inquire whether such reports would in future deal with the incidence of communal forced labour.

Captain Peter MacDonald asked whether reasons could be given for the delay in the development of the Lupa mining fields in Tanganyika. The Secretary of State replied that he was not in a position to suggest reasons for the tardiness of mining enterprise in the Lupa field; every assistance was given by the Geological Survey and other Government Departments in Tanganyika to competent individuals or companies desiring to take part in its development.

Mr. T. Williams, for Mr. W. Linn, asked if the Secretary of State's attention had been drawn to a draft Ordinance now before the Nyasaland Legislative Council to provide for the expulsion from the Protectorate of undesirable persons, whereby the ordinary law courts of the Protectorate were to be superseded by the authority of the Governor in Council; and what steps he proposed to take.

Sir Philip Cunliffe-Lister said that the Ordinance was based on Ordinances which had been found necessary in Dependencies with similar conditions to Nyasaland, but the whole question of such legislation was at present under his consideration.

**ETHIOPIAN MAP NAMES ALL WRONG.**

"NINETY per cent. of the names placed on maps of Abyssinia are wrong," is the sweeping assertion of Herr Grühl in his book "The Citadel of Ethiopia." He explains how this has come about:

"On a map of Arussi I found the name of a mountain called 'Koshasha Gurage.' But not a soul I questioned knew of the whereabouts of this mountain. How did its name come to be placed upon the map? The answer is a simple one. The cartographer (Bieber) asked a Native if he knew the name of a mountain that was visible from the camp. The Native looked in the direction in which the cartographer's arm was pointing and beheld a Gurage—a 'dirty Gurage,' as he would contemptuously style him. Hence the answer came pat to his lips—'Koshasha Gurage.' An answer duly set down upon his map by the cartographer as the name of the mountain before him. Natives are incapable of understanding why one is interested in the names of mountains, rivers and other natural objects. For them there exists only one question on a journey: 'Where can one get something to eat and to drink.'

Sir Hector Duff has derived the name of the tree, *Kaya senegalensis*, from "Kaya," which means, "I don't know"; the reply of a Nyasaland Native to the botanist discoverer's query. "Herr Grühl's statement is a parallel instance of the traps which lie in the path of European explorers not fully acquainted with local vernaculars."

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

## THE MENACE OF HYENAS.

Giraffe de Lie Down.

To the Editor of "East Africa."

SIR.—My observations of the giraffe in its wild state enable me to say definitely that it does lie down.

The troop seen in my film "The Giraffe in the Animals" was watched for some time from an observation post on a hill before the camp was secured. I several times saw giraffe reclining more than once with the neck stretched out at full length on the ground, so that at a distance they looked strangely like frying pans. If I had a neck that long I should want to put it on the ground to get a real rest, but the first giraffe I saw in this position was so unusual a sight that I thought it might be dead, and watched it carefully through the glasses until it moved.

I have come across giraffe lying down in the Katanga Province of the Congo also, and altogether during four picture-making expeditions, on perhaps half a dozen occasions. In the Congo I have also sometimes seen giraffe cropping grass, which is, I think, a little unusual.

I think they lie down less frequently than any other African quadruped, possibly because they are a little top-heavy, slow and awkward in their movements, therefore only assume this position of ease under circumstances which suggest little likelihood of attack.

*The Menace of the Hyena*.—Here is perhaps a new animal problem with regard to which the views of other field observers amongst your readers would be of interest and value.

Has the hyena everywhere in East Africa altered in character, demeanour and appearance, or only in the Ngorongoro district of Tanganyika? In this region, where I spent several months in 1931, hyenas are actually a greater menace both to game and cattle than any lions.

Having been warned by the Game Department at Arusha that I might encounter something of the kind, I was not altogether surprised when an old Masai chief named Lemanduh, whose *manyatta* was one day's march on the Arusha side of Ngorongoro, asked me for medicine with which to poison hyena. I was surprised when he went on to say that hyena were killing his cattle every day, not merely sheep and goats, but fully grown beasts. He then had in his *manyatta* three cows, the udders of which had been torn off as they grazed the previous day, and assured me that in four months he had lost two hundred head all told.

He assured me that in the Crater I should see hyena hunting game like wild dogs, and I had only been camped there a couple of days when I did see this.

A fully grown wildebeeste came galloping over the brow of a hill, obviously hunted and terror-stricken, and we dropped to the ground to watch. Two hundred yards behind came a pack of thirteen hyena, hunting the wildebeeste down with a fixed plan, one or more of the *fijs* putting on speed and cutting the beast off when it attempted to join nearby herds. I did not see the end of the hunt, but it was clear what it would be, and equally clear that the hyena had brought this sort of thing to a fine art.

It was an astonishing performance to me, for I had lived in Ngorongoro for some weeks with the late lamented Harry Hurst ten years before, and had then taken some pains to study its *fijs*. They

were then extremely numerous, and to be seen in large numbers at almost any hour of the day, which in itself was a little remarkable. They were, however, mangy, ill-favoured brutes, cowardly in demeanour, slinking off like long dogs when kicked up in the long grass, and, according to Hurst himself, never likely and to the testimony of Hurst himself, never likely to attack anything unless it was dead or nearly dead.

Several weeks later during this last visit in the Crater I saw a single hyena queuing about amongst the feeding herds. My assistant and I watched it for several hours, and though every now and then an old bull gnu came out from a herd and charged the brute, we even then failed to realise that a single hyena was out to kill. A little later Frank J. Miller (who was also of my party) came from the camp with some boys to carry back our cameras from the hide-up we had been using, and we three watched the hyena together.

It was almost dusk, and we were about to move off, when we heard a series of most heart-rending screams from the direction where we had last seen the beast. Miller put up the glasses, and immediately spotted the brute on a prone wildebeeste. I got within three hundred yards, and was now by no means certain that the killer was not a lion. In a comfortable firing position, I whistled the brute looked up, and as it was undoubtedly a hyena, I pressed the trigger and fortunately put a bullet where it was most needed.

When I reached the spot I found a half-grown wildebeeste and the biggest hyena I have ever seen. The poor gnu had been caught by the leg, and literally *arisen alive*. There was no mark on its head, neck, or forequarters, but one entire leg and half the stomach and internal organs had been devoured. By the time the cameras came up the light was almost gone, for it was past six o'clock, but we got the photograph which I am enclosing for your inspection.

In the Ngorongoro Crater hyenas have given up scavenging and are killers. Also they are bigger than ever, distinctly rufous in colour, and bold in demeanour, even when faced with human beings. They kill much game here, and I was informed by Captain "Monty" Moore, V.C., the Game Ranger for the district, that in the previous two months or so he had kept a man constantly employed in putting down poison, and had thus destroyed some twelve hundred hyenas.

The destruction of game in such a wonderful sanctuary as the Crater is serious enough. What is more serious is the fact that, having learned how easy it is to kill game here and cattle just outside, this knowledge may spread amongst hyenas generally—and it is only a little step from cattle to Native children and even to their ill-armed elders.

A member of the Veterinary Department told me that he had been menaced by a large pack of hyena which were positively wolf-like in their attitude. He, however, travelled with a mule, and, now I come to think of it, it was late evening when he spun this yarn.

There are of course many interesting points in this problem, but I have trespassed too long already upon the courtesy of your columns. It would be interesting, however, to hear if the same kind of thing has been observed in other districts.

Yours faithfully,

F. RATCLIFFE HOLMES.

London, W. 1.

But for *East Africa*, many people who are deeply interested in the East African territories would not realise what is going on there.—From a well-known London business man.

**LOW FLYING DOES FRIGHTEN GAME.**

An Experience over the Sudan.

To the Editor of "East Africa."

SIR.—I am glad public attention is being focussed on the effect of low-flying aeroplanes on East Africa's big game. When flying through the Sudan in a small machine two and a half years ago I remember looking down on a herd of elephants just beyond Mongalla, and thought that I could see only from 2,000 feet to 3,000 feet. I could not imagine to realise the effect of the noise on the animals. Curiously enough, they did not start in all directions; instead, they tore away one behind the other, in Indian file, their trunks waving madly in the air.

Yours faithfully,  
"BWANA NDEGE."

London, W.1

**WITCHCRAFT IN EAST AFRICA.**

Views of Mr. Migeon.

To the Editor of "East Africa."

SIR.—I am afraid I am not one of those who can see any good in safeguarding witches.

My own view is that they are an internal nuisance, whatever the nature of their magic, and any penal legislation there may be should remain in force. A long sentence of imprisonment, with some work and change of environment, to quiet down their minds and making them thenceforward more useful members of society.

Incidentally, the Akamba themselves the other day apparently also had strong views on the inutility of safeguarding witches.

Yours faithfully,  
F. W. H. MIGEON.

Worthing.

**"HARAKA, HARAKA, HAINA BARAKA."**

The Value of Tribal Pride.

To the Editor of "East Africa."

SIR.—If you have space in your columns I wish to express my pleasure and my fullest concurrence with the views expressed in your leading article of March 10.

They apply to Uganda as well as all other portions of Eastern Africa, and during my long service in that Protectorate I constantly advocated a "Go Slow Policy" in condemning Native customs, and the maintenance of a very gradual line of advancement in the general education of the Native material. Drastic destruction of comparatively harmless old customs and too rapid advancement in general education lead to destroying the valuable assets wrapped up in tribal pride.

Hindhead,  
Surrey  
Yours faithfully,  
C. W. G. EDEN.

**IMPORTING BRITISH BIRDS INTO EAST AFRICA.**

American Experience Disastrous.

To the Editor of "East Africa."

SIR.—A recent number of *East Africa* brought to my attention that plans are being made to take certain British song-birds, including blackbirds and thrushes, to Nairobi and release them. I hope that experience in other parts of the world will be checked up before any wholesale importations of exotic species take place into Kenya Colony.

I have paid particular attention to this subject in North America and have published a bulletin on attempted introductions into North America. For-

tunately most of the introductions here have been failures, but I would particularly like to call your attention to the startling increase of the Chinese starling on the Pacific Coast and of the English sparrow which became a pest over nearly the whole country many years ago.

Yours faithfully,  
New York, U.S.A. JOHN C. PHILLIPS,  
Chairman, Executive Committee,  
International Wild Life Protection.

**HOW UGANDA'S FIRST PIANO WAS SALVED.**

Mr. P. H. Clarke tells the Story.

To the Editor of "East Africa."

SIR.—In your issue of Feb. 4 you quote Mr. H. C. Jones on this subject. The story is given in Mr. Hobley's book on Kenya, and I was the "hero" of it.

The true story is that I was on the way up to Uganda in, I think, October, 1899, and that I bought the piano, which was in a tin-lined case, from Mr. Hobley at the Ravine. It was a four-man load and had leather hooks at each corner through which to pass poles.

I took it with me on a dhow at Kisumu, and fortunately it was placed on deck, because after we got outside the Kavirondo Gulf we struck bad weather and got blown away up to the north; eventually the dhow turned turtle, but the piano in the case floated.

One of the Native sailors and I hung on to the leather hooks and swam with it to land, a sleeping sickness island, of which one sick Native was the sole inhabitant. I lost thirteen of my crew and a pet dog, nine of us getting back to Kisumu a week later. I had no boots or clothes, and I am sure that I did not miss a single thorn on the road back.

Mombasa,  
Kenya Colony.  
Yours faithfully,  
P. H. CLARKE.

P.S.—I salvaged the piano, but it was not much good as a piano.

**RETRENCHMENTS IN EAST AFRICA.**

Recruits for Great Britain's Unemployed.

To the Editor of "East Africa."

SIR.—Sir Joseph Byrne said in a recent speech, reported in *East Africa* of March 10. "The Old Country is facing her economic difficulties with a united and confident front, but she cannot stand alone. She requires the help of the Empire."

A fine speech, Mr. Editor, and British, but what of the action of various Colonial Governments who form part of that Empire? Is it not true that since Sir Joseph has been in office hundreds of retrenchments have been made from Kenya alone?

Quite true, the Governor needs money settlers. What country doesn't? And when the money or a job is done, back to the centre of the Empire with empty pocket and no job.

I fail to see what help Kenya is giving by dumping its unemployed on the Home Country, already overburdened with its millions of workless. I know of many such cases, one of which, retrenched during leave, is returning this week at the expense of Government to sell what was the beginning of a home out East. and then, I gather, he must return to join the ranks of England's down and outs, and, unfortunate devil, live on air of charity, for he is not allowed even the dole.

Broughholme,  
Yorkshire.  
Yours faithfully,  
J. PARKER.



## PROBLEMS OF TROPICAL AFRICA.

SIR EDWARD CRIGG'S SURVEY.

Special to "East Africa."

In the words of Lord Cromer, our great Egyptian administrator, *the secret of successful government in backward countries is low taxation.* The secret, unfortunately lost in advanced countries, is that in the backward countries, *the secret is to avoid it.* The African population we shall have to avoid it. The African demands from us *the same things* are the hall-mark of our civilisation: *education, expanding medical services, agricultural and veterinary guidance, roads, transport*—the whole machinery of progress, built up *against* the recalcitrant Nature over a vast area of practically virgin land. The cost can only be met without crippling taxation if production is steadily increased and if everything possible is done to reduce its costs.

One of Africa's greatest needs is a really cheap motor fuel for use with simple engines, capable of running on forest tracks or across country as well as on roads. Railways and river transport cannot profitably be much extended beyond main lines, and there is a great future for motor transport if we can cheapen it. In assisting Native production and making it more profitable, its influence would be immense. The planning of great railway lines also needs deep foresight and care. If we plan them well, so as not to compete unnecessarily, we shall be able to keep low rates and make our exports on a superior line a charge on every one, including even its successful competitors. For it must not be forgotten to some extent from other lines, though it cannot carry it to its profit itself, and try to maintain a level of rates on other lines which might otherwise come down. Great trunk lines are now penetrating Central Africa from east and west without any comprehensive understanding as to how they may be most effectively extended and profitably used. Surely we ought to come together on this great question, and try to arrange watersheds or spheres of influence for each trunk line. That is the only way for all of us to use capital wisely and avoid silly competition.

### International Co-operation Necessary.

In the fight against ignorance, pests and disease, in man and beast, in plant and soil, we are already co-operating to some extent. An international campaign against locusts is, for instance, under way. But we greatly need some more effective organisation for shaking our experience and results. Government Departments are always apt to be departmental. There is said to have been a famous instance during the War when one of our Departments assisted one tribe in Arabia and another of our Departments another tribe. The story is probably untrue, but it has a moral nevertheless.

The Institute of International Languages and Cultures has secured from a generous American Foundation the means for a thorough inquiry into Native customs as affected by contact with European ideas. That is a form of international co-operation to which a warm welcome is due. This work is bound to be theoretical in character, but none the less valuable on that account. Native custom has wide ramifications. It affects health, crops, animal husbandry—a thousand things. We cannot know too much about it, and there is a vast amount of knowledge acquired by Government officers, settlers and others, which needs to be brought together and sifted for the golden guidance which it can certainly afford.

In the study of the nature and treatment of human and animal diseases, of the most productive and most resistant crops, of soils and of the conditions and diets, co-operation will be invaluable. On the material side these things must help greatly the increase of production and the goal which I postulated—the maintenance of a low level of tax. On the moral side, they must increase contentment and justify by works the faith which we ask the Natives to place in our administration.

The fundamental difficulty is that the Native population is extremely sparse. India's average population is about 220 to the square mile; in our East African territories it is under 15 to the square mile, and the able-bodied men cannot exceed 25% of the total population, or something between two and three millions. Science, however, has defeated Nature at last, but the natural increase of the existing population cannot ever in reason make it equal to the task of developing Tropical Africa's potential wealth. To attempt the development of which Tropical Africa is capable and which the world will need on the

basis of the existing population will strain that population to breaking-point and utterly demoralise it. *Remember that too great a dependence of European enterprise on Native labour is degrading to both.* It causes constant anxiety to the ruling race and debases its attitude towards the backward one, while in the backward race it leads to discontent, to contempt of the dependence exhibited by the ruling race, and ultimately without doubt to exorbitant demands under which the whole system must collapse. This cloud is still no bigger than a man's hand, but we shall fall in our great African enterprise if we do not take the only measure which can avert its evil effects.

That measure is obviously to introduce gradually fresh population by immigration from outside. We have already tried immigration from India and from China, and it has not been a success, but as an economic and political factor standing midway between the Native races and ourselves they make the African problem more difficult, and we cannot afford further complications. In Central and Eastern Africa increased Asiatic immigration would delay African progress, create new political problems, and most gravely aggravate our already heavy task.

The only remaining source is Europe, and I regard carefully conducted European settlement in Tropical Africa as absolutely necessary for moral and material progress and security. I congratulate you on the spirit in which some of your leaders in Colonial enterprise and also some of your young men, *cadets de bonne famille*, have already shown in the founding of white settlement in the highlands of the Congo.

The first purpose is to establish a profitable agricultural and stock-breeding industry in the African highlands which is not dependent on any large amount of Native labour. For the high-priced ops needing large capital investment and a careful organisation white settlement is indispensable, since if you rely solely on managers controlling Native labour your production must enter more and more into competition with the mines, the forests, and the Native industry for the available Native labour. I do not see how the enormous potential fertility of the highlands can be put to use unless with European population.

To develop it we must have leaders of quality and character, and behind them a strong organisation well provided with the means for development, and on the lines of chartered companies, over a long period, and a wide area. In time other kinds of white immigration will be necessary. I do not believe that we shall find it possible, as the demand for African mineral products increases, to dispense with a considerable supply of white labour. But the first thing is to establish in the highlands a sound white population whose life is on the land and whose home is in the country.

### The Importance of White Settlement.

I urge it not on economic grounds alone, but also from a profound conviction of its political value. Our experience in India shows how hard it is for a purely alien bureaucracy to hold the confidence of a changing and rapidly developing peoples.

Our members can always be denounced as men whose hearts are not in the country, who will not be long there and bringing up children to experience the consequences of their policy, who are in fact drawing salaries and pensions which could better be paid to its own inhabitants. These difficulties are bound to develop in Africa. It therefore seems to me essential to take steps which will enable us in time to reinforce our Governments with men of our own race whose home is really there, who have grown up in it, who know it and understand it as only Natives can, and who will never leave it. The history of other colonising civilisations shows how important a factor actual colonisation is in giving stability and permanence to any civilising enterprise. *Our civilisation will no longer be alien in Africa when once it is based on a settled white population which truly represents its quality and character and has its main roots in the soil.*

No less urgent is the political argument. Shall we be able to maintain and adapt our civilisation to the needs of a rapidly changing Africa, and protect it against deterioration and collapse while the African peoples are rising to our own stature and passing through the yeasty processes of evolution which contact with us involve, if we entrust that responsibility to a small band of administrators and public servants, of missionaries, of planters, of traders and managers, who come there as adults, who are constantly changing, who leave it after a period of years, and who must therefore always be strangers, sojourners and aliens in Africa, however capably they serve it? If we are to develop our civilisation to endure in Tropical Africa, we must plant there, as the French have done in North Africa, a sound and representative colony of our own race, who will live there, bring up families, and end their days on African soil.

## Some Statements Worth Noting.

"No one seems to know how long an elephant lives, but two hundred years or more does not seem improbable."—*Mr. C. T. Stoneham, in "Wanderings in Wild Africa."*

"The Medical Department is one which we bring to the attention of your Government for further pruning."—*Major J. G. L. Bertram, in the Tanganyika Legislative Council.*

"I was then inclined to have Broken Hill as the most suitable locality for the new capital."—*Sir James Craveford Maxwell, Governor of Northern Rhodesia, speaking in the Legislative Council.*

"I foresee that in the near future the air-liners will have difficulty in carrying all the passengers from Central Africa who will wish to travel by the air line."—*Mr. F. G. L. Bertram, C.B.E., Deputy Director of Civil Aviation, interviewed by the Nairobi "Standard."*

"I hope that in time a branch civil air line will be brought into being which, connecting with the Cape to Cairo air-route at some point in the Sudan, will bring the West African Colonies within a few days' journey of London."—*Sir Philip Sassoon, in the House of Commons.*

"The Native has a tremendous force over the white man. In the case of planters, for instance, if they are not careful they sink to the level of the Native and begin to live like Natives. There are so many adverse influences which undermine the constitution and weaken the white man's resistance to temptation."—*The Rev. J. Campbell Morgan, of Uganda, speaking in Exeter.*

"It is essential that plantation owners should keep proper and accurate books of accounts, showing all costs of working the estate and all returns from its produce. In no other way can costs of production be ascertained, economies effected, and costs of production reduced."—*Mr. R. S. D. Rankine, British Resident in Zanzibar, addressing an Arab baraza in Zanzibar.*

"The difficulties of translating versions of the Bible into African languages are numerous. Snow, for instance, never having been seen by many African Natives, would not be understood by them, and the whitest thing they could imagine was the egret. Thus the phrase 'Whiter than snow' was translated 'Whiter than a flock of egrets.'"—*The Rev. E. W. Smith, Literary Superintendent of the British and Foreign Bible Society.*

"The first step towards prosperity must be a return to individual economy and thrift. In regard to Mombasa, I would urge that more thought be given to cutting our coats according to the cloth available, rather than to the necessity of upholding social positions which are perhaps neither merited nor justified in relation to the services rendered by the individual."—*Mr. H. Goodhind, retiring President of the Mombasa Chamber of Commerce, in his review of the past year.*

"One of the peculiarities of Addis Ababa is the quantity of blue gum trees growing all over the town. The origin is even more peculiar. Until comparatively recently Abyssinia had no capital because the population moved with the timber. As soon as they had cut down and burned all the trees in one spot they moved on. King Menelik not only stopped this, but issued a decree that the people were to plant trees wherever they lived. They all planted the quick-growing blue gums."—*Squadron Leader F. L. Vachell, M.C., lecturing before the Royal United Service Institution.*

"EAST AFRICA'S"

## WHO'S WHO

95.—**Mr. Rudolf Franz Mayer, O.B.E., F.Z.S.**



Copyright "East Africa."

Arriving in Kenya in 1900, Mr. Mayer first settled in Mombasa, founded the "Mombasa Times," and, afterwards moving to Nairobi, established the "Standard"; in recent years he has been Chairman of Directors of the East African Standard group of newspapers, which has owed much to his restless energy, and through which he has been brought into close touch with all manner of developments in Kenya.

Thus he was Mayor of Nairobi in 1930, is a Past-President of the Nairobi Chamber of Commerce, President (and one of the founders) of the East African Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, Chairman of the Maia Carberry Nursing Home, and a Trustee of the Coryndon Memorial; he has also served on many public committees, and in 1929 was the unofficial member of the Commission consisting of one official and one unofficial appointed by the Kenya Government to inquire into the office organisation of Government Departments. He has long been interested in farming, his well-known Mount Margaret Estate having some two thousand acres under cultivation, mainly under wheat, and about one thousand head of cattle. His business interests are also considerable and by no means confined to newspaper properties. Both Mr. and Mrs. Mayer are particularly keen on flying and use the air service for their journeys between Nairobi and London.

## PERSONALIA.

Mr. and Mrs. Leslie Orme have arrived home from Tanganyika.

The Hon. Mrs. Rockfort Maguire is cruising in the Mediterranean.

Lord and Lady Howland have returned to London for Chirk Castle.

Miss Jessie Marks has joined the staff of Andrew's School, Turi, Kenya.

Dr. Paolo Viscardi has been accorded recognition in Zanzibar as Consular Agent for Italy.

Mr. R. Bulteel rode seven winners during the February Gymkhana meeting of the Nanyuki Sports Club.

Mr. B. T. Milthorpe, who retired from the Nyasaland Administrative Service in 1923, is now living in Jersey.

The new church in Port Sudan was consecrated during mail week by the Bishop of Egypt and the Sudan.

Sir Jacob Barth has been re-elected President of the Kenya branch of the British and Foreign Bible Society.

Major C. E. Browne has presented a new cup, called the Service Men's Cup, to the Kenya Rifle Association.

Dr. Bernard M. Allen lectured in London last week to the Victoria League on "The Story of Khartoum."

Mr. Warren Wright has been elected President of the Mombasa Law Society, with Mr. James Christie as Vice-President.

Mr. Clifford, who recently flew his own aeroplane from this country to South Africa, was in Nyasaland during mail week.

Sir Alfred Sharpe, K.C.M.G., C.B., was staying with his son, Mr. R. Sharpe, of Cholo, when the last mail left Nyasaland.

Archdeacon George and the Misses Bishop and Haddsell, of the U.M.C.A. staff in Nyasaland, have arrived home on leave.

Sir Geoffrey Armit, who is living in the South of France, recently lectured in Venice on big game hunting in East Africa.

Major F. H. le Breton with Mrs. le Breton and their infant son, are returning to Kenya by the m.v. "Langibby Castle."

Mr. R. Scholefield has been elected this year's Captain of the Njoro Golf Club, with Mr. W. W. Mackinlay as Vice-Captain.

The Rev. W. C. Tolchard, formerly priest in charge of Kizara, Tanganyika, has been appointed to the benefice of Shadwell.

Mr. W. F. Harrington and Mr. D. C. Macmillan, of Dar es Salaam, have been elected Fellows of the Royal Empire Society.

The Rev. W. A. Phillips, a former missionary in Nyasaland, has taken over the ministry of churches at Farnborough and Cove, Hampshire.

Mr. R. Quantrell, of the Tanganyika Transport Department, has been appointed a Captain in the King's African Rifles Reserve of Officers.

Mr. C. W. Miller and Mr. F. Nuttall-Smith, Assistant District Officers in Tanganyika, have left Tanga and Mbulu on leave.

Captain Bertram Francis Gurdon, Baron Cranworth, M.C., has resigned his commission as a Deputy Lieutenant for the County of Norfolk.

Mr. and Mrs. H. G. Robertson, of Mombasa, who went into the Hospital for Tropical Diseases on their arrival in London, have now been able to leave for Scotland.

The British Trade Development Expedition under Captain Geoffrey Malins, which left England just over a year ago, has now reached Northern Rhodesia.

A new trial has been ordered to take place in Dar es Salaam in the criminal action brought by Major H. Bown against Mr. M. O. Abassi for alleged defamation.

Mr. R. K. Allen, who was defeated in the recent Amateur Boxing Championship meeting at the Albert Hall, is the holder of the Kenya middleweight championship.

Mr. N. M. Halse, who recently took over the management of the Standard Bank branch in Blantyre, has been elected a Fellow of the Royal Empire Society.

Brigadier-General the Hon. and Mrs. F. C. Stanley reached England last week from East Africa. They had previously spent a brief holiday in South Africa.

Mr. G. L. Langridge, Kenya's pioneer fruit farmer, has sent a trial consignment of peaches by air from Kenya to London, where they arrived in excellent condition.

## KENYA COLONY

ESTATE SUPERVISION FOR ABSENT OWNERS

VALUATIONS OF ALL CLASSES OF PROPERTY

REPORTS FOR PROSPECTIVE SETTLERS

GEORGE A. TYSON, F.S.I.

Land, Estate & Managing Agent.

Corner House (P.O. Box 228),

Nairobi, Kenya Colony.

Acts as per the Scale of The Surveyors' Institution, London.



Sir William Dingwall Mitchell Cotts, Bt., K.B.E., who died on January 20 at the age of sixty, left estate of the gross value of £315,164, with net personality £43,319.

Mr. Hopkin Morris, M.P., who visited Tanganyika two or three years ago, moved the rejection of the Lotteries Bill and the Bill to the House of Commons.

From the Sudan we are told that Baily, O.B.E., the present Governor of the Kassala Province, will retire in a few months, and will be succeeded by Mr. F. T. C. Young.

Deputy Inspector-Generalewart Frazer Hamilton, R.N., whose death in Southsea is reported, served with the naval and military forces in the Eastern Sudan at Suakin in 1884-5.

Mr. John Gray, the well-known Tanganyika sisal planter, and Vice-Chairman of the Tanganyika Sisal Growers' Association, reached London just before Easter, having flown from Marseilles.

The Royal Empire Society announced that Commander Reynolds, their Travelling Ambassador, has recruited seventy-six new members in the Sudan, seventeen in Mombasa, and ten in Beira.

The Koru Farmers' Association has elected the following officers for 1932: *Chairman*, Mr. R. Pearce; *Vice-Chairman*, Mr. W. Adams; *Honorary Secretary and Treasurer*, Captain G. L. Smith, O.B.E.

General Sir John Asser, K.C.M.G., K.C.B., K.C.V.O., who served for many years in the Sudan, latterly as a member of the Government Council, lectured in Portsmouth recently on "Egypt and the Sudan."

The engagement is announced between Mr. Christopher Bell, of the Native Education Department of Northern Rhodesia, and Miss Jean Reekie, elder daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William Reekie, of London.

Mrs. Margery Durrant, of New York, is flying through Africa in her amphibian aeroplane "Silver Wings," accompanied by Mr. Charles Lajotte, of Hollywood, as passenger, and Mr. James Sanders as mechanic.

At the opening of a new wing to the C.M.S. Hospital in Omdurman, erected by the Lee Stack Memorial Fund, Sir John Maffey, Governor-General of the Sudan, unveiled a memorial tablet to the late Sir Lee Stack.

We regret to announce the death in Newport Pagnell of Brigadier-General S. A. E. Hickson, C.B., D.S.O., who fought in the Suakin Campaign in 1885 and whose son was killed in East Africa in November, 1914.

When a fire destroyed two 500-year-old cottages at Coleorton, Leicestershire, last week-end, Major-General Sir Edward and Lady Northey and their son helped the villagers to fight the flames and salvage the furniture.

Mr. C. T. Studd, the well-known cricketer-missionary, who died in the eastern Belgian Congo recently, left estate of the gross value of £4,713. He was a brother of Sir Kynaston Studd, a former Lord Mayor of London.

Mr. T. A. Cairns, of the Kenya Police Force, and a well-known sportsman in the Colony, has arrived home on sick leave. He was badly injured in a Rugby football match in Kitale last year, and was in hospital for several months.

Sir Edward Denham, K.C.M.G., K.B.E., who will be well remembered in Kenya as a former Colonial Secretary, is expected to arrive in this country early next month from British Guiana, of which he is now Governor.

Mr. W. S. G. Barnes, District Officer in Tanganyika, has been transferred to Bagamoyo from Mikindani, where he has been stationed for some time past. He joined the Tanganyika Administrative Service fifteen years ago.

Mr. H. V. Borain, the holder of one of the Irish Sweepstake tickets which drew "Shaun Galin" in the Grand National, is now on the staff of the District Commissioner, Eldoret, in which township he has lived for the past seven years.

The engagement is announced between Mr. F. B. Reiss, of Masindi, Uganda, eldest son of the Rev. L. Reiss, of St. Jude's Church, Peckham, and Miss Josephine Gwynned Whurr, daughter of Captain and Mrs. E. Whurr, of Brookside, Dorking, and Kitale.

Passengers who reached London last Sunday by air from East Africa included Mr. Wright, who flew from Kampala to London, and Mr. Gibb, from Kisumu to London. Miss Woolley is booked to fly with this week's air mail from Cairo to Kampala.

Major-General Sir Edward M. Woodward, K.C.M.G., C.B., who presided over the annual dinner of the Leicestershire Regiment the other day, served in Uganda in 1897-8 and again in 1903-4. In both campaigns he was mentioned in dispatches.

Captain B. W. E. Nicholson, D.S.O., the popular retired Naval officer who has made such a success of his headmastership of the European school in Nairobi, stumped the last three batsmen of the opposing side in a recent match between the School and Nyeri.

# KIA-ORA

## LEMON OR ORANGE

SQUASH & CRUSH

To make a delicious, health-giving, fresh lemonade, add five, or more, parts of water to one of Kia-Oras. Kia-Oras is just the juice of the finest lemons from Messina, oranges from Valencia... crushed on the spot at the moment of bottling.

UNTOUCHED BY HAND THROUGHOUT MANUFACTURE.

Bottled by all reputable dealers.

KIA-ORA LTD.,  
LONDON, S.E. 1, ENGLAND.



**PERSONALIA (continued).**

The Rev. and Mrs. G. Garrett, Miss A. J. Allen, and Miss J. F. H. Steinitz are among the Church Missionary Society missionaries at present on this side from Uganda.

The Rev. D. F. Stowell of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel is planning to speak in Portuguese East Africa, in the Limpopo and Inhambane rivers. Three Native Agents are in the work.

Major-General Sir John Davidson, K.C.M.G., C.B., D.S.O., Chairman of the Advisory Committee to H.M. Eastern African Dependencies Trade and Information Office, who has just returned from another visit to East Africa, had the honour of being received by The King last week.

We regret to learn of the death at sea from black-water fever of Mr. John Charlesworth, who was a keen anthropologist, and to whom the Tanganyika Government had made a generous grant-in-aid to continue his research work. Three years ago he was elected to the Anthony Wilkin Studentship.

Among those at present home from East Africa are Mrs. E. G. Fish, wife of the Assistant Superintendent of Police; Mr. and Mrs. C. G. Hansford, of the Agricultural Department; Mr. C. S. Grant, of Makerere College; Mr. E. E. Stow, Mrs. Watney, Miss Meadows, and Mr. and Mrs. Rex Holland.

The following have been appointed Honorary Game Rangers in Tanganyika: Mr. W. F. Baldoek, Mr. C. L. Bancroft, Mr. B. D. Burt, Mr. E. Cernov, Mr. R. L. Cornell, Mr. H. E. Hornby, O.B.E., Mr. G. Lindstrom, Mr. Maxtone Mailer, Mr. T. A. M. Nash, Mr. C. E. Gordon-Russell, and Mr. C. G. Vehning.

Father Monnens, a Jesuit professor, is shortly to visit East Africa, following his present tour of the West Coast. One of the objects of his visit is to determine the extent of the advance of Muhammadism in Africa. From Tanganyika he will return to Rome to take up his teaching at the Gregorian University.

Mr. A. van Bierliet, Belgian Consul-General for East Africa, has been appointed Belgian Minister in Central America. He is spending a holiday in South Africa before he leaves to take up his new post in Guatemala. Monsieur F. Jansen, who was previously in charge of the Belgian Consulate in Dar es Salaam, is to be his successor.

Count Johnston-Noad, who is at present in East Africa in connexion with a film enterprise in Northern Tanganyika, has stated that he hopes to be the first person to secure the three world speed records for land, sea, and lake. During his visit to the territories he intends inspecting sites which might permit high speed racing for motor-cars.

His Majesty the King of the Belgians is flying by the ordinary East African air mail to Juba, whence he will motor to Lake Kivu, the famous Park National Albert, and the Kilo-Moto mines. His Majesty, who is accompanied by only one orderly officer, is expected back in Belgium towards the end of April. In Khartoum he was the guest of Sir John Maffey, the Governor-General.

Mr. K. G. Lindsay and Mr. Neill, both of Kisumu, were the winners of two medal competitions awarded at a recent golf meeting in Kisii, the runners-up being Mr. H. G. Gregory-Smith and Mr. Carr, both of Kisii. The best scratch round for the Kisii course was made by Mr. G. Lester, manager of the Kisumu branch of the Standard Bank, with a score of 38.

Sir Herbert E. Sloley, K.C.M.G., a former Resident Commissioner of Basutoland, who is at present visiting East Africa, is the father of Mrs. A. H. Symes-Thompson, wife of the well-known Kiambu coffee planter. Another of Sir Herbert's daughters married Mr. E. S. B. Tagart, C.B.E., late Secretary for Native Affairs in Northern Rhodesia.

His Honour Mr. Justice S. J. Thomas, who recently arrived home on leave from Kenya, first entered the Colonial Service immediately after the War, when he was appointed Chief Justice of St. Vincent, of which he afterwards acted as Colonial Secretary and Administrator. He was appointed puisne judge in Trinidad in 1923, and transferred to Kenya three years ago.

The following have been appointed members of the Laikipia District Road Board, Kenya: Mr. F. F. Blatherwick, of Thomson's Falls; Mr. J. L. Focks, of Nanyuki; Major C. Luxford, of Thomson's Falls; Captain T. Sharp, of Naro Moru; Mr. M. H. C. Topham, of Ngobit; Major J. W. H. D. Tyndall, of Rumuruti; Brigadier-General A. R. Wainwright, of Thomson's Falls; and Major H. A. D. White, D.S.O., of Rumuruti.

Mr. J. J. Craig-McFeely, Deputy Land Officer in Tanganyika, is to leave Dar es Salaam in April on furlough. Since the War, during which he served with the Kent Cyclist Battalion and with the Machine Gun Corps, Mr. Craig-McFeely has served in Nigeria, Nyasaland, and Tanganyika, being appointed to the latter six years ago. Since its formation he has been Honorary Secretary of the Tanganyika Irish Society, an office to which he has recently been elected for the third successive year.

**CHILDREN'S NURSE.**

TANGANYIKA. June, nurse for young children: British or German preferred. Write Box 226, East Africa, 91, Great Titchfield St., London, W.1.

**APPOINTMENT DESIRED.**

ENGLISHMAN, 37, single, well educated (Diproc engineering). Desires position of trust, assistant or junior partner, etc. Investment on Fidelity bond. Box No. 226, East Africa, 91, Great Titchfield Street, London, W.1.

**GOOD KENYA COFFEE FARM FOR SALE.**

IN Nandi country, 80 miles from Eldoret. Delightful healthy climate. Altitude 6,000 ft. Area 224 acres, 90 under well-planted coffee in close soil. At least 500 acres could be put under coffee. Permanent water. Full particulars from JAYE HATCH, 106, Piccadilly, London, W.1.

**AFRICAN LANGUAGES.**

AFRICAN LANGUAGES can be learnt in London. Instructor in Swahili, Chikunda, Luganda, Kikuyu, Branda, Arabic, Hausa, Ibo, Yoruba, etc. (also Hindustani and Gujarati), given by European and Native teachers at THE SCHOOL OF ORIENTAL STUDIES, FINCHLEY CIRCUIS, E.C.2.

**ENGAGEMENT.**

PELLING: HEBBURN.—The engagement is announced between Mr. WILLIAM HENRY PELLING, District Officer, Kenya, son of the late Sir Christian Pelling, of Nairobi and Johannesburg, and of Lady Pelling, and MURIEL LAWRENCE, youngest daughter of Malcolm L. Hebburn, F.R.C.S., and Mrs. Hebburn, of 111, Harley Street, London, W.1, and King's Langley, Herts.

VIEW OF THE KENYA CONVENTION. A HUNTER'S HARTEBEEST FOR NAIROBI.

Chief Resolutions of the Recent Session.

WE have received by air mail from Nairobi the text of the resolutions passed by the recent session of the Convention of Associations of Kenya, which are summarised hereunder:—

**White Settlement.**—In order to promote an intensive campaign for further white settlement, it was agreed to set up a Closer Settlement Commission, to enquire into land, and finance subjects. The continued delay of Government in appointing members to the Commission into long-term agricultural credits was criticised.

**Land.**—The Convention resolved "that a system should be worked out whereby all land in the Colony could be freehold"; objected to the Joint Parliamentary Committee's recommendation that alienation of Crown land should be suspended pending further examination of the Native land question; and protested against deforestation in certain areas and the handing over of forest reserve land to the Kikuyu.

**Board of Agriculture.**—High appreciation was expressed of the public service rendered by Mr. J. F. H. Harper, whose treatment by Government was "strongly disapproved."

**Taxation.**—It was resolved that the abolition of death duties would benefit the Colony by attracting new capital, which would more than compensate for the loss of revenue; decided to appoint a committee to watch income tax developments; the opinion expressed in 1922 was reaffirmed that "any form of income tax under the conditions prevailing in Kenya is economically unsound, inequitable in its incidence, unwelcome to the public, and generally detrimental to the interests of the Colony." Objection was expressed to any further increase of taxation, the incidence of which was already regarded as much too high; and strong protests were registered against the imposition of a tax on doctors, who should be attracted to settle in the country, not repelled from taking that step.

**Colonial Economics and Finance.**—"That in the opinion of this Convention the various measures essential for the maintenance of the Colony's economic stability, balance of trade and finance should be given the national aspect that has led to the formation of a National Government in Great Britain." This Convention therefore urges upon Government the vital necessity of widening the terms of reference of the present Standing Finance Committee in order that it may perform adequately the functions of an Economic and Finance Committee and have the widest scope for examination and for making recommendations.

**Associated Producers.**—Resolved, "That, with regret, this Convention decides to discontinue its subscription to the Associated Producers of East Africa."

**Elected Members.**—"That this Convention has viewed with considerable apprehension the bureaucratic attitude of the Government of this Colony and its apparent disregard of the elected representatives of the public. This attitude was regarded as being a definite attempt on the part of Government to curtail the recognised principle of the people's right to share in the Government of this Colony, and the Elected Members are hereby asked to oppose any departure from this principle with every means at their disposal. At the same time the Convention welcomes the recent assurance of His Excellency that he now desires the co-operation of our elected representatives."

**Administration.**—(a) "This Convention believes that a thorough reorganisation of the system of administration is essential, and trusts that the Provincial Reorganisation Committee will proceed forthwith with its investigations, and will keep prominently before it, as its first object, the imperative necessity for the strictest economy; and recommends the further reorganisation of Local Government Bodies and Justices of the Peace;

(b) trusts that the recommendations of the Terms of Service Committee will be implemented without further delay; and

(c) points out that owing to the financial state of the Colony a further levy on official salaries seems inevitable."

**Road v. Rail Competition.**—"That this Convention requests members of the Legislative Council to press for amendments of the Carriage of Goods by Motor (Control) Ordinance, 1931, which will have the effect of eliminating uneconomic and wasteful competition."

**Empire Preference.**—"That this Convention, realising the desire of this Colony to give preference to British Empire products, suggests that at the coming Ottawa Conference, on the subject of the Congo Treaties, the principle that the British Empire be regarded as a single unit for Customs purposes should be brought up for consideration."

Specimen for the Coryndon Museum.

AS Hunter's hartebeest (*Damaalisca hunteri*) is now extremely restricted in its range, inhabiting only parts of Jubaland and the north bank of the Tana River, which sportsmen seldom visit, most Kenya-folk have never seen a specimen. They will now have an opportunity, for Messrs. Rowland Ward have forwarded to the Coryndon Memorial Museum of Natural History, Nairobi, a specimen shot by Mr. C. G. MacArthur and mounted by them.

The genus *Damaalisca* seems to have suffered greatly at the hands of hunters, for the bonfebok (*D. pygmaea*) and the blesbok (*D. albifrons*), two species closely allied to *D. hunteri*, once existed in countless thousands in South Africa, but are now reduced to a few hundreds preserved on certain farms. Hunter's hartebeest is coloured very like an ordinary hartebeest, but has a white chevron-like marking on the forehead, which is well seen in MacArthur's example.

CONFERENCE ON SETTLEMENT PROPOSED.

(Concluded from page 762.)

IT was here in Brussels fifty-six years ago that Leopold II summoned the first geographical conference which dealt with the opening up of Central Africa. There have since been innumerable conferences on African questions, but never one to consider specially the question of white settlement in Africa. Such a conference need not be official in order to be useful. The first conference in Brussels was not official, but it made history. Perhaps then the societies interested in this question here and in England and France might come together and see whether such a conference might not be usefully arranged. I throw out the suggestion in the hope that more influential people may take it up.

DO YOU KNOW..

THAT the new 'Celanese' Fabrics, in a wide range of enchantingly lovely designs, are now more economically priced than ever?

THAT there's nothing to beat fine-textured, tremendously hard-wearing 'Celanese' Jappe for tennis frocks and kiddies' dresses and all those little garments whose chief charm is their simplicity?

THAT Celanese Crepe Suede is the ideal fabric for the charming evening gowns and dainty tuck-in blouses which are so fashionable just now?

THAT to be quite sure that your lingerie is hard wearing as well as dainty you should make it from 'Celanese' Lingerie Satin or 'Celanese' Locknet?

THAT you can examine a comprehensive range of 'Celanese' Fabrics at your ceiling local store, and that if you have any difficulty in choosing, you should write to: MORTIBOYS, NICHOLAS & CO., LTD., P.O. Box 537 Nairobi; P.O. Box 297 Mombasa.



choose 'CELANESE' FABRICS

Sole Manufacturers BRITISH CELANESE LIMITED, LONDON, ENGLAND



## "EAST AFRICA'S" BOOKSHELF.

## THE AFRICAN GENIUS FOR POETRY.

Mr. Driberg's Didinga Songs.

The reader of Mr. J. H. Driberg's extraordinarily interesting volume "Initiation" (Golden Cockerel Press, 12s. 6d.) really requires the author's assurance that the poems therein contained are truly and entirely African in *matter* and in *form*. Their originality, technical perfection and literary quality will surely come as a surprise to many of our

Take "The Love-song of Auranomoi."

"The dew of dreams rests on the eyes of my beloved,  
The softness of dreams,  
The glamour of dreams,  
The dew of dreams trembling down the deep aisles of  
the forest.

"Supple she is and lithe as a reed bending to the wind,  
Swaying like the millet,  
Like the full-grown millet,  
That is heavy with bees weighing down its russet head."

Thus sing the Didinga, the warlike tribe which Mr. Driberg declared to the world in his "People of the Small Arrow." Says the author of the songs:

"They are all based on African motifs, and so far as it is possible for any European, I have tried to express only their thoughts and to interpret the motifs in their own way. The imagery and metaphor are entirely African, and I have to thank Mr. Driberg and Lady Driberg for enabling me to penetrate their sentiments and to give English readers unfamiliar with their cultures."

"I stress this point, as it is the fashion to assume that primitive peoples, and particularly Africans, are deficient in imagination and poetical expression. My experience, and the experience of others who have been on terms of intimacy with Africans, is definitely against such an assumption. Even the most unsophisticated may be allowed a philosophy, and, though the imagery is not ours and their imagination works along different channels, they are still, in my opinion, informed with the essence of poetry."

Mr. Driberg completely proves his thesis with his book. Consider the death-song of Auranomoi:

"Auranomoi is dead,  
There is no returning for him evermore.  
He is lost to us, and our pleasant ways are bereaved of  
him.  
The leaf lies where it falls on his grassy couch:  
The fern grows anew in the place which was his.  
For the guile of Nanyoto has won him from us.  
His cattle graze in new pastures,  
Her brothers carry his spears,  
His goats are theirs,  
His heart is in her hands."

Tremendously impressive is the "Clan Curse on Akulo," with the "incredibly harsh and Draconic" sentence of outlawry from the tribe inflicted on a girl who has loved a stranger, "yellow and hairy as the jackal," showing "that the prejudice against colour is not all one-sided."

"Go then, Akulo, to thy man,  
Wander an outcast for such days as are left for wandering.  
Thou shalt know terror by day and the panting, breath-  
less terrors that come by night,  
Trembling for the spear that shall have no payment and  
the hand that shall strike thee unrequited."  
"Thou shalt know loneliness and the panic that is brother-  
to-  
loneliness.  
The ache of it will chill thee, like the cold wetness of  
a snake gliding over thy bosom.  
Thou shalt run, run, run from the night, till the dawn  
find thee bruised, as the acanthus lies bruised:  
And the shadow of fear will be with thee always.  
So seek thy lover, Akulo:  
A lone fig-tree marks his place, Akulo, and the vultures  
will lead thee to it."

Then follow the Seven Curses, which "shall follow thee till death, Akulo."

Not only African culture, but literature, is indebted to Mr. Driberg for his revealing book.

A. L.

## MISSIONARIES AS ANTHROPOLOGISTS.

Useful Hints for Field Workers.

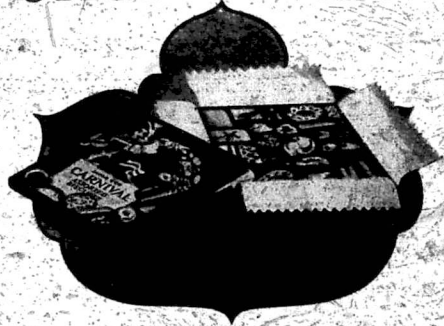
In a very instructive, appealing and sensible pamphlet "The Missionary and Anthropological Research" (Oxford University Press, 1s.), Professors D. Westermarck and R. Tiedtke detail the lines on which missionaries can most usefully prosecute studies in the anthropology of the African. The former deals with field research, the latter with sociology and psychology. A paragraph, typical of the whole, may be quoted from Dr. Westermarck:

"When engaged in this work the missionary must lay aside his profession as teacher, he must forget that he is there to be all-knowing, to stand as the defender of a higher and the destroyer of a lower religion; he must for the occasion be merely a learner, who accepts the communications simply as records of a foreign civilisation which he is anxious to learn to understand, and receive with respect all information even if it seems to him rather strange and improbable. The Native must feel that he can speak quite frankly, and especially in the case of a missionary this may not come naturally to him. The Native will be inclined to think that the missionary will disapprove of much, particularly when it is a question of religious customs and ideas of matters connected with the sex-life of the tribe, and will feel that he can only mention what is least likely to meet with disapproval, or he may alter the form of his tale so as not to hurt the missionary's feelings."

As "sailing directions" to missionaries anxious to serve the International Institute of African Languages and Cultures in its invaluable work of research, now being placed on a sound basis, this booklet ("Memorandum VIII" of a series) will be found to save an infinity of time, simplify inquiry, and get definite and significant results.

Miss Emily Hahn, a well-known American writer, is on her way back to the United States after having spent a year in the Ituri-forest of the Belgian Congo.

## JACOB &amp; CO'S

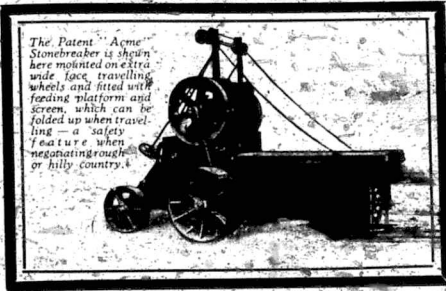


## "CARNIVAL ASSORTED"

Something new in Assortments—not merely a collection of everyday biscuits, but a choice selection of Biscuit Novelties made specially for High-Class Assortments such as this.

## BISCUITS

W. & R. JACOB & CO., LTD., DUBLIN, IRELAND  
ESTABLISHED 1861



The Patent "Acme" Stonecracker is shown here mounted on extra wide face travelling wheels and fitted with feeding platform and screen, which can be folded up when travelling — a safety feature when negotiating rough or hilly country.

—Road, Quarry, Mine and Contractors' Plant

During the past 50 years such confidence has been placed in "Goodwin" Plant, that at the present time it may be found in operation all over the world. Simple, robust construction, continuous operation under severe conditions, fine product and economical working are the chief characteristics of "Goodwin" Plant which embraces: Stonecrackers, Gravitators, Fine Crushing Rolls, Concrete Mixers, Concrete Block, Slab and Pipe Machines, Elevators, Conveyors, Headers, Screens, Complete plants for handling stone, gravel and asphaltum.

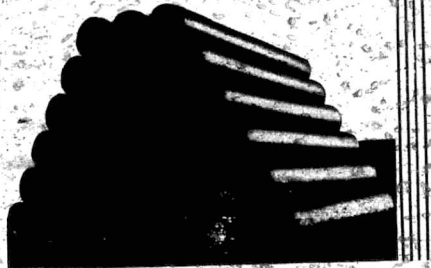
Our local agents will be pleased to give you expert advice on your problems — write or see them to-day!

● **GOODWIN** ●

Goodwin, Persby & Co., Ltd., Leicester, England.  
Cables: "Goodwin, Leicester."

● Ask the Resident Representative, Mr. J. W. Lloyd Jones, Rhodes House, Nairobi, Kenya Colony, for further particulars

**PIGGOTTS SPECIALIZE IN THE MANUFACTURE OF STEEL PIPES**



THOMAS PIGGOTT & CO. to-day operate what is probably the most highly developed plant in this Country for the rapid production of Steel Pipes of 14 in. diameter and upwards, and have to their credit many outstanding successes in Water, Oil and Sewage Engineering. Their experience is at your disposal.

THOMAS PIGGOTT & CO. LTD.  
BIRMINGHAM • ENGLAND

**HUDSON WAGONS**

**BUILT FOR STRENGTH**

MADE WITH 60 YEARS' MANUFACTURING EXPERIENCE OF REQUIREMENTS FOR MINES, TEA, COTTON, SUGAR AND SISAL ESTATES.



MINING AND TIPPING WAGONS, SUGAR CANE AND SISAL CARS, TIMBER AND PLATFORM CARS, TRACK AND ALL ACCESSORIES, RAIL TRACTORS, STEAM AND DIESEL LOCOMOTIVES, etc.



WRITE FOR THE HUDSON CATALOGUE or let us quote for your requirements.

**ROBERT HUDSON LTD.**  
**38 BOND STREET, LEEDS**

WORKS: GILDERSOME FOUNDRY, LEEDS.  
LONDON: 21, TOTHILL STREET, S.W.1.  
Also at Johannesburg, Durban, Legona, Belra, Leboto, Mauritius, Cairo, Calcutta, and Singapore.

Cables: "Robertus" (all offices).

Paint — with an eye to the future

Protect the surface with Dixon's Silica-Graphite Paint and it is good for 10 years without repainting. Very economical: impervious to heat and cold, moisture and acids. Successful under severest conditions. Test it how you like. Send for colour card and booklet.

**DIXON'S SILICA GRAPHITE PAINT**

Manufactured in London by  
**C. R. AVERILL LTD.,**

22, Duke St., Stamford St., Blackfriars, London, S.E.1.

## EAST AFRICA'S MAGNIFICENT LAKES.

## Geological Revelations of Past Ages.

THE steady and skilled work of the geological surveys of Uganda and Tanganyika Territory is gradually revealing a wonderful picture of East Africa as it was quite recently (geologically speaking), at any rate well within the human period; and the scene which emerges from the mists of time is one of a series of magnificent lakes.

Some 200,000 years ago, for instance, the water level of all the present lakes appears to have been 600 feet above the present mark.

Director of Geological Survey in Tanganyika, in his latest report, on the clearest of evidence, visualises Lake Eyasi spreading over the Manyonga valley and covering an area of 5,600 square miles, or twice the present area of Lakes Albert and Edward combined. Lake Rukwa, now so insignificant and decadent, was in the old days an enormous expanse of water, reaching almost, if not quite, to Lake Tanganyika. The *mbugas* of to-day, swamps in the rains and hard going when dry, were formerly covered by permanent water.

One would like the geologists, if they can find the time, to draw up a map of the country in Pleistocene times to show the extent of the lakes, both deep and shallow; the comparison with the arid areas to-day would be both instructive and illuminating. The treasures of fossil bones which lie beneath the sediment thrown down by the lakes through the centuries are still undiscovered, but, as Dr. Teale says, "an exhaustive study of these old lake beds would be of great interest." Our knowledge of ancient East Africa grows slowly, but what a deal remains to be revealed!

## FORCED LANDING IN THE DESERT.

AFTER landing his machine safely in the desert during a sandstorm between Abu Hamed and Wadi Halfa in the Sudan, an Imperial Airways Pilot, Mr. R. O. O. Taylor, recently made an all-night trek to Station No. 1 on the railway running to Wadi Halfa. Meantime a search party had reached the machine from the township, so that the passengers suffered little inconvenience. The sandstorm had driven the machine off the course, and reduced visibility to the barest minimum.

[The railway in question runs through one of the loneliest stretches on the African air route. For over two hundred miles the aerial passenger can see nothing but sand as far as the eye can see, with the exception of the solitary railway line and the stations. The latter are distinguished only by numbers, there being no landmark by which they can be named.—*Ed. "E.A."*]

## UGANDA REUNION IN SCOTLAND.

The Uganda Society in Scotland is to hold a luncheon and general meeting in Edinburgh on April 8 at 1 p.m. One subject for discussion is the arrangement of a Summer Meeting, probably in the middle of June, which would take the form of a golf competition and tennis matches. Those interested are recommended to write the Secretary of the Society, Mr. H. A. Mackenzie, at Tighnabraich, Pitlochry, Perthshire.

Lectures and demonstrations on tropical hygiene are to be given by the British Red Cross Society on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, beginning April 4, at 9, Chesham Street, Belgrave Square, S.W.1, from which address full particulars are obtainable.

## JOINT EAST AFRICAN BOARD

## To Reconsider Congo Basin Treaties.

THE March meeting of the Executive Council of the Joint East African Board was attended by Major W. M. Crowley (in the Chair), Major C. H. Dale, Mr. Campbell-Hausburg, Sir Sydney Henn, Mr. C. Ponsonby, Sir Philip Richardson, Mr. W. A. M. Sim, Major H. Blake-Taylor, Major C. Walsh, Mr. A. Wigglesworth, and Miss Harvey (Secretary).

The resolution of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce, communicated to the President of the Board of Trade, that it is now in the interests of Great Britain to secure freedom of fiscal action in East and West Africa, was reported, and on the motion of Major Walsh, Sir John Sandeman Allen, Sir Humphrey Leggett, Mr. Hausburg, and Mr. Wigglesworth were appointed a sub-committee to re-examine the whole subject of the Congo Basin Treaties in conjunction with the sub-committee appointed for the same purpose by the East African Section of the London Chamber of Commerce. It was agreed that the matter needs urgent consideration in view of the forthcoming Imperial Conference at Ottawa.

Mr. Amery, Chairman of the Imperial Committee of the British Social Hygiene Council, calls attention to a short vacation school to be held from April 4 to April 9 for the benefit of administrative officers, missionaries, and others on leave from or about to proceed to appointments overseas. The headquarters of the Council, from which further particulars can be obtained, are at Carteret House, Carteret Street, S.W.1.

## LIVE IN KENYA

Richardson, Tyson &amp; Martin, Ltd.

successors to

Tyson Brothers Ltd., Nairobi

Land and Estate Agents, Managing Agents,

Secretaries, Produce Merchants,

Insurance Agents, etc.

have on their property registers a number of attractive Agricultural, Residential and Town properties available for purchase.

Intending settlers or investors in Great Britain are cordially invited to consult the London Representatives of

RICHARDSON, TYSON &amp; MARTIN, Ltd.,

Messrs. P. Wigham Richardson & Co. Ltd.,  
Armadores House,

Bury Street,

LONDON, E.C. 3.

## INVEST IN KENYA



**SMITH, MACKENZIE & CO.**

P.O. BOX 120, MOMBASA,  
and at  
NAIROBI, KAMPALA, DAR ES SALAAM,  
ZANZIBAR, TANGA, LAMU, LINDI.

**GENERAL MERCHANTS,  
STEAMSHIP CLEARING,  
FORWARDING AND EXPORT AGENTS,  
LAND AND SEA AGENTS.**

CONSIGN YOUR GOODS AND BAGGAGE TO US  
**BONDED WAREHOUSE PROPRIETORS.**  
BAGGAGE CLEARED AND STORED.  
Tel. "MACKENZIES."

**MOUNTAINS OF THE MOON  
HOTEL**

(RUWENZORI)

A LUXURIOUS HOTEL IN THE  
HEART OF AFRICA

Near 35 Crater Lakes. Bracing Climate.  
Boating, Bathing, Fishing, Golf, Hunting.  
Private car available. Superb roads in vicinity.  
Electric Lighting throughout.  
Cables: "Romance, Uganda."

**KENYA AND  
UGANDA  
RAILWAYS & HARBOURS**



Comfort in East African travel . . . .  
pleasure-giving views from cheery  
and comfortable carriages . . . . excellent  
restaurant cars and service . . . . steam  
boats equipped with all modern con-  
veniences to make one feel really at  
home . . . . the picturesque  
country of Kenya Colony, to Lakes  
Victoria, Kioga, and Albert, through all the  
pleasantness of Uganda, on to the  
Sudan and the lower reaches of the Nile  
Full details from H. M. Eastern African Dependencies Trade and  
Information Office, Royal Mail Buildings, Cockspur St., S.W.1,  
or from the General Manager, Kenya and Uganda Railways and  
Harbours, Nairobi.

**H & B GUARANTEED  
KITS OF PARTS**  
For All Popular British Sets

	British Retail Prices
Sept. 1930. "D.G. Foreign Listeners Four." COMPLETE KIT	£13-10-0
4 Valves, £2-19-0 extra	
Nov. 1930. "Band-Pass Super Het." COMPLETE KIT	£12-13-0
6 Valves, £4-19-3 extra	
JAN. 1931. "1931 Ether Searcher." COMPLETE KIT	£5-13-7
3 Valves, £1-19-0 extra	
Nov. 1930. "Short Wave Two." COMPLETE KIT	£4-3-10
2 Valves, 19/- extra	
FEB. 1931. "Comet Three." COMPLETE KIT	£3-19-7
3 Valves, £1-7-6 extra	
DEC. 1930. "Reyners Hyperdyne." COMPLETE KIT	£7-16-10
6 Valves, £3-16-0 extra	
FEB. 1931. Short Wave Adaptor KIT for the above.	£2-14-4

The Famous H. & B. "OVERSEAS 5" Guarantees good  
Loudspeaker volume from at least TWELVE Short  
Wave Stations. COMPLETE KIT

Price includes ALL Components. Aluminium Panel and  
Baseboard drilled. Metal Cabinet: 5 Valves, £3-19-6 extra.

Full Export Terms allowed.  
Cash against Documents. Carriage F.O.B. London.

**H. & B. RADIO CO.**  
34-36-38, BEAK STREET, REGENT STREET, LONDON, W.1  
Telephone: Gerrard 2834.

*Grant's  
Whisky*



**THE WHISKY OF  
YOUR TRAVELS**

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

## East Africa in the Press.

### PITY THE POOR FARMER!

EAST AFRICAN farmers have their troubles and make their complaints, but they have much to be thankful for; they might be in a worse position where a "Gold Standard" and a "White" farmer writes to *The Farmer*:

"The Government has governed me. I don't know who owns it. I am inspected, inspected, examined, re-examined, informed, required and commanded so that I don't know who I am, where I am; or why I am here at all. All I know is that I am supposed to be an inexhaustible supply of money for every need, desire or hope of the human race, and because I will not, go out and beg, borrow or steal money to give away I am cursed, discussed, boycotted, talked to, talked about, lied to, lied about, held up, rung up, hung up, robbed and pretty well ruined. The only reason why I cling to life at all is to see what the Dickens is going to happen next."

### TRIBAL VIEWS OF TRIBAL CUSTOMS.

"THEOLOGICAL WIVES" is the title given by Miss Doris J. Hitchman in the U.M.C.A. magazine *Central Africa* to the wives of the students of The Theological College at Fiwila, Northern Rhodesia. She says, *inter alia*:

"When they first came here the women did not understand each other at all, so there was little intercourse between one tribe and another. At times they even show a lot of tribal feeling, and I have known a duel of words not far from tears and blows because one woman considered another had said something derogatory about one of her tribal customs.

"The Babemba are very scornful of the Batonga custom of carrying their babies on their backs in calf-skins and not in a cloth; the Asenga think the Batonga habit of knocking out front teeth very absurd; while the Batonga regard the local custom of eating caterpillars too disgusting for words. As for the greeting "Mutende" (peace), the Batonga, who have a long and elaborate greeting that changes with the time of day, are very scornful of its poverty. 'What a greeting!' they say. 'Just mutende, mutende, all day long. Absurd!'"

### ZANZIBAR IN PAST TIMES.

THE story of the pink tails of the Sultan of Zanzibar's horses, recalled by Colonel Sir Percival Marling, Bt., V.C., C.B., and referred to by Mr. C. McLean in a recent letter to *East Africa*, has been reprinted in the *Zanzibar Official Gazette*, which adds the following interesting details:—

"Sir Percival Marling's visit was made during the reign of Seyyid Barghash, and the Palace he refers to is no doubt the old Beit-el-Hukin which stood on the site of the present Agricultural Department offices and suffered severely during the bombardment of 1896 after the death of Seyyid Hamed bin Thwain.

"The reference to the pink tails of the Sultan's horses recalls the old Arab custom of dyeing the tails of grey horses with henna. This custom, though no longer observed in Zanzibar, is still followed in Muscat, while donkeys so adorned are, of course, a common sight here to this day.

"The existence of wild beasts in cages at the Palace gates sound strange to modern ears, but it is nevertheless a fact. It was a Muscat custom observed in Zanzibar not only by Seyyid Barghash, but also until the time of Seyyid Hamud, to house just outside the Palace lions and other wild beasts, such as gazelle, which were received as presents from the mainland and from Arabia.

"It is still related how one of the lions escaped one day, and was only recaptured after a considerable time by the intelligence of a slave who, on the animal's approach, cast a large cloth over his head in Bull-figh fashion. Besides these animals, there were in those times large numbers of peacock and smaller birds in the Palace grounds."

### THE ENGLISH IN NATIVE EYES.

A STRIKING picture of the English intruders into Nyasaland, as seen by the Yao, is given by Sir Hector Duff in his book, "African Small Chop":—

"Queer people were these, painfully ugly to look at, according to African ideas, with their ghastly white skins, noses like beaks, projecting teeth and strange, pale eyes as fierce as a leopard's—people with strange ideas too, who would neither traffic in slaves themselves nor allow others to do so. That alone would have made these fingers (English) quite impossible neighbours from the Yao point of view and, there were other objections to them hardly less forcible.

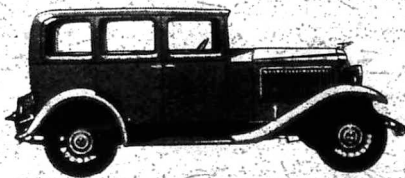
"Their religion, for instance. The Yao could understand pagans, and they could understand Muhammadans, but these people were neither. They worshipped a new god, Jesu Kibatu, whose teachings seemed almost mad, prohibiting more than a single wife, ordaining that a man struck on one cheek should turn the other to his aggressor, and absurdities like that. Whatever happened, a tribe professing such revolutionary ideas could not possibly be tolerated, thought the Yao, girding themselves for their last fight."

### SECRET SOCIETIES IN THE CONGO.

RENEWED activity among secret societies is reported from Kongolo and Kabalo, in the Belgian Congo. At Malela a disciple of Kibangi, who called himself a prophet and miracle-worker, has been arrested. He boasted of having raised the dead and of having been hit by several bullets without suffering injury. In the Kongolo territory it is not uncommon to see members of the new Kindalela Society carrying flags and red favours.—*Times*.

Fleet Street commits many *gaucheries* which ought to be avoided. The same page of one issue last week of a London newspaper with a circulation of a million and a half referred to "malaria and black fever" and to a probable flight across Africa "from Tunis *via* Salaam to Madagascar."

Price in East Africa less than £375



THIS 26 H.P. 6-CYLINDER  
**VAUXHALL "VX"**

A true Vauxhall, every line of it, with the graceful fluted bonnet and that air of breeding which there's no mistaking. Typical Vauxhall coachwork, too, with roomy leather upholstered bodies, and a very complete equipment. Yet built for East African motoring, with a 26 horse power six-cylinder engine, sturdy chassis and special springing for extreme conditions. East African list price less than £375.

When you go on leave, our service enables you to arrange to buy your "VX" through any of our branches and it will meet you when you land in England, or, through us, you can buy it direct from General Motors, Export Dept., London, N.W. 9, use it whilst on leave, and hand it to them for shipment to us when you return.

**The Motor Mart and Exchange Ltd.**

Nairobi—Nakuru—Eldoret—Dar es Salaam

Dealers and Branches throughout Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika

**HUNTED BY A MAN-EATING HIPPO:**

THE Dar-es Salaam Standard recently published an interesting article from a correspondent in the Rufiji district, who said *inter alia*:-

"Three Natives had been killed by a hippopotamus. One was bitten in two in the water when fishing, another run down and savaged to death when defending his cultivation by night, and another turned out of his canoe and killed.

"At this spot a large hippo, accepted as the perpetrator of the three crimes, closed in upon a small canoe with a single occupant trying to pass. The man, seeing the enormous head rise out of the water a few feet away and make for him, ran forward, shouting and waving his hands. To his horror he saw the animal's small frail craft prying for his throat. The hippo's ritting. Just as the Native leaped from the canoe, the hippo's numerous teeth, sharp and almost as long as sabres, and dived deep into the water. When he came to the surface the monstrous brute was engaged in demolishing his canoe, which was in scattered pieces.

"The ferocious killer saw him at once and surged towards him like a tug-boat. The plucky Native dived again and swam off at a tangent. He broke the surface with bursting lungs and found himself within a few feet of the mud bank, upon which a party of Natives were trying to render what help they could. As soon as he rose, the hippopotamus turned again and came straight at him.

"Those who have seen the awful bottomless mud of mangrove swamp waterways will realise what chance this African, swimming for his life, now had of getting over the strip of tidal mire left between him and the bank above where safety lay. He wallowed on his chest into this morass of ooze and slime, using his arms like flails and his legs doubled in a crab-like effort to get over the mud from the pursuing death close upon him. The hippo's terrible teeth would most certainly have done for him, but a miracle.

"One of the Natives on the bank threw him part of a fishing net, which he seized with the fear of death in his grip. The others grabbed their end of the fabric, and he was hauled over the slippery mud, sliding on his chest like a toboggan rider. Eager hands wrenched him up on the bank. The frustrated hippopotamus then climbed the bank and chased the whole party. But his element was not favourable, and he returned to the creek.

"This brute is now dead, having been killed by a local hunter and identified by a broken tooth, the missing portion of which he left in the canoe he demolished. His reign of terror is over."

**ARE KENYA TROUT STREAMS OVERSTOCKED ?**

ARE the trout streams of Kenya overstocked? Is the typical Kenya trout narrow-waisted, underfired, and big-headed? These are disturbing suggestions, barely relieved by the thought of the traditional "flexibility" (shall we say?) of piscatorial allegations.

The suggestions are not ours, but those of Mr. Hugh Copley, that well-known East African angler, in a letter to *The Fishing Gazette* describing his experiences on the Melawa River, near Gilgil, during a week-end holiday. In two days a friend and he creeled fifteen rainbow, from 1 lb. to 1½ lb., which, with the exception of two small ones, he described in the language quoted above. Yet the river had the best feed he had seen in Kenya, though not good enough for the hungry hordes of the overstocked river, which were still spawning hard, the fry inhering in poor conditions. "It makes one weep," he writes, "when one thinks this is the general condition of all our rainbow streams." His remedy would be to remove the limit of eight fish per rod, which he dubs "madness," and to clear the banks of the stream so that the rods could be spread over the whole water and the underfired fish in time dragged out.

This complaint is, we admit, a surprise, for Kenya's reputation of attraction for the game fish angler has been steadily growing, and many fishermen have in the past couple of years reported really fine catches brought to bank.

**AFRICAN WOMEN "SLAVES."**

As a further contribution to the question of the alleged "slave status" of African women, the following extracts from Major T. G. Trevor's new book, "Forty Years in Africa," deserve noting:-

"A great deal of nonsense about the position of Native women and polygamy has been written. It is always stated that the women are chattels, slaves to their husbands. How any man could agree with this saying who has ever seen a Zulu woman, I don't know. There are as many henpecked husbands in Africa as anywhere else in the world. I once had an old warrior, a survivor from the Zulu army at Isandula and Rorke's Drift, living in my neighbourhood. He had a wife whom I had nicknamed Mimnehaha, as she was the embodiment of physical grace. She must have been thirty years his junior. He came to me one day for work. I asked him why he was coming away from his home. He told me that he must get away or he would go mad. Haha, his wife, had been in a bad temper for six months!"

In another instance a brother of Cetewayo had to beg the return of some cattle for his wife:-

"I have never forgotten the way that woman stood up to her husband and her chief. Mrs. Paakhurst couldn't have bettered it. I know of no human being who has a better time than a Native girl in a good kraal. She is the cheesiest thing in the world, but perfectly modest and well-behaved."

LADY VVYAN, who flew in the first Imperial Airways mail plane to South Africa, has written for *The Sketch* the story of their forced landing near Mbeya, when they landed on the estate of Colonel and Mrs. Gore-Browne. She writes:-

"They saw us hovering round the house, and directly we came down they ran like hares and arrived as we opened the aeroplane door. At night we had a champagne dinner, and next morning we found Colonel Gore-Browne had recruited an army of servants to make a run-way for us. The red bricks of Colonel Gore-Browne's house had, we learned, been made by him and his wife."

**Delicate Children and Invalids need VIROL**

Virol is the well-known nutritive food which the most delicate digestions can absorb with ease. It is a scientific food containing the essential vitamins, and it has been saving the lives of infants and delicate invalids for more than 20 years.

**For NERVES and SLEEPLESSNESS**

Virol and Milk is a combination of Virol with pure full-cream Devonshire Milk. It is the most successful Nerve food yet discovered. It contains exactly the kind of nutriment that exhausted nerves require. No added milk required - simply add hot water to the Golden Powder.

**VIROL AND MILK**

**ALL STORES STOCK BOTH**

VIROL LTD., KALING, LONDON, ENGLAND.



## PASSENGERS FOR EAST AFRICA.

The m.v. "Llangibby Castle," which left London for East Africa on March 24, carries the following passengers for—

**Mombasa.**  
Miss M. H. E. Armstrong  
Mrs. J. V. Burgess  
Mr. & Mrs. F. Craig  
Miss S. M. Craig  
Master W. F. Craig  
Miss S. A. Duffield  
Mr. & Mrs. S. H. Freislich  
Miss F. R. Freislich  
Mr. T. R. Hayes  
Miss Healey  
Miss V. Hewett  
Mr. & Mrs. E. Jones  
Major & Mrs. Le Breton  
Master D. Le Breton  
Dr. N. McLean  
Mrs. A. B. McNab  
Miss Y. C. McNab  
Mr. H. C. Middleboe  
Mr. J. I. Parker  
Mr. H. J. Rossenrode  
Mr. Saver  
Mrs. L. G. Scott  
Mr. K. L. Scott  
Mrs. C. Smith  
Sub-Lt. A. M. Smith  
Mr. H. J. Snelgar  
Mr. F. F. Tate  
Capt. & Mrs. E. Walker  
Mr. H. V. Worsfold  
Miss H. Wright

Mr. H. G. Stewart  
Mrs. H. M. Vines  
**Genoa to Mombasa.**  
Mr. & Mrs. E. L. Sharp  
Mrs. M. E. Tate  
Mr. B. Tate

**Tanga.**  
Mrs. M. K. Milne  
Mr. & Mrs. [redacted]

Mr. W. H. Fraser

**Dar es Salaam.**  
Mr. S. T. Collins  
Mr. & Mrs. A. W. Griffith  
Mr. & Mrs. H. M. Laskie  
Mr. & Mrs. H. J. Lowe  
Miss E. McBride  
Miss M. McBride  
Mr. N. Schmolder

**Marseilles to Dar es Salaam.**  
Dr. & Mrs. A. E. Mackie  
Mr. S. H. M. Webb

**Beira.**  
Mr. & Mrs. D. Buchanan  
Miss M. M. Gibson  
Mr. & Mrs. A. Harby  
Mrs. V. E. Humphries  
Mrs. J. Thompson

**Marseilles to Mombasa.**  
Mr. S. Davis  
Mr. O. W. Davis  
Mr. C. Goodram  
Mrs. I. M. Millar  
Mrs. F. G. Sellwood

The s.s. "Dunbar Castle," which left London for Beira on March 17, carries the following passengers—  
Mrs. E. M. Davies  
Master M. A. Davies  
Mrs. Higgins  
Capt. & Mrs. M. C. Hoole  
Mr. S. H. Osborne  
Mrs. Eric Smith  
Miss Smith

Miss P. I. Smith  
Miss C. M. Squirr-Dawson  
Mrs. E. Usher  
Master Usher  
Miss F. H. D. Wheeler  
Miss F. H. Whybrow  
Mr. & Mrs. G. Wright

## PASSENGERS FROM EAST AFRICA.

The s.s. "Watusi," which arrived in Southampton on March 21, brought the following passengers from East Africa to—

**Southampton.**  
Mr. & Mrs. H. Cook  
Mr. O. Darlington  
Mr. W. Duncan  
Mrs. Fisher de Grey  
Mrs. E. M. Gorley  
Miss M. Jennings  
Mrs. D. King  
Miss L. Kyle  
Mr. A. D. Munro  
Mr. A. Rieban  
Mrs. E. L. Wilkie  
Prof. & Mrs. A. Winsor  
Mrs. E. Withall

**Antwerp.**  
Mr. & Mrs. A. Dordrecht  
Mr. Paul Jonckheere  
Mr. & Mrs. Louis Leclercq

**Hamburg.**  
Mr. F. Albert  
Mrs. I. Lebar  
Mr. Neumann  
Mr. E. Schaller  
Baron G. von Schneider  
Capt. E. Siever

## EAST AFRICAN MAILS.

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

Mar. 31 per s.s. "Narkunda."  
April 7 " " s.s. "Ranchi."  
" 14 " " s.s. "Cathay."  
" 21 " " s.s. "Naldera."

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

Inward mails are expected on April 2 by the s.s. "Malwa," and on April 11 by the s.s. "General Duchesne."

This week's air mail was delivered in London on Monday morning. Outward air mails leave London early each Wednesday.

## EAST AFRICAN STEAMSHIP MOVEMENTS.

## BRITISH INDIA.

"Mantola" left Mombasa homewards, March 10.  
"Maduta" left Marseilles outwards, March 10.  
"Malda" arrived Beira outwards, March 21.  
"Kenya" left Dar es Salaam for Bombay, March 20.  
"Karania" left Dar es Salaam for Durban, March 20.  
"Karagola" left Beira for Durban, March 20.  
"Khandalla" arrived Bombay, March 20.

## HOLLAND AFRICA.

"Nieuwerkerk" left Port Elizabeth for Beira, March 21.  
"Niijkerk" passed Ushant homewards, March 21.  
"Rietfontein" arrived Rotterdam homewards, March 24.  
"Meliskerk" arrived Hamburg for East Africa, March 20.

## MESSAGES MARITIMES.

"Angers" arrived Tamatave outwards, March 23.  
"Bismarck" arrived St. Pierre, arrived Zanzibar outwards, March 22.  
"General Voyron" left Beirout outwards, March 24.  
"Jean Laborde" arrived Marseilles, March 25.

## UNION CASTLE.

"Dunbar Castle" left Ascension for Beira, March 20.  
"Garrih Castle" left Cape Town for Beira, March 27.  
"Llandaff Castle" left Mozambique for Natal, March 27.  
"Llangibby Castle" left Gibraltar for East Africa, March 28.  
"Llanstephan-Castle" arrived London, March 28.

## RICH STRIKE AT KAKAMEGA.

East Africa is able to make the exclusive disclosure that two well-known Kenya settlers who are prospecting at the Kakamega goldfields, while bearing the overburden on an alluvial claim, took out over thirty ounces of heavy gold, including nuggets varying from 1 oz. to 43 oz., in seven hours' work. It is impossible to say if this be only a pocket, and further rich finds in this stream are expected. An interesting point is that, to circumvent the African labourer's tale-carrying propensities, the gold was handled entirely by Europeans.

## KILIFI PLANTATIONS: THE TRUTH.

East Africa is authorised by Kilifi Plantations, Ltd., to deny the statements prominently made in Kenya newspapers that their sisal estates in Kilifi have been closed down, as the directors are unable to foresee any future for East African sisal."

Mr. R. Garnier, managing director of the company, speaking with the full authority of his board, assures us that the report has not the slightest foundation, and that the operations are merely temporarily suspended on the advice of the estate manager in order that the leaf may have a further period of growth, before cutting. The company is as confident as ever that well-run East African sisal plantations will yield satisfactory dividends once world produce prices recover to reasonable levels.

**MONSOL**  
The Safe Germkiller

**OINTMENT**

DOCTORS recommend it for  
**ECZEMA, RINGWORM, BOILS.**

For cuts, scratches, bruises, burns, stings, and all skin complaints it has no rival.

Send stamped addressed envelope for free sample to—

**KODAK (East Africa) LTD.**  
P.O. Box 28 — Nairobi.



## BRING THE WORLD TO YOUR DOOR

USE THE **IMPERIAL AIRWAYS** - CAPE TOWN ROUTE FOR YOUR FREIGHT AND MAILS

Would you like your goods, samples and letters to reach your customers and friends abroad days or even weeks ahead of your competitors'

goods sent by other routes? Yes! Then send your freights and mail by Imperial Airways London—Cape Town Service

# IMPERIAL AIRWAYS

To take full advantage of this air service, write for information to the nearest Imperial Airways station or Imperial Airways Airway Terminus, Victoria Station (facing entrance to Continental Departures), London, E.C. 1, or to any freight agent. The present London to Cape Town air freight and mail service will also soon be open for passengers.

## DR. BENGUE'S BALSAM

Reliability and rapidity of action are the secrets of the popularity of Dr. Bengue's Balsam. The first application gives almost instant relief in cases of **RHEUMATISM, NEURALGIA and GOUTY PAINS.**

Especially valuable for mosquito bites, owing to its penetrating antiseptic action.

*Send for and Literature on application to:*

**BENGUE & CO., LTD., Manufacturing Chemists,**  
24, Fitzroy Street, London, W. 1, or from  
**WORLD & MCGIBBON, LTD.,** Kampi, Uganda and Tanganyika.

## SUBSCRIBE NOW!

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

Please send me "EAST AFRICA" post free for one year (52 issues), commencing with issue dated \_\_\_\_\_, and until further notified. I enclose £\_\_\_\_ being first year's subscription.

NAME AND BANK  
(In block capitals please)

FULL POSTAL ADDRESS

## PARSONS CHAINS

grip on any surface

**P**ARSONS CHAINS enable you to drive under any conditions of mud, sand or soft glass land. They grip on any surface, even on black bottom soil, and ensure complete control. They help you over ground which would otherwise be impassable. No slipping. No skidding. Easily carried, quickly put on and changed, disengage tyre, wheel spokes or rims. Suitable for every type of tyre—solid or pneumatic, single or twin, for car or commercial vehicle.



**ALL-BRITISH MADE**

Get Parson's Chains NOW and carry them ready for emergencies. Insist on genuine Parson's Chains, and look for the word "Parson's" on the coupling.

### PARSONS EMERGENCY TYRE GRIPS

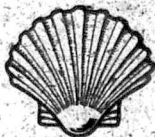
Each grip consists of a pair of Parson's fine quality cross chains which can be strapped quickly round the tyre. Straps are of woven webbing.

60 per cent. stronger than leather, and unaffected by weather conditions. Fit three or four Grips to each wheel according to tyre size.

Manufactured only by  
**THE PARSONS NON-SKID CO., LTD., 307, MACAULAY ROAD,  
LONDON, S.W. 4, ENGLAND. Established 1902.**

You haven't read all the News till you've read the Advertisements.

MOTOR OIL



MOTOR SPIRIT

Now that every farthing must do its utmost, wise people know that only the best quality is the best bargain. Shell products are always economical



All interested

in Land Settlement, Trade, Touring, Big Game Hunting, or Prospecting in KENYA, NORTHERN RHODESIA, NIASABURU, TANGANYIKA, UGANDA or ZAMBIA are invited to apply to the address given below for the latest information

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

H.M. Eastern African Dependencies Trade and Information Office, BUILDING, COCKSPUR STREET, LONDON, S.W. 1.

ROYAL MAIL

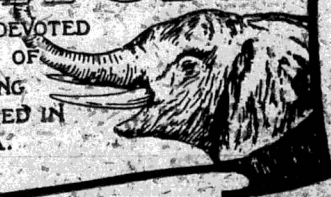
Telephone: Whitehall 8702-2-8



# EAST AFRICA



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



Vol. 8, No. 394.  
Registered at the G.P.O. as a Newspaper

THURSDAY, APRIL 7, 1932

Annual Subscription,  
30/- post free.

Sixpence.



## TRAVEL BY BRITISH SHIPS

# BRITISH INDIA LINE

For Booklets and full details apply:—

Passages—P. & O. HOUSE, 14, COCKSPUR STREET, S.W. 1.  
GRAY, DAWES & CO., 122, LEADENHALL ST., E.C. 3.

Freight—GELLATLY, HANKEY & CO., LTD., DOCK HOUSE, BILLITER ST., E.C. 4.

## Schweppes

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



*A list of agents in any part of the world  
will upon application to*  
Schweppes Ltd, Marble Arch House London W. 2

### TRY THE **GM** SERVICE

*Everything you want  
from the one Source.*

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

Insurances. Newspapers. Books.  
TAXIDERM. GENERAL AGENCY.

**GRIFFITHS, M<sup>o</sup>ALISTER, LTD.**  
10, MARKET LANE, AND 10, WARWICK STREET,  
LIVERPOOL. LONDON, W. 1.  
ESTABLISHED 1880

## SIR ROBERT SHAW'S SUPPRESSED SPEECH



**THE NEW ARUSHA HOTEL  
HALF-WAY BETWEEN THE  
CAPE & CAIRO**

In the centre of the three East African Territories  
and the nearest point to the greatest Big Game  
Shooting Areas in the World

**OFFERS**

Commodious and luxurious accommodation to visitors  
to East Africa; hot and cold water to all bedrooms.

Cabins outfitted; you need bring nothing with you.

White hunters always available.

Address: The Manager,  
NEW ARUSHA HOTEL, ARUSHA, Box 88.

**AVENUE HOTEL DAR ES SALAAM  
THE PREMIER HOTEL**

Under same  
management  
as  
Palace Hotel  
Mombasa.



Suites of  
Rooms  
available.

Luxuriously appointed. Hot and cold water in all bedrooms.  
Modern sanitation throughout.

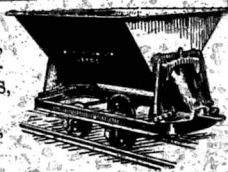
**"YOU MUST STAY AT THE AVENUE"**

**Hudson  
RAILWAY  
Material**



Hudson's are the  
Actual Makers  
of every kind of  
LIGHT RAILWAY  
EQUIPMENT  
for every purpose.

TIPPING WAGONS,  
MINING WAGONS,  
SUGAR CANE CARS,  
SISAL CARS,  
TIMBER WAGONS,  
PLATFORM  
WAGONS



TRACK & ACCESSORIES,  
POINTS & CROSSINGS,  
RAIL TRACTORS, STEAM  
and DIESEL LOCOMOTIVES,  
etc.

WRITE FOR THE HUDSON CATALOGUE

**Robert Hudson  
LIMITED**

HEAD OFFICES: 38, BOND STREET, LEEDS

Works: GILDERSOME FOUNDRY, near LEEDS

LONDON OFFICE: 27, Tothill Street, London, S.W. 1

Also at Johannesburg, Durban, Salisbury, Bulawayo, Beira, Lourenco,  
Tobacco, Mauritius, Singapore, Cairo and Calcutta.

Agents: RALETREX & Co (Ld)



owing to lack of protection, the destruction caused by White Ants was so great in this structure as to render it useless in an incredibly short time.

**The Penalty of  
not protecting  
Timber**

If the trifling cost of Solignum had been included in the cost of this structure, the destruction caused by White Ants could not have happened.

The cost of Solignum is but a fraction of the value of the timber protected and to shirk this small expenditure is not economy but must lead to definite and heavy loss.



The Wood Preservative

IF YOUR LOCAL STOREKEEPER DOES NOT STOCK SOLIGNUM WRITE FOR NAME OF NEAREST STOCKIST TO THE SOLE MAKERS AND PROPRIETORS: SOLIGNUM LIMITED, 205, BOROUM HIGH STREET, LONDON, S.E.1.

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



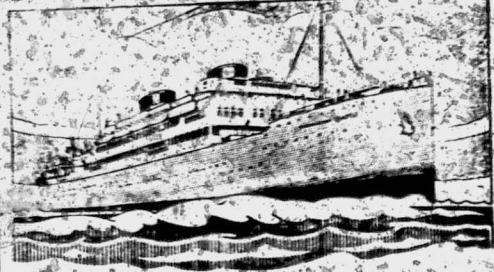
Loveliness follows  
the pure white lather

For soft, smooth skin use the fragrant  
white tablet of Lux Toilet Soap. Its  
cost is so small that its luxury is not  
an extravagance.



**LUX**  
TOILET SOAP

**UNION-CASTLE LINE**



ROYAL MAIL SERVICE

**SOUTH & EAST AFRICA**

MADEIRA, CANARY ISLANDS, ADENSION,  
ST. HELENA & MAURITIUS.

**REGULAR SERVICE TO EAST AFRICA**

Via Mediterranean ports and Suez Canal.

Vessel	From London
Llandover Castle	April 21
Llandaff Castle	May 25

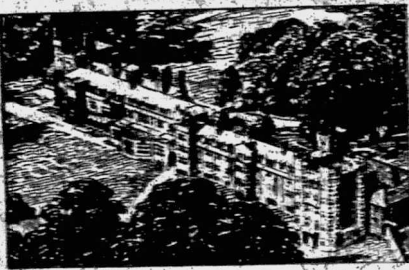
sailings subject to alteration.

Direct Cargo Service between New York and South and East Africa

Head Office: 5, Fenchurch Street, London, E.C. 5.

West End Agency: 105, Pall Mall, S.W. 1.

Branch Office at Southampton, Birmingham, Leeds, Liverpool, Manchester and  
also at Capetown, Port Elizabeth, East London, Natal, Lourenço  
Marques, Beira, Mozambique and Johannesburg.



**SELSTON PARK HOTEL**

Sanderstead, Surrey, England

Half an hour from the City and West End  
yet over 500 ft. up on the Surrey Hills.

**GREATLY REDUCED TERMS**  
No alteration in standard

A fine Elizabethan mansion with an historic history.  
The largest hotel within daily reach of London with  
**FREE GOLF ON PRIVATE 18-HOLE COURSE**  
(6,361 yards) IN OWN PARK OF 250 ACRES.

Full air perfumery with a swimming pool, squash courts, billiards,  
billiards, tennis, dancing, squash, racquets, etc. Free wireless.  
The ideal residence where a country club and  
country house atmosphere can always be enjoyed. Hot  
and cold water, telephone and radiogram in every room.  
Numerous suites and rooms with en-suite baths.

Illustrated brochures free on request

**TENNIS BALLS**



The New Spalding  
Tropical Tennis Balls  
will wear well under several  
climatic conditions, while  
their bound and speed are  
identical with the require-  
ments of Championship  
Tennis.

**USED IN SEVEN  
CONSECUTIVE  
DAVIS CUP FINALS**

**SPALDING**

**TENNIS BALLS**

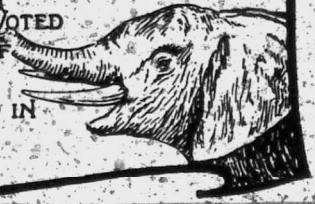
A. G. SPALDING & BROS. British, Ltd.

Export Dept., 75, Cheapside, London

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

# EAST AFRICA

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



Vol. 8, No. 302

THURSDAY, APRIL 7, 1932.

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

Annual Subscription  
30/- post free

Sixpence

FOUNDED AND EDITED BY

EDITORIAL AND PUBLISHING OFFICES.

91, Great Titchfield Street, Oxford Street, London, W.1.

Telephone: Museum 7370. Telegrams: "Limitable, London."

## PRINCIPAL CONTENTS.

	PAGE		PAGE
Race and Brain in East Africa	779	East Africa's Who's Who	787
Matters of Moment	780	Mr. F. J. Clarke	787
Sir Robert Shaw's Speech	782	Personalia	788
Letters to the Editor	784	Mr. Melland on Northern Rhodesia	791
East Africa's Bookshelf	786	Revision of the Mandates	791
		East Africa in the Press	792

## RACE AND BRAIN IN EAST AFRICA.

It is a tribute to the enterprise and sound work of medical men in Kenya that Dr. J. H. Sequeira's communication to *The British Medical Journal* on "The Brain of the African Native" should have attracted such wide attention and evoked such sensible comment in the British Press. In it Dr. Sequeira examined the brains of Drs. H. L. Gordon and F. W. Vint on the brains of East African Natives, which they had been investigating both microscopically and macroscopically. Their conclusions are that the average Native brains are intermediate in size between those of the Caucasoid, or white, races and those of Australian aborigines, and that the layer of the "frontal cortex," which controls the animal instincts, reproduction and self-preservation, is, in the Natives, 6% in excess of the average European, while the layers which form the physical basis of "mind" fall 9.3% below the level of the European brain. Microscopically this diagnosis was confirmed, African brains showing a deficiency in the large "pyramidal cells" which are a feature of the Caucasian brain, and an excess of small, "primitive type" cells. "In the first series of brains examined," wrote Dr. Gordon, "only 6% appeared to approach in quality the average of the European brain, and not one was above that average."

These observations are, of course, not offered as conclusive, but as indicating the need for further inquiry, which, to be of value, must be really comprehensive; but they do afford a basis for discussion. Broadly speaking, there are two schools of thought on the mentality of the African Native: one which declares—with moderation and as the result of long personal experience—as in the case of Mr. J. H. Driberg, or with frantic and challenging emphasis, as typified by Lord Olivier—that there is no difference in quality, but only in degree, between the mentality of black and white; and the other which argues that the black man's mind "works differ-

ently" from that of the white, owing to some peculiarity in the architecture of his brain resulting from his line of evolution and hereditary development. These East African investigations certainly appear to support the latter view, and to strike at the very root of the contentions of the former school.

As the question is of the most vital importance to the lives of both races in East Africa, we make no excuse for pressing it upon the attention of our readers. If white and black are to live in harmony in East Africa, it is essential that there should be a complete understanding between them. Governments must understand the capabilities and the peculiarities of their Native subjects if they are to govern wisely and well; settlers must realise the possibilities as well as the limitations of their employees if work is to proceed harmoniously and profitably; above all, education must be on lines scientifically adapted to the fundamental physical constitution of the pupils if real progress is to be achieved in "wisdom and stature." Anthropology has already won a place in the government of backward races, and psychology is painfully gaining a voice in the scheme of things; if anatomy proves that the "physical basis of mind" in the East African differs from that of the European, most serious attention must be given to all the implications involved in the discovery.

One word of caution. Terms must be precisely defined and generalities avoided: What do we mean by the term "Native"? The tribes differ enormously in almost every character. What does "inferiority" really signify? European culture has its achievements, its triumphs, but how far are these "superior" to those of indigenous African culture, and how far are we justified in imposing the one on the other? We must consider both the material and the spiritual aspects of the problem. Can a balance between these be struck? How far is "intelligence" a mere matter of imitation and environment? And can acquired culture be inherited? Thanks to these two Kenya medical men, we may stand on the threshold of an investigation which would do more to bring about an understanding of African problems than any which have preceded it.

activities of a body which had exposed serious extravagances in Government Departments, and which, within a few months, advanced useful suggestions and performed other valuable services such as Government Departments, unspurred by unofficial enthusiasm, had previously failed to produce. A protest from the Elected Members has, we know, been sent to the Secretary of State; but as the Governor sought Sir Philip Cunliffe-Lister's instructions before announcing any decision, we fear that the hope of reconsideration is remote. We do, however, urge that a statement of the Government's reasons and policy is due to the public.

Though Kenya will certainly not be pleased at the appointment of a Commission to inquire into land problems in the Colony, her objections will be based on the fact that the outcome may be such as to be able to white settlement.

**THE KENYA LAND COMMISSION.**

the general belief that the whole question had been settled at the time of the demarcation of the Native Reserves and the passage of the Native Lands Trust Bill. However keen their disappointment, we venture to suggest to the unofficial community that it would be well for them not to be drawn into an attitude of protest, for Nationalists, Conservatives, Liberals and Socialists in this country are of one mind on the subject, and since the Ormsby-Gore, Hilton Young, and Joint Committee reports all recommended further inquiries, it was a foregone conclusion that such a Commission would be appointed sooner or later. Provided the right commissioners be chosen, there is no reason to fear that their labours will be other than helpful, and if their report does anything, however little it may be, to prevent any future development which might cause in East Africa the kind of land problem from which South Africa is to-day suffering to avert, the appointment will have been well worth while. Some there are, we know, who claim that all land outside the Native Reserves must be regarded as automatically earmarked for white settlement, but we believe that the great majority of East Africans admit the wisdom of the Southern Rhodesian system, with its definite Native areas, definite European areas, and reserve areas available for alienation to either community as circumstances dictate. A permanent settlement of the land question on sound lines would deprive Kenya's critics of their main supply of ammunition, and do more to establish the future of the country than any other single achievement. We hope that the members of the Commission will be wisely selected and wisely guided in their deliberations.

The news that the Kenya Government has at last decided to postpone for a further six months all leave for Government officials in the Colony is welcome evidence of a realisation of the need for greater economies, and will, we imagine,

**EXTENDED TOURS FOR OFFICIALS.**

be received with some relief by at least the junior members of the Service, to whom it will offer the prospect of saving a little money. The facts published elsewhere in this issue on the wonderfully good health of permanent white residents in Kenya prove that short terms of service are quite unnecessary for Government officials in the inland areas, while those serving at the few unhealthy stations will, of course, receive special consideration by way of transfer or leave. Even the three years' term imposed by the new regulation cannot possibly be considered a hardship in the conditions obtaining in Kenya to-day.

That all mammals except the Primates—lemurs, monkeys, apes and men—are colour-blind is the opinion of Dr. Zuckermann, Research Fellow of the Zoological Society of London. He and his colleague, Mr. H. Wallace, have proved conclusively that a young chacma baboon can distinguish red from all other colours; and that monkeys have an appreciation, at least as acute as that of man, of the difference between shades. Curiously enough, birds and reptiles have a definite sense of colour, and the late Miss Proctor discovered that iguana lizards were immensely attracted by yellow flowers. This question of the colour-blindness of mammals seems to open out a new line of investigation for amateur naturalists in East Africa, and we should welcome their experience and opinions on the subject. Many well-known African sportsmen have discussed the visual powers of African wild game, but so far as we know never from this angle. For example, if the zebra is colour-blind and, moreover, cannot appreciate the difference between shades, what becomes of all the arguments as to the protective coloration of the zebra? And why will no wise hunter go after game in a white sun helmet? It seems that the brilliantly coloured world of tropical Africa must indeed be a grey and dull one to the vast mammalian population. What do our readers think of this latest theory?

Very seldom has such striking success been achieved in solving the problem of a serious plant disease as has been accomplished by Dr. H. H. Storey, of the Amani Institute, and Mr. R. Leach, the Nyasaland mycologist, in the case of "tea yellows." A bare two years ago Dr. Storey was constrained to admit that he had nothing to say concerning the disease, attention to which had been drawn by Dr. E. J. Butler during his visit to Nyasaland in 1927. In the Amani Report for 1930-31 the Director gave the hint that Dr. Storey was on the verge of discovering a cure for Nyasaland's trouble, and now the secret is out. And the cure is simple, cheap, and within the power of any tea planter to apply—just sulphur! By skillful water culture experiments at Amani, and by field experiments in the worst affected tea gardens in Nyasaland, the two scientists have proved that ammonium sulphate transforms an affected plantation into a healthy one, and that any artificial manure containing a sulphate will "do the trick." Even sulphur alone will probably suffice, as it is changed into soluble sulphate in the soil, but trials with it are not yet sufficiently advanced to recommend it with certainty. Nyasaland is to be congratulated on a result which will greatly comfort its tea planters, who must feel real gratitude to Dr. Storey and Mr. Leach for their most successful research. Cheerful tidings from East Africa are not too frequent nowadays, and we record this good news with great satisfaction.

**GOOD PIECE OF RESEARCH WORK.**

Very seldom has such striking success been achieved in solving the problem of a serious plant disease as has been accomplished by Dr. H. H. Storey, of the Amani Institute, and Mr. R. Leach, the Nyasaland mycologist, in the case of "tea yellows." A bare two years ago Dr. Storey was constrained to admit that he had nothing to say concerning the disease, attention to which had been drawn by Dr. E. J. Butler during his visit to Nyasaland in 1927. In the Amani Report for 1930-31 the Director gave the hint that Dr. Storey was on the verge of discovering a cure for Nyasaland's trouble, and now the secret is out. And the cure is simple, cheap, and within the power of any tea planter to apply—just sulphur! By skillful water culture experiments at Amani, and by field experiments in the worst affected tea gardens in Nyasaland, the two scientists have proved that ammonium sulphate transforms an affected plantation into a healthy one, and that any artificial manure containing a sulphate will "do the trick." Even sulphur alone will probably suffice, as it is changed into soluble sulphate in the soil, but trials with it are not yet sufficiently advanced to recommend it with certainty. Nyasaland is to be congratulated on a result which will greatly comfort its tea planters, who must feel real gratitude to Dr. Storey and Mr. Leach for their most successful research. Cheerful tidings from East Africa are not too frequent nowadays, and we record this good news with great satisfaction.

**In the National Interest!**

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



## SIR ROBERT SHAW'S SUPPRESSED SPEECH

CURIOS PRESS TREATMENT OF SPOKESMAN FOR CONVENTION OF ASSOCIATIONS EXECUTIVE.

Convention Views of Joint Committee's Report.

*Why was Sir Robert Shaw's speech to the Convention of Associations of Kenya described by some of our correspondents as one of the best Convention speeches of recent years—suppressed by the Nairobi newspapers, which gave many columns to far less important and interesting items on the agenda? The question has been put to us by air mail by a number of delegates to the Convention, who state that much feeling has been aroused by the incident in settler circles. In East Africa afford the Colony the opportunity of reading the speech, and so render it one of our local papers? We have been asked to kindly give the following report, which has been furnished by a special correspondent.*

In moving a long resolution on behalf of the Executive Committee of the Convention with regard to the Report of the Joint Committee on Closer Union, Sir Robert Shaw, Bt., a delegate from the Ulu Settlers' Association, said that the Colony fully agreed with the Joint Committee "that this is not the time for taking any far-reaching step in the direction of formal union" and that "the progress and development of East Africa as a whole can best be assured by each of the three territories continuing to develop upon its own lines." But when they came to the methods by which that development was to be achieved, they found themselves fundamentally at variance with some of the Committee's recommendations.

At the beginning of that section of the Report entitled "Considerations affecting White Settlement" it was stated that the whole question of whether we as a nation were justified in encouraging such settlement "must be fairly faced." That showed that the Joint Committee did not regard the matter superficially, as some of our local papers have done. In the subsequent statement on the subject, available to us, they said: "It would be difficult to find any other instance of a white population settling in a Native country with so little disturbance of the original population," and that it "could not be denied that the Natives as a whole have benefited from the presence of the settler community." Dealing with the experimental nature of European settlement in the tropics of East Africa, they said that "the progress made so far certainly compared not unfavourably with that of other countries at the same stage in their history." They wound up the section by referring to the responsibility of His Majesty's Government "to foster a similar sense of responsibility in the settler community by enlisting their interest and co-operation in the problems of Native administration," and that "the Committee wish to affirm their belief in the value of white settlement as an important element in the progress of East Africa, and their hopes for its future success."

### Paramourty Definition Acceptable.

Later it was stated that "the doctrine of paramourty means no more than that the interests of the overwhelming majority of the indigenous population should not be subordinated to those of a minority belonging to another race, however important in itself"—a declaration with which no one would quarrel and for which the Committee was to be thanked.

In the light of the statements quoted, said Sir Robert, it would be impossible to pretend any longer that European colonisation did not form a definite part of the policy of the Imperial Government. Thus if the settlers were compelled to criticise some of the Committee's recommendations, it was not in any spirit of blind and unthinking opposition to the Report as a whole. Politically speaking, they found much that was satisfactory and reassuring in the Report, and their criticisms, which were not influenced by any racial or political considerations, were based on the economic issue alone.

In considering the Colony's huge liabilities, totalling £26,046,531, many people contented themselves with mere criticisms of former Governments for having borrowed and spent so much money; but it was no use crying over spilt milk. The credit on which these loans had been made, with corresponding expansion of public services to all sections of the population, was the wealth produced, and the potentialities of wealth production revealed, by European enterprise. Like good business people, Government had pledged its credit to the limit, and the country

was ready and willing to honour that pledge. But to follow literally the recommendations of the Joint Committee as regards the immediate future of white settlement meant to deprive them of the means of honouring that pledge.

In the dispatch of the late Governor addressed to the Secretary of State in September, 1930, the section headed "The Economic Issue" opened with the words: "This ideal is usually discussed solely from the political standpoint and as an abstract question on which the Imperial statesmen may as well have open minds. That method is totally inconsistent with the facts." "Those words," continued the speaker, "were prophetic, for that is precisely what the Joint Committee has done. They have examined figures and listened to arguments, but they have not faced the economic facts as we have to face them in Kenya to-day." The next words of the dispatch were: "The settlers are there, and on their industry, actual and potential, Government has built up a system of administration with expensive services of many sorts, as also a system of transportation with thousands of miles of road and rail and an elaborate port, which, without the settler industry, would rapidly sink into financial collapse." "Lest even so authoritative a statement, though backed by figures setting out the whole position in clearest detail, should be regarded as merely a statement of personal opinion, it was necessary to turn to statistics for further evidence.

### European and Native Exports.

The Agricultural Census for 1930 gave the total value of the Colony's exports for the twelve months as £2,001,098, to which the Native contribution was £45,700, from which comparison it must not be thought that a slur was being cast upon the Administration. The primary task of the Administration in the forty odd years of effective occupation had been to convert a mass of wandering, wandering and utterly primitive tribes into a more or less stationary, law-abiding, contented and self-supporting population. That had been done in a manner worthy of the best traditions of our Colonial Service. To have paused, at the same time, that primitive population to contribute nearly £500,000 annually to the total of the country's exports was very creditable. They did not wish to have the inference drawn that the Administration had been neglectful of its Native charges, or that Native interests had been disregarded in favour of European development. Both inferences had often been drawn, and both were equally false.

But that did not alter the fact that European enterprise was responsible for the production of very nearly 85% of the Colony's exportable wealth. How impossible it was, therefore, that the Colony could meet her liabilities and pay her way if European production were allowed to fall off! The problem had been approached in the past on the basis of an examination of figures showing the incidence of taxation and collection of revenue. They had amongst them, at that moment Lord Moyne, sent out from Home, to inquire into those figures. The question had been a thorn in their flesh for many years, and they hoped Lord Moyne's inquiries would result in its final extraction.

Such figures, however, had no real bearing on the problems to be faced. The only standard by which the Colony's ability to meet her liabilities could be judged was her actual and potential wealth production. The unofficial members of the Tanganyika Legislative Council had been endeavouring to impress exactly the same facts on the Government of that Territory. The truth was that the post-war years of depression, prosperity, and depression again had taught two or three very important lessons, which had been none too well learnt.

### Lessons of Recent Years.

The first was that in these territories, originally sparsely inhabited by primitive Natives, where European colonisation could and did take place, and which did not lend themselves to the rapid production of high-priced tropical commodities by comparatively small Native effort, if a standard of administrative and general public services worthy of decent British standards was to be maintained, then the wherewithal to pay for such services must be produced by white settlers. The only alternative was for the British taxpayer to foot the bill. In that connexion it was interesting to note that what amounted to a grant-in-aid was being discussed in Tanganyika.

Another lesson was that, as time went on, so must the economic development of these territories be more and more undertaken by the unofficial elements on the spot. This fact was recognised by Sir Daniel Hall's Agricultural Commission when it recommended that the Chairman of Kenya's Agricultural Board should be an unofficial. This did not mean that officers of Government were unintelligent or incapable of thought; it did mean that by virtue of their position as officers of Government their attitude to these questions must be somewhat different. From their point of view the responsibility for financing the

country's policy lay presumably with those responsible for its inauguration. They—the settler community—made no such presumption. They might agree as to where the responsibility lay, but they knew in fact that without the advice and assistance of the unofficial elements the ability to discharge that responsibility did not exist. This was fairly proved by the fact that the recommendations of the Joint Committee as regards white settlement were the direct opposite of the only advice that the unofficials, or anyone else for that matter, could give the Government in regard to the question of enabling the Colony to recover from the depression and meet her future liabilities.

A third lesson was that whereas they had learnt to produce ample wealth for their needs in times of prosperity, they had not yet succeeded in so organising their productive effort that they had sufficient for their needs in times of difficulties. In other words, they had not yet achieved a sufficient margin. That margin of safety could be obtained only by the intensive development of what had proved to be the one fruitful source of production—and that was British colonisation within the areas available for it.

As to the steps that had been taken that no further land should be taken into Native Trust Ordinance requirements, and what had taken place, not one of the many people who know nothing of Kenya and who have seen the Report, would suppose for a moment that such a thing as the Native Lands Trust Ordinance in existence. The Committee appeared to be well aware of its existence and provisions, for an earlier paragraph of the Report said: "The subsequent expansion of European settlement may have led to some transactions of doubtful fairness, and has necessitated effective measures to protect present and future alienation sufficient land to provide for present and prospective Native requirements." That was exactly what the Native Lands Trust Ordinance and the careful inquiry which had preceded it had accomplished. That statement by the Joint Committee could only be taken to mean a recognition of the efficacy of the Ordinance and appeared to be quite contradictory to the later statement to which the speaker had referred.

In any case, they all knew this fresh inquiry was an unnecessary waste of time, and it was exasperating to have this matter reopened now and made a means of further delaying that work of economic development by which alone the Colony's present burden of debt could be converted into a dividend in the long run.

The Joint Committee, while admitting that compulsory labour was almost invariably used for the benefit of the Natives themselves, yet recommended that it should be discontinued. Well, they in Kenya did not agree. They knew that the authority, prestige and administrative efficiency of Government would be greatly impaired if this power were withdrawn, and they believed that the Native authorities would agree with that statement.

As they said it was a subject which in no way concerned the white settlers, they might be asked why they presumed to give advice. He would reply in the words of the Joint Committee. Paragraph 67 of the Report stated that the trusteeship of the Natives must remain the function of His Majesty's Government. That was an admitted principle. But a little further on the Committee used these words: "In setting up machinery for the detailed administration of the trust Government should avail itself to the full of the knowledge and experience of the unofficial elements." Their long and intimate connexion with the Natives of the country gave the settler considerable knowledge and experience of the matter and in the light of the Committee's statement they were not merely justified in giving advice, but would be failing in their duty if they did not.

The Executive Committee of the Convention, said Sir Robert in conclusion, had not attempted to make a detailed commentary on the Report as a whole. Their intention was but to pick one or two of the more immediately important issues which were of too great urgency to be confused with matters of minor detail.

## CONVENTION'S NEW EXECUTIVE.

### Strong Committee Elected.

THE Convention of Associations of Kenya has elected Mr. C. Kenneth Archer as its Chairman, with Sir Robert Shaw and Mr. R. Hall as Vice-Chairmen. Captain H. E. Schwartz remains Honorary Treasurer, and the Executive Committee consists, in addition to the above, of Mr. W. MacLellan Wilson, Kiambu; Mr. F. T. Bamber, Likiapia; Captain H. Sayer, Songhor; Commander E. C. Ward, Subukia; Mr. R. H. Pringle, Molo;

Mr. W. S. Wolfen, Thika; and Major C. Steele, Ngong.

### Tribute to Lord Delamere.

A fine tribute to the memory of Lord Delamere was paid by Mr. Kenneth Archer in his presidential address. He said:—

"Lord Delamere was a firm believer in undiluted British rule, which he claimed had proved itself the best and most successful in recent history, and throughout his every action was guided by a burning patriotism, not infrequently disguised under a jest or whimsicality. Inflexible of purpose, he was willing to abide his time, to argue, to persuade, and to mould opposition to his view, but he was impatient of deliberate obstruction.

"His supremacy in debate will not soon be forgotten. How often has he, by adhering to first principles, rescued us from a wrong decision? How often has he at the eleventh hour, out of a welter of conflicting views and opinions, produced an argument so devastating and unanswerable, as to put an end to all further debate and clinch the issue? I hope that his spirit will long preside over our deliberations and guide our decisions. For years to come for many of us the question will unconsciously arise, 'What would Delamere think of this?' For great man though he was, he was one of us.

"In a happy phrase *East Africa*, in the course of an admirable article, described him as a settler, first, second and all the time, and I believe that to be one of the things which most endeared him to us all."

### An Appeal to Major Grogan.

Welcoming Major Grogan, the President said:—

"Major Grogan has claims to distinction too numerous to mention, from his celebrated walk through Africa as an undergraduate to his disapproval of England's return to the gold standard some years after the War. Lately he has added to them, and I am told that his cable from Cape Town to the London Press has set all Fleet Street by the ears and caused the professional journalists to look to their laurels. I suggest to Major Grogan that he should write a book on Kenya, a book which would do much to counteract the wrong impressions given by most books on the Colony. It could be made the best possible form of publicity for a part of the world which is badly in need of accurate portraiture. I wonder if a resolution by Convention would act as an inducement? After all, lesser lights like Mr. Winston Churchill have done it."

### Blunders of Civil Servants.

The Convention rejected a motion that the present policy of "hush hush" in regard to the errors and failures of Civil servants in Kenya be abolished, that the principle of responsibility of all State employees be introduced as a necessary measure of economy; and that disciplinary measures taken in respect of serious error or failure be made public, as in the case of the Royal Navy. Mr. Dunn, moving the resolution, said that the Treasury building had had to be taken down to prevent its collapse, that the Changamwe reservoir had collapsed before it had been put into use, and that a pipe line in Mwache Creek had been washed away and had necessitated the erection of two bridges to make it serviceable. The names of officers responsible for such blunders should not, he thought, be kept secret. Convention however did not agree.

That only four of the twelve water-boring machines owned by the Kenya Government were at present in use was stated by Major F. de V. Joyce. Convention resolved that the present scale of water-boring charges was too high and ought to be reduced.

### Points from the Speeches.

From speeches made to the Convention we quote the following passages:—

"Much controversial matter can at the outset be eliminated by means of friendly personal discussion."

*Sir Joseph Byrne, Governor of Kenya.*  
"I take His Excellency's offer of co-operation to mean that he will revert to the practice of his predecessors that there should be full and frank discussion between the Government and Elected Members on main policy, that matters shall be brushed out in private after full argument, and if there is no agreement it will be the duty of the Elected Members to oppose any constitutional change in the Council the proposals of Government."

*Captain H. E. Schwartz, M.L.C.*  
"I do not see why the ordinary taxpayer should have to contribute to paying a veterinary officer in order that he can come and see my bull."

*Mr. F. T. Bamber, of Likiapia.*  
"Locust birds can eat poisoned locust hoppers without any serious ill effect."

*Mr. E. L. Elunt, Acting Deputy Director of Agriculture.*

## "EAST AFRICA'S" BOOKSHELF.

## SIR H. DUFF'S "AFRICAN SMALL CHOP."

## Nyasaland in Retrospect.

THE West African term "Small Chop" is sufficiently acclimatised in East Africa to be familiar; and as "small chop" is the time of mental relaxation when conversation becomes chatty and statements made need not be regarded as declared under oath, so Sir Hector Duff, in "African Small Chop" (Hodder and Stoughton, 8s. 6d.), aims to entertain rather than to write history.

The author spent his whole Colonial service in Nyasaland, entering as an Assistant Resident in 1897, at a salary of £150 a year, and retiring in 1919, when he was acting Governor; so he has twenty-two years of experience to draw upon, years during which Nyasaland underwent changes which were truly revolutionary. One such was in the conditions. In 1897 the European death-rate in Nyasaland was 17%, or, if full statistics are taken into account, 20%; now, says the author, it is less than 1%.

Another is the change in the Native himself.

"It is understood now that white men are not the unshakable Olympians they had seemed to be. . . . Motor-cars buzz and belch along straight macadamised roads where the curly little footpaths used to meander through thickets of raphia and wait-a-bit thorns. The Natives are civil enough still, but somehow different. In the days when white men were few in the land they were all known individually, each had his Native nickname, his movements were a matter of general interest, his doings a staple theme of gossip in every village. Now there are so many, half of them strangers, here to-day and gone to-morrow, one is much the same to the people as another."

There are some amusing pen-pictures of the Nyasaland pioneers. Of the late Walter Gordon-Cumming we read—

"His fantastic habits were a curiosity, widely marked figure, even in the unconventional society of Nyasaland thirty years ago. . . . When I knew him he was, I suppose, about forty, rather marked by the privations of his wandering life, but still in every way a most striking figure of a man. His stature was gigantic, his features handsome and strongly carved, his hair, which he wore at full length over his shoulders, thick and fair, sometimes tied up with a ribbon, and generally full of hayseed and chicken feathers, for he often slept on the bare ground. The effect of these peculiarities was enhanced by the odd style of dress which he affected in Africa, to wit, a rough shirt open from throat to waist, and a pair of dilapidated knee-length drawers, mended with bits of wool, string and even wire, the whole surmounted by a steely-crowned hat fashioned from the skin of a reed-buck. Thus attired, with a small silver-mounted keg of whisky slung across his chest, and leaning on the six-foot pole he always carried, Gordon-Cumming was an unforgettable figure."

Which made at least one reader wonder what terms this hero could have extorted to-day from American film companies eager to make real pictures of Africa! ("That's Africa, lad!")

Sir Hector's attitude to missions has undergone a change since he wrote "Nyasaland under the Foreign Office," but although he is now more favourable to the white padres, he cannot refrain from telling a good story against them. He quotes the opinion of "a cynical naval petty officer, a great card in his way"—

"See that fine place over there in the big garden, he would say to newcomers. That's the boss missionary's 'ouse; and the other one, that's the tiled porch, that's the teacher's 'ouse; and the one next to it with the white gate, that's the doctor's 'ouse. But the thing like a cow-barn, under the trees, that's the 'Ouse of Gawd."

He contrasts, too, but entirely without malice, the policy of the Scots missionaries, who chose healthy sites for their mission stations and provided

their staff with decent quarters and reasonable comfort, with that of the U.M.C.A., whose asceticism seemed to him a rather unnecessary seeking after the crown of martyrdom.

A Scot himself, Sir Hector chuckles over Dr. Robert Laws's flair for business:—

Moderator of his Church, a dear old man and a downright good one, whose childlike simplicity in matters of faith, however, did not prevent him from being the shrewdest hand at a deal I ever met in Africa, or anywhere else. A most earnest Christian, and living entirely by his work, there seemed to be little humour in Laws till it came to a question of business; then the humour was entirely on his side, but it is fair to add that his hard bargains were never driven for his own advantage. It was always the interests of his beloved mission that were uppermost in his mind."

And he supports this verdict by mentioning that when the Nyasaland Field Force was entrenched at Karong'a in 1914, the Doctor sent the mess a regular bi-weekly supply of fresh melons and vegetables from the mission garden:—

"On departing we sent the reverend Doctor a cordial message of thanks—it seemed the least we could do, and so I did so for immediately afterwards a neatly drawn bill arrived, charging us at full market prices for everything, down to the last radish, coupled with an intimation that, if convenient to us, the mission would be glad to receive the amount due, 'per bearer.' The good Doctor, you see, was not taking any of the chances of war!"

Some of the author's statements are demonstrably incorrect. Thus in a footnote he declares that Sir Patrick Manson's son died from malaria "after allowing himself to be bitten by mosquitoes which had previously sucked the blood of malarial patients"; as a matter of fact, young Manson survived that famous experiment, to meet a sad death several years later. A Zulu impi is hardly "about the equivalent of a British regiment," being, as an "age class," much larger in number of rank and file; *Leopaxodus serrat* is an unusual variant for *Felis* and no authority is given for its use; and to say—

"I am not forgetting the many benefits which Natives owe to Europeans, but in casting the account between them and us, the introduction and spread of venereal disease is a heavy item on the debit side of our ledger."

leads, in a book about Nyasaland, to the implication that the British were mainly responsible for the introduction in that country—which is certainly not the fact. The Arabs had long been in contact with Nyasaland, and, as Lord Lugard and Dr. Albert Cook have shown for Uganda, the Arabs and their coastal levies were almost certainly the culprits. But Sir Hector does correct the botanists: he points out that—

"the botanist who first found this tree (*Kaya senegalensis*) asked the Natives what it was called, and they answered 'Kaya.' . . . Few people know that 'kaya' simply means, 'I don't know.'"

"Small Chop" the book is called, and small chop it is; but it has the pungency, flavour and refreshing quality of that most seductive of adventitious meals.

A. L.

## "GRAVEYARD WATCH."

"Graveyard Watch" (Methuen, 7s. 6d.) by Mr. A. D. Divine, is the story of the successful attempt to frustrate Bolshevik gun-running into Africa for a wholesale Native rising. The action takes place mainly in Zululand, and has no East African interest. It is not very convincing as a tale.

## THE RHODESIA DIRECTORY.

A mass of information concerning Southern Rhodesia is contained in the "Rhodesia Directory" for 1932, which is well up to its usual high standard. An interesting section dealing with the Mozambique Company's Territory is also included in the volume, copies of which are obtainable from Argus South African Newspapers, 72-75 Fleet Street, E.C.4; at 2s. 6d. plus postage.



**Some Statements Worth Noting.**

"No ordinary Native chief has any power under Native law to cede to any person the community rights in land."—*Lord Lugard in the House of Lords.*

"A very satisfactory profit awaits the enterprising merchant who can put on the local market a cheap, durable, and efficient wireless set."—*The Sudan Herald.*

"Lord Cranworth has left the House, but I was going to express my thanks to him for his solicitation about my spiritual welfare."—*Lord Olivier in the House of Lords.*

"In Ethiopia there are roughly 3,000,000 Christians, 3,000,000 Muhammadans, and 6,000,000 pagans."—*Mr. Alfred Buxton, who recently visited Ethiopia, speaking in Nairobi.*

"The only paying profession or occupation in Tanganyika Territory at the present time is that of a money lender."—*Major H. Bowen, speaking in the Legislative Council.*

"The Natives of Central Africa are far more comfortably housed than many of the citizens of Aberdeen."—*The Rev. Dr. Hetherwick, the pioneer Nyasaland missionary, speaking in Aberdeen.*

"Dipping is one of those things that most sheepmen hate and try to avoid; yet it is really one of the most worth-while of the routine operations on a sheep farm."—*Ovis, in "The Farmer's Weekly" of South Africa.*

"I will not attempt to describe the war here except to say that in the opinion of a former sergeant I know it is: the nearest thing in creation to a field artilleryman's wife."—*Mr. ... in "Wanderings in Wild Africa."*

"The Government is not going unduly to pressure honest men in bad times, and it appreciates the efforts made by them to meet their obligations."—*Mr. H. C. D. C. Mackenzie-Kennedy, Chief Secretary of Northern Rhodesia, speaking in the Legislative Council.*

"Recently an aeroplane came to Nyctri, bringing some visitors from Cape Town. They found themselves seated at the hotel next to a man who had flown out from England for one week's fishing, and who was returning by the next air mail."—*The Mount Kenya Review.*

"My own impression is that there is very little difference in actual intelligence between one race and another; but there is every difference in the world between their characters, their mental outlook and their values in life."—*Major T. G. Trevor, in "Forty Years in Africa."*

"If a bankrupt does not obtain his discharge within two years he should be liable to deportation, on the ground that inasmuch as he has done nothing to repay his creditors he is of no use to the country of his adoption."—*Mr. A. R. Holliday, Official Receiver in Uganda, speaking in Jinja.*

"You cannot fairly deal with that sort of thing—the killing of witches—among primitive Natives as a capital offence, and yet it must be stopped somehow. We (in Nyasaland) used to treat such cases as manslaughter, a convenient indictment, since it admits of great elasticity in the matter of punishment. I doubt, however, if any punishment has much effect in stamping out practices like this. Ridicule is a much more effective weapon."—*Sir Hector Duff, in "African Small Chop."*

"EAST AFRICA"

**WHO'S WHO**

**96.—Mr. Frederick James Clarke.**



Copyright © East Africa.

Over great areas of the Rhodesias Mr. Clarke has been known by his Native name of "Mopani" for forty years, for he was one of the early negotiators with Lobengula; indeed, it was while he was visiting Bulawayo for the Tati Company that that old Matabele chief and his counsellors named their visitor after a tree which, they said, "is tall and straight and has a hard heart," this last point being a tribute to the white man's bargaining powers.

In 1898 he arrived at the Old Drift, the settlement which preceded the present Livingstone, and founded the Zambesi Trading Company, still a leading importing and exporting concern. Then he became one of the earliest ranchers in Northern Rhodesia, which owes much to his enterprising experiments in cattle breeding; to-day he has large herds of pedigree and grade cattle on his well-known Kafue and Choma properties. He was a member of two of the three Advisory Councils established in Northern Rhodesia by the Chartered Company, and an elected member of the first Legislative Council, has always taken a keen interest in public affairs, and is in no small degree responsible for the success of the Agricultural Society of which Northern Rhodesia is justly proud. He served through the Matabele War and the Matabele Rebellion, and with the Rhodesian Rifles under Colonel Murray in the East African Campaign.

## PERSONALIA.

Sir Stewart Symes is now in residence in Tabora.

The Earl of Lindsay has returned from East Africa.

Mrs. D. E. Goodhind has arrived home from Mombasa.

Mr. J. Poncia, District Officer in Zanzibar, has left the island on leave.

Dr. and Mrs. W. J. Aitken and their two children have arrived from Tanga.

Major and Mrs. C. Frankin and Miss E. Frankin have left for Beira.

Commodore Jones recently won the Kipevu Cup awarded by the Mombasa Yachting Club.

Mr. Dougal Malcolm has returned from Switzerland to London in much improved health.

Mr. I. G. C. Squire has been appointed manager of the Government Plantations in Zanzibar.

Mr. H. V. Clark recently presided at the annual dinner of the Parklands Sports Club, Nairobi.

Mr. Alfred Wigglesworth has returned from his visit to sisal estates in Portuguese West Africa.

On his return from leave Mr. E. C. Richards has been posted to Mwanza as Provincial Commissioner.

Lord Furness has left Kenya on the conclusion of his hunting trip, and is on his way to this country.

Dr. R. R. Murray, of the Northern Rhodesia Medical Service, has been transferred from Broken Hill to Choma.

Sir Alfred Davies, who visited East Africa two or three years ago, has returned to London from a visit to Egypt.

Sir John and Lady Sandeman Allen have arrived back in this country from a cruise to the Mediterranean.

Lady Cranworth is to give a dance for the Hon. Judith Gurdon and Miss Vera Churchman on Monday, June 20.

Mr. G. S. Cowin, who has served with the Tanganyika Veterinary Service for the past seven years, is now stationed in Bukoba.

Mrs. Muriel Stebbing lectured at the Royal Empire Society yesterday on "A Motor Tour to the Mountains of the Moon."

We regret to learn of the death at Panda, Belgian Congo, of Mrs. T. W. Spires, of Elizabethville, whose hospitality to visiting Britons was well known.

Field-Marshal Sir George Milne, who spent some time in East Africa just before the War, had an audience of The King last week.

Major David Gilchrist, M.C., has been appointed a Visiting Justice of the Prisons in the Luangwa Province of Northern Rhodesia.

Drs. A. V. Clemmey and A. R. Lester, of the Tanganyika Medical Service, have been transferred to Lindi and Tabora respectively.

Mr. G. P. Deatry recently won the monthly medal of the Mombasa Golf Club with a score of seventy-seven, or one under bogey.

Sir Rennell Rodd, M.P., who was at one time Secretary of Zanzibar, has announced his intention of retiring from Parliament.

Mr. E. J. [Name] B.E., has been appointed District Commissioner of the North Kavirondo district on his return to Kenya from leave.

We regret to learn of the death from blackwater of Mr. R. W. Smith, Assistant District Commissioner in the Blue Nile Province of the Sudan.

Mr. J. A. Mollison left Cape Town by the "Carnarvon Castle" on Friday, following his recent record flight from London to the Cape.

Captain Fitz-Henry recently arranged a cabaret show in Lusaka in order to raise funds for the establishment of a library. Over £40 was collected.

Dr. G. [Name], who since the middle of last year has been engaged on tuberculosis research in Tanganyika, has now left Moshi on termination of appointment.

Mr. and Mrs. F. J. Clarke left London last week en route for their farm at Kafue, Northern Rhodesia. They are travelling via Lobito Bay, and thence by rail.

Miss C. G. C. Foster, a sister of the Foster brothers who for some years have lived near Jinja, Uganda, is at present visiting East Africa. She is a talented artist.

Air Vice-Marshal Sir Vyell and Lady Vyellan have arrived back in this country from South Africa, after having flown to the Union with the first trans-African air mail.

The Mount Mawenzi Lodge of Mark Masons was recently consecrated in Moshi by Rt. Wor. Bro. Sir Jacob Barth, C.B.E. W. Bro. A. E. Perkins was installed Comp. Z.

Captain G. N. Trace, of the Air Survey Company, which has recently conducted an important survey of the upper reaches of the Nile, has been visiting Northern Rhodesia.

Mr. G. Kfour, the well-known Khartoum business man, recently won the Captain's Prize, a cup presented by Sir John Maffey, in a golf competition in the Sudan capital.

Captain the Rt. Hon. F. E. Guest, P.C., C.B.E., D.S.O., has arrived home from East Africa, having flown by Imperial Airways over most of the journey.

Mr. G. J. L. Burton, M.C., who for the past eleven years has been in charge of the plant breeding station in Njoro, Kenya, has gone to South Africa on sick leave.

Sir James Currie, K.B.E., C.M.G., Director of the Empire Cotton Growing Corporation, and Lady Currie have arrived home from their visit to the cotton growing areas in the Sudan.

Dr. J. Howard Cook, who was a missionary in Uganda from 1899 to 1920, and is now Medical Secretary of the Church Missionary Society, recently lectured in Bury St. Edmunds.

Mrs. G. A. Chambers, wife of the Bishop of Central Tanganyika, recently climbed Kilimanjaro in company with the Rev. J. C. Dunham, who had twice previously climbed the mountain.

Mr. R. E. G. (Pat) Russell, son of Mr. and Mrs. E. G. Russell, of Eldoret, and Miss Hilary Barden, daughter of the Rev. and Mrs. Barden, of Topsham, Devon, were recently married in Nairobi.

Mrs. Livingstone Wilson, the only surviving daughter of Dr. David Livingstone, was present at the recent annual meeting of the Jersey branch of the Universities' Mission to Central Africa.

The engagement is announced of Miss Winifreda de Boltz, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. W. H. de Boltz, of Harrow, and late of Uganda, to Mr. Norman Hemsley, of Castle Donnington, Leicestershire.

Mr. H. Waterland, Assistant Director of Agriculture in Zanzibar, who recently left the Island on leave, served in the British West Indies and Sierra Leone before his appointment to Zanzibar in 1922.

Among those recently arrived home from Nyasaland are Mr. and Mrs. W. Lane, Mr. and Mrs. J. Loudon, Mr. and Mrs. H. V. McDonald, and Messrs. T. A. Jenkins, W. Harrower, and Hawson.

The Very Rev. W. J. Wright, Dean of Nairobi, and District Grand Chaplain of the District Grand Lodge of East Africa, preached at a recent Masonic Service held in the Highlands Cathedral in Nairobi.

Sir Percival Marling, V.C., who has been visiting East and South Africa on a tour of inspection of the 1914-1918 War Graves, has taken up his residence with Lady Marling at Stanley Park, Gloucestershire.

Mrs. C. S. Nason, wife of Mr. C. S. Nason, a District Officer in Uganda, was recently attacked by a Native, who struck her on the head and body and then drew a knife and cut her hands badly. He escaped with a diamond brooch which Mrs. Nason was wearing.

Mr. E. Ker Tait and Miss Ena Berd were recently married in Kampala, and afterwards left to spend their honeymoon in this country. Mr. Tait is an enthusiastic cricketer, and in business life is a partner of the well-known firm of auditors, Messrs. Spencer and Tait.

Mr. J. W. Sharratt-Horne has been posted to Abercorn, Northern Rhodesia, on his return from leave. Mr. G. Stokes, also of the Provincial Administration, has been appointed to Fort Rosebery.

Mr. N. M. Halse is now managing the Blantyre branch of the Standard Bank of South Africa, in succession to Mr. C. M. Hutchinson, who has been promoted to the managership of the Bulawayo branch.

Dr. T. Drummond Shiels, formerly Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies, addressed the annual Universities Congress, which has just concluded in Oxford, on the subject of "The Colonial Empire."

Mr. John Green, of Mombasa, and Miss Vera Hewett, are shortly to be married in Mombasa. She is the daughter of Alderman R. J. and Mrs. Hewett, of "Westbrook," Creswick Road, Acton.

Mrs. Gay, who has lived in Wadi Halfa for some time past, recently won the Royal Horticultural Society's Banksian Medal awarded to the winner of the largest total of marks at the Wadi Halfa Horticultural Show.

The Oxford and Cambridge Society of Kenya held a ball in Nairobi on the occasion of the inter-Varsity boat race, the proceeds being devoted to a scholarship to enable a Kenya boy to go to either Oxford or Cambridge.

Mr. Francis was recently presented in Nyasaland with the Christowitz Air Services shooting trophy, which takes the form of a cup supported on three sides by three stacked rifles and engraved with a Puss Moth aeroplane.

Lord Francis Scott has been elected President of the Njoro Country Club, with Messrs. F. J. Couldroy and E. H. Wright as Vice-Presidents. The Committee is composed of Messrs. Burton, Buxton, Coltart, Spiers, and Spranger.

Mr. Harold Thackrah, Chairman of the Nakuru War Memorial Hospital, has issued a public appeal for additional support for the hospital group insurance scheme, full particulars of which are obtainable from the Secretary, P.O. Box 13, Nakuru.

Mr. Dudley Inskip, a mining engineer believed to have recently returned to this country from East Africa, fell off the stern of a Channel Island passenger boat last week and was drowned. Mrs. Inskip was on board at the time of the tragedy.

Over fifty people were present at the St. David's Day Dinner in Uganda held by the Welsh Society under the Presidency of Dr. H. B. Owen, D.S.O. The President-elect of the Society is Mr. Mansell Reece, and the Hon. Secretary Dr. G. A. Griffiths.

Sir Albert Kitson, C.M.G., C.B.E., who is shortly leaving this country to conduct a geological survey of Kenya, will be accompanied by an assistant geologist, and will probably remain in East Africa until November. Sir Albert was formerly Director of Geological Survey in the Gold Coast Colony.



## PERSONALIA (continued).

Mr. A. L. Brice, a director of the Seychelles Guano Company, who has been in the Seychelles since January, is on his way back to this country via South Africa. Unfortunately, he was not able to revisit the East African mainland during this trip.

Mr. J. U. Coxen, whose death is announced, was for forty years on the staff of the Eastern Telegraph Company. He was stationed in Suakin during the latter part of the last century, and several times acted as British Consul for the Eastern Sudan. His son, Mr. E. A. U. Coxen, now edits the *Sudan Herald*.

Mr. S. B. B. McElderry, Deputy Chief Secretary in Tanganyika, who has arrived home from Dar es Salaam, entered the Colonial Service in 1909 on appointment to Hong-Kong, where he remained for eighteen years. Since his transfer to Tanganyika five years ago he has twice acted as Chief Secretary.

Mr. George Eastman, who founded the Kodak Company, and who twice visited East Africa during the past five years, left estate valued at over £4,000,000, most of which he bequeathed to the University of Rochester, New York State. He is estimated to have given away some £15,000,000 during his life.

Mr. H. F. Eagleton, the well-known Kenya golfer, who is a member of the staff of the Standard Bank of South Africa, was recently married in Nairobi to Miss Sheila Margarita Goodbody, daughter of the late Mr. Mariliffe Francis Goodbody and Mrs. Wolseley-Bourne. The bridegroom is the son of Mr. and Mrs. John Eagleton, of Oak Lodge, Eltham, Kent.

Lieutenant-Colonel F. W. P. Cockerell, who committed suicide in Wimbledon last week while temporarily insane, was at one time a District Commissioner in North-West Rhodesia. During the War he was awarded the M.C. and made O.B.E. He was a remarkable linguist, and in addition to speaking many European languages, had a close knowledge of many African dialects.

During mail week Lady Byrne performed the opening ceremony of the display of Kenya products organised in Nairobi by the Royal Agricultural and Horticultural Society of the Colony, and made special reference to the enthusiasm of the Hon. Secretary, Mr. M. E. Hill. Among the products shown were coffee, tea, flour, biscuits, dog biscuits, potatoes, fruit, bacon, tinned meats, and cheese.

Bro. F. S. Joelson was on Monday evening installed W.M. of St. Botolph's Lodge, No. 2020, E.C., by W. Bro. E. T. Davey, who also served in East Africa during the Campaign. Many overseas brethren were present, those with East African interests being W. Bro. W. A. B. Pailthorpe, P.A.G.D.C., P.D.G.S. of East Africa; W. Bro. A. T. Penman, P.G.St.B.; W. Bro. C. Ponsonby, P.P.Swd.B.; and Bros. H. C. Druett and T. W. Colledge. Letters of regret for inability to attend were read from M.W. Bro. Lord Stanley, J.G.W.; V.W. Bro. Sir Colville Smith, G.S.; W. Bro. Sir Charles Bowring, P.G.D.; W. Bro. Major J. J. Drought, P.G.D., D.D.G.M. of East Africa; W. Bro. Sir John Sandeman Allen; W. Bro. L. C. S. Amery; W. Bro. Robertson F. Gibb; W. Bro. E. K. Figgis, Grand Registrar of East Africa; W. Bro. the Rev. W. M. Askwith, Grand Chaplain of East Africa; and W. Bro. Major Walter Howard.

Among the passengers who arrived home by this week's air mail from East Africa were Lady Byrne, Miss Booth, Mrs. Grigg, Mr. Beaden, and Mrs. Sheppard, who flew from Kisumu, and Mr. Pawson, who flew from Khartoum. Outward passengers by yesterday's air mail included Mr. Meeson who is booked from Brindisi to Butaba, and Madame J. Ritter, who is booked from Aswan to Kisumu.

The Hon. K. E. Poyser, K.C., D.S.O., was recently elected President of the Uganda (European) Civil Servants' Association, with Mr. G. C. Clay, M.C., as Vice-President. The Committee is composed of Messrs. P. C. Haslam, R. F. Pinder, D. W. Robertson, H. B. Thoms, and R. A. Whittle, while the Hon. Secretary and Hon. Treasurer are Messrs. H. G. Smith and D. O. Swané respectively.

... from Livingstone to the Victoria Nile. Mr. and Mrs. Morgans and a few friends had a miraculous escape. As they were on the Maraba Bridge, the car skidded and smashed through the iron railings, coming to rest with its front wheels hanging over the edge of the bridge, while the back wheels were resting against the iron rails marking the edge of the roadway. No member of the party was injured.

Lord Noel-Buxton, Lord Polwarth and the Hon. Grizel Hepburn-Scott have returned to London from a visit to Ethiopia on behalf of the Anti-Slavery and Aborigines Society. The Emperor told the delegation that he looked forward to abolishing slavery within fifteen years. Lord Polwarth and Lord Polwarth will speak on the subject at the Central Hall, Westminster, on Thursday, April 7, at 3.30 p.m.

That the membership of the junior branch of the East African Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals has increased to nearly 2,500, and that the ordinary membership has decreased to the low figure of 110 was stated at the Society's annual meeting in Nairobi, when the following officers were appointed for 1932: *President*, Mr. R. F. Mayer, O.B.E.; *Vice-Presidents*, Lady McMillan, C.B.E., Mrs. J. L. Gilkes, and Mr. R. C. A. Cavendish. The Hon. Secretary is Mr. B. J. Ratcliffe and the Hon. Treasurer Mr. D. H. Genower.

Mr. P. E. L. Gethin, A.F.C., Director of Surveys and Director of Civil Aviation in Tanganyika, has arrived in London on leave. During his service in the Territory Mr. Gethin has done much to foster interest in civil aviation, and it was due chiefly to his efforts that the Tanganyika Government purchased aeroplanes for survey work and for the conveyance of officials to out-stations. In 1909 he was engaged in exploration work in Southern Arabia, and a year later was appointed to the Survey Department of Ceylon. During the War he served with the R.F.C., receiving the A.F.C. After three years in Cyprus, he was appointed Director of Surveys in Tanganyika in 1926.

### RACY TALK ON NORTHERN RHODESIA.

Mr. F. H. Melland in Fine Form.

MR. F. H. MELLAND gave a most interesting and instructive talk on Northern Rhodesia at Tuesday afternoon's meeting of the East African Branch of the Overseas League. He said, *inter alia*—



"The Victoria Falls are not a fair sample of Northern Rhodesia, to which they draw many peoples most of whom get no further than Livingstone. One lady who went that far wrote a novel about Northern Rhodesia on the strength of it! They lie in a tropical valley, and Northern Rhodesia is not tropical. The Falls are an extraordinary combination of awe-inspiring size and gem-like beauty, and big things are not usually beautiful."

"Northern Rhodesia is rather dull from the seer's point of view; the country being very heavily wooded, its beauty spots are mainly hidden. The motor road from Abercorn to Broken Hill, an average 600 miles long, is very dull for the traveller. To fly over the country is also dull, for one sees nothing but tree tops. The railway line is dull, and about the only part of the country that is waterless, yet close to the line are bits of Great Britain transferred to Africa."

#### Yeoman Farmers.

"Practically all the farmers are of the yeoman type, who, once the co-operative system is properly developed, will be the real strength of the Protectorate. It is a typical British community, in which there is very little luxury, but an extraordinary level of comfort. Colonel Walker, the Secretary of the Governors' Conference, told me that Northern Rhodesian settlers had a far higher average of comfort than Kenya. With the possible exception of Nyasaland, I don't know any part of Africa where there is so much comfort at such low cost. Golf club subscriptions vary from thirty shillings to four guineas, and tennis club subscriptions from one to two guineas a year."

"One of Northern Rhodesia's drawbacks is that it is not a good horse country, with the possible exception of Kalomo, Lusaka, and Mazabuka; but it is a magnificent cattle country, exceptionally free from disease. It is also very good agriculturally, some parts of the Kaleya Valley being exceedingly rich. The country is very fortunate that it finds a local market for all its crops except tobacco and coffee. In a year or two I believe all Northern Rhodesia's mines will be operating again."

"It is a very good country for women. As a rule, women either love or hate Central Africa; there is none of the half-and-half feeling that many men experience. I remember when there was not a single married official in the country, to-day there are 257 European women to every thousand European men. The health of the children and the high standard of the schools are notable. Kenya may have better school buildings, but in education Northern Rhodesia can hold her own. The tuition fees are extraordinarily low—from 22s. 6d. to 37s. 6d. per term (there are four terms to the year), and yet unofficial members of the Legislative Council have been grouching that they have no free education!"

"Northern Rhodesia has many European residents of the third generation, of whom the great majority have never left Africa, while quite a percentage have never left Northern Rhodesia. Being from 13° to 16° S. of the Line, the climate at 4,000 ft. is similar to that nearer the Equator at from 5,000 to 7,000 ft."

#### Openings for the Locally-Born.

"It is extraordinarily British in character, being the southernmost limit of British law. Taxation is light, the income tax being aimed at the mining and railway companies rather than at individual settlers. There are many attractions for the residential settler, and there is a variety of openings for the locally-born. Indeed, of the 600 officers at present on the Government establishment 240 are Northern Rhodesians, 280 have come from overseas, and 467 from South Africa or Southern Rhodesia; thus two out of three are at present of local birth (Horn of Africa), and before long I believe the 276 posts recruited from south of the Zambezi will be filled within the country. That is a very hopeful prospect for Northern Rhodesian children."

"One of the great differences between Northern Rhodesia and Kenya is the absence of Indians, there being only one Asiatic to every seventy-eight whites. One of

the results is that all the jobs performed by Indians in Kenya are available for the European or the Native. Some of the young mining townships can be compared with Bournville and Port Sunlight, though I do not say that they are inhabited solely by tea-gallers. I remember the old mining days when Maraschino was regarded as a nice white wine."

### REVISION OF THE MANDATES.

THE Committee of the British Empire League has submitted to the Prime Minister and the Secretary State for the Colonies a resolution reading—

(1) "That the British Empire League requests the Imperial Government to consider the advisability of urging the League of Nations to revise the Mandates under which Great Britain and the Dominions control certain Mandated territories, in such a way as to enable such territories to give preferences to certain British countries and thus remove present obstacles to the fullest development of those territories."

(2) "That the British Empire League urges upon the Imperial Government the need for revising the Anglo-American Convention, 1808, in respect of the Gold Coast, and the Convention of St. Petersburg, 1876, in respect of Kenya, Uganda, and Tanganyika, and that part of Northern Rhodesia, so as to include therein a comprehensive Empire trade policy which will give full consideration to the resources and requirements of all Empire countries."

(3) "That the British Empire League requests that the most-favoured-nation clause and certain international treaty restrictions should be examined with a view to modification so as to give a free hand to all Empire countries; to grant preferences by reciprocal commercial agreements, or in any other way with each other, or with certain foreign countries."

The Tanganyika Sisal Growers' Association cabled to London on Tuesday. "That in view of the existing difficult economic situation involving negotiations with the Home Government, consider every effort should be made to ensure continuance of the Dependencies' Office in London, but suggest reorganisation necessary in future. The Association will approach Government to arrange joint Tanganyika London Committee to examine the position and report fully."

"I feel so depressed"



## Your Nerves are Starved!

WHEN you are "run down" and "nervy" the reason is simply that your nerves need food. Nature's remedy for strained nerves and an overwrought system is a cup of delicious Ovaltine. This Tonic Food Beverage is made from barley malt, milk and eggs flavoured with cocoa. Ovaltine revitalises the body and re-establishes a lasting reserve of energy and fitness.

Ovaltine is easily prepared. Its refreshing fragrance will tempt when tea, coffee and other beverages fail. Let Ovaltine feed your nerves with the nutriment they need.

# OVALTINE

TONIC FOOD BEVERAGE

Builds-up Brain, Nerve and Body

Sold by all Chemists and Stores throughout the British Empire.

Manufactured by A. WANDER, Ltd., London, S.W. 7.

**ARTUSHA'S EUROPEAN SCHOOL AT EAST.**

A European School is to be constructed in Artusha to accommodate forty or fifty boys and girls of primary school age, and is expected to be completed at the end of this year. The building is to be leased by the Government to the Bishop of Central Tanganyika, whose ardent advocacy has been chiefly responsible for this welcome move by the local Government.

**COLD FROM UGANDA TO LONDON BY AIR.**

East Africa is able to state that 117 oz. of gold were brought from Uganda to London by a recent air mail, this being the second consignment from the "Kigezi" discoveries of Messrs. Ishmael and Kargarotos, whose first parcel of gold was sent home last November. They were thus the first people to send gold out of Uganda, as they had been the first to discover it.

**LADY NORTHAMPTON'S APPEAL.**

A strong appeal was made for the Lady Northey Home, Nairobi, at its annual meeting, when Captain H. E. Schwartz said that the Home was not self-supporting, and that to enable it to carry on permanently annual subscriptions of £500 would have to be raised. The officers elected for 1932 were: *Patroness*, Lady Byrne; *President*, Lady McMillan; *Vice-Presidents*, Lady Delamere and Mrs. Logan; *Hon. Secretary*, Mrs. Boyle; *Hon. Treasurer*, Mrs. England; *Committee*, Mesdames Moore, Cramp, McGeagh, Ellis, Pethwick, Playfair, Scott, Lewis, Bernard, and Maxwell.

**GOVERNMENT PURCHASES AND LOCAL MERCHANTS.**

With the object of giving local merchant houses an opportunity of considering whether they can supply such requirements at competitive prices, the Sudan Government has decided to let the local Chamber of Commerce and the articles purchased by the London Office of that Government. The step has been cordially welcomed by business men in the Sudan, who have long urged that many articles can be purchased by the Government in Khartoum quite as cheaply as in London, and in some cases more cheaply. Now they ask that all tenders for Government orders should be advertised locally, and that the preference should be given to local merchants when they can supply at equivalent or lower prices.

**TANGANYIKA'S TRADES LICENSING BILL.**

That crop production in Tanganyika has suffered severely as a result of unduly high prices paid in the past to Natives for their produce is the view of Mr. E. Harrison, the Director of Agriculture, as expressed when introducing a Trades Licensing Bill into the Legislative Council. The measure provides for the issue of exclusive trading licences, but without racial discrimination.

Explaining its objects, Mr. Harrison said that in developing cotton growing in a new district, where production would not pay its way for some time, time and money would have to be given, and to protect the giver until the crop did show a return, Government had designed this Bill. Quoting the case of the Native tobacco industry, Mr. Harrison said his Department had taught Natives how to grow and prepare the product for the market. Instead of leaving it in the hands of the Department, however, a few buyers had offered a higher price than the Department would have paid had the Native treated the tobacco product as a grower, consequently securing a higher price for a lower quality product. A similar position applied to white sisim, for which Tanganyika had a good reputation a few years ago; in recent years traders had resorted to mixing the high and low grades, with the result that the demand had gradually dropped. By control the market could be recaptured. The Bill was adopted by the Legislative Council.

**EAST INDIES SQUADRON TO VISIT EAST AFRICA.**

The first cruise of H.M.S. "Effingham," under the command of Rear-Admiral M. E. Dunbar-Nasmith, V.C., C.B., will be to visit East African ports. The cruiser is due to reach Mombasa on June 20 and to remain until July 6. Thereafter her movements will be: Zanzibar, July 6 to 11; Dar es Salaam, July 11 to 18; and Seychelles, July 22 to 26.

H.M.S. "Enterprise," under the command of Captain P. E. Phillips, D.S.O., is scheduled to visit the following ports on the dates indicated: Mauritius, June 15 to 27; Lindi, July 2 to 5; Mafia Island, July 5 to 7; Tanga, July 8 to 15; Mombasa, July 15 to 18; and Seychelles, July 22 to 26.

**NON-NATIVE POLL TAX RESENTED.**

Seventy unofficial bodies, representing all classes of the community, have supported the Dar es Salaam Chamber of Commerce in submitting to the Secretary of State for the Colonies a resolution recording its very strong disapproval of the Tanganyika Government's action in forcing through the Ordinance to make provision for the levy of a non-Native poll tax, despite the almost unanimous protest of the non-official members of the Legislative Council, and the unanimous opposition expressed by the entire non-official community of the Territory, and requests that H.M. the King should exercise his power of disallowance in the case of this Ordinance.

**KENYA WITCH MURDER CASE.**

On February 18 East Africa asserted that the sentence of death passed on a gang of Akamba youths for the murder of a witch in Kenya could not be carried out, since its execution would be mere massacre. On April 1, after the Supreme Court had dismissed an appeal, the Governor commuted the sentences, and cabled to the Secretary of State:—

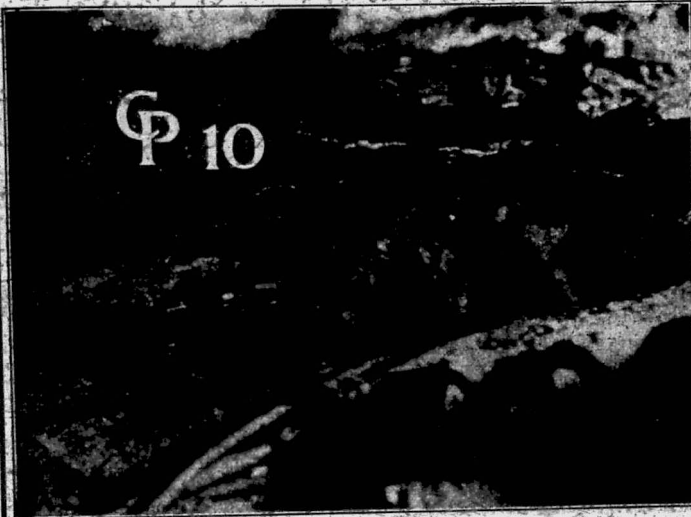
"The Kenya Executive Council to-day unanimously advised commutation of sentence of death and I have commuted death sentence in all cases. Sentence on one convict who was ringleader, commuted to three years' hard labour; sentence on fifty-nine others commuted to six months' hard labour; sentence on remaining ten commuted to three months' hard labour."

At the trial in the Supreme Court sixty of the seventy accused were sentenced to death, the law providing no alternative sentence, but with a recommendation to mercy; the remaining ten Natives were ordered to be detained during His Majesty's pleasure.

**SHOOTING IN THE SUDAN.**

Congratulations to Bimbashi G. Benson, of the Sudan Defence Force, who won the N.R.A. silver medal, the Wingate medal, and the Governor-General's gold medal for the best individual scores at the recent annual meeting of the Sudan Rifle Association in Khartoum; in addition, he was a member of the winning team in the Cheylesmore competition. Colour-Sergeant A. R. Cole won the Governor-General's silver medal as runner-up, while the bronze medal for the third best total was won by Sergeant H. J. B. Sidwell, of the Stores and Ordnance Department. Mr. E. H. Nightingale, of the Blue Nile Rifle Club, won the third stage of the Service Championship with a record score of eight hits with nine shots. Other winners at the meeting included Mrs. Butler (Ladies' Match), Bimbashi D. H. Cowie and Mr. A. J. Bey (Revolver Sweepstakes), and Mr. M. W. Parr (Wantage Sweepstake). The team events were won by the Khartoum Rifle Club, the Sudan Defence Force N.C.O.'s, the Public Works Department, and the Sudan Defence Force Officers team.





CP 10

# CP ROCK DRILLS

Made at our  
**FRASERBURGH WORKS**  
SCOTLAND

By adopting the CP 10 for your stoping you obtain the maximum output with lowest upkeep costs and air consumption. Also you conserve the energy of the operator. A CP 10 lightens labour. Easy to operate under the most severe conditions.

Write for SP 121 giving full particulars.

The Hall Mark



## THE CONSOLIDATED PNEUMATIC TOOL CO. LTD.

EGYPTIAN HOUSE, 170, PICCADILLY, LONDON, W.1.

BRANCHES ALL OVER THE WORLD

FACTORIES at: London, England; Fraserburgh, Scotland; Melbourne, Australia; Montreal, Canada; Berlin, Germany; Detroit, Cleveland and Franklin, U.S.A.

## THESE BOOKS WILL PORTRAY THE REAL EAST AFRICA TO YOU

- **"Eastern Africa To-day"** 6/-  
An intimate description of each East African Dependency. 420 pp. *Illustr. post free.*
- **"Settlement in East Africa"** 4/-  
A 208-page, profusely illustrated volume, describing almost every aspect of life in East and Central Africa. *post free.*
- **"The Company of Adventurers"** 17/-  
John Boyes' racy account of pioneer days. *post free.*
- **"Coffee Growing: with special reference to East Africa"** 2/10  
J. H. McDonald's indispensable book for coffee planters. *post free.*
- **"Kenya Without Prejudice"** 5/4  
H. O. Weller's balanced and critical review of the country and its people.

All the above books may be obtained post free, at the quoted prices from "East Africa," 91, Gt. Titchfield Street, London, W.1.

Paint—  
with an eye  
to the future

Protect the surface with Dixon's Silica-Graphite Paint and it is good for 10 years without repainting. Very economical. Impervious to heat and cold, moisture and acids. Successful under severest conditions. Test it how you like. Send for colour card and booklet.

# DIXON'S SILICA GRAPHITE PAINT

Manufactured in London by  
**C. R. AVERILL LTD.**

22, Duke St., Stamford St., Blackfriars, London, S.E.1.

## "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.

A site for agricultural shows is to be reserved near Nanyuki.

Sound apparatus has now been installed in the cinema in Zanzibar.

The general election in Northern Rhodesia is to take place on May 13.

On April 12 the Church Mission Society will celebrate its 133rd birthday.

The Weights and Measures Ordinance came into operation in Kenya on April 1.

Northern Rhodesia is prepared to spend up to £20,000 on combating the locust menace.

Postage rates in Northern Rhodesia have been increased to 14d. per ounce for letters and 1d. for post-cards.

The Tanganyika and Uganda Governments have decided not to increase the suspended duty on imported flour.

The Imperial Motor Works, Kampala, have been appointed agents in Uganda for the Triumph Motor and Cycle Company, Ltd.

Four Government plantations in Zanzibar and Pemba, containing clove, coconut and various fruit trees, are offered for sale by tender.

The trunk telephone rate between Tanga and Nairobi is 7s. for three minutes, or half that charge if the call is made between 6.30 p.m. and 7.30 a.m.

Following the recent visit to Beira of Mr. H. U. Moffat, C.M.G., Premier of Southern Rhodesia, it is anticipated that some of the restrictions now applied to goods passing through Beira from Southern Rhodesia will be removed.

The British Army motor convoy which is making an experimental tour of 5,000 miles in Egypt and the Sudan arrived at Makwar on March 24, thus successfully completing the second stage of its return journey from Juba to Cairo.

Press telegrams from Algiers state that a mission to the Sahara and the French Sudan under Professor Bhothe has found the breeding place of the locusts in Senegal, the Niger, and Lake Chad districts between 10° and 11° north latitude. It has long been thought in scientific circles that the present East African infestations originated near Lake Chad.

According to information received in London from New York, 90% of the copper producers of the world have agreed to a reduction in output for the remaining nine months of 1932 to 20% of capacity. Rhokana Corporation, Ltd., Roan Antelope Copper Mines, Ltd., and Mufulira Copper Mines, Ltd., have therefore decided to reduce their production accordingly.

Over 800 lb. of freshly roasted coffee were sold in 2 oz. packets at the 25s. 0d. of the Eastern African Dependencies Office at the British Industries Fair. Kenya and Nyasaland teas were also very popular, and the Office believes that Kenya tea will find a ready sale in this country when it is produced in sufficient quantity for export. Inquiries and sales of samples at the Fair were double those of the previous year.

What is claimed to be the most complete and up-to-date X-ray equipment has just been installed in the European Hospital in Beira at a cost, including the building in which it is housed, of £10,000.

The Kenya Government has decided to apply the compulsion and penalty clauses of the Defence Force Ordinance as from May 1. Though the law came into operation in October, 1927, the penal sections of the measure have not hitherto been strictly enforced.

Messrs. Richardson, Tyson & Martin, Ltd., have been appointed principal agents for the Spring Valley Estate, near Nairobi, on which building development is actively proceeding, and which is regarded by many people as destined to become one of Nairobi's beauty spots.

Foreigners entering Lourenço Marques will in future have to deposit £1,000 if a Government measure just introduced there comes into operation. Under the proposed Ordinance, which is designed to control employment and immigration, 70% of all staffs, excluding Natives, will have to be Portuguese.

A general building merchant in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, desires to be put in touch with exporters from this country of galvanised water pipes, corrugated iron sheets and other builders' materials. Firms interested should communicate with the Department of Overseas Trade, 35, Old Queen Street, S.W. 1, quoting reference G.X. 11307.

The Tanganyika Government has appointed a committee to consider the question of restricting imprisonment of Natives as far as possible, so that it may not lose its value as a punishment through familiarity, and of reducing to a minimum the harmful effects of the association of minor offenders with habitual criminals. The Chairman of the Committee is the Provincial Commissioner of the Eastern Province, and the members include Mr. Justice J. H. G. McDougall, the Hon. S. B. Malik, M.L.C., and the Rev. the Hon. R. M. Gibbons, M.L.C. The Secretary of the Committee is Mr. D. C. MacGillivray.

Believing that Nyasaland is altogether unsuitable for the education of European children, Captain R. Millward, M.C., the well-known Limbwe motor contractor, has offered to import two first-class buses for transporting children to and from Southern Rhodesia and charge only his out-of-pocket expenses. The meeting at which the offer was made resolved that existing educational facilities are totally inadequate, that the Southern Rhodesian system of education is eminently suitable for Nyasaland, and that substantial grants should be made by the Government to enable European children to attend schools in Southern Rhodesia.

## KIA-ORA

### LEMON OR ORANGE

SQUASH & CRUSH

To make a delicious, health-giving fresh lemonade, add five, or more, parts of water to one of Kia-Oras. Kia-Oras is just the juice of fine fruit, lemons from Messina, oranges from Valencia, crushed on the day at the moment of tree-ripeness.

UNTOUCHED BY HAND THROUGHOUT MANUFACTURE.

Stocked by all reputable dealers.

KIA-ORA LTD.,  
LONDON, S.E. 7, ENGLAND.











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

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

**H.M. Eastern African Dependencies**  
Trade and Information Office,  
**ROYAL MAIL BUILDING, COCKSPUR STREET**  
(Entrance: Spring Gardens),  
**LONDON, S.W.1.**  
Whitehall Station. Telephone: Kamalatte, Whitehall.

**Free Service Coupon**

To save our readers time, trouble, and money, *East Africa* will gladly have catalogues and other information sent of them concerning any of the following. Tick the items that especially interest you

- |                          |                      |                      |
|--------------------------|----------------------|----------------------|
| Agri-cultural implements | Household linen      | Stores, metal        |
| Automobiles              | Iron articles        | Shirts               |
| Bathing machines         | Kit of equipment     | Steel Desintegrators |
| Bicycles                 | Lamps                | Soap                 |
| Boats and boats          | Laundry equipment    | Spices seeds         |
| Boatsmen                 | Machinery & tools    | Spraying machinery   |
| Cannoes                  | Meat (preserved)     | Staircases           |
| Camp equipment           | Mineral water        | Support fabrics      |
| Caravan tents            | Machinery            | Tanks                |
| Children's books         | Mining machinery     | Tarpaulins           |
| Clothing                 | Motor vehicles       | The lead and sheets  |
| Clothing (textile)       | Motor cars & lorries | Tea and whisky       |
| Coffee machinery         | Oil engines          | Trains equipment     |
| Cooking utensils         | Fire motor engines   | Tools                |
| Cups                     | Fish                 | Traps                |
| Dresses and suits        | Fruit                | Trucks               |
| Excursion machinery      | General furniture    | Wool                 |
| Excursion vehicles       | Foodstuffs (dried)   | Wool (preserved)     |
| Excursion vans           | Provisional          |                      |
| Excursion vehicles       | Europe               |                      |
| Excursion vehicles       | France               |                      |
| Excursion vehicles       | Germany              |                      |
| Excursion vehicles       | Italy                |                      |
| Excursion vehicles       | Japan                |                      |
| Excursion vehicles       | USA                  |                      |
| Excursion vehicles       | Switzerland          |                      |
| Excursion vehicles       | Sweden               |                      |
| Excursion vehicles       | Denmark              |                      |
| Excursion vehicles       | Norway               |                      |
| Excursion vehicles       | Finland              |                      |
| Excursion vehicles       | Poland               |                      |
| Excursion vehicles       | Czechoslovakia       |                      |
| Excursion vehicles       | Yugoslavia           |                      |
| Excursion vehicles       | Russia               |                      |
| Excursion vehicles       | China                |                      |
| Excursion vehicles       | India                |                      |
| Excursion vehicles       | Japan                |                      |
| Excursion vehicles       | Philippines          |                      |
| Excursion vehicles       | Malaya               |                      |
| Excursion vehicles       | Indonesia            |                      |
| Excursion vehicles       | South America        |                      |
| Excursion vehicles       | Central America      |                      |
| Excursion vehicles       | Caribbean            |                      |
| Excursion vehicles       | South Africa         |                      |
| Excursion vehicles       | East Africa          |                      |
| Excursion vehicles       | West Africa          |                      |
| Excursion vehicles       | North Africa         |                      |
| Excursion vehicles       | Middle East          |                      |
| Excursion vehicles       | Europe               |                      |
| Excursion vehicles       | Asia                 |                      |
| Excursion vehicles       | Oceania              |                      |
| Excursion vehicles       | Antarctica           |                      |

We are also always willing to put readers in touch with merchants, manufacturers, banks and other agencies. For more services, newspapers, bookellers, travel agencies, etc. Just post this form to *East Africa*, 91, Great Titchfield Street, London, W.1.

Name (in capitals).....  
Full postal address.....

**MACONOCHE'S PRESERVED PROVISIONS**

PICKLES, POTTED MEAT AND FISH PASTES, HERRINGS AND OTHER FISH IN TINS, SAUCES, MARMALADE, JELLIES, FLAVOURING ESSENCES, PEPPERS, SPICES, ETC., ETC.

Famous for high quality the World over

Macnochie Bros., Ltd., Millwall, LONDON — ENGLAND

Telephone: East 4211 (4 lines)  
Telegrams: Macnochie, Millwall, London

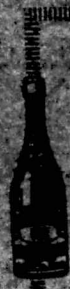
**WHITE-COTTELL'S MALT VINEGAR**

THE VINEGAR WITH THE DELICIOUS FLAVOUR AND FRAGRANCE.

- It is equally good for pickling, salads, and table use.
- It is guaranteed full strength, and will keep under all climatic conditions.

**THE IDEAL EXPORT VINEGAR**

Write for sample and C.I.F. QUOTATION  
**WHITE-COTTELL & Co., LONDON, S.E.5**  
England.



# 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.



WEEKLY JOURNAL

Vol. 8, No. 305.  
Registered at Home, P.O. as a Newspaper.

THURSDAY, APRIL 14, 1932

Annual Subscription,  
30/- post free.

Sixpence.



## TRAVEL BY BRITISH SHIPS

# BRITISH INDIA LINE

For Booklets and full details apply:—

Passages: P. & O. HOUSE, 14, COCKSPUR STREET, S.W. 1.  
GRAY, DAWES & CO., 122, LEADENHALL ST., E.C. 3.

Freight: GELLATLY, HANKEY & CO., LTD., DOCK HOUSE, BILLITER ST., E.C. 3.

### SMITH, MACKENZIE & CO.

P.O. BOX 130, MOMBASA,  
KENYA  
MUNICIPALITY, MOMBASA, SAN ES SALVADOR,  
TANGANYIKA, NERVA, LIMITED, LONDON.  
GENERAL MERCHANTS,  
STEAMSHIP CLEANING,  
FORWARDERS AND PORT AGENTS,  
LOCAL AND RETAIL AGENTS,  
ORDER YOUR GOODS AND BAGGAGE TO US  
MOMBASA WAREHOUSE PROPRIETORS.  
Mombasa Cleaners and Storekeepers.  
P.O. Mombasa

### TRY THE **GM** SERVICE

Everything you want  
from the one Source.

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

Insurance, Newspapers, Books,  
TAXIDERMY, GENERAL AGENCY.

Griffiths, McAlister, Ltd.  
LIVERPOOL, LONDON, N.Y.

## EAST AFRICAN GOVERNORS CONFERENCE



# "EAST AFRICA'S" HOTEL REGISTER

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

- Cornwall** - HOTEL TREYANION, Looe. Facing sea. H. and c. water in bedrooms. 120/4 gns. Inclusive charge 28/ per day.
  - Essex** - ROYAL CLARENCE HOTEL. Inclusive charge 28/ per day.
  - Herts** - NEW IMPERIAL HOTEL, First Ave. Over-look. Reg. Lic. Fr. 246 gns. Phone: Hove 436011.
  - Huntingdon** - ST. STRANGE ARMS AND GOLF LINKS HOTEL. s. Ideal. Ex. golf. Ex. food.
  - Jersey** - FAIRBANKS HOTEL, Anna Port. An Ideal resort. Terms Moderate. Booklet.
  - North Wales** - THE CRAIG-Y-DON, Llandudno. Promenade. Tennis. Accommodation. Restaurant-rooms. Billiards. 120 gns.
  - Terms moderate.** Kenya Office 47, Abchurch Lane, London, E.C. 4.
  - Surrey** - BELDEN PARK HOTEL, Sandhurst.
  - Terquesy** - ROWDEN COURT PRIVATE HOTEL.
  - Yorks** - GREYSTONES HOTEL, Runswick Bay. Sea and piers. Tennis court. Moderate terms.
- LONDON.**
- ARUNDEL HOTEL**, Strand, W.C.2. Facing river. Comfort - Very moderate charges. 100 rooms.
  - BEAUMONT HOTEL**, 117, Princes Square, W.2. Sing. fr. 21 gns. Dubl. fr. 41 gns. according to rooms.
  - CROYDON, Surrey** - Elgin Court Hotel. Luxurious. resid., ex. food. Golf, Billiards, Tennis, Dancing. Cars meet steamers, trains. 138/ Admission.
  - HENDLEY HALL**, St. Bloomsbury Sq., W.C.1. 100 rooms. 100/ per week from 1/6.
  - THE ST. JAMES GARDENS** - 1, Parkside. Accommodation. 100 rooms. 100/ per week from 1/6. American Bar. Billiards. 100/ per week. Inc. Breakfast, Bath, and Coat Exp.

The two most up-to-date and luxurious Hotels in Kenya

**PALACE HOTEL, MOMBASA**  
P.O. Box 87. Telegrams: Palace. Phone 55.

**AVENUE HOTEL, NAIROBI**  
P.O. Box 271. Telegrams: Avenue. Phone 11.

**THIS IS WORTH YOUR CONSIDERATION.**

Visitors at the Palace Hotel, Mombasa, proceeding to Nairobi and desiring to stay at the Hotel Avenue, Nairobi, can do so on their Accounts for Entertainment at the Hotel Avenue, providing they stay there within one week of leaving Mombasa or vice versa.

**THE POPULAR SERVICE TO EAST AFRICA**

With the British Public in by the New New Volume of the **CITRA LINE**

Comprehensive Italian Transatlantic. Includes the 100% of every service from England, the 100% of every service from the Continent and the 100% of every service from Africa. Service includes: air, rail, sea, motor, pool, cinema, laundry, electric, telephone, hotel, etc. etc. etc. **ITALIAN TRAVEL SERVICE** 10, Abchurch Lane, London, E.C. 4. **COMPANIA ITALIANA TURISMO** Via S. Tomaso, 11, Genova, Italy.

**That Book of Yours!**

East Africa is always glad to consider the publication of books on East African subjects of public interest. Manuscripts should be typed (double spacing) on one side of the paper only and sent by registered post to the Editor, 21 Great Nicholas Street, London, W.1.

**VALUATIONS AND REPORTS**

on estates in Tanganyika Territory can be furnished by **H. MALCOLM ROSE, F.R.S.A., F.R.C.S.** Address: 1, Wood's Road, Essex. Cable: A.M.R. 1000. 22 York Road, London, E.C. 4. Telephone: 2270. Telegrams: H. Malcolm Rose, London.

**GENERAL INFORMATION**

A Contribution to the Study of Ethnic Medicines. By **S. S. DISOWALL**. 32 full-page plates. 90 illustrations. 5 Maps. 62. 12s. post paid. **JOHN BALE, SON & HARRISON, LTD., PRINTERS AND PUBLISHERS** 10, Great Titchfield Street, London, W.1.

**TRANS-ZAMBESIA CENTRAL AFRICA AND SHIRE HIGHLAND RAILWAYS**

THE LINE BETWEEN BEIRA AND NYARAGATI. Trains leave Beira each Monday and Friday evening, completing the journey to Blantyre in twenty-five and a quarter hours. Downward trains leave Blantyre for the Coast each Sunday and Thursday.

Full particulars of trains, fares and freight rates from the London Office, 3, Thomas House, Queen St. Place, E.C. 4.

# THE DAWSON NEWS SERVICE

Annual Subscription Rates, including Foreign Postage.

**BRITISH.**

Times Weekly	21 5 0
Punch	1 15 6
Autocar	0 15 3
Parson's Weekly	1 9 6
Sphere	2 11 6
Tatler	5 5 0
Engineering	0 18 6
Britannia & Eve	0 15 6
Parson's Magazine	0 15 6
Sunday Express	1 10 3
Army, Navy and Air Force Gazette	0 15 0
Windsor Magazine	0 15 0
News of the World	0 12 0
Manchester Guardian Weekly	1 14 0
Great Thoughts	0 15 6
Boys' Own Paper	1 10 0
Blackwood's Magazine	

**AMERICAN**

Ladies' Home Journal	
Life	
Motion Picture Magazine	1 5 0
Harper's Magazine	0 17 6
Good Housekeeping	1 15 0
Scientific American	0 15 0
Engineering News Record	0 17 6
Cosmopolitan	1 5 0
North American Review	1 5 0
Literary Digest	0 37 0
Ozlier's Weekly	1 0 0
National Geographic Magazine	1 0 0
Scribner's Magazine	0 11 0
Picture Play Magazine	0 14 0
Radio News	1 5 0
Cutback	0 15 6
Atlantic Monthly	2 10 0
Saturday Evening Post	

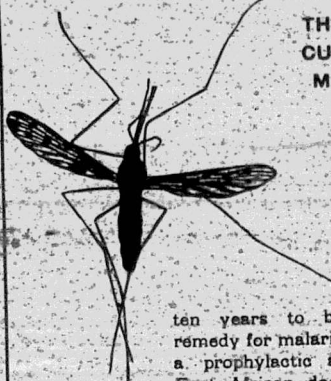
**FRENCH.**

Genie Civil	22 0 0	Miroir des Modes	20 10 0
Le Vie Parisienne	1 11 0	Le Matin	2 2 0
Revue des deux Mondes	1 12 0	Chiffons	0 42 6
Les Annales Politiques	1 0 0	Miroir des Sports	0 15 0
Le Rire	1 0 0	Monde Illustré	1 11 0
Le Sourire	1 5 0	Femme Chic	1 2 0
Wartable	0 16 0	Journal des Dames W.	0 15 0
Economiste Français	1 0 0	Journal Amusant	0 18 0

Outing to the appreciation of "Habit of Exchange" prices 85% when resulting for American and French publications.

**W.M. DAWSON & SONS, Ltd.**  
 Cannon House, Pilgrim Street, Ludgate Circus, London, E.C.4, Eng.  
 ESTABLISHED 1890.

# ESANOFELE



**THE SURE CURE FOR MALARIA**

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

Sole Distributors for East Africa:

**A. H. WARDLE & CO. LTD.**  
 NAIROBI MOMBASA AND ELDORET.

# Saddle perfection!



Patented at Home and Abroad.

## "TERRY"

Every detail in its construction has been carefully studied so as to ensure a perfect seat. If you have never ridden a "TERRY" you cannot imagine what cycling pleasure awaits you.

No jolts or jars can penetrate the wonderful springs to cause soreness and fatigue.

Ask for particulars of the "Avecta" Cycle Stand.

Representatives:  
 Davidson & Bell, Ltd., P.O. Box 395, Kampala, Uganda;  
 and P.O. Box 178, Nairobi, Kenya Colony.

**HERBERT TERRY & SONS LTD.**  
 REDDITCH ENGLAND.

## Free Service Coupon

To save our readers time, trouble, and money, East Africa will gladly have catalogues and other information sent to them concerning any of the following. Tick the items that especially interest you

- |                             |                        |                     |
|-----------------------------|------------------------|---------------------|
| Agricultural Impts          | Household linen        | Screens metal       |
| Animal dips                 | Insecticides           | Shirts              |
| Baling presses              | Kit & Equipment        | Sisal Decorticators |
| Bedsteads                   | Lamps                  | Soap                |
| Bicycles                    | La. ry. equipment      | Sports goods        |
| Boots and Shoes             | Medicines & drugs      | Spraying machinery  |
| Brilliantines               | Metal (Expanded)       | Stalwart            |
| Cameras                     | Miscral water          | Stamproof fabrics   |
| Camp equipment              | machinery              | Tanks               |
| Canvas shoes                | Mining machinery       | Tarpaulins          |
| Children's outfits          | Mosquito netting       | Tee lead and sheets |
| Concrete block-making plant | Motor cars & lorries   | Tee mfg. mchry      |
| Concrete mixers             | OH engines             | Tools equipment     |
| Cyder                       | Plantation impts.      | Toys                |
| Disinfectants               | Paints                 | Tractors            |
| Excavating mchry            | Pens, fountain         | Trailers            |
| Fencing materials           | Perforated metal       | Tee-falling appts.  |
| Galvan. iron sheets         | Provisions             | Tropical Outfits    |
| Golf clubs                  | Pumps                  | Typewriters         |
| Gramophones                 | Pyjamas                | Tires               |
| Guns                        | Rainproofs             | Wireless apparatus  |
| Hotels                      | Rifles                 | Underwear           |
| Household crockery          | Seed making mchry      | Vinegars            |
| Household cutlery           | Safety razors & blades | Welding machinery   |
|                             | Sauces                 | Wood preservatives  |

We are also always willing to put readers in touch with merchants, printers, bookers, lead and estate agents, motor hire services, newsagents, bookellers, travel agencies, &c.  
 Just post this form to East Africa, 91, Great Titchfield Street, London, W.1.

Name (in capitals).....  
 Full postal address.....

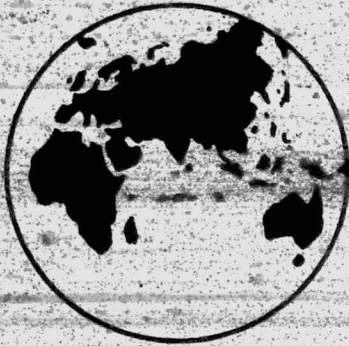


THE DECORATIVE  
SUPER  
WOOD PRESERVATIVE

with extraordinary

**PENETRATION**

which gradually drop by drop  
is penetrating all over the



Every Drop Reaching  
East Africa Brings

**PROTECTION**

To all Timber, and while it  
Penetrates, deals Death to  
White Ants and other Pests,  
Fungi and all Destructive Spore.

*In many Shades for Indoor or Outdoor use.*

Agents in all Important Countries.

FOR EAST AFRICA  
**KETTLES-ROY, LTD.,**

P.O. Box 100, Nairobi.  
P.O. Box 100, Mombasa.  
P.O. Box 171, Dar es Salaam.

Ask also for particulars of

**PRESOMET**  
the most economical

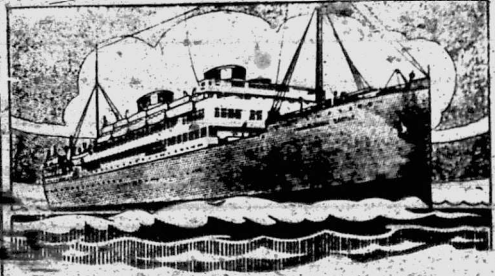
**BITUMINOUS BLACK PAINT** on the market.

ALL BRITISH PRODUCTS

Manufactured by

**THE POWELL DUFFRYN  
STEAM COAL CO., LTD.**

**UNION-CASTLE LINE**



ROYAL MAIL SERVICE

**SOUTH & EAST AFRICA**

MADEIRA, CANARY ISLANDS, ASCENSION,  
ST. HELENA, & MAURITIUS.

**REGULAR SERVICE TO EAST AFRICA**

Via Mediterranean ports and Suez Canal.

Vessel	From London
"Llandoverly Castle"	April 31
"Llandaff Castle"	May 18

Sailings subject to alteration.

Direct Cargo Services between New York and South and East Africa

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

Branch Offices at Southampton, Birmingham, Leeds, Liverpool, Manchester and  
Glasgow, and at Capetown, Port Elizabeth, East London, Natal, Lourenço  
Marques, Beira, Mombasa and Johannesburg.

**insist on  
WRIGHT'S**



**the soap  
that  
safeguards  
health**

THE IDEAL TOILET AND NURSERY SOAP

Special 25

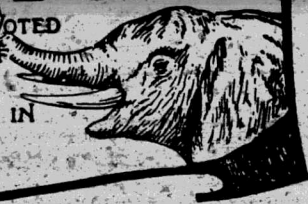
When writing to Advertisers mention "East Africa", and ensure Special Attention.



# EAST AFRICA

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

A WEEKLY JOURNAL



Vol. 8, No. 395

THURSDAY, APRIL 14, 1932

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

Annual Subscription  
30/- post free

Sixpence

FOUNDED AND EDITED BY F. R. JOELSON.

EDITORIAL AND PUBLISHING OFFICES.

91, Great Titchfield Street, Oxford Street, London, W.1.

Telephone: Museum 7370. Telegrams: "Limitable, London."

## PRINCIPAL CONTENTS.

	PAGE		PAGE
The Governors' Conference	803	East Africa's Bookshelf	810
Matters of Moment	804	East Africa's Who's Who:	
C. T. Culverwell on East Africa	806	Sir John Davidson	811
Kenya Land Commission	806	Personalities	812
Letters to the Editor	807	Empire Preferences	817
		East Africa in the Press	819
		Joint East African Board	821

## THE GOVERNORS' CONFERENCE.

FOR reasons which it is the Colonial Office has declared to publish in the East African Governors' Conference which opened in Dar es Salaam on Monday under the chairmanship of Sir Stewart Symes. Though obvious benefits may result from the discussions of the Governors being held in private, we know of no convincing reason why the public should not be made aware of the actual subjects of debate. On the contrary, we believe that the Conference as a whole and the Governors individually would have gained greatly by general knowledge of the agenda weeks in advance, in order that the maximum amount of reasoned public comment might have been forthcoming on the points at issue. Indeed, the Joint Select Committee on Closer Union, which strongly recommended that the Governors of Kenya, Uganda, and Tanganyika should meet in conference at least twice a year, and that the Governors' Conference should be regarded as in permanent session, emphasised the desirability of unofficial bodies being given an opportunity of laying their views before the Conference. By what appears to have been an error in the Secretariat, the Uganda Government did ask the Eastern Province Chamber of Commerce for its views on certain items which were to appear on the agenda of the Governors' Conference, and that Chamber very rightly placed the communication before the Associated Chambers of Commerce of Eastern Africa, which had itself failed to obtain the agenda. Had the Conference Secretariat taken the wise course of circularising the individual Chambers of Commerce in advance, the delegates would have gone to Jinja prepared to offer real guidance to the Governors, but no prior notice having been given, the Associated Chambers decided to do no more than forward the text of those resolutions on which the delegates were unanimous.

As the present meeting of Governors is the first publication of the Report of the Joint Committee on Closer Union, its main duty must obviously be to consider the recommendations of that Committee, which, although rejecting political closer union, strongly favoured closer co-operation and co-ordination in economic and scientific services, particularly in such matters as transport, posts and telegraphs, Customs duties and administration, and technical services generally. Though the present financial difficulties of the territories will circumscribe their activities in many directions, agreement on main principles is more than ever necessary—and may, perhaps, be more easily reached under the stress of budgetary anxieties than at a time when individual Dependencies had the wherewithal to follow their own inclinations. It can be said with confidence that among the chief subjects discussed will be the appointment of a Railway Adviser; the amalgamation of the Customs Departments under one Commissioner, perhaps with a common Tariff Board, and of the Postal Departments under one Postmaster-General; the terms and conditions of Government service, with special reference to longer tours in healthy districts; the future of H.M. Eastern African Dependencies' Trade and Information Office in London; the Congo Basin Treaties; and the desirability of the general introduction of direct taxation, particularly income tax and land and cattle taxes, for which the Governments of Tanganyika and Uganda have already shown a preference, though well aware that income tax is strongly opposed by the unofficial communities, agricultural and commercial, of all three territories. The Governors' Conference has not hitherto enjoyed any measure of public confidence, for its past history has been one of personal enmity rather than of public service; and it is fortunate that it meets this week without the presence of two Governors who were notoriously opposed to one another. By fact, mutual goodwill, and active liaison the Governors' Conference can be made a most useful instrument of East African development. Its immense potentialities must not be obscured by past disappointments.

## MATTERS OF MOMENT.

That the Convention of Associations of Kenya and other producing Associations in East Africa be informed that the Associated Producers of East Africa will not continue to function after the conclusion of the Ottawa Conference unless such producing Associations in East Africa desire otherwise. Such was the resolution proposed by General Sir Hubert Gough, seconded by Sir Neville Pearson, and carried unanimously at last week's meeting of the Associated Producers in London under the chairmanship of Lord Cranworth. Our Matter of Moment comments of March 31 were stated by Mr. Hausburg and other speakers to represent exactly the feeling of the members that the Association had been unfairly treated by Kenya, and more than one speaker stated that the Convention had never once expressed its thanks to the Association for any of its work. On several occasions delegations from the Convention had been only too glad to avail themselves of the organisation, and, indeed, had more than once asked it to collect funds for Kenya purposes. A suggestion that the Convention should be asked to reconsider its decision and to grant financial support to the London organisation found no support, the general view being that it devolved on bodies in East Africa to recognise the value of the London organisation, and, if it were considered to be achieving a useful purpose, to support it.

We do not consider that the Convention has acted either wisely or courteously in withdrawing its financial support without even a word of appreciation for past services. Does Kenya realise, for instance, that with the dissolution of the Associated Producers, there would be no organised and representative body in London entitled to speak purely for East African producers, and, when necessary, to make representations to the Imperial Government? Has it overlooked the importance of producer representations to the British Tariff Committee and to the Ottawa Conference? And is it satisfied to jeopardise producer representation on the Joint East African Board? Kenya representation on the Executive Council of that Board—apart from the membership of Mr. W. A. M. Sim, who represents the Kenya Chambers of Commerce—was delegated to the Associated Producers, who, with the approval of the Convention, nominated Lord Cranworth, Major Crowdy, and Mr. Hausburg. If the organisation which nominated them is to be allowed to dissolve, what steps is Kenya taking to secure their direct re-nomination by other bodies? The work that they have done, like that of the body which they have represented, has received all too little recognition, though the Colony has sometimes been effusive in expressing its thanks for London services to people whose work cannot be compared with that ungrudgingly given ever so long a period of years by Lord Cranworth and his colleagues. They are the last to expect public praise for what they do as a matter of public duty, but there should be a wider appreciation in Kenya of the time they give to the representation of the Colony's interests in London. It is, we think, an indisputable fact that the Associated Producers have done more useful work in the last eighteen months than at any previous period, and the dissolution of the organisation would therefore be especially regrettable.

The practical upshot of Lord Noel-Buxton's visit to Ethiopia on behalf of the Anti-Slavery Society appears to be a plea for time by the Ethiopian authorities. To those who are acquainted with the proceedings of the Society and the speeches delivered at its meetings, the most remarkable result of the visit is the moderation of statement and the tolerance of opinion displayed by Lord Noel-Buxton himself in the arena where he has contributed to *The Times*. We may be forgiven for seeing in that attitude the advantages of sending Home critics of Kenya (let us say, for the sake of example) to the Colony to study conditions for themselves, to realise the "atmosphere" of the place, and to form judgments founded on personal experience. For what do we find? The agent of the Anti-Slavery Society is forced to recognise that domestic slavery is "an organic part of the social structure of the country", that "a practice which is universal, and which is not regarded by the people as conflicting with any moral principle, is not readily amenable to treatment by statute", and that "Ethiopian slavery, so different from the industrial slavery as it existed in America, often permits a happy existence for the slave". The learned deputation even writes of a slave owner "emphatically exasperated with his slaves because, when he left Addis Ababa by train and expected his slaves to bring his luggage to the station, he found that they had hired porters to carry it". All this is, as we say, in strong contrast to the fulminations delivered from the platform in the Central Hall, Westminster; and if, learning the lesson of the expedition they fathered, the Society grasps that conditions in Africa cannot be altered in a moment by resolutions passed by sentimentalists thousands of miles away, real good will have been done. We anticipate with interest the meeting called to hear the report of the deputation.

While appreciating the brighter side of Ethiopian slavery, Lord Noel-Buxton rightly condemns, and is rightly indignant at, the cruel and abominable slave-raiding which still goes on unchecked in the lowlands of the country. We have published the details of this inhuman traffic as revealed by such authorities as Sir Arnold Hodson and Captain John Yardley, and our comments have lacked neither vigour nor weight. If Lord Noel-Buxton and his pacifist colleagues now realise that the Angean stable of Ethiopian slave-raiding cannot be cleansed with rose-water, they may become real champions of the oppressed, and keen supporters of the military measures which both the Sudan Government and the Kenya administration are forced from time to time to take to deal with the evil. The Emperor of Ethiopia is doing his best; he has already proclaimed that domestic slaves become automatically free on the death of their masters, and that the children of slaves are born free. In spirit and ability he is far in advance of his people, and the difficulties he is encountering and will continue to meet in enforcing his decrees must evoke sympathy. He has asked for fifteen years; even the Anti-Slavery Society, in the light of Lord Noel-Buxton's experience, can hardly refuse him that.

Since two-thirds of the total area of Tanganyika Territory is infested with tsetse fly, the Zoological Society of London needed no apology for devoting its last meeting to the problem of that pestiferous insect. Sir Chalmers Mitchell introduced the question of the value of the Harris traps, and by a striking picture of the enormous number of flies caught by those traps in Zululand—last September alone, two million flies were caught!—demonstrated at least the local success of Mr. Harris's method. Nevertheless, he thought that the value of the traps was not so convincingly proved; and Major E. E. Austen, who followed him, pointed out that a method which would do in one locality would not necessarily be successful in another, for there were no fewer than twenty different species of tsetse fly, each of which might react in its own way to the Harris traps. He admitted that the island of St. Thomé had in two and a half years been completely cleared of tsetse—*Glossina palpalis*, one of the carriers of sleeping sickness—by means of Natives clothed in black cloth smeared with bird-lime, but argued that the conditions in a small, isolated island were peculiarly favourable. There was no doubt, he said, that the Harris trap was locally of value, but he would go no further.

In a Matter of Moment in our issue of March 17 we dealt with this matter, quoting Mr. C. F. M. Swynnerton's opinion that while the Harris traps catch *G. pallidipes* in large numbers, they fail to attract the other species—*morsitans* and *swynnertonii*—which are the most lethal in Tanganyika, and the Zoological Society's meeting clearly favoured Mr. Swynnerton's view. But we believe that the ordinary layman, vitally interested, as all East Africans must be, in the eradication of the tsetse, will not be satisfied until Mr. Harris himself has had an opportunity of experimenting with his traps in East Africa. Not only is this fair to Mr. Harris, but, scientifically speaking, the experiments with the traps are not "significant" until their inventor has tried them on the spot. Many details known to the inventor may be overlooked by a strange experimenter, however skilled—in saying which we cast no slur whatever on Mr. Swynnerton and his colleagues, who, we feel sure, would not be content, were their methods shown to be useless in Natal, unless they themselves had conducted trials there. In view of the large sums now being spent on tsetse control and the tremendous importance of the tsetse problem in East Africa, the few hundred pounds which a visit from Mr. Harris to East Africa would cost are the merest trifle. He has caught millions of flies; by some small modifications in his Natal traps he may catch still more millions of other species in East Africa. He is entitled to a full and unobstructed trial, and we hope that it will be arranged at the earliest possible date.

When Dr. Drummond Shiels was Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies in the last Labour Government he showed himself sympathetically disposed towards the Dependencies under the control of his Office, and often went out of his way to hear the views of East Africans on leave. Addressing the Universities Congress at Oxford last week, he emphasised that although the non-self-governing Colonies comprise

some 55,000,000 people, for the welfare of each one of whom Great Britain is directly responsible, large numbers of intelligent people in this country cannot tell even the names of those Dependencies—which state of affairs, he said, hurt the self-respect of the inhabitants of Colonies intensely proud of their association with the Mother Country, and unable to understand the indifference with which Great Britain regarded the association. Dr. Shiels might have added that it is the people who have no knowledge of the Colonies who are almost always most ready to criticise the actions, intentions, character, aims, and business methods of their governments, to lay down laws for them. It is the ignorant pride of the inhabitants even more than Home-ignorance of Empire geography and of Colonial economics.

We are not enthusiastic over the latest "sport" with which the settlers of Nanyuki are credited—or debited—by a Nairobi newspaper, **KENYA TRIES A NEW "SPORT."** which reports that certain people have been practising with the *bolos*, a South American contraption of three balls connected by thongs, which is thrown to entangle the legs of the animals pursued. A cock ostrich having been brought down with such force that it killed itself, oryx, eland, zebra, and even buffalo are to be hunted with this new weapon. On the *campesinos* of South America the Gauchos, experts with a *bolos* go after their quarry on horseback, and show remarkable skill in cutting out a tough old bullock from a mob of cattle, chasing him over ground full of prairie-dog holes and other death-traps, and getting close enough to him to hurl the *bolos* with accuracy. It is also true that the rhea, or South American ostrich, is hunted with the *bolos*, but the Gaucho does not pretend to sportsmanship in the British sense of the word, and his example is scarcely one which we should have expected to recommend itself to white Kenyans. We are not told how the Nanyuki *bolos*-throwers approach their prey—but if they can "grass" a bull buffalo with the *bolos* from horseback, they will have proved their mettle and earned the right to be "featured" by the next film company which comes their way. To tackle ostrich and zebra does not reflect very creditably on the pioneers of the "sport."

An ounce of fact is worth a ton of theory—even when the alleged "slave status" of African women is the matter of debate. Here is a pretty problem: what would be the upshot of leaving a white girl baby from childbirth with African Natives, to be brought up by them without ever seeing a white face or wearing

European clothing until she reached the age of seventeen, and then marrying her to a white man? It must be very rarely indeed that the experiment has been tried; but Major Tudor Trevor quotes a case within his own experience. A Dutch hunter lost his wife in childbirth while he was hunting in Zululand, and the infant—a girl—who survived, was brought up by King Panda's wives in the manner postulated above. Her father claimed her at the age of seventeen, and she married a white trader. Did she show the subservience and slave mentality, the sentimentalist insist must result from the "status" of Native women? Not a bit of it! "She developed into a magnificent woman," declares Major Trevor, "who was always the ruling influence, and a good one, in the neighbourhood in which she lived." There seems to be a lesson here not only for professed gynephiles but also for educationists.



## AN M.P.'S VIEWS OF EAST AFRICA.

Surprised at the Extent of Native Services.

The East African territories have won another friend in the House of Commons as a result of the tour of the Sudan, Uganda, and the Kenya High lands recently undertaken by Mr. C. T. Culverwell, M.P., who was accompanied by Mrs. Culverwell.

"I was amazed at how much is being done for the Native," he told *East Africa* on Monday. "I had no idea that they were doing so much for their medical, educational, agricultural, and other services."

"Anyone who has heard the speeches and read the articles of some of the self-constituted champions of the Natives might well have gathered that they are neglected by the East African Governments and regarded by the settlers as mere hewers of wood and drawers of water. I found nothing whatever that would in the slightest degree justify these oft-repeated slanders, but a great deal to prove that they are without substance."

## Settlers not Reactionaries.

"The sentimentalist often seems to be pleading that the Native should jump with one bound from the Stone Age to the twentieth century, and because officials and unofficials on the spot, knowing the human material with which they are dealing, declare progress at that velocity to be unsound, they are dismissed as reactionaries or reactionists."

"I have seen them in their homes, on their farms, in their official offices, in clubs and hotels, and nothing I saw or heard leads me to regard them as either the one or the other. On the contrary, I think that, with very few exceptions indeed, they are broadminded men, with an affection for the Natives amongst whom their lives are cast, and for whom they do their best. They are kind and generous masters, who do a great deal to raise the Native in the social scale by teaching him to develop his latent powers, who feed him better than he was fed in his Native village, provide schools for them on many estates, and, generally speaking, give them a very contented existence."

"Obviously, I cannot speak with authority on Native policy after a mere holiday tour, but I can say that wherever I went I was struck by the apparent air of contentment of the Natives, by what is being done for them, and by the friendly concern of the Europeans for the well-being of their Native labourers."

## East Africa Not a Holiday.

Mr. and Mrs. Culverwell were extremely struck by the scenic attractions of the territories, and especially by the Murchison Falls, which they thought the most arresting place they visited. After a long motor tour of Uganda—and in the Masaka district Mr. Culverwell bagged a thirty-six pounder tusker—they motored through the settled areas of Kenya, including the Nyeri and Nanyuki districts, and also the Kikuyu Reserve. They returned by sea *via* the Cape.

"We want to revisit the territories some time," concluded Mr. Culverwell, "for they are extraordinarily interesting, and I believe that it is peculiarly true of them that their problems can be properly understood only as a result of personal experience on the spot. We enjoyed our trip immensely, and shall not have the slightest hesitation in recommending East Africa to other people as certain to provide a holiday full of pleasant surprises and pleasing experiences."

## KENYA LAND COMMISSIONERS.

Excellent Selection by Secretary of State.

It is excellent news that the personnel of the Kenya Land Commission is to consist of Sir William Morris Carter, (Chairman), Captain F. O'B. Wilson and Mr. R. W. Hemsted, with Mr. S. H. Fazan as secretary. For the three members are men in whose knowledge and judgment East Africans will have full confidence, while the secretary's wide administrative experience in Kenya during the past twenty years gives him the right background for his work.

Mr. Morris Carter, at one time Chief Justice of Tanganyika Territory, was Chairman of the Southern Rhodesian Land Commission of 1925, which rendered such useful services in settling the land problems of that Colony, and his many years' service in various capacities in Kenya and Uganda have given him a wide experience of local affairs. Captain F. O'B. Wilson, the well-known Ulu settler, can be relied upon to face facts as he finds them, and not as he would like them to be, and few senior administrative officers in Kenya in the last decade have enjoyed so wide a measure of official, unofficial, and Native confidence as Mr. Hemsted, who was a Senior Commissioner when he retired recently.

It is anticipated that the Commission will begin its work in Kenya not later than July 1. Its terms of reference were published on page 759 of our issue of March 31.

## TO REPORT ON TEA PROSPECTS.

Dr. Mann's Visit to Tanganyika and Nyasaland.

DR. HAROLD H. MANN, one of the Empire's leading tea growing experts, is due to leave Marseilles on Saturday by the "Matiana" for a tour of Tanganyika and Nyasaland in order to advise the local Governments on the present position and future prospects of tea growing in those Dependencies.

The itinerary for the Tanganyika visit is as follows: May 4, arrive Tanga; May 6-20, touring Amani, Korogwe, and Lushoto districts; May 21 and 22, Moshi and Babati; May 23, Dodoma, en route for Iringa; May 24, Iringa; May 25, June 14, Dabaga, Mufindi, Lupembe and Tukuyu; June 15, Mbeys; June 16, to Songea; June 17-25, Songea district, especially Lipumba and Litembo areas; June 26, Manda, to catch Nyasaland Government steamer.

Though the details of the Nyasaland tour have not yet been completed, it has been arranged that Dr. Mann should leave Beira on August 14.

He will be very pleased to receive communications from any of our readers interested in tea growing, who are invited to communicate with him c/o the Provincial or District Commissioner of the area in question. Dr. Mann, who recently returned to this country after spending two years in Russia (Georgia), has had great experience in the tea gardens of India and Ceylon, but has not previously visited East or Central Africa.

## LORD MOYNE'S TERMS OF REFERENCE.

Extended by Secretary of State.

THE Secretary of State for the Colonies has added the following paragraph to the terms of reference of the inquiry now being conducted in Kenya by Lord Moyne:—

"To make recommendations as to readjustment of taxation and expenditure, if examination of the present position under the original terms of reference discloses a case for change."

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

**OUR "DISGRACEFUL IGNORANCE."**

Miss Nina Boyle does not answer our Criticisms.

To the Editor of "East Africa."

SIR,—Thanks for your interesting, if catty, lucubration in your issue of March 24. It seems a poor cause that has to be bolstered by such trickiness and evasion, but I am glad you remain "disgracefully ignorant." There are none so ignorant as those who won't learn. I am inclined to be sorry for your readers, but no doubt they deserve you.

Yours faithfully,

London.

C. NINA BOYLE.

[Our "head is bloody but unbowed."—Ed. "E.A."]

**PHOTOGRAPHS OF BIG GAME**

Wanted for the Londale Library.

To the Editor of "East Africa."

SIR,—May I, through your courtesy, make a further appeal to officials and others coming on leave from Africa to contribute photographs of big game to illustrate the forthcoming Londale Library volume of African Big Game.

Photographs of five or even shot varieties of big game, especially of the rarer species, or particularly good heads, are wanted. Only a good print is required and the exclusive copyright is not asked.

Yours faithfully,

London, W.C.2.

H. C. MAYDON.

[Any letters for Major Maydon addressed c/o East Africa, 01, Great Titchfield Street, London, W.1, will be promptly forwarded.—Ed. "E.A."]

**EASTERN AFRICA'S SKY-PILOTS.**

Padres adopt the Aeroplane.

To the Editor of "East Africa."

SIR,—The nickname "sky-pilots," applied in friendly jest to the clergy at large, is becoming a real term of direct application to some padres in Africa and elsewhere in the vaster areas of the Empire. Recently Dr. Gwynne, Bishop of Egypt and the Sudan, who was Deputy Chaplain-General in France during the War, having a few days to spare, "hopped off" from Cairo to Bagdad in order to confirm a group of Indians who had expressed a wish to profess their faith; in a couple of days he did a journey which until a few years ago took six weeks each way. Dr. Chambers, Bishop of Central Tanganyika, is expecting shortly to have the assistance of a pilot who, in a Gipsy Moth plane, will fly him over his vast diocese and save an infinity of time. Some of us live too close to aerial development in Africa to realise its immense influence on our lives.

By the way, a curious illustration of the attitude of Africans to aeroplanes reaches me from the Belgian Congo: while not in any way alarmed at the planes which visited them, the Natives insisted that they were certainly male and female, for, they said, "one of the great birds circled round and round to see if the coast was clear before it landed, and the second bird followed it. Such action was obviously that of the male which was seeing if it was safe for its mate to come to earth."

Salisbury

Southern Rhodesia.

Yours faithfully,

"CONTACT."

**MR. MELLAND ON NORTHERN RHODESIA.**

An Appeal to the Chair.

To the Editor of "East Africa."

SIR,—I agree with your statement that Mr. F. H. Melland was in fine form when he addressed the East African branch of the Overseas League last week on Northern Rhodesia. He told us exactly what we wanted to know about the country. I wish someone would do as much for Kenya, for I, at least, have not heard so intimate and interesting a description of that Colony as Mr. Melland gave of Northern Rhodesia.

Will you permit me to express regret that Lady Eleanor Cole, who presided, gave no opportunity for those present to ask questions or tell the lecturer how much they had appreciated his address? I hope that a vote of thanks will not in future be carried by acclamation immediately the lecturer sits down, but that there will be time for questions and comments. I cannot think that I was the only one who wanted to say a few words.

Overseas Club,

London, S.W.1.

Yours faithfully,

"EAST AFRICAN."

[At least two of the people at the table at which we sat appeared to regret the lack of opportunity to speak.—Ed. "E.A."]

**THE RATE OF CROCODILE GROWTH.**

Interesting Figures from Dr. Hoare.

To the Editor of "East Africa."

SIR,—I have just received a letter from Captain C. R. S. Pitman, enclosing your issue of February 8, together with a reprint of a letter by Mr. J. Ambler Davies to *East Africa*, with reference to the rate of growth of crocodiles.

Being without the necessary books of reference, Captain Pitman asked me to look up the subject and write a reply.

My information is derived from Brehm's "Tierleben," 4th ed., Vol. 4 (1914), in which it is stated that the African crocodile (*Crocodilus niloticus*), to which Captain Pitman refers in his book, measures from 8 to 11 in. when hatched. The rate of growth during the first two years is about 4 in. per annum, increasing later to about 5 in. per annum, until the animal reaches the length of about 9½ feet. Its further growth is considerably slower, and it was estimated that crocodiles measuring from 16 feet upwards in length are at least 100 years old.

These figures again do not agree either with those given by Captain Pitman or with those cited from Mr. Siggins's book. Although the figures available may not be exact, it would appear from the statements of Native fishermen on Lake Victoria, whom I have questioned, that the African crocodile grows very slowly.

The rate of growth of the American alligator (*Alligator mississippiensis*), to which Mr. Davies refers, is considerably more rapid. When newly hatched it measures about 8 in. in length; after one year it is 1½ feet long; after two years, 2 feet; after three, 3½ feet; after four, 4 feet; after eight, about 7 feet; after twelve, 11 feet; after fifteen years, 12 feet. These figures explain why alligator farming may be a sound commercial proposition, whereas crocodile farming would be unprofitable.

Yours faithfully,

C. A. HOARE, D.Sc.

Wellcome Bureau of Scientific Research,  
London, N.W.6.

## WITCHCRAFT IN EAST AFRICA.

As the Native sees it.

To the Editor of "East Africa."

SIR.—Will Mr. Migeod please state what penal legislation there is against witches, and where?

So far as my knowledge goes, all our legislation is against accusations of witchcraft, divination, etc., and against pretending to be a witch. "Witchcraft," is precisely what we are accused of by the Natives, because we punish the "doctor" for divining, the bewitched for his revenge, and avenging, while we take no action against witches, denying that any such exist.

In Native eyes witch-killing is a moral obligation: a witch is not a *mutu*; it is an evil thing of which the world must be rid. As with the ancient Israelites, they see no inconsistency between "Thou shalt not murder" and "Thou shalt not suffer a witch to live."

Good laws are in the interest of and by the consent of the governed. While not advocating that we should adopt the Native point of view, I hold that we should adapt our law so as to bring it within this definition.

Caterham.

Yours faithfully,  
F. H. MELLAND.

## EAST AFRICAN TEA AND COFFEE GROWERS'

Interest of the British Empire Producers' Organisation.

To the Editor of "East Africa."

SIR.—Your editorial of March 31 referring to a speech of Sir Edward Davson, Chairman of the British Empire Producers' Organisation, at the Royal Empire Society, asks: "Have the tea planters of Nyasaland and Kenya taken steps to join with the great Indian and Ceylon interests in pressing the cause of Empire tea growers?"

In January this Organisation, through its Tea Committee, received copies of letters to the Chancellor of the Exchequer on the subject of a preference for tea signed by India, Ceylon, Tanganyika and Nyasaland interests, those for the last two countries being presented by Mr. T. Dickson and Major J. S. K. Wells.

Following up these letters on January 28, Sir Edward Davson, on behalf of this Organisation, addressed letters to the Chancellor of the Exchequer and to the President of the Board of Trade, pointing out that even if a preference were granted, its effects would be diminished unless the scope of the Merchandise Marks Act, 1926—put on the Statute Book largely through the Organisation—could be extended to include "blends."

At present it is alleged that Java teas are contained in so-called "Empire" mixtures and no note of the preponderating quantity is made. We claim that "Foreign and British" or "British and Foreign" blend, the name put first indicating the preponderating type, as is the custom in the U.S.A., would be fairer than "Empire Mixture," which might mean only a negligible fraction of an Empire tea.

Sir Edward Davson presided at a joint meeting of the Tea, Coffee and Cocoa Committees on February 26, at which the needs of the three were considered in view of the forthcoming Budget and renewed representations decided upon. You will remember the Chancellor on February 4 stated he would deal with tea in conjunction with coffee and cocoa.

Similarly with coffee. The Coffee Planters' Union of Kenya and East Africa, which is already

represented on the Council of the Organisation by Lieut. Colonel R. P. Collings-Wells, has in conjunction with coffee growers in other parts of the Empire, stated the case for an augmented preference for this commodity to the Chancellor of the Exchequer.

You may rest assured that the interests of tea planters in the East African Dependencies are being very vigorously maintained. Their active official agent in London, Major C. H. Dale, who represents the Trade Commissioner, is in constant touch with this Office.

We and the producers represented by this body very warmly appreciate the increasing vigilance of East Africa on behalf of primary production in the territories with which you are concerned.

Yours faithfully,

H. T. POOLEY,

Director, Brit. Emp. Prod. Org.

37, Old Queen Street,  
London, S.W. 1.

## NATIVE WOMEN WHO MARRY GIRLS.

Practices of the Kipsigis.

To the Editor of "East Africa."

SIR.—May I again offer comment upon an interesting custom to which you refer in your Matters of Moment of January 28?

You refer to Miss Huffman's description of the "interesting case of a Nuer woman who proceeded to marry a series of girls," all the children of these girls belonging to her and the girls, not to the actual fathers. "Such instances," you say, "prove not only an originality on the part of the women, but a flexibility of social structure."

This form of marriage, however, is a recognised and not uncommon form of union amongst the Kipsigis-Nandi group in Kenya, who are, I believe, allied to the Nuer both racially and linguistically. It is described by a special phrase, "*Ketun'chi toloch*," which means "one marries for the support (of the house)."

This form of marriage is open to any childless widow, and its purpose is primarily to carry on the line of the deceased husband. The children of such a union are, properly speaking, the children of the woman's dead husband and inherit from him. Its secondary purpose is possibly that the widow may have children to support her in her old age.

That the children belong to the deceased husband's family is shown by the fact that they take his name and inherit not merely his property but either his "spirit" or the spirit of some near relative of his.

The same principle is seen in the old Jewish custom of a man "raising up seed" to his dead brother, through his widow, a custom practised by these tribes.

It is also seen in another form of union, which, though not legal marriage, is a recognised and approved state. Thus any widow, childless or not, may live with a man permanently and have children by him, but the children belong to the deceased husband, for they take his name and inherit from him. Though they do not belong to or inherit from their real father, they regard him as father and call him by that name.

In actual practice this latter form of union, though not legal marriage, is more satisfactory than the former (*Ketun'chi toloch*), for young girls frequently object to being "married" by an older woman and run away.

Kericho,  
Kenya Colony.

Yours faithfully,

JAN O. ORKWARDSON.



## NATIVE NICKNAMES IN KENYA.

Recollections of an Old-Timer.

To the Editor of "East Africa."

SIR.—The nicknames given by Natives to Europeans and others in Kenya are many and various, owing to the difficulty they have in pronouncing European names. It is therefore of great importance to administrative and police officers to have a list of the nicknames of all Europeans in their districts, as without such a list it becomes a matter of considerable difficulty to identify persons in any particular happening that may be reported.

The Natives are very quick at seizing on some salient point or mannerism and basing a nickname on it, and this is not surprising, as most, if not all, of their own names are what we would call nicknames, and, as Hollis points out in his book on the Nandi, are given to commemorate the time of the child's birth or some event that has occurred at that period. Thus two of the most common names in the Lumbwa Nandi group are Kibuto and Kibayator, the former implies that the child was born on a journey, and the latter that it was born in the early morning, when the door was first opened. At a later age nicknames are frequently given owing to some peculiarity, physical or otherwise. Thus among the Lumbwa a left-handed person will acquire the name of "Kisimam," while Tamnyote will be the sobriquet of a lady who dresses well.

Needless to say, the nicknames given to Europeans and other non-Natives are almost invariably based on some peculiarity of person or some mannerism which impresses the Native. Thus "Maridadi" is a common name applied to a person who is particular about his dress and appearance. "Tumbo" (Stomach) is a common, though not very polite, name given to one whose contour has assumed a considerable rotundity. In one station there were two rival shopkeepers known respectively as "Tumbo" and "Upepo"; the latter name means either "Wind" or "Spirit," and the reason for its application never seemed very clear, but there could be no doubt whatever about the appropriateness of the former appellation. So far from resenting the name, the worthy proprietor had his billheads made out in the name of "Tumbo Stores" and, in paying accounts, one had to draw cheques in favour of "Tumbo Stores" in which name his account was operated at the bank! One can hardly imagine a shop in England calling itself "The Stomach Shop," but the Swahili equivalent appeared to create no surprise in Kenya. Most of the Swahili nicknames are, of course, in the "pidgin" form of that language, and when I mention that "Macho Nae" (Four Eyes) is a common name given to one who wears glasses, I must not be taken as approving of the pretentious form of the numeral.

A certain official who was of a very energetic nature was many years ago dubbed by the Kavirondo "Oufere" (One Who Runs); the Lumbwa applied the name "Kiptigich" (A very active type of buck) to the same individual. "Kiburenge" was a name also applied by the Lumbwa and Nandi to certain Europeans; the origin of the name has never been quite clear to me, but I believe it refers to persons who are somewhat quick-tempered, and brook no delay in having their orders carried out.

There was a certain well-known member of the Kenya Administration, now retired, who was universally known as "Bwana Kongoni" (Mr. Hartebeest), a name given to him owing to the similarity in tint between his hair and that of the hartebeest or kongoni. Another official who has also now left the country was known far and wide as "Bwana

Maji Moto" (Hot Water). Whether this name was given to him on account of his way of calling for his bath or for some other reason, I have been unable to discover. Another popular officer was known throughout the Colony as "Kombo" on account of the large size of his head.

The not very complimentary title of "Sahani Moja" (One Plate) was given to another European whose meals were all alleged to be served on a single plate. The appellation "Kofia Mbaya" (Bad Hat) was probably applied to the person concerned from the disreputable appearance of some old and favourite hat that he wore, and not with any of the ideas that underlie the acquired meaning of a "Bad Hat" in English. After his departure the successive occupants of his house were all known to the Natives by the same name. The same thing occurred in the case of the holder of a certain appointment in one of the townships who left his actual name, not in this case a nickname, as a legacy to all subsequent holders of the post. Another European who had a peculiar mannerism of shaking his head was known among the Lumbwa as "Barbarnet" (The Head Shaker).

Another form of name that cannot quite be regarded as a nickname is given to a non-Native from the occupation he follows. Thus "Bwana Rego rego" means "The Man who Owns the Mill," and "Bwana ya Miti" would mean the Forest Officer. A certain newly-joined cadet who during his probationary period was sent by his District Commissioner to superintend the distribution of maize seed among the Natives was known among the Lumbwa thenceforth as "Bwana Ipandek" or "Mr. Maize."

The Wanyamwezi porters who used to be attached to the various Government stations in the old days had a peculiar habit of giving themselves fictitious names, probably more for amusement than anything else. Besides "Tumbo," which has already been mentioned as applied to non-Natives, "Saa Sita" (The Sixth Hour, i.e., 12 o'clock) was a common appellation. One old hospital dresser at a certain station was always known as "Fimbo Mbili" (Two Sticks). "Kesho Mshahara" (To-morrow's Pay-Day) was the cheering name adopted by another of these porters, while "Panda Mlima" (The Mountain Climber) presumably referred to the owner's powers on safaris.

The most amusing case of nicknames that came to my notice was that of two syces in one station who were called "Mpenda Kula" and "Mpenda Kulala" respectively. The former means "Fond of Eating" and the latter "Fond of Sleeping." As the latter one day solemnly produced a child of about ten and demanded that he should be beaten for not taking the mule of which he (the syce) was in charge to water, it would seem that the name was well deserved.

Dublin,  
Ireland.

Yours faithfully,  
"AFRICANUS"

## THE FIRST MAN TO . . .

To the Editor of "East Africa."

SIR.—Sir Samuel Baker was the first man to suggest the storage of water by means of Dams to be constructed at the Nile Cataracts. My authority is Dr. H. E. Hurst, in "The Nile Basin."

London, W. 1.

Yours faithfully,  
A. L.

"Since I flew back out to East Africa my copies of *East Africa* have not reached me. Please see that there is no delay. I cannot live without them. They are more important to me than all my mail."

From a subscriber in Tanganyika.

## "EAST AFRICA'S" BOOKSHELF.

## COMIC STORY OF A TRANS-AFRICAN WALK.

"Revolutions" for the Simple.

THAT a band of German sailors interned in Cape Town broke camp and that seventeen of them survived the journey throughout the length of Africa via Tanganyika Territory, Uganda and the Sudan, finally swimming the Suez Canal, is the gist of Old John Bull, is the title of the sole survivor in "One Lives" (London, 1931, (Cape, 15s.), a book written by a German journalist in an amazing medley of pseudo-German, English and American idlect.

As a record of African travel it is comic. It is, of course, also poisoned by a bitter anti-British bias. A map of Africa is given, but it does not show the hero's alleged journey; indeed, it is impossible to follow his track from the information given in the text, so hopelessly obscure and confused are the details. They do not suffer from understatement. The Teuton travellers claim to have arrived at the "city" at "Dawra (sic) Bay" on the "Nyassa Sea," where they found "parks and beautiful gardens all around" and "not far from the beach floated many boats." Nyasaland readers should glow with pride at such compliments, while Domira's civic sense should express itself in some significant way, say, by electing a mayor and a dozen councillors—if there are seven European residents in the township!

The author's abysmal ignorance of Africa is made clear again and again:—

"The main Native tribes are the Bushmen, Zulus, Barito, and Kafirs, all very small men, and obstinate against European culture." (p. 41).

"Here I saw a herd of rhinoceros, taking a cool bath for the day was hot and the dust sprang up on the trails. Only two little eyes and two little ears stuck out of the water at first. Then came the broad face with its horn and then others came into sight. . . . Then the rhino opened his big jaws again and he bellowed like a cow. Moo-oo-oo. . . I could see a perfect set of teeth, snowy white, and very big." (pp. 184-5).

"I don't know how many miles away it was, this fortified town (in G.E.A.) that we were retreating to, and I cannot remember its name, but as I look now on the French charts of this region I can guess that it was either the town of Iwagero or one not far from it." (pp. 156-7.)

To his strange eyes the King's African Rifles is "a crack regiment of white fighting men." It passes comprehension that Germans should have been in East Africa at the time and yet state that "the Koenigsberg" was destroyed in the mouth of the Pangani River." But worse follows.

The narrator and a comrade came across a German camp near Tabora towards the end of the year 1916, served with the German troops for a short time, fought the British, and then, if you please, thought it time for them to resume their broken trek. Did the military authorities gainsay them? Of course not! That trans-African jaunt was not to be interrupted by a mere war, even one, in which the German commander-in-chief had evinced the unpleasant habit of digging out every German who could walk and using him either at the front or on lines of communications. That might have been all very well for local residents, but naturally not for men of the calibre of these hardy escapers.

"At Tabora we went to a regimental commander and asked him why he could not use two healthy young German boys, and he said: 'No! We have rifles only for every second man and we will all be starving soon. You boys better go ahead and carry on.' I think it's the only thing for you to do. It is foolishness to seek your comrades in that wilderness, but seek them on the Nile, for that is the only path to home."

Lucky travellers to have met the one German in the country at the time—and he a "regimental commander"—who knew the Germans were short of rifles at the end of 1916. The rest of us shared von Lettow's delusion that, thanks partly to the blockade runners and partly to captured rifles, his forces were excellently armed. And it was rather careless to fix the Tabora conversation "towards the end of 1916," for by that time the town was in German occupation.

There is apparently a sale for such nonsense among the German element in the United States, and it cannot possibly have any appeal to the British public. Curiously enough, however, it has been so seriously treated by the British Press that one of our leading literary journals gave it a solemn review of three-quarters of a column, while a popular weekly is serialising it! F. S. J.

## WATER DIVINERS AND THEIR METHODS.

Much has been written about water diviners and their methods, and *East Africa* has devoted sufficient space to both sides of a controversial question to wish that a final word in the matter could be written. In "Water Diviners and Their Methods" (Bell, 16s.), Mr. Henri Mager writes:—

"I had established, by the help of galvanometric detectors, why the rod moves; it moves through contact with the flux of force which overflows subterranean water in motion; consequently, the cause of its movement is a physical cause; its movement is due to the action of a field of force, to the action of radiant energy.

"I had in the course of a long series of experiments established how the rod moves; I had determined the mode of action of the physical cause, the mode of action of a force; a discharge current is formed, a return current is aroused; the two currents repel one another; the rod trembles." M. Mager modestly claims to have "solved the enigma of the divining rod and perhaps the enigma of matter."

Anyone who really can divine water, minerals, and oil, or either of the three, ought to be assured of a speedy fortune in East Africa. Successful practice of the art would pay much more satisfactory dividends than the writing of books about it.

## "SHADOWS OF THE AMATOLE."

In "Shadows of the Amatole" (Longmans, Green, 3s. 6d.), Mr. D. J. Darlow expresses in verse the thoughts inspired in him by South Africa. "*Meditations Africana*" is, perhaps, the poem with the greatest appeal to East Africans.

## FOR THOSE ON LEAVE.

Many East Africans, when they come home on leave, like to make London their headquarters and explore the neighbouring counties in a car. To such readers "The Chilterns and the Thames Valley" by S. E. Winbolt (Bell, 6s.) can be cordially recommended, for it is an interesting, well-illustrated, and convenient little volume dealing with some of the most beautiful districts within easy reach of the metropolis.

## EAST AFRICAN TIMBER TREES.

The first number of "Forest Trees and Timbers of the British Empire," is devoted to East African woods, and a very handsome publication it is, showing all the technical excellence of printing and format, and the beautiful illustrations one expects from the Clarendon Press, Oxford. The microphotographs of wood structure are not only splendidly reproduced but demonstrate a skill in cutting the sections which is remarkable, as anyone who has attempted the task will appreciate. The botanical drawings by Mr. J. S. Shaw are equally fine, while the text, by Drs. L. Chalk and J. Burt Davy and Mr. H. E. Desch, is authoritative and comprehensive in detail.

The series is, of course, intended for Forestry Officers, who will welcome it as indispensable for their work. The price—five shillings—is extremely reasonable. The issue deals with ten examples of *Conifera* and *Leguminosae*. Further numbers will be eagerly awaited.

**Some Statements Worth Noting.**

"EAST AFRICA'S"

**WHO'S WHO**

**97—Maj. Gen. Sir John Humphrey Davidson, K.C.M.G., C.B., D.S.O.**

"Tanganyika is half similar to Kenya and half similar to Rhodesia."—Major the Hon. J. M. Llewellyn, speaking in the Tanganyika Legislative Council.

"At least five new and good-paying creeks were located and pegged in the Kakamega area during February."—From a statement by the mega Miners' Association.

"The whole germ of our trouble is to be found in the fact that the Governor of Kenya regards himself as the chief Civil servant."—The Hon. Capt. J. L. Cotter, M.L.C., addressing the North Kenya Settlers' Association.

"A number of Natives have been trained in well sinking and dam construction and in some districts large numbers of voluntary workers have rendered assistance."—Sir James Crawford Maxwell, Governor of Northern Rhodesia, speaking in the Legislative Council.

"I have visited practically every European farm in Northern Rhodesia, and I say that the farmer who knows his job and will work is pretty sure to earn a decent living in that country."—Mr. F. H. Melland, addressing the East African Branch of the Overseas League.

"We can remember when it was considered a breach of good manners on the part of the Americans to offer money to the proprietor of an ancient English estate." The Kikuyu has still that primitive notion of etiquette."—Lord Olivier, speaking in the House of Lords.

"Ethiopia is one of the most cosmopolitan places in the world. The French run the railway and the port of Jibouti, the Italians direct the post office, the Americans are surveying the Tsana dam works, a Belgian Commission is looking after the Army, and Britain formerly controlled the bank, but it has since been taken over by the Ethiopian Government."—Mr. Alfred Buxton, speaking in Nairobi.

"The Government believes the Colonial Service should be able to maintain a certain social standard, but I know of no reason why in this democratic age one section should live better than the rest of the community. In commerce remuneration conforms to quantity and quality of service, and social position does not enter into the question."—The Hon. L. F. Moore, addressing the Northern Rhodesian Legislative Council.

"Are we to continue with the existing ad valorem Customs duty on cotton piece goods and other imports to the confusion of British trade and the enrichment of Japan? Or dare we hope, with Great Britain's splendid gesture before us, that our local Government may be induced, pending the abrogation of the adverse treaties, to revise our tariffs with the object, avowed or otherwise, of reciprocating Britain?"—The Nyasa Land Times in a leading article.

"On Moffat's old mission at Kuruman, immortalised by Livingstone, I found the water furrows abandoned, the arable ground uncultivated, the house in ruins. This was in 1914, and I saw no signs of civilisation or of Christianity, except that the Natives wore clothes of a sort and that there were numbers of half-castes. This mission station had then been in existence for about ninety years, and I am sure that more than a hundred thousand pounds of English money had been spent on it. It was the same with several other of the old stations. In fact, I got to regard it as a matter of course."—Major T. G. Trevor, in "Forty Years in Africa."



Copyright "East Africa."

None of the professional soldiers of high rank who after the War made East Africa their zone of activity has worked more steadily and more unobtrusively than Major-General Sir John Davidson, whose appointment by the Secretary of State for the Colonies to succeed Lord Cranworth as Chairman of the Advisory Committee to H.M. Eastern African Dependencies Trade and Information Office in London was cordially welcomed by his colleagues. Now they can testify that his wide experience of men and affairs, and his unbiased attitude to East African affairs, generally, have made his chairmanship conspicuously successful. By periodical visits to East Africa in the interests of the African Mercantile Co., Ltd., of which he is a director, Sir John has kept close personal touch with post-War developments and with official and unofficial leaders.

After leaving Harrow and Sandhurst, he joined the King's Royal Rifles in 1896, served through the South African War, and was a Brevet Major at the outbreak of the European War. He served in France from 1914 to 1918, was eleven times mentioned in despatches, promoted to Major-General, and awarded the K.C.M.G., C.B., Legion d'Honneur, Croix de Guerre, Croix de Couronne, the Belgian Croix de Guerre, and the American Distinguished Service Medal. From 1918 to 1921 he was Unionist M.P. for the Tansham Division.



## PERSONALIA.

Lady Francis Scott is shortly expected home from Kenya.

Mr. R. Scott is now acting as editor of the Uganda *Official Gazette*.

Mr. S. G. Williams, M.C., Assistant District Officer in Nyasaland, is on leave.

Captain Becher, of the Sudan Defence Force, has been spending a holiday in Uganda.

Commander F. J. Couldrey, of Nakuru, is shortly coming home on a few months' holiday.

Monsieur Gilbert Stiebel, a well-known French journalist, was in Kampala during mail week.

Major and Mrs. F. Dudgeon are shortly expected to arrive in this country from Rongai, Kenya.

Sir Ian Walker is on his way home from East Africa, having flown part of the way by Imperial Airways.

We regret to learn of the death in Yeovil of W. V. Pearty, whose son was a partner-in-law here in Nairobi.

Sir Stewart Symes, Governor of Tanganyika, recently flew from Tabora to Moshi and returned the same day.

Mr. M. H. Malik, a well-known Indian solicitor in Nairobi, has been struck off the rolls for unprofessional conduct.

Captain J. H. Clive, Mr. G. H. C. Boulderson, and Mr. H. A. Carr, District Officers in Kenya, have arrived home on leave.

Major David Gilchrist, M.C., has been appointed a Visiting Justice of the Prisons in the Luangwa Province of Northern Rhodesia.

Mr. Dick Norton and his party of "Globe Trotters," who have been touring East Africa, were in Khartoum in mail week.

Mr. E. J. Waddington, O.B.E., has been appointed an additional Commissioner under the Waki Commissioners Ordinance in Kenya.

We regret to learn of the death in Kitale of Mr. Arthur Turner, one of the pioneer soldier settlers of the Trans-Nzoia district of Kenya.

Mr. L. C. Heath, who has served for many years in the Northern Rhodesian Provincial Administration, is on leave, pending retirement.

Mr. A. H. White, O.B.E., and Mr. D. MacGregor have been elected President and Vice-President respectively of the Tanga Club.

Three photographs taken by the Prince of Wales in East and Central Africa appear in the current issue of the journal of the British Legion.

Miss Cameron, a niece of the late Lord Dewar, who had extensive interests in Uganda, has recently made an extended tour of the Protectorate.

Lord Lloyd of Dolobran, formerly High Commissioner for Egypt and the Sudan, has been elected a director of the British South Africa Company.

The Vicomtesse de Sibour, who recently visited East Africa, and her father, Mr. Gordon Selfridge, have left London for a short visit to the United Kingdom.

Colonel Sir Pierre van Ryneveld, the first man to fly from Cairo to the Cape, has been appointed Chief of the General Staff of the South African Defence Department.

Lady Bailey and Miss Winifred Spooner, both of whom have done much flying in East Africa, are to compete in the air race for the King's Cup on July 8 and 9.

Mr. and Mrs. T. A. Glover, the well-known African travellers, are now in Kenya on their way from the West Coast to Guardafui, the most easterly point of Africa.

Major H. Brassey-Edwards, who has arrived from Kenya, has served in that Colony for the past twenty-two years, for the past three years as Chief Veterinary Officer.

We regret to report the sudden death in a London nursing home last week of the ten-year-old daughter of Dr. and Mrs. D. S. Scott, now of Stoke Cottage, Polwidden, Penzance.

Mr. M. O. Abbasi has published a complete apology to Major Bown, the Dar es Salaam advocate, for the paragraph which gave rise to a recent action at law between them.

Mr. R. E. A. Webster having taken Mr. A. J. O. Kemp into partnership, the Dar es Salaam legal business conducted by the former will henceforth be known as Webster and Kemp.

Mr. W. E. H. Scupham, M.C., District Officer in Tanganyika, has been appointed an Acting Provincial Commissioner, and Mr. R. A. Godwin-Ansten Acting Director of Surveys.

The Archbishop of Canterbury has appointed the Rev. J. J. Willis, Bishop of Uganda, to represent the Missionary Diocese on the Consultative Committee of the Lambeth Conference.

Sir Joseph and Lady Byrne and Lord Moyné were the chief guests at the recent annual dinner in Nairobi of the East African Irish Society. Lady Byrne has since arrived in England by air.

A tablet to the memory of Sir Charles Prestwood, formerly Assistant Under Secretary of State for the Colonies, was unveiled at Crickhowell Parish Church last week by the Bishop of Swansea and Brecon.

We recently reported the death in Moshi of Mr. C. C. Monckton, the well-known Kenya business man. Now we hear that his brother, Mr. Charles Monckton, passed away in England on the same day.

Mr. C. H. Gormley, Assistant District Officer in Tanganyika, has been transferred from Kitunda to Tabora, and Mr. M. O. L. Hering, until recently attached to the Secretariat, has been transferred to Mwanza.

This year's officers of the Toró Plantation are: *President*, Mr. A. S. Watkins, *Vice-President*, Mr. R. J. L. Tahourdin; *Committee*, Mr. F. D. West, Mr. N. Kelsall, and Mr. A. L. Freislich.

Mr. T. F. Sandford, M.B.E., of the Northern Rhodesia Provincial Administration, has been posted to Lusaka on his return from leave. He is now acting as Provincial Commissioner of the Katwe Province.

Mr. W. T. Storm, who was recently appointed Postmaster-General of Northern Rhodesia, and who had previously occupied the same position in Tanganyika, was visiting the copper belt townships during mail week.

As exclusively foreshadowed by *East Africa*, the Rt. Hon. Ian Macpherson, K.C., M.P., has accepted the Presidency of the Tobacco Federation of the British Empire in succession to Major Walter Elliot, M.P.

Colonel E. L. B. Anderson, who has served with the Kenya Administration for the past thirteen years, lately as District Commissioner in the Kakamega district, is expected home on leave almost immediately.

Last week *The Times* published a photograph of Sir Harold Kittermaster, the new Governor of British Honduras, being introduced to members of the Executive Council on his arrival at the Customs Wharf, Belize.

Captain F. K. Richardson has been elected President for 1932 of the Laikipia Farmers' Association, with Mr. W. A. Rutherford as Vice-President. The Committee includes Messrs. A. Armstrong, B. H. Curry, and L. F. King.

Mr. A. G. Brewer, Supervisor of Customs in Tanganyika, has left Tanga on transfer to Kenya. Before his appointment to Tanganyika Mr. Brewer had served with the Customs Department in this country for nine years.

Sir William Gowers, K.C.M.G., who has just left Uganda on completion of his term of office as Governor, has been appointed Senior Crown Agent for the Colonies, in succession to Sir Henry C. M. Lambert, who will retire shortly.

Mr. J. Davis, who for the second year in succession has won the grass track motor-cycle race championship in Nairobi, has arrived in this country on leave. He hopes to compete in the forthcoming Isle of Man Tourist Trophy races.

Mr. John C. R. Sturrock, who was tutor to the Kabaka of Buganda in 1905, Acting Chief Secretary of Uganda in 1924, and is now Resident Commissioner in Basutoland, has arrived in England on leave with Mrs. Sturrock and their son.

Mr. J. S. Davis, the well-known hardware merchant of Dar es Salaam and Tanga, who has spent most of his holiday in Gloucester, is due to leave London on April 21 by the "Llandoverly Castle" to return to Tanganyika Territory.

Mr. J. E. Swan, who for the past four years has been in charge of the Kisumu branch of the National Bank of India, has arrived home by air. His place has been taken by Mr. R. R. Mudie, formerly in charge of the Rangoon branch of the bank.

Though Mr. P. W. Perryman, C.M.G., O.B.E., has made good progress following the operation he underwent after his recent arrival in Uganda, it has been deemed advisable for him to return to England, and he sailed from Mombasa on April 2.

The Earl of Inchcape, who has such extensive East African shipping interests, and who contracted a very severe chill at the end of last year, has made such good progress while convalescing in Monaco that he expects to be back in London at an early date.

Mr. R. H. O. Loddell, manager of the African Marine and General Engineering Co., Ltd., Mombasa, who has been on leave in Ireland for the past two or three months, has been in London for the last few days. At one time he was farming in the Kenya Highlands.

Commander Evans, R.N., Mr. Howard Gould (son of the late Jay Gould), and Commander G. W. Hilliard, R.N. (formerly Secretary of the All England Lawn Tennis Club), were in Uganda during mail week in the course of a safari conducted by Messrs. Motor Tours, Ltd.

Miss Margery Durant, who is making a holiday flight from Paris to Madagascar, was in Uganda during mail week. Flying an amphibian machine, she stayed for a short time at Lake Nabugabu, being the first aviator to visit the Lake, which is becoming a popular holiday resort.

The annual luncheon of the Uganda Diocesan Association will be held at Anderton's Hotel, Fleet Street, at 1.15 p.m. on Tuesday, May 3. Major Wiggins will preside. Those interested may obtain further particulars and tickets from Miss M. Baker, 44, Depot Road, Horsham.

Colonel G. A. P. Maxwell, General Manager of the Tanganyika Railways, who had been badly over-worked prior to coming on leave, is recuperating at Portscatho, Cornwall, and Captain P. E. I. Gethin, Director of Surveys and of Civil Aviation in the Territory, is staying in Chilworth, Surrey.

Mr. H. C. D. C. Mackenzie-Kennedy, Chief Secretary of Northern Rhodesia, was due to sail for England on leave on April 12, and is expected to return in August. He will probably act as Governor pending the arrival of a successor to Sir James Crawford Maxwell, when the latter retires in October.

**PERSONALIA (continued).**

Mr. H. U. Moffat, C.M.G., and Mr. P. D. L. Ryan, C.M.G., Premier and Treasurer respectively of Southern Rhodesia, will represent the Colony at the forthcoming Ottawa Conference. Mr. H. W. Downie, C.M.G., High Commissioner for Southern Rhodesia in London, is to accompany the delegation as an adviser.

Mobile columns of the Kenya Defence Force, under the command of Brigadier-General A. G. C.M.G., D.S.O., together with 25 aeroplanes, and two civilian planes, one owned by John Carberry and the other by Mr. S. Norman, which recently carried out successful concentration exercises in the Nanyuki-N'gobit districts.

Sir Basil Blackett, who visited East Africa some time ago, and whose name as prospective Conservative candidate for the Marylebone Division, in succession to Sir Rennell Rodd, was submitted to the Council of the Marylebone Constitutional Union on Monday night, was defeated by 93 votes to 85 cast in favour of Captain Cunningham Reid.

Captain P. J. Sillitoe, who served with the Northern Rhodesian Police for some years afterwards in the Tanganyika Administration, is now vice, and is now Chief Constable of Glasgow, was the guest of the City Business Club at luncheon one day last week. He gave the members interesting recollections of his big game hunting experiences.

Mr. C. Ponsonby presided at the recent meeting of the Tobacco Federation of the British Empire, at which the East and Central African territories were represented by Mr. B. F. Wright (Southern Rhodesian Government), Mr. H. H. Beamish (Southern Rhodesian Planters), and Major C. H. Dale (H.M. Eastern African Dependencies' Office).

Congratulations to Major and Mrs. J. D. Leonard, who this month celebrate their silver wedding, which practically coincides with Major Leonard's completion of twenty-five years in Africa. He is to make the principal speech at the Nairobi dinner of the Royal St. George's Society, which can confidently anticipate both wise and witty statements.

Mr. C. F. Battiscombe's last operation on his right eye was so successful that his medical advisers now believe that he will be safe from further trouble for life. In order that he may be available for necessary examination during the next five or six months, he has joined the staff of the Dominions Office until the end of the summer, when he hopes to be able to return to East Africa.

Mr. A. John Ensor, who recently made a tour through South, Central and East Africa, is exhibiting drawings and photographs of South Africa, Southern and Northern Rhodesia, Tanganyika, Kenya and Uganda at the Imperial Gallery of Art, Imperial Institute, South Kensington, from April 14 to May 7. Admission is free between the hours of 10 a.m. and 5 p.m. on week days, and from 2.30 p.m. to 6 p.m. on Sundays.

Captain J. F. Kenny-Dillon, who is shortly retiring from the Tanganyika Administrative Service, began his official career in Southern Rhodesia, to which he was first appointed in 1903. Three years later he was transferred to Northern Rhodesia, where he remained until the outbreak of War. In 1919 he was posted to the Provincial Administration in Tanganyika, being seconded to the Labour Department in April, 1930.

Outward passengers by this week's mail aeroplane for East Africa included Mr. Biscoe, who is booked for London to Kisumu; Commander Tyndale-Brown and Mr. Muter, from London to Nairobi; Mr. and Mrs. Tzant, from Lausanne to Juba; Mrs. Lowe, from Cairo to Nairobi; and Mrs. Padakiz, from Khartoum to Juba. Inward passengers by the machine which arrived at Croydton on Sunday included Mrs. Edwards, from Kisumu, and Mr. Leish and Mr. Wesdon, from Khartoum.

The following have been appointed members of the Dar es Salaam Cinematograph Licensing Board: Mr. A. A. Adamjee, Dr. F. V. Adams, Messrs. D. P. Cousin, L. V. G. Gross, J. J. Craig-McFeely, F. M. Ford, Mrs. E. Gillman, Mr. W. L. Heape, Major R. H. G. Higgins, Captain J. R. Ingles, Mrs. J. R. Ingles, Mr. J. R. Leslie, Mrs. H. Nimmo, Mr. K. S. Samji, Mr. F. Strange, Mr. R. A. H. Tougher, Mr. L. S. Waterall, Mrs. L. S. Waterall, Mr. L. A. T. White, Mrs. F. Gregson Wilhams, and Mr. J. H. Wilmott.

**TABORA SOVEREIGNS FOR SALE.**

THREE genuine Tabora sovereigns for sale. Acquired immediately after British occupation, 1916. What offers? — Box No. 227, East Africa, 91, Great Fitzfield Street, London, W.1.

**AFRICAN LANGUAGES.**

AFRICAN LANGUAGES can be learnt in London. Instruction in Swahili, Chinyanja, Luganda, Kikuyu, Bnanda, Arabic, Hausa, Ibo, Yoruba, etc. (also Hindustani and Gujarati), given by European and Native teachers at THE SCHOOL OF ORIENTAL STUDIES, FINCHLEY CIRCUIS, E.G.3.

**WANTED**, for sale by Private Treaty or by Public Auction in London, **PARCELS** of current **USED STAMPS** from all parts, as received by Importing Houses, Banks, etc. Only post-marked copies wanted. Parcels must contain a fair proportion of high values. Stamps should be left on large pieces of envelopes or wrappers, and Air stamps on the entire covers. Collections and accumulations of old issues also required.

A. W. TYRRELL, 50, King William Street, London, E.C.4

**HINTS ON EQUIPMENT AND HEALTH**

For Intending Residents in the Tropics  
By F. MARCOV KILK, M.B.

This book should become part of the equipment of all travellers and residents in the tropics. — *British Medical Journal*.  
Price 3s. 6d. (postage 4d.).

**CARE OF CHILDREN IN THE TROPICS**

By ERIC G. SPAAR, M.D.

It is well arranged, with special information on problems peculiar to tropical climates. — *The Lancet*.

Price 7s. 6d. (postage 4d.).

**BALLIÈRE, TINDALL & COX,**  
7 & 9, Henrietta Street, London, W.C.2

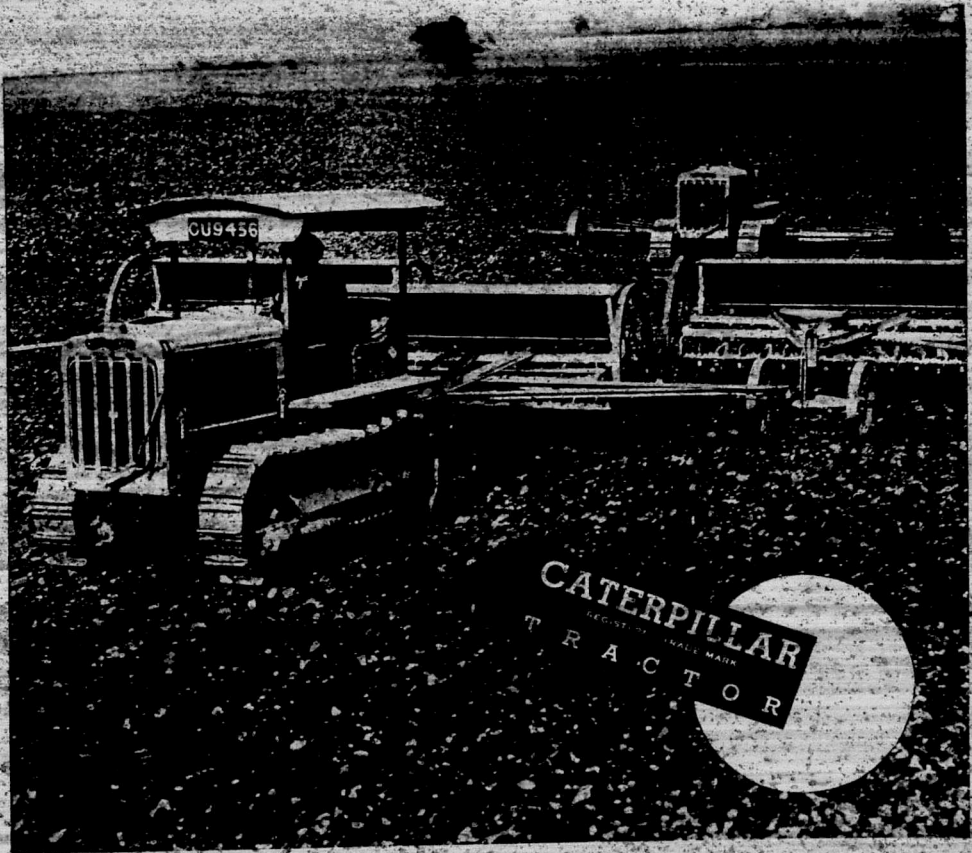


# TIMELINESS

On the Lynington acres near [redacted] there is no worry whether work will be completed on time. In seeding season, one "Caterpillar" Tractor [redacted] another follows, harrowing the seeded ground. Ploughing, cultivating, harvesting, hauling to market—all are done promptly, strictly to the schedule that is assured by dependable performance and gripping, all-weather traction. Timeliness in the many operations of agriculture contributes greatly to better crops—bigger profits. Timely work rewards the "Caterpillar" user.

Caterpillar Tractor Co., Peoria, Ill., U.S.A.  
 Track-type Tractors      Road Machinery  
 Combines

- 
- GAILEY & ROBERTS Ltd., Nairobi (Kenya), Dar-es-Salaam (Tanganyika), Jinja and Kampala (Uganda)
  - STEPHEN S. PALMES      Fort Elizabeth
  - THOS. BARLOW & SONS (S.A.) Ltd.      Durban
  - BARLOW'S JOHANNESBURG (Proprietary)      Johannesburg
  - S. COHEN (Pty.) Ltd.      Windhoek
  - E. G. NYMAN      Cape Town



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

# KENYA & UGANDA RAILWAYS AND HARBOURS

Full information from H.M. Eastern African Dependencies, Trade and Information Office, Royal Mail Buildings, Coligny Street, S.W. 1, or The Manager, K.U.R., Nairobi, Kenya Colony.

## CAVE DWELLERS...

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



# MONSOL

The Safe Germkiller

## FIRST AID CASES

Each Case fits easily into a coat pocket, and contains dressings for wounds, cuts, stings and bites.

Invaluable for trips up country

Obtainable from:

KODAK (East Africa) LTD.

Arusha, Dar es Salaam, Eldoret, Jinja, Kampala, Kitale, Mombasa, Nairobi, Nakuru, Tanganyika.

Do you disturb your Hair when you raise your hat?



# ANZORA

CREAM AND VIOLA  
BOTH MASTER THE HAIR

Anzora Viola (containing oil of Violets) for dry scalps. Anzora Cream for greasy scalps. In 1/2, 1/6 and 2/6 bottles at all Chemists, Hairdressers and Stores.

You needn't use Anzora and you won't! Anzora keeps the most refractory hair under perfect control—takes it in hand and makes it lie down all day long. Ask for Anzora and be sure to get it—there's nothing else as good!

ANZORA PERFUMERY CO. LTD.  
WILLBEN LANE, LONDON, N.W. 6

## THE DAIRY PRODUCE & READY-TO-SERVE FOODS OF

# St Ivel

St Ivel  
CREAMERY  
BUTTER

St Ivel  
CREAM

St Ivel  
CHEESE

St Ivel  
MEAT  
PASTES

St Ivel  
SAUSAGES

St Ivel  
FISH  
PASTES

St Ivel  
VEAL &  
HAM PIES

Makers  
of  
CHEDLET  
CHEESE

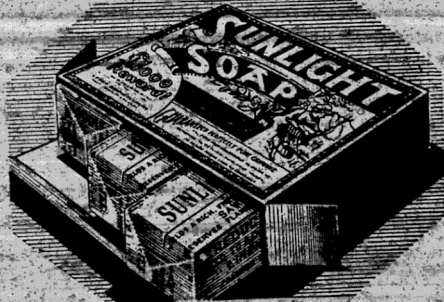
St Ivel  
PLUM  
PUDDINGS

Applications invited

Applin & Barrett & The Western Counties  
Creameries Ltd.

Head Office, YEOVIL, Somerset, England.  
Export Dept., 45, Fenchurch St., London, E.C.3

Cables:—CHEDLET, LONDON



## Sunlight Soap

*cleans and whitens without hard rubbing*

For every washing purpose use Sunlight, the soap that is cheapest because it lasts longest and is always absolutely pure. It makes your clothes last longer too, because Sunlight cleans and purifies without hard rubbing. You will be amazed how much labour is saved by the fresh, clean-smelling water of Sunlight Soap.

# SUNLIGHT SOAP



A-5638-110A

EVERETT BROTHERS LIMITED  
PORT SUNLIGHT, ENGLAND

**PREFERENCES FOR TEA, COFFEE & TOBACCO.**

**BELGIAN KING'S VISIT TO CENTRAL AFRICA.**

**Proposals to the Chancellor of the Exchequer.**

SIR EDWARD DAVSON, Chairman of the British Empire Producers' Organisation, has written the Chancellor of the Exchequer emphasising that a minimum preference of 2d. per lb. is necessary to the economic continuance of the British Empire tea producing industry, and that it would "furnish employment for a large number of Natives in Nyasaland and Tanganyika, where the industry has been vigorously initiated by the enterprise and invested capital of British settlers."

**To Increase Consumption of Coffee.**

On the subject of a preference for coffee, the writer writes:—

"The duty on foreign-grown coffee imported into the U.K. is 14s. per cwt., and that on Empire coffee 11s. 8d. per cwt. (i.e. approximately 11d. per lb. on foreign and 14d. per lb. on Empire). It has been suggested by the representatives of the Empire industry that the removal of the duty on Empire coffee would stimulate the production of coffee growing within the Empire, but if that be considered too heavy a loss in revenue, then the preference on foreign-grown coffee should be at least 1d. per lb. instead of, as at present, 7d. Percentages of Empire-grown coffee and foreign-grown coffee imported into the United Kingdom annually are each approximately 50%. The present preference of 14d. per lb. is felt to be inadequate, especially in connection with large contracts, where a fairly low grade of coffee is called for. In the Report of the Imperial Economic Committee on Coffee, we are told (p. 83) that the total consumption of Empire-grown coffee has remained stationary in recent years. The reason for this is that the markets of the world are flooded with coffee from Brazil, for which only a small amount has to be paid in duty in the U.K. The preference from the Empire, if, therefore, the Empire preference were increased to 1d. per lb. many large contracts which are at present lost to Empire-grown coffee would be secured. The result would be a stimulant for the grower and a speedy opening up of new plantations in all parts of the Empire where coffee is grown, all of which are valuable customers for the machinery and other manufactured products of Great Britain."

Mr. C. Ponsonby, Acting Chairman of the Tobacco Federation of the British Empire, has addressed a letter to the Chancellor of the Exchequer containing the proposal of the Federation:—

"That as long as the duty on tobacco exceeds 8s. per lb., the preferential rebate should be one-quarter of the duty on foreign tobacco, but if the gross duty should fall to 8s. per lb. or below, the preferential rebate should be fixed at 2s., and in the event of the duty falling below 2s., the rebate should be equivalent to the whole of the duty."

**To Plead the Cause of Sisal.**

East Africa learns that East African sisal producers in London have been invited to meet Sir Edward Davson, Chairman of the B.E.P.O. on Monday next in order to consider the formation of an Empire Hard Fibres Section of the Organisation.

The Tanganyika Sisal Growers' Association cabled to Major Walsh on Monday asking him to approach the Secretary of State for the Colonies prior to his departure for Ottawa, and urge that Empire-grown sisal should receive preferential entry into Empire markets generally, and not merely into Great Britain.

**INFORMATION NEEDED BY SETTLERS.**

"What is wanted in England by potential settlers is first-hand information from someone who knows by practical experience exactly what is needed, and what sort of life may be expected on a certain fixed income," writes the London correspondent of the *Nakuru Weekly News*.

It was exactly that consideration which induced us to publish "Kenya without Prejudice." Mr. H. G. Weller's excellent handbook to Kenya, which contains exactly the sort of information required by intending settlers and visitors. Copies are obtainable from *East Africa* at 5s. 4d. post free.

**Travelling as an Ordinary Passenger.**

The statement published by many newspapers last week that the King of the Belgians had travelled to Central Africa by a specially chartered Imperial Airways machine was inaccurate. His Majesty having travelled by the regular weekly service as an ordinary passenger, though the British Government insisted on paying the compliment of sending an escort of three R.A.F. machines from Cairo to Uganda, where His Majesty was met by Sir William Gowers on arrival at Butiaba. After visiting the Albert National Park, the Kilo-Moto goldfields, and the Kivu district, the King is returning to Kampala, where he is due to leave on Monday next by the ordinary Imperial Airways service.

**WOMEN'S CLOSER SETTLEMENT COMMITTEE.**

MRS. GRANT (Convener), Mrs. A. Fawcus, Mrs. J. Kinsey, Mrs. Lathbury, Mrs. Oakes, Mrs. Hawkings and Mrs. Thorne have been appointed a women's sub-committee, to further closer settlement in the Njoro district of Kenya, and in particular:

- (1) To form a register of people willing to give hospitality to intending settlers as paying guests;
- (2) To discuss the possibility of organising a "child park" where intending settlers could leave their children as paying guests for limited periods while looking for land;
- (3) To support the proposed Nakuru Employment Bureau; to encourage women to engage their boys through this Bureau whenever possible; and to send their boys to it on discharge with references;
- (4) To start a branch library at Njoro under the Carnegie scheme at a minimum subscription of £10, and to accept the generous offer of Mrs. Hawkings of the European Store as library headquarters; and
- (5) To collate facts and figures concerning cost of living.

**Delicate Children and Invalids need VIROL**

Virol is the well-known nutritive food which the most delicate digestions can absorb with ease. It is a scientific food containing the essential vitamins, and it has been saving the lives of infants and delicate invalids for more than 20 years.

**For NERVES and SLEEPLESSNESS**

Virol-and-Milk is a combination of Virol with pure full-cream Devonshire Milk. It is the most successful Nerve food yet discovered. It contains exactly the kind of nutriment that exhausted nerves require. No added salt required—simply add hot water to the Golden Powder.

**VIROL AND MILK**

**ALL STORES STOCK BOTH**

VIROL LTD., SALING, LONDON, ENGLAND.



## ADMIRALTY ENDORSEMENT OF SISAL'S CLAIMS

The claims of certain British rope-makers that sisal is inferior to Manila in tensile strength has more than once been refuted in our pages, but never more definitely and authoritatively than in an official Admiralty statement which has just reached us, and which says, *inter alia*—

"The average tensile strengths of the newly manufactured three-inch Manila and sisal cordage which was used for the initial exposure trials were as follows: Manila, 9,146 lb.; sisal, 9,333 lb. The standard tensile strength for three-inch cordage, as laid down in the Government Departmental Specifications for Cordage (8,060 lb.). The description of the cordage used in the trials was J grade Manila and J grade sisal."

That official pronouncement cannot be so easily ignored, even by those who seem so desperately anxious to perpetuate the habits of a past generation in using Manila in preference to sisal.

## AN EAST AFRICAN RIVER IN SPATE.

WHILE investigating the East African Lakes with the Cambridge Expedition, Dr. E. B. Worthington was fortunate enough to see a phenomenon which is characteristic of many African rivers in desert country—

"On one motor journey over the Turkana plains," he said in his address to the Royal Geographical Society, "we had the good fortune to see one of the rivers actually coming down. We crossed the dry bed late one evening and camped on its bank. At about 10 p.m. a heavy rushing noise, and on turning to the river bank a white-foaming torrent appeared, about ten feet high, hour in a huge wave carrying away bushes and logs of wood in its course. For a few minutes it increased in volume, and it flowed during most of the night; by dawn, however, the river-bed was again dry except for a few pools of muddy water."

## SIR A. CHAMBERLAIN ON TROPICAL DISEASES.

SIR AUSTEN CHAMBERLAIN was last week elected Chairman of the Court of Governors of the London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine. At a luncheon held after the election, Sir Edward Hilton Young said that the appointment was a visible sign of the family association with the school, for the seed from which it originally sprang was sown in 1898 by Mr. Joseph Chamberlain, while in 1926 Mr. Neville Chamberlain had laid the foundation stone of the building. Sir Hilton added that peace and health were the two chief benefits which could be conferred by the British Empire on the people of the African Continent. Money could not be better spent than on medical and hygienic services and on raising the standards of scientific research.

Sir Austen Chamberlain recalled that his father, when attending the inaugural meeting of the institution, said that the greatest enemy of the Empire was not the hostility of savage chiefs, the influence of barbarous customs, or even the physical difficulties of countries in which primeval nature held full sway, but rather the insidious attacks of disease, which weakened where it did not kill, and shortened the lives or spoiled the careers of many of the ablest representatives of Empire. In 1866 the average death-rate in the tropical Dependencies and Colonies of the Empire was 150 per 1,000 per annum; last year it was between 3 and 9.

The mere enumeration of the diseases which still scourged those countries was enough to show how limitless was the field which lay before them. They knew that the problems were no longer insoluble, and that some day the diseases might be eradicated or rendered as innocuous as those illnesses which once were the scourge of this nation, and now caused no anxiety. In the case of each tropical disease there was urgent work to be done, the reward of which would be both humanitarian and utilitarian, for in proportion as they were conquered, there came the possibility of development and the restoration of trade and industry.

## AEROPLANES CATCH INSECTS AT 14,000 FEET.

EAST AFRICAN planters, bothered by insect pests, and wondering how the beasts "get there," will be enlightened but in no way comforted by certain experiments carried out on cotton pests in Louisiana. Aeroplanes fitted with special insect traps were sent up, with the surprising result that minute parasitic flies, aphids, etc., were caught at a height of 14,000 ft. In general, strong flying insects were collected close to the earth and weaker ones at higher altitudes, which is hardly what one would expect. The cotton leafworm usually occurred within 3,000 ft., the boll weevil at 1,000 ft., the pink bollworm up to 3,000 ft., and leaf-hoppers up to 2,000 ft. Under all conditions for all seasons of the year, insects were found in the upper air over each square mile of ground.

## THE CAMOUFLAGE OF ANIMALS.

EAST AFRICA took its fair share in entertaining a large audience the other day at the Bishopsgate Institute, when Mr. Walter S. Rowntree, a well-known naturalist and collector, lectured on "The Camouflage of Animals." He showed some really fine slides of zebra, praying mantides, stick insects, chameleons, and the mimicry among butterflies for which East Africa is especially famous. The contrast between the mimicking female and the normal male was particularly striking.

Mr. Rowntree contented himself with exhibiting camouflage in its various phases, but made no attempt to plunge into the very difficult problems which the phenomena present—which, considering his audience, was just as well. These lunch hour lectures at Bishopsgate Institute are intended to be popular, and certainly attain their object.

## LIVE IN KENYA

Richardson, Tyson & Martin, Ltd.

successors to

Tyson Brothers Ltd., Nairobi

Land and Estate Agents, Managing Agents,  
Secretaries, Produce Merchants,  
Insurance Agents, etc.,

have on their property registers a number of attractive Agricultural, Residential and Town properties available for purchase.

Intending settlers or investors in Great Britain are cordially invited to consult the London Representatives of

RICHARDSON, TYSON & MARTIN, Ltd.,

Messrs. P. Wigham Richardson & Co. Ltd.,

Armadores House,

Bury Street,

LONDON, E.C.3.

INVEST IN KENYA

ONLY TWO YEARS OUT-OF-DATE.

RELATED East African news items are not frequently found in the Press, but a leading Scottish newspaper eclipsed itself last week by publishing a large picture purporting to show that "Work on the New Bridge at Jinja, Uganda, is so hazardous that this net has been stretched across the swirling waters in case workmen should lose their footing." Does the newspaper in question not know that the bridge was completed and opened fifteen months ago, and that the stage of building which the photograph illustrates is well over two years out of date? Publication so long after the event must constitute another record for East Africa!

THE "ELEPHANT BURIAL" EXPLAINED.

IN our issue of March 17 we reproduced from *The Field* an amazing story, sent by a Kenya resident, of elephants carrying off and burying the body of a dead rhino which had been friendly with the herd. Mr. Denis D. Lyell has now sent to our contemporary the following explanation of the incident:—

"This is a pretty story of elephantine sentiment, but is quite incredible. The undertakers were doubtless hyenas, as these animals often drag bones into cover before they start feeding. Within the three days the vultures probably picked the bones clean if any flesh was left on them, for they soon arrive on the spot if they can see a carcass. I have never seen or read of a case of elephants removing the remains of their own kind, and the skulls and bones of elephants remain for years in the place where they died, except when they had been removed by hyenas and jackals."

INACCURACIES ABOUT EAST AFRICA.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL H. E. CROCKER makes the strange statement in the *British Empire Review* that it costs about £24 to place a ton of East African sisal on the London market. We know quite a number of East African producing companies which are landing it at £20, and some at less, after making full allowance for depreciation, replanting, and other necessary charges. The situation of the industry is certainly serious, but nothing is to be gained, and a good deal may be lost, by making the prospects seem worse than they are.

Another curious assertion in the article is that "Kenya does not possess any natural water-power available for generating electricity." It would be interesting to hear Mr. Odum or Mr. Lott comment on that declaration!

UGANDA'S NATIVE ORGANIST.

THAT a Native of Uganda has become such a proficient organist that he is now sub-organist in Uganda Cathedral is related in the *Uganda Church Review* by the Rev. J. M. Duncan, who says:—

"So far, we have one promising organist, Omw. Eriya Kaidai, whose father, the Rev. Y. Kaidai, will be remembered by older missionaries. Eriya was taught the elements of the piano many years ago by Miss Bied. He possesses his own piano in his own house, and is proficient in several of the less exacting pieces of Bach, Beethoven, and Brahms. He has for some time played the harmonium at the afternoon service, and the present condition of the Cathedral choir owes something to his aptitude as a teacher. His performance of Bach's stouter prelude and fugue in E minor at a recent recital was a thoroughly competent piece of work."

Mr. Ronald C. Kemp, managing director of the Air Survey Company, who was in charge of the aerial survey just concluded on the Upper White Nile basin, has contributed a graphic description of the work to *Air and Airways*. The survey was carried out in two years; twelve years would have been required by ground methods.

East Africa in the Press.

DR. DRUMMOND SHIELS ON KENYA.

In the course of an article to *The Political Quarterly*, Dr. Drummond Shiels, the former Socialist Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies, says:—

"The great majority of the settlers in Kenya are not, by temperament, interested in politics. They are incapable to indulge in the social life of the workers of any country. They have been hard at work since the beginning of the higher, perhaps, than that of any other farming community in the world. Most of them are British public school men, who send their children home for education, and many are ex-Army officers.

"They have their virtues and limitations. An instinctive dislike of bureaucracy, especially of Downing Street, and a contempt for the cranks and faddists who would codify and spoil the Native, explain a good deal of their general attitude. Individually, they are generous, and many take a great pride in their Native workers and in seeing that they have decent quarters and conditions. They, however, dislike legislation which compels a certain standard of obligation for all employers.

"They have played up, with traditional loyalty, to their leaders, without always being too clear about the points at issue. I believe there will be no real difficulty in their acceptance of the principles of trusteeship as laid down by the Joint Committee, but their position as producers and their dependence on African labour will create objections to the full application of these principles. It has been the case in the past. Their politicians do not resent the virtual extinction of the hope of a white government for and by the white minority.

Referring to the proposal for separate black and white areas in Kenya, Dr. Shiels writes:—

"Although there is much to be said for the scheme, I am glad the Committee turned it down. While sympathising with the objects of its promoters, I have always regarded it as a confession of failure, and, at best, a last resort. It is really a segregation policy; an enlightened segregation policy, certainly, but still segregation! A central advisory Council, with black and white members, is included in the scheme. Its functions are not clear, and I am suspicious of it. We must see first if we cannot achieve complementary racial development, economically and politically."

THE HIPPOPOTAMUS IN ART.

SURGEON REAR-ADMIRAL C. M. BEADNELL writes to *The Times*:—

"Mr. O. H. Myers suggests by way of accounting for certain curious 'howdah-like erections' upon the backs of two limestone hippopotami found in one of the graves at Arment, the possibility that the ancient Badarians may have used these animals as beasts of transport over marsh-lands. May I offer a more plausible explanation based on what I have seen of hippopotami in their native haunts? On not a few occasions in East Africa I saw the young hippopotamus standing upon its mother's back, a position it maintained either when she was swimming on the surface or when submerged. The habit is, of course, well known to zoologists. Before me as I write is a Chinese carving in jade of a hippopotamus with a young one standing on its back—a favourite subject among Oriental artists. Is it not therefore reasonable that the models made by the Badarian artists were the results of observations of phenomena true to Nature and that the howdah-like erections are in reality the young hippopotami?"

Colonel W. T. Shorthose, D.S.O., who will be remembered by many of our readers in East Africa, and who for some time past has been tin mining in West Africa, contributed an interesting article on wild life and shooting in Nigeria to a recent issue of *The Nigerian Field*, the journal of the Nigerian Field Society.

**FOR THE SAKE OF THE STATE.**

Four British officials in the Sudan have offered to contribute portions of their basic salary, varying from 10% to 25%, to add to the resources of the Sudan Government. Each has been thanked by the Financial Secretary in a public announcement, since the contributors have expressed a desire to remain anonymous.

**KENYA'S TEAM FOR BISLEY.**

The Kenya Rifle Association is anxious to obtain from local rifle clubs a list of members who will be in England this summer and available to participate in a Kenya team for the London Bisley competition at Bisley. Names of those who submitted promptly to the Hon. Secretary, Mr. J. C. Foubister, P.O. Box 662, Nairobi.

**UNEMPLOYMENT IN N. RHODESIA.**

The Northern Rhodesian Government has appointed a Select Committee to consider and report on the situation arising from the growth of unemployment in the territory. Its members include the Attorney-General (as Chairman), the Secretary for Native Affairs, the Hon. E. B. H. Goodall, the Hon. Chad Norris, the Hon. Kennedy Harris, the Hon. F. H. Lowe, and the Hon. L. F. Moore.

**COMMANDER KIDSTON'S LIFE.**

A wireless play of the life of the late Commander Glen Kidston was broadcast from Berlin last week. Beginning with his rescue as a boy from H.M.S. "Hogue" in September, 1914, the story detailed his other hair-breadth escapes and concluded with the aeroplane crash in South Africa in which and Captain "Tony" Goodall was passenger, lost their lives. Gramophone records, including one of the crew of the "Hogue" singing "Pack up your Troubles in your Old Kit-Bag," were interwoven with the dialogue.

**£3,000 WANTED FOR LEPER WORK.**

An appeal for £3,000 is being made to complete and equip buildings for the new leper settlement at Nvenga, Uganda. Contributions should be sent to the Franciscan Convent, P.O. Box 246, Kampala.

**KENYA'S WIRELESS ENTHUSIASTS.**

Mr. R. O. Davidson, of P.O. Box 31, Nairobi, is anxious to form a Radio Society in Kenya, and appeals to all wireless "fans" in the Colony to communicate with him at that address. The objects of the Society will be to assist the local broadcasting station, to protect listeners' interests, to supply authentic information to members on overseas short-wave stations, and to arrange lectures by local wireless enthusiasts.

**REPRESENTATION IN BEIRA.**

Mr. A. Thomas de Paiva Rapozo, principal of the Empresa Portuguesa de Agencias (Beira), welcomed the Governor of Manica and Sofala, Commander Carlos d'Almeida Pereira, when His Excellency formally opened the company's new premises in Beira. The four principal agencies held by the concern are those of the Goodrich Rubber Company, the Chrysler Corporation, the Standard Oil Company of New York, and Messrs. J. Lucas & Sons, Ltd.

**CASES ON TOBACCO IMPORTS.**

The Southern Rhodesian Government has withdrawn its scheme for taxing motor-cars by weight and has substituted an increase of the petrol tax to 6d. per gallon. As *East Africa* predicted exclusively some time ago, the Government has now definitely approved the institution of a compulsory levy on all tobacco exported, in order to provide funds to assist the development of the industry, partly through membership of the Tobacco Federation of the Empire.

Paint—  
with an eye  
to the future

Protect the surface with Dixon's Silica-Graphite Paint and it is good for 10 years without repainting. Very economical. Impervious to heat and cold, moisture and acids. Successful under various conditions. Test it how you like. Send for colour card and booklet.

**DIXON'S**  
SILICA  
GRAPHITE  
**PAINT**

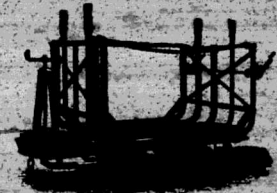
Manufactured in London by

**O. R.  
AVERILL  
LTD.,**

22, Duke St., Stamford St.,  
Blackfriars, London, E.C.4.

**BUY YOUR WAGONS  
FROM  
THE ACTUAL MAKERS**

Save on your  
first cost and  
get the  
Wagons that  
are absolutely  
dependable  
under all  
conditions.



**SUGAR CANE & SISAL CARS,  
TIPPING & MINING WAGONS,  
TIMBER & PLATFORM CARS,  
TRACK & ALL ACCESSORIES,  
STEAM & DIESEL LOCOS.**



WRITE FOR THE  
HUDSON CATALOGUE  
Or let us quote for your  
requirements.

**ROBERT HUDSON LTD.**  
**38, BOND STREET, LEEDS**

WORKS: BILDERHOPE FOUNDRY, near LEEDS.

LONDON: 31, TOTTENHAM STREET, E.W.1.

Also at Johannesburg, Durban, Louisa, Beira, Lisbon,  
Barrington, Calcutta and Singapore.

Tables: "Baileys" all others.





## JOINT EAST AFRICAN BOARD REPORT.

## Views on Official Expenditure and Congo Basin Treaties.

THE report of the Executive Council of the Joint East African Board for the year 1931, which has just been posted to subscribers, is an interesting record of work done, almost all of which has been chronicled from month to month in our pages. The following passages will, however, bear quotation:—

**Government Budgets.**—Strong representations have been made to the Board by its associated bodies in Uganda on the budgetary expenditure of that country, and the Board has carefully studied the Budget and Reports of the Uganda Finance Committee, which do not appear to the Board to go deep enough into the Report recommend minor economies, some of which are desirable and likely to result in an ultimate saving of 25 per cent. The Board is of the opinion that the number of European foremen and overseers would in the opinion of the Board result in a diminution of efficiency.

"In view of the uncertainty as to the maintenance of the revenue of Uganda at past figures, the Board considers that a continual review of expenditure is desirable, and suggests that special attention should at once be paid to the question of whether the overhead expenses of the Government are not in fact out of proportion to the revenue and resources of the Protectorate. Moreover, at a time when retrenchments and reductions in salaries are being carried out by businesses of all kinds in all parts of the world, it is inevitable that Governments should consider a similar course of action in connexion with their Departments.

"Broadly speaking, on study of the general question of the administrative and other overhead expenses of Uganda, and indeed of the other East African Governments also, the Board feels that the main object of an economy may well be termed the general administrative services, rather than in the curtailment of specific services such as medical, agricultural, veterinary, and educational, upon which the racial communities so vitally depends. Any interruption to the progress of these services might well, in the opinion of the Board, prove to be a false economy, and although these remarks are made in more particular reference to the circumstances in Uganda, as discussed in the Reports of the Finance Committee of that Protectorate, the Board would repeat that its general view of these questions is applicable to the whole group of East African territories.

**Congo Basin Treaties.**—The move towards closer Empire economic union has gathered momentum during the last few months, and is expected to result in preferential tariffs for Empire products. The Board has pointed out to the Colonial Office that if any change takes place in the fiscal system of this country the question of the Congo Basin Treaties must undoubtedly be reconsidered.

"The Board has given special attention to the position of Nyasaland in relation to these Treaties. This territory, it will be remembered, is wholly within the conventional area. Interests in Nyasaland tend to associate themselves with Northern and Southern Rhodesia, but a Customs agreement between Nyasaland and the Rhodesias may be difficult because the latter give a preference *inter alia* to Great Britain. In any readjustment of the Treaties which may take place, the Board proposes to give particular attention to the interests of Nyasaland. There is reason to believe that other powers have not been so scrupulous in observing the requirements of these Treaties, and the Board is making further inquiries on this subject."

## PETROL FROM COTTON SEED

THE manufacture of high grade petrol from cotton seed has been successfully accomplished by an American chemist, Dr. Gustav Egloff. Though the cost of the petrol is too high to make it commercially competitive, the fact that the process can be applied to vegetable, fish, and coal oils may make it a feasible proposition where petrol prices are high. The process involves running the cotton seed oil through a hot metal coil at a pressure of 150 lb. to the square inch. The resultant yield comprises 50% petrol, heavy oil, coke, and other products.

## EAST AFRICAN RAILWAY INQUIRY.

## Appointment of Mr. Roger Gibb as Commissioner.

At the moment of closing for press *East Africa* learns that the Secretary of State for the Colonies has appointed Mr. Roger Gibb, Chairman of the Rhodesia Railway Commission, to inquire into the question of railway rates and railway finance in Kenya, Uganda, and Tanganyika, with special references to paragraph 46 of the Report of the Joint Committee on Closer Union in East Africa, and to furnish a report. Mr. Gibb, who is to be released from his duties as Chairman of the Rhodesia Railway Commission in order to conduct the inquiry, expects to reach Mombasa on May 26.

## COTTON GROWING IN THE SUDAN.

PROGRESS reports issued by the Sudan Plantations Syndicate state that an excellent crop has been harvested at Zeidab, where the average yield per feddan was 4.8 kantars, the highest ever obtained there. In the Gezira, where a good average crop of Sakellaridis cotton is assured, the final yield is expected to be about 3.55 kantars per feddan. The steps taken to combat pests have borne fruit; leaf curl, which affected most of the crop last season, did no damage this year, and there was an absence of any primary infection by black arm, though a secondary infection later in the season reduced the yields in the blocks affected. Two-thirds of the cotton stocks held at the time of the last balance sheet have been disposed of at prices which will show no loss on the balance sheet valuations. Although a satisfactory crop is assured, it is impossible to forecast the final results of the year, which must depend upon the trend of cotton prices and progress in sales.

The Kassala Company reports an excellent crop of Sakellaridis cotton, of which 85,843 kantars have been picked, the average yield being 4.47 kantars per feddan. More than three-quarters of the cotton stocks held at the date of the last balance sheet have been disposed of at prices slightly higher than the balance sheet valuation.



## A TRUE VAUXHALL

FOR LESS THAN £375  
but built with an East African  
Specification

East African List Price less than £375

Just check over this abridged specification:

**ENGINE:** six-cylinder overhead valve type, detachable head; A bearing crankshaft, inverted special alloy pistons, I.A.C. timing, 26.3 h.p.  
**LUBRICATION:** Full pressure automatic feed, fuel pump, oil and air filter, crankcase ventilation.  
**TRANSMISSION:** Three speeds forward and reverse.  
**STEERING:** Bishop cam and leaves type.  
**BRAKES:** Foot, semi-servo internal expanding 4-wheel brakes; Hand, independently operated on rear wheels.  
**FRAMES:** Reinforced pressed-steel with channels of exceptional width and depth.  
**Heavy cross members.**  
**SWINGS:** High carbon steel, semi-elliptic. Front, 26 in. x 1 1/2 in. Rear, 36 in. x 1 1/2 in. Four hydraulic shock absorbers.  
**WHEELS AND TIRES:** 4 1/2 in. x 20 in. Green's clearance 9 1/2 in.

**VERY COMPLETE EQUIPMENT,** including leather upholstery, five wire wheels, bumpers, luggage carrier, tool kit. Price in East Africa less than £375.

Copy of the "IX" catalogue sent on request from

The Motor Mart and Exchange Ltd.

Nairobi—Nakuru—Eldoret—Dar es Salaam

Dealers and Branches throughout Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika

## "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.

Nyasaland anticipates a good tea crop. The Mombasa Sports Club has opened its new pavilion.

The Chigawe Hotel in Fort Johnston, Nyasaland, has been closed.

The Outspan Hotel, Nyeri, contemplates purchasing a cinema apparatus.

Storks recently destroyed large numbers of flying locusts in the Koru district of Kenya.

The automatic telephone exchange is now operating in Livingstone, Northern Rhodesia.

Severe earthquake shocks were felt in the Ituru district of the Belgian Congo last week.

Motor lorries are now operating regular transport services between Kassala and Port Sudan.

H.M.S. "Hastings" has returned to duty as Senior Officer's ship in the Red Sea Division.

Efforts are being made in Nairobi to form a Kenya branch of the East African Mountain Club.

A new plant fertiliser and a new poultry food are being manufactured by Meat Rations, Ltd., of Mwanza.

Customs receipts for the port of Beira during February amounted to £18,272, compared with £23,520 for February, 1931.

The 1st Battalion The Royal Welch Fusiliers, which has been stationed in the Sudan, is due to reach Southampton next Thursday.

A new hotel, named the "Hotel Windsor," has been opened in Livingstone. The proprietress is Mrs. E. Susman, who has lived in Northern Rhodesia for many years.

An Indian was recently sentenced in Dar es Salaam to six months' hard labour for making a material omission in his statement of affairs under the Bankruptcy Ordinance.

During the recent visit of an R.A.F. Squadron to Aden the machines flew to the eastern part of British Somaliland in order to engage in exercises with the Somaliland Camel Corps.

The increased use of African coffee in the Western States of America is shown by the fact that whereas five years ago only 274 bags were imported, last year the receipts totalled 80,398 bags.

Though the total clearances of tobacco in this country last year were 1,000,000 lb. less than during the previous twelve months, the imports of Empire tobacco showed an increase of 3,000,000 lb.

That German should be recognised as an official language in South-West Africa, together with English and Afrikaans, was agreed last week by General Harangozo when discussing various questions with a deputation from that former German territory.

A confidential memorandum on the market for cotton handkerchiefs in East Africa has been prepared by the Department of Overseas Trade on information furnished by H.M. Senior Trade Commissioner in Nairobi. Copies are available to British manufacturers on application to the Department at 45, Old Queen Street, S.W.1.

A preliminary comparative statement of domestic exports from Kenya and Uganda during 1931 and 1930 gives the following details: Kenya: £2,410,983 (£3,422,571); Uganda: £2,080,659 (£2,060,453).

An excellent crop of *robusta* coffee in the Mengo and Entebbe districts of Uganda is foreshadowed by the excellent flush of bloom on the trees. The crop will be ready for picking at the latter part of the year.

The Brazilian Government order for 75,000 tons of German coal in exchange for coffee is said to have been increased by 200,000 tons in consideration of Germany increasing her imports of Brazilian coffee *pro rata*.

Minerals produced in Northern Rhodesia during January included: Gold, 1,871 ounces (£7,948); silver, 102 ounces (£8); copper, 2,185 tons (£36,315); copper concentrates, 3,071 tons (£65,533); zandium, 60,810 lb. (£39,526).

Hippo hunting is now forbidden on the River Luabala between the Bama Falls and Stanley Falls in the Belgian Congo, and only limited hunting is permitted in the Rutshuru district, outside the Albert National Park.

Mr. L. Armstrong, who was formerly in charge of the Uganda branch of Motor Tours, Ltd., has formed a new motor repair depot in Kampala under the style of Messrs. Armstrong and Company, and with Mr. Forrester as his partner.

Following the recent mishap to an Imperial Airways machine at the Mbeya aerodrome, it has been decided to use the emergency landing ground about eight miles from the township. Passengers will be conveyed by car to and from the new aerodrome.

Mr. R. Russell Shaw, one of the directors of Messrs. Joseph Travers and Sons, the well-known London wholesale grocers, recently visited Kenya Colony, and, on behalf of his company, appointed a Nairobi agent for the purchase of coffee. It is now announced that the company's net profit increased from £30,170 in 1930-31 to £50,050 in the year ended January 30 last. The dividend on the Ordinary shares is to be raised from 10% to 12½%.

Postage rates in Southern Rhodesia have been increased to 1½d. for the first ounce and 1d. for each additional ounce for letters within the Colony, and 2d. for the first ounce and 1d. for each additional ounce for letters to South Africa, Northern Rhodesia, Bechuanaland, South-West Africa and Mozambique. For letters to foreign countries the charge is to be 3d. for the first ounce and 2d. for each additional ounce. The present 2d. postage to Great Britain and other parts of the British Empire has not been increased.

## KIA-ORA

### LIMON OR ORANGE

To make a delicious health-giving, fresh lemonade, add five, or more, parts of water to one of Kia-Oras. Kia-Oras is just the juice of fine fruit—lemons from Messina, oranges from Valencia... crushed on the spot at the moment of tree-ripeness.

UNTOUCHED BY HAND THROUGHOUT MANUFACTURE.

Solely by all respectable dealers.  
KIA-ORA LTD.,  
LONDON, S.W. 1, ENGLAND.



EAST AFRICAN PRODUCE REPORTS.

KAMPALA'S NEW GOLF COURSE.

East Africa's best Grass Greens.

There was a fair competition for good qualities at the reopening of the markets but low grades remain dull.

The new Kampala golf course was recently opened by Sir William Gowers, who drove the first ball, which was retrieved by a caddie who was given a new Treasury note. The ball, mounted as a silver trophy, was presented to Sir William by the Vice-President of the Club, Mr. G. R. F. Martin. Uganda now boasts the first eighteen-hole course with grass greens in Eastern Africa, which, when they have had time to settle down, are expected to be as good as those on Home links. The course was planned under the captaincy of Mr. G. R. F. Martin, the Assistant Postmaster-General of Uganda, and one of the keenest golfers in the country. The work was carried out under the supervision of Mr. J. Hodson and H. Manson.

**Kenya** —

A sizes	86s. 6d.	to	920s. 6d.
B	67s. 6d.	to	609s. 6d.
C	50s. 6d.	to	80s. 6d.
Peaberry	75s. 6d.	to	135s. 6d.
Pale brownish ungraded	38s. 6d.		

**Uganda** —

**Tor** —

B size palish	
Peaberry	
Greenish ungraded	80s. 6d.

**Tanzania** —

**Usambara** —

London cleaned —	
Second size	77s. 6d.
Third size	52s. 6d.
Peaberry	97s. 6d.

**Kilimanjaro** —

B size	61s. 6d.
London cleaned —	
First sizes	36s. 6d. to 82s. 6d.
Second sizes	66s. 6d. to 67s. 6d.
Third sizes	46s. 6d. to 63s. 6d.
Peaberry	36s. 6d.

London stocks of East African coffees on April 6 totalled 78,453 bags compared with 76,534 bags on the corresponding date of last year.

The officers of the Uganda Golf Club for 1932 are: **President**, Mr. B. T. Duckworth; **Vice-President**, Mr. G. R. F. Martin; **Captain**, Mr. J. V. W. Hodson; **Hon. Secretary**, Mr. H. MacDonald; **Hon. Treasurer**, Mr. A. Adam; **Committee**, Messrs. R. J. Thorne-Thorne, P. L. Fenton, S. Cairns, F. L. Gee, and J. C. Earl.

BLANTYRE AND EAST AFRICA REPORT.

FINE plucking on the tea estates in Nyasaland of Blantyre and East Africa, Ltd., led to a marked improvement in quality during the past season, according to the annual report just issued. The crop totalled 422,530 lb., which, with 70,720 lb. of tea manufactured on behalf of neighbouring planters, brought the total put through the Lauderdale factory to 502,250 lb., as against 528,730 lb. in 1930. The company now has 2,402 acres under tea, 1,056 acres being in bearing.

A factory was sent out and erected on the Zoo estate early in 1931, but in view of persistently falling markets it was not deemed advisable to purchase the necessary tea machinery. Operations of the company's tobacco plantations were curtailed and certain estates placed on a care and maintenance basis. Owing to low produce prices, the company made a loss on the year's working of £3,536, leaving a credit of £19,639 to Profit and Loss Account, which amount is to be carried forward to next year's accounts.

OTHER PRODUCTS.

**Beeswax** — Steady, but quiet, with Dar es Salaam quoted at 9s. (The comparative quotation in 1931 was 10s. 6d.)

**Castor Seed** — East African is slightly lower at £14 10s. per ton. (The comparative quotations in 1931 and 1930 were £11 5s. and £16.)

**Chilies** — The market is steady but quiet, with Mombeas for April-May quoted at 50s. (The comparative quotations in 1931 and 1930 were 45s. and 52s. 6d.)

**Cloves** — Very quiet, about parcels selling at 7½, spot at 8½, and April-May shipment being offered at 7½, per lb. (The comparative quotations in 1931 and 1930 were 11s. and 13½.)

**Cocoa** — Slightly lower at £14 15s. per ton for fair sun-dried East African. (The comparative quotations in 1931 and 1930 were £14 10s. and £21.)

**Cotton** — Moderate sales of East African have been made at from 4d. to 6d. per lb. according to quality. (The comparative average quotations in 1931 and 1930 were 6d. and 4½d.)

**Groundnuts** — Easier at about £13 10s. per ton. (The comparative quotations in 1931 and 1930 were £12 and £16 10s.)

**Gums** — No. 4 flat yellow East African for April-May has been sold in small quantities at 18s. 10d. per 480 lb. bag. (The comparative quotations in 1931 and 1930 were 19s. 6d. and 28s.)

**Guano** — White and/or yellow is rather lower at about 4s. 5s. per ton. (The comparative quotations in 1931 and 1930 were £14 15s. and £16.)

**Sisal** — Quiet, with East African No. 1 f.a.q. for April shipment quoted £14 10s. (The comparative quotations in 1931 and 1930 were £17 10s. and £24.) The Mexicans are reported to be offering sisal at £15 duty and U.K. ports.

**Tea** — 240 packages of Nyasaland tea sold last week realised an average of 7/7½ per lb.

RAINFALL IN EAST AFRICA.

H.M. Eastern African Dependencies Trade and Information Office in London has received the following details of rainfall in East Africa during the week ended March 20: Eldama Ravine, 0.77 inch; Fort Hall, 1.75; Kabete, 0.77; Kaimosi, 1.96; Kericho, 2.39; Kiambu, 1.19; Kinkaren, 0.77; Kisumu, 1.66; Kori, 2.39; Limuru, 0.72; Lumbe, 2.25; Mackinnon Road, 4 inches; Moiben, 0.19; Nairobi, 0.20; Naivasha, 0.65; Nanyuki, 1.12; Ngong, 0.65; Nyeri, 1.06; Songhor, 4.40; Soy, 0.25; Kampala, 3.32 inches.

EAST AFRICAN MAILS.

Mails for Kenya, Uganda, Tanganyika and Zanzibar close at the G.P.O., London, at 5 p.m. on April 14 per "Cathay."

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

Inward mails are expected on April 13 by the "S. S. Viceroy of India," and on April 24 by the "S. S. Leconte de Lisle."

This week's air mail was delivered in London on Monday afternoon. Outward air mails leave London early each Wednesday.

George A. Tyson, F.S.I.

**LAND, ESTATE & FINANCIAL AGENT.**

Corner Raffles (R.O. No. 214)  
Nairobi, Kenya Colony

**FOR**

Estate Super-  
vision for Absent Owners.

Reports for Prospective Sellers.

Valuations of All Classes of Property.

**KENYA COLONY**

Fees as per the scale of the Surveyors' Institution, London.

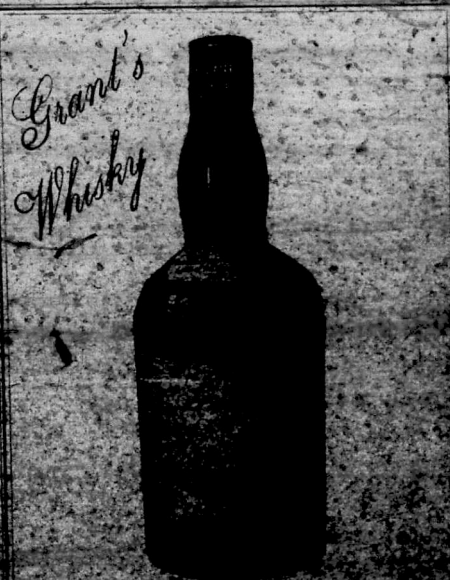




# H & B GUARANTEED KITS OF PARTS

For All Popular British Sets

- WIRELESS WORLD.**  
 Sept. 1930. "D.C. Foreign Listener Four" <sup>British Retail Prices</sup> COMPLETE KIT £12-10-0  
 4 Valves, £2-19-0 extra
- Nov. 1930. "Hand-Pump Super Hot" COMPLETE KIT £12-18-0  
 6 Valves, £4-19-0 extra
- AMATEUR WIRELESS.**  
 Jan. 1931. "1931 Babes" COMPLETE KIT £8-18-7  
 5 Valves, £2-19-0 extra
- Nov. 1930. "Short Wave Turbo" COMPLETE KIT £12-18-0  
 7 Valves, 19" extra
- POPULAR WIRELESS.**  
 Feb. 1931. "Comet Three" COMPLETE KIT £9-19-7  
 3 Valves, £1-7-6 extra
- WIRELESS MAGAZINE.**  
 Oct. 1930. "Rayners Hyperdome" COMPLETE KIT £7-18-10  
 4 Valves, £3-19-0 extra
- Feb. 1931. "Short Wave 24 Valve Kit" COMPLETE KIT £12-18-0  
 24 Valves, £4-19-0 extra
- THE WIRELESS WORLD.**  
 COMPLETE KIT £15-15-0  
 12 Valves, £4-19-0 extra
- Full list of ALL Components. Minimum Price Lists. Catalogue of all parts. £1-19-0 extra.
- Full list of all accessories. Catalogue of all parts. £1-19-0 extra.



THE WHISKY OF THE  
 YEAR 1931

## BENGUE'S BEAN

## THESE BOTTLES

These bottles are the  
 H. O. Waler's standard and contain  
 a review of the country and its people.

All the above books may be obtained post free  
 at special prices from East Africa, 77, Abchurch Lane,  
 Street, London, E.C. 4.

You haven't read all the News till you've read the Advertisements.

Drain your crankcase  
 and  
 put new life into your  
 motor ~~by~~ refilling with

# Shell Motor Oil

Forms no  
 hard carbon



Successfully  
 resists heat

