

EAST AFRICA

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

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Convention of Associations of Kenya.**

Convention of Associations of Nyasaland.

Associated Producers of East Africa.

Coffee Planters' Union of Kenya and East Africa.
Tea Planters' Association.

POINTERS TO BETTER BUSINESS.

THE report of the Trade Mission which last autumn toured South Africa and the two Rhodesias in an effort to discover why British trade is on the down grade, and to formulate proposals for its recovery, deserves the close study of East Africans. We have the interests of British overseas trade very much at heart, and it has ever been our endeavour to do all in our power to promote the profitable exchange of goods between the Mother Country and its Dependencies, though naturally we are most concerned with East Africa. Some of the criticisms by the Mission may seem severe, its comments on the failure of United Kingdom manufacturers and exporters to take full advantage of the African market may appear sharp, and its recommendations may occasionally be drastic, but all are well meant and if taken in the proper spirit must be good.

Take the question of price which is so intimately bound up with quality. The members of the Mission, should excessively good quality be insisted upon, "cheap" does not necessarily mean "cheap and nasty." True quality, the purchaser demands is what he wants; why not supply him with it? And why pay British goods so much more expensively and often much less satisfactorily than foreign goods? If most non-British exporters (executive to pack and ship) are in material which can be easily transported, leaving it to the customer to value and test it, there is no difficulty.

The difficulties are inherent in Cape Town, where importers buy on a cash and carry basis or in India, where, of course, the really great ignorance of many British firms is a prime determining factor. Often we have explored great trade exhibitions to find that stall-keepers—the representatives of large concerns—have the faintest notion of the geography of Africa and not the faintest notion of

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the vast distances involved, they declare glibly that they have an agent in Johannesburg for the Dar es Salaam trade, or a man in East London who looks after their business in Livingstone. Close contact with the market and the sending of expert investigators to investigate are strong recommendations of the Mission, to the extent of earnestly advising H.M. Government in the United Kingdom to pay a share in the dispatch of such experts to Africa in the interests of British trade. And the agent, once carefully selected, must be encouraged not to be a mere selector of goods but a man who will watch the market, advise his principals of competition, suggest modifications in products, or selling practice, and display qualities of real salesmanship. The better the agent says the Mission, the greater the attention his principals should give to his suggestions.

It is rather surprising to be told that British shippers are reluctant to use the cable sufficiently whereas Japanese merchants use it freely at four times the cost. Emphasis is wisely laid upon the importance of "useable free quotations" for goods, including "free packing and c.i.f. price." Buyers do not merely find it a great convenience, but more often than not will not bother even to work out the locally delivered equivalent of an f.o.b. quotation yet dozens of times in a year we learn of people who simply will not quote c.i.f. Finally, there are the questions of up-to-date samples and of steady and aggressive advertising. Times are hard, commodity prices elevating rapidly, low African prices are bad, and the cost of travelling, transporting and distributing is high, so that in some cases it is almost unremunerative to offer a constant and cheap sales service. To meet such facts the Mission promotes co-operative advertising and selling as lines of strength fully exploited by non-American firms. In a later article we shall develop this aspect of the problem of improving British trade with the African Dependencies.

MATTERS OF MOMENT.

There is good reason to doubt whether all the East African territories have realised the ultimate importance of presenting their cause to the Joint Parliamentary Committee in the best possible way.

PROCASTINATING IN PREPARING THE SETTLER CASE.

We have repeatedly pleaded for special care in the selection of delegates; we have now good grounds for stating that in at least one of the three territories primarily affected, and probably in a second, no adequate practical steps have been taken towards the preparation of a brief for the guidance of the settler representatives, whom will fall the burden of pleading the settler cause. The delegates cannot, of course, be refused wide powers of discretion, for it is impossible to foresee all the questions that may be put to them, and the importunate of their answers, but those two facts emphasise the importance of the wise choice of the delegates, and, secondly, of the need to provide for their guidance a properly prepared statement of the case. That precaution, elementary though it be, must necessarily involve a great deal of labour, and normally, at least, account, and, perhaps, further influenced by the wish of some potential delegates to be given a completely free hand. Some of these public bodies whose particular duty it is to grapple with the problem are still procrastinating. The public interest is poorly served by leaving matters to chance in this way.

Even at a time when East African settlers needed to be careful of their choice of spokesman, and to be statesmen-like in their contributions to those spokesmen, it is in connection with the Joint Committee. The facts disclosed above are evidence that if wiser counsels do not promptly prevail, there will be the greater risk that some at least of the territories will be indifferently represented. To avoid that danger the present policy of drift and half-measured, personal efforts, of which there must be subordinated to the general good, and at least, a great deal of hard work must now be done in a much shorter space of time than would have been obtained by prompter realisation of the necessities of the case. We should be reluctant to criticise more explicitly, though the detailed facts in our possession are ample to warrant it. Meanwhile we appeal strongly to those upon whom rests the main burden to insist that it shall be shouldered largely by the locally settled communities. In order that their case may be carefully considered, and not left to the inspiration of the finally selected delegates, who, however able and devoted, cannot possess a monopoly of wisdom. They should be given a brief, but left to their own devices.

Now that the Joint Committee has reassembled after the Christmas recess, we urge publication of the dispatches which we were able to

A PLEA FOR PUBLICATION.

stated have been received from the Governor of Kenya, Uganda, and Tanganyika Territories and circulated to the members. Other witnesses are to express their views in public, and it is therefore but自然的 that a considered testimony of the Governor should receive equal publicity. We urge from publication of the three dispatches in full.

Mr. J. Williams, Town Planning Adviser to the Government of Uganda, is shown by his two excellent reports on Kampala and Jinja to be an expert; his qualifications as set out under his name on those documents take up five lines, and these culminate in "etc." indicating, in the words of the Queen of Sheba, that the hall hath not been told. But even Mr. Williams reveals his limitations. For instance, commenting on the advantages enjoyed by Jinja from its unlimited water supply from the adjacent Nile, he writes:

"One amusing point deserving of mention is that immediately the water taps were available in the gardens of the Government bungalows, all the gutters of these bungalows which fed the main water tanks, and formed the original source of water to the house and to the garden, were systematically punctured at frequent intervals under the authority of the Executive Engineers, truly a ludicrous action."

I cannot help thinking that Heath Robinson would be able to make use of this fact with amusing results. It really does seem inconceivable that these expensive fittings should have been literally damaged, almost beyond repair, to no real purpose whatever, and much to the detriment of the householder.

Surely the answer to Mr. Williams' quandary is mosquitoes. Though it may be news to the expert, thousands of European lay

WHY CUTTERS ARE PUNCTURED. residents in the tropics must know that in certain British Colonies the

manufacturing of cutters is a routine proceeding, insisted upon under legal penalties to prevent the breeding of mosquitoes, especially the day-biting house-biting *Culex pipiens*, which thrives in clean water. House gutters in the tropics soon sag, forming depressions in which pools of water remain long after a rainfall; the punctures, which need only be small, allow the water to drain off and—here is the point—do not prevent the rush of water in a tropical shower from sailing straight down the tank. Admittedly some dripping occurs, which is either a nuisance, but that is a small matter compared to the mosquito peril.

It must be of interest to all practical men in East Africa to know that there is in England a body of medical and business men who

WHAT MALARIA EXPERTS SAY. devote themselves to the task of seeing that the interests of science are bettered to bear practically upon industry in the tropics. The Ross Institute Industrial Anti-Malaria Advisory Committee was formed in 1928 to keep industry in touch with Science, to make the tropics healthy, and to expand the markets of the world. It consists of representative members of industry and members of the Ross Institute; these latter being medical men whose experience in practical work and whose scientific attainments could set them at rest. The proceedings at their latest meeting contain some conclusions which have a bearing upon malaria problems in East Africa. Thus Dr. R. R. Rattray, who has done splendid anti-malaria

work in Assam demonstrated that malaria and no hookworm, was the chief limiting factor to the efficiency of Native labour, and that "bification," as it is called, was a deep disappointment." In view of the claims made for bionisation in Kenya and Uganda by Dr. S. P. Jones and Professor J. F. Huxley, this pronouncement cannot be ignored. Sir Malcolm Watson, "than whom there is no greater authority, was emphatic on the importance of mosquito control as an essential feature of any anti-malarial campaign," stated that Paris Green would probably take a prominent place in malaria control; and maintained the efficiency of quinine against the more virulent remedy plasmoquine. The moral of all this is that East Africans will be well advised to stick to the old and well-tried methods of mosquito control and intelligent quinine administration until how far has been proved themselves, which is not the case as yet.

During his visit to East Africa Sir Samuel Wilson, Permanent Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies, proved himself a man of open mind, accessible physically to representatives of every race, and mentally to all reasoned

opinions. In short, as far removed from the typical bureaucrat as the most unconventional colonist could desire. Now he has given evidence before the Royal Commission on the Civil Service and his witness has been both refreshing in style and inspiring in manner. "Sometimes," he said, "I get a fellow who is bursting with brains who says, 'I have got a man who had passed a little lower in the written examinations and has higher scores for the personality test.' Personality, as those who have had experience of administration in East Africa will agree, is the first desideratum in a Colonial官員, and it is a real advance that the permanent head of the Service should so definitely recognise its importance. Sometimes we get young men from the universities who think they know better than anyone else. Those with personality are not like that."

And having secured his order with "personality" largely by means of the personal interview, Samuel would not have him sentenced for the rest of his term of office. Whittled, corning up, and down, on the same train every day, he

Woking always seeing the same people, always doing the same work, never seeing the world, he would get him out to the colonies, his place being taken presumably by some official already an actual Colonial employ, to the mutual advantage and to the improvement of the Service as a whole. Sir Samuel would not claim to be the originator of this scheme, for under the enlightened rule of Mr. Amherst and the enthusiastic prompting of Mr. Gifford, since the exchange of officials between the Home Civil Service and the Colonial Service raised procedure, but there was great need in the permanence of the Civil Service a declaration, *bona fide*, that he would not be inclined to tie the hands of the Government in the various departments of the Office itself. It was not the mere general term of recess that the Colonial Secretary of his day had no idea where Uganda would stand when he might do nothing for Uganda, but the otherwise wise of women for administrative purposes, he claims. Sir

Samuel told him that he must leave the Government, or any other, if he could not allow a woman to go into the bush," he asserted firmly. Does that apply also to women doctors and nurses?

Advice from New Zealand encourage the hope that in the chlorates of sodium and calcium a remedy has been found for many of the objectionable weeds which infect many farmers' pastures and damage crops; if they are to be used like the pieces of arsenicalised bullets for garden purposes they will also be of great advantage. It will be noted that the chlorates and the chlorides are meant; the two are very different compounds chemically. They are fairly cheap; in New Zealand they cost from 5d. to 7d. abd. the calcium chlorate being a little more expensive. The drawback is that both are distinctly inflammable and liable to catch fire and materials saturated with the chemicals are inflammable whether dry or in the large amount of oxygen contained in the chlorates. But both are fairly soluble in water and can be washed off. It would be worth while for East African settlers to experiment with these substances, which are, we understand, now being investigated by African Schools of Agriculture.

The flowers of *Pyrularia cinctipes alatum* are well known as the basis of insect powders, and their cultivation, which at present is mainly confined to Dalmatia and Japan, has attracted attention. A POSSIBLE NEW SUBSIDIARY CROP IN EAST AFRICA. East Africa, particularly Kenya and we believe at Mombasa, the demand for the flowers is good and shows no signs of failing off; their cultivation is well worthy of consideration as a subsidiary crop. The flowers come on the market in three grades—closed flowers quoted at about 12s. per cwt., half-opened flowers at 4s. per cwt., and open flowers at 1s. 6d. per cwt.—and careful scientific experiments have now proved their toxicity upon which depends their insecticidal value; hexafluorides in the "achenes" which are the fruits of the ripened flowers. "In this," writes the *Bulletin of the Imperial Institute*, "is seen further fact that the greater yield is secured when the achenes have reached maturity; it would appear that the most economical time to harvest the flowers is when fully ripened provided that the crop can be handled as to avoid loss of the achenes." That is advice which planters of *Pyrularia* in East Africa would be wise to note.

A small tobacco planter, who grows in sand-dunes, near Nairobi, will be interested in the experiments of Professor Williams of the College of Agriculture, Raleigh, North Carolina, who has found that with application of from one to two oz. of a mixture of potassium magnesia, soda ash, and wood ash, cuttings even if the crop itself shows symptoms of the disease, cannot only be cleared out of the leaves in which the symptoms have already developed, but the sprouts can be completely checked by the potassium magnesia and lime, limestone which contains magnesium, and dolomite, which contains magnesium, are added to the soil as a fertilizer. This is not the only method, however, as potassium sulphate, black rock phosphate, and gypsum, also greatly reduce mortality of cuttings.

HOW TO SECURE TRADE IN AFRICA.

REPORT OF LORD KIRKEE'S MISSION.

Valuable Survey of Great Britain's Opportunities.

Most of the white inhabitants of East Central and Southern Africa want to buy British, and in Kenya/Nyasaland and the two Rhodesias especially British sympathies are paramount. Yet British trade does not expand as it could. Why?

Because the methods of so many British manufacturers and exporters are open to criticism. Their prices are too high, "doubtability" is wanting, salesmanship is defective, agents are too few and not sufficiently carefully selected, are underpaid, disengaged by neglect of suggestions made by them, or are not visited frequently enough by their principals; the potentialities within the Native market are not systematically exploited, up-to-date samples are not supplied; and, above all, the selling value of steady and aggressive advertising, especially in bad seasons, is not appreciated. A minor point—expensive and inefficient packing.

These are serious weaknesses, but they are all catalogued and frankly discussed in the Report of the United Kingdom Trade Mission to Southern Africa and the two Rhodesias, headed by Lord Kirkeel, a document now published at £1s. by the Department of Overseas Trade. A copy ought to be purchased and used by every British business establishment in or trading with Eastern or Southern Africa. Although the delegates spent only two months in Africa, their report is full and detailed, and contains valuable recommendations and pertinent criticisms.

Supplying what the Buyer Needs.

As a preliminary it is confirmed that the Trade Mission to Britain with Southern Africa found that the Rhodesias were falling off in 1929 the share of colonial imports less than it had been six years before; although its aggregate import trade had increased, the British percentage had remained stationary.

"Price," says the Mission, "is the main prejudicial influence upon our power to compete." Emphasising that "cheap" does not mean cheap and nasty, the Mission points out that the quality standards are the *quality which the purchaser requires and none other*. The day has passed when it sufficed to point out that goods of United Kingdom manufacture are superior in quality and therefore worth a considerably higher price than goods of other origin. That superior goods are worth a higher price is a statement with which we shall not disagree, but where a prospective purchaser holds the view that the cheaper article serves his purpose equally well, unless we can persuade him to take a more expensive prospective purchaser will not become our customer. The conclusion of the Report indicates conclusively that *quality must be maintained at all costs*.

With price being out of the problem of freight, and the attention of the Mission was repeatedly drawn to the differences in the rates of freight charged for similar classes of goods shipped to Southern Africa from the U.K. on the one hand, and from various foreign countries on the other.

The subject is complicated, and, say the delegates, and there may be some difficulty in account of the varied differences, as, for instance, the low rates charged in Continental ports, and the lower rates charged for cargo due to the lower wages of labour. The question is obviously of much importance so far as African adaptability and export trade opportunities are concerned, and a generous award. We are bound to the conclusion that, so far as the shipping firms stand to gain, a readiness to make a concession will be forthcoming, and that may assist us in the lead, by the creation of a wide, safe, and profitable trade. Mission has come to a very considerable business-like plough with foreign houses owing to these arrangements to finance its special

needs, which will, it is believed, extend to, and reduce by, United Kingdom firms, a lack of readiness to adapt themselves to the needs of the market, probably largely due to manufacturers' and shippers' insufficient understanding of or contact with the market.

Defects in Salesmanship.

It is not sent enough sellers of goods, who, by the way, would not sufficiently appreciate local representatives, and *do not advertise upon the spot*.

Selling conditions are given below as to the status of certain United Kingdom manufacturing firms who have some qualified investigators in the South African market. An expert trade investigator should be a man of experience, who should spend sufficiently long periods in a country to enable him to make a thorough study of the market. All such expert investigators should establish the closest contact with His Majesty's Trade Commissioners.

We consider this recommendation as regards arrangement of expert trade investigators of such importance from the point of view both of maintaining and developing overseas trade that we suggest to His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom the advisability of meeting together in the next opportunity of such trade commissioners in cases where the organization, including them, is thoroughly representative of the traders within the colony. We feel that such a charge should normally be borne entirely by the industries concerned, though the fees we would suggest that His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom should be prepared in the early stages of such an experiment to meet part of the cost in order both to show its readiness to assist industry in its present difficulties, to help itself, and to encourage others, example those who would hesitate in virtue of size to contribute towards the necessary expenses of making such an investigation.

The Mission recommends that the Trade Commissioners are not required to go to the Rhodesias, that the two Rhodesias are a single market and that *one Commissioner should cover both territories*, and that *the Commissioner should concern himself primarily in the trade commissions at Nairobi*, who obviously from very factors of communications, seldom change his visit to the territory. The definite proposal is therefore made that there should be a separate Trade Commissioner for the two Rhodesias and Nyasaland. The good work done by the Trade Commissioners is generally recognised, and the recommendation is made that firms should make more use of their first-hand information collected by these Commissioners, which is probably much more complete than the general body of traders is aware.

The success of the Empire Marketing Board induces the Mission to recommend that something of the same nature should be done to encourage U.K. products in Africa. It therefore proposes that a significant sum of money should be placed annually at the disposal of the Department of Overseas Trade to enable some campaign to be undertaken.

Advertising.

The immense importance of advertising is emphasised. Advertising is used freely and aggressively by our foreign competitors in many lines," says the Report, "and must be met by advertising."

The advertising of United Kingdom goods is stated to be too frequently controlled from home without adequate allowance being made for local conditions, and, in many cases, to be left in the hands of firms who have insufficient knowledge of the territory. Instances have been quoted to us of the appearance in local papers of advertisements wholly unsuited to season, place, or conditions.

Many United States of America lines are advertised more widely and effectively than is usual with United Kingdom goods. Certain U.S.A. lines have become very firmly established through steady and skilful advertising. We believe it would be to the advantage of many U.K. producers to consider a wide adoption of this policy.

Conclusion of the Report. Generally speaking the Native trade has been given but little attention by manufacturers in this country, whereas, however, one of the most important and promising fields for future trade. While the spending power per head of the population is, unfortunately, small, it cannot be overlooked that there is about 100 million Native consumers with less than £2 annual income. In native areas as conducted by our missionaries, moreover, the link between the native and white civilization may be strengthened increasingly year by year.

(Continued on page 682.)

SIR EDWARD YOUNG ON CLOSER UNION

ADVISORY AUTHORITY OR ADVISORY
COMMITTEE NO SUITABLE SUBSTITUTE
FOR A HIGH COMMISSIONER

INSTITUTIONAL JEALOUSIES OF THE THREE TERRITORIES

Special Report to East Africa

In the King's Robing Room of the House of Lords the Joint Committee on East Africa held its second public session on Tuesday morning. When for two hours Sir Edward Hilton Young, who had put in a general statement, was under examination.

Sir Edward, who emphasised that his views were personal and not necessarily those of the other members of his Commission, stated that it was almost impossible at first under the special conditions of East Africa the double function of a High Commissioner could be performed by a single person—the function of acting as an arbitrator between conflicting interests and the other function of co-ordinating the common services of the three territories. False distinctions were apt to be drawn, but the more closely particular questions were investigated from the legislative or administrative standpoint, the more impossible did it become to prove such distinctions. The interests of all communities were involved by almost everything, and the attempt to distinguish between what was and what was not Native policy led to false analogies.

No Prospect of Self-government

He could not see clearly beyond the stage of a nominated legislature for the three territories and that did not necessarily foreshadow responsible government. The special form of government contemplated, with the balance held by an arbitral authority, might remain unless the white community became so numerous which possibility he could not foresee—as to approach the number of Europeans in the present self-governing Dominion. If the public were made to understand where the balance of power would lie, a demand for self-government could be resisted. His Commission was wholly agreed that responsible government would not be a proper system of government for East Africa in any foreseeable future.

The Chairman of Committees, Mr. Chicheley, one of your reasons for proposing the Central Authority as your basis that the Secretary of State was in a position of antagonism, and that the interests of East Africa would be better served by some individual with whom people could deal on the spot.

Sir Edward Hilton Young: "It is always important for the governed to feel that they are not too far separated from the governor, and that point is of almost overwhelming importance in the primitive Native mind. The form of combination of these territories the Native mind must fully clearly understand who the big man is. The High Commissioner must be kept in the background as far as the Native is concerned until he is ready to step right into the foreground. If you are to proceed by stages you must always be careful to maintain the importance of the local Governor as those first stages."

The Chairman: "The High Commissioner could have no police apart from that of the Secretaries of State. The advantages would it be to have one Secretary of State or the Secretary of State in a High Commission instead of three representatives of the Government?"

Sir Edward Hilton Young: "Because the system does not work with three. Control must be centralised in a single hand. If it is not, and is owing to the individual characteristics of one or another of the Governors, there may be obstruction or failure to co-operate and that you depend more than ever upon the personalities of the Governors, but each of them has behind him the forces of his territory,

which must in different directions, and create strong competition in a reasonable way."

Advantages of Closer Union

Lord Passfield: "What advantage do you see in closer union? The territories are very different in size, and according to your Report after this loss of time I could say that the benefits are definitely material, not theoretical. The importance of co-ordinating customs scarcely permits of argument, and the railways are economic, one, and should not have three Customs systems. They have attained a certain unity which is difficult to sustain but would not give much to a Customs unit which is not centralised. The territories are also of geographic ally, and at present we are witnessing an almost humiliating state of affairs occasioned by lack of foresight in the transport organisation. In the past there have been cases of actual competition between the railway systems. We need a single ministry emphasis on the importance of application of scientific research to the problems which must be solved to make the soil fruitful, and to make a healthy East Africa. They are the same for the three territories, and it is lamentable that the hard-earned rewards of scientific research should not be properly utilised in that pot."

Taking the question of closer union, can we assume that in the case of the three territories, the stupendous task of the Sanitary Commission, that the present state of affairs, claims that the sanitary control of these areas is in the different hands, which is a cause of institutional jealousies, and to apply three different policies regarding human and animal disease?"

In response to Lord Mowbray the witness stated that the solution of the East African problem depended on the *elimination of segregation* between the Africans and the immigrant communities. To allow Europeans and Natives to become too intimately mixed would produce a condition of affairs similar to that in South Africa. The other extreme would be to shut off the Natives and separate government in areas into which the white man was not allowed to come. It would be almost equally mischievous so far as to preserve the Native in a kind of *no man's land* in which he would get no training or where to accommodate himself to the conditions of the modern world. The happy mean was the policy by which the Native were given reserves with sufficient land to ensure their economic freedom. The ideal was to keep the Native always with a home in the reserve to which he could return, and the command of police in leading off evolution of the territories should be to never let a Native go outside the towns. Some Natives preferred to live on their own land in their own way, but others, a little more enterprising, appreciated the opportunity of earning wages, advancing into the towns by working with the white man, and then returning to their reserves. They were doing a good deal towards civilising their brethren.

Governors' Sweet Reason: EVANS

Asked by Lord Passfield about the Governors' Conference, Sir Edward said that, having come to a reasonable decision, the Governors returned to their respective territories and the sweet reason reigned at the Conference completely. There was also the mechanical difficulty that there was not sufficient staff to carry out the functions of the Conference to keep the subjects alive between conferences. The three governors represented three different sectional points of view. Assuming East Africa could be a unit, a view would be found out by some sort of central control.

Lord Balfour: "How do you think the arrangements you propose will be inconsistent with the terms of the Tanganyika Mandate?"

Sir Edward Hilton Young: "We left an ample share for safety, and after examining everything we came to the conclusion that no reasonable argument can be based on that idea. The criticism I have read has reinforced my confidence that there is no breach of the mandate."

Lord Lugard: "Is it not the vital object of the Europeans to have a situation which will disperse the Natives from representation on the Central Council, and would the appointment of a High Commissioner suffice to dispel such aspirations?"

Sir Edward Hilton Young: "At present it would be undesirable for the Natives to concern themselves with the idea of representation on the Central Council because they are not capable of taking any effective part. It would be a waste of time and energy to talk about it. It does not bear the emanation of a High Commissioner would not affect the Native mind, for they care stand nothing about it, any more than they have thoughts

any other representation for the League, and also our attempt to find a constitution for an Central Government of all the different communities still present. Considering the diversity of the heterogeneous communities, the events revolving around the suggestion it is to form the structure of the League are as follows. It is essential to the structure of the League that there should be the central authority.

Sir Edward Hilton Young: "I have had an audience with Lord Lugard. He has said that arbitration would be the best way to settle the question."

Sir Edward Hilton Young: "I think it would be a wise contention to look upon this in the light of arbitration. The system would work in the ordinary methods of colonial legislation, and the problems presented to the Central Authority in settling it would be defined by the proceedings of the Legislature. This managing authority would be exercised by the control and by his power of representation of the Secretary of State."

Proposal of a Special Commissioner.

Sir Edward Hilton Young: "Could the various difficulties be lessened by the appointment of a Special Commissioner who would be sent out annually to preside over the Governor's Conference and remain long enough to deal with any special point that arose? I suggest a Special Commissioner to whom he might be appointed for a further year. His report suggests that the High Commission should make a good deal of his time at home. I think it would make a great difference to his position whether he were a resident in Africa taking visits home or a man resident in England paying visits to Africa."

Sir Edward Hilton Young: "In regard to Native local government, what powers would you give to those Native bodies sufficient to have full authority from the three existing members of the Legislative Council. With the passage of time you may have a Native demand for representation on the Legislature unless you make the changes at the suggestion of the Native Council sufficiently strong."

Sir Edward Hilton Young: "I would give these Native bodies control of their affairs, financial and social and truly native, so that in the face of the Native life as they progress in contemplation that they shall be constituted by the Central Government so that it might be made safe in Native opinion of various matters."

Sir Robert Hamilton: "Your recommendations as a small inter-territorial Advisory Council would demand for elected representation not be inevitable?"

Sir Edward Hilton Young: "At how it would come soon if I look upon an Advisory Council only as a first step towards the more desirable stage of a legislative body which need not necessarily be constituted by election."

Sir Robert Hamilton: "You said the Governor's Conference was an excellent idea which did not work in practice. If you had a specialised Governor's Conference with a Special Commissioner attending every day on behalf of the Secretary of State, would that not meet the case?"

Sir Edward Hilton Young: "Unless you give the new Central Authority some executive power and some legislative power you will not see anything done. Some executive power must be given at once. You will get nothing done by an ad hoc Central Authority because the three separate governments have gone on too long; they are strong institutional influences and local interests have already entrenched themselves against any general Central Authority. They are only their own sectional interests, but there is a wide-spread African interest, and for the future development of the territories it is absolutely vital that the Central Powers should be merged."

Sir James Kirby Gore: "You say that the Central Authority and a Council must arbitrate between the interests of the different communities and between the institutional rivalries of the three territories. Where should he reside?"

Residence of a High Commissioner.

Sir Edward Hilton Young: "He would become a wanderer on the face of the earth, but it is absolutely essential that his official residence should not be in existing capital." That is very unfortunate, apart from reasons of sentiment, but it will be a great mistake to make his official residence in either capital. That is why we suggested Government House, Mombasa. I do not think the climate of Mombasa is to be envied, but there must be a place.

Sir James Kirby Gore: "How can he administer and control the revenue and the economic services which touch every branch of government if he is continually on the move?"

Sir Edward Hilton Young: "I think that would be the trouble he would have, and so touch with his staff would have to go. His Government, his secretary, his secretaries,

and so on, will be separated from such towns as Fonthill, Nairobi, or Kisumu. You said something about the Mrs. Ormsby-Gore. You said something about the policy of different methods of territorial administration in the basis of Lake Victoria. Were you speaking of theoretical or actual difficulties?"

Sir Edward Hilton Young: "I think that Edward Hillary Young would substitute himself in Fonthill, Nairobi, or Kisumu, in the same way as a political administrator living there."

Sir Ormsby-Gore: "Do you think it is better to let such things be done in East Africa than in Kenya?"

Sir Edward Hilton Young: "I think the best thing could be done in the last African medical service."

Sir Ormsby-Gore: "Could more be done by setting up a single Director of Medical Services?"

Sir Edward Hilton Young: "Yes, I am afraid it was decided that, under the exercise of control, failure to co-operate between the medical services existed and the only way to set a modification of control on the spot. The medical service being the only cast. There is also the prevention of animal disease."

Sir Ormsby-Gore: "What does 'Native policy' mean?"

Sir Edward Hilton Young: "With me, I mean the words 'Native policy' in its widest sense. I do not contemplate any set of hard and fast statutes. By 'Native policy' I do not mean putting something down in black and white; I do not think you can state Native policy any sharper or more definitely. I mean the spirit of a policy in day-to-day administration which finds its expression in the conduct of administrators towards those under them. In other words, in general matters of which they should be ignorant. For instance, is our attitude towards the incorporation of communal districts the cross-board, or is it the pepper-and-salt? It is of such questions of general administration that Native policy, about which I think we ought to have clear."

Another question of general policy, out of which I think it fatal to be engrossed, is fiscal regarding taxation. What is to be the measure and object of taxation? It is capable of entirely different points of view. Ought taxation to be used as a means of pulling the Native to work? If you have two minds you will never be able to govern Africa. You must show the Native that you know your own mind."

Sir Ormsby-Gore: "You spoke of the undesirability of encouraging the Native to focus his mind on the affairs of the country as a whole in his present stage. Is your opinion that, instead of doing that, the Native and the other communities should be ruled out?"

Sir Edward Hilton Young: "I am not saying that some day the Native may not take part in the Central Government, but in the present stage of development I am not going to waste time upon it. The time that must be spent is going to take any useful time so long, and I hesitate to say that his type of mind will ever contribute to the part of the Native in the business of the country. One could not be the Queen's Queen and you would be doing a disservice to the Queen."

Sir Ormsby-Gore: "You do not share my anxiety that the educated classes living in the towns in Uganda are far more capable of giving expression to the ideas of their imperial friends than the majority of the Indians in

Delegation to the Committee.

Sir Edward Hilton Young: "I should be sorry to give myself to this committee, excepted the idea that a common will should be for East Africa, but it can be no means convincing that the common role should be the object towards which we should lay to make. In the period for which we must negotiate you may come to the opinion that communal representation is the only kind suitable. I am bound to think it is so. If these communities are ever to get on much must be done to represent them in its own hands. I cannot conceive the white man and the Indian living together like the lion and the lamb, and in the case of the Native communities it is even less likely still."

Sir Ormsby-Gore: "Would you give the authority of a general over-seeer to the High Commissioner or the Secretary of State?"

Sir Edward Hilton Young: "I should hesitate to accept the idea that a minority should have power to bind the business. I practice the Central Authority would advise the case and be in touch with the Secretary of State before giving his decision."

Sir John Sanderson: "You indicate that the role of Native power should be defined, but you say it is impossible to define Native policy from other questions."

EAST AFRICA

Sir Edward Hilton Young: "The field of native policy is so enormous with the vast area of territory all over East Africa."

Sir John Sandeman Allen: "Some people suggest native interests are so much concerned with coordination of the common services."

Sir Edward Hilton Young: "Ask the natives of Uganda whether they are not interested in railway traffic and you will soon find that they have very strong interests." Sir John Sandeman Allen: "It is not always safe to have an impartial judgment as to the general interest of the European, Indian and Native communities."

Sir Edward Hilton Young: "It is in everybody's interest that the point of view of East Africa as a whole should be sound. The advancement of the country has been retarded because things have been looked at from the point of view of Kenya, Uganda, or Tanganyika."

Sir John Sandeman Allen: "This is the whole duty of Governor to protect the interests of the State which he has charge of, it is very difficult for him to separate his mind and feelings from the standing of the territories as a whole, and no one is in a position to be a functionary whose jurisdiction covers the whole Colony, as the Governor would stand."

Sir Edward Hilton Young: "The Governor's term of office is terminated, and his successor is likely to be the successor of one of the other Colonies (Laughter). It is a wonderful tribute that on the one occasion when the governors meet they were a good way towards finding out what is going on at Africa as a whole."

No Confidence in Native's Present Suggestion.

Sir John Sandeman Allen: "What do you think of the idea of a standing advisory committee composed of representatives of the three legislatures, as a substitute for the proposed Central Council?"

Sir Edward Hilton Young: "Such an advisory committee could be an eyesore without a purpose, and could never be anything on."

The meeting was then adjourned to a date still to be fixed, when the cross-examination of Sir Edward Hilton Young would be continued. The Joint Committee meets in private session.

The Select Committee on the House of Lords Estimates has now recommended that provision of £1,625, all the estimated sum for the expenses of witnesses from East Africa attending the Joint Committee, provided no bill about the same be brought upon the estimates of the House of Commons.

European and Indian witnesses brought from East Africa to give evidence before the Joint Parliamentary Committee are to receive a subsistence allowance of £1 1s. per day in London, England, and £1 1s. per day while aboard ship.

JACOB WAINWRIGHT COMMEMORATED.

Mr Peter Craven, L.C.A., Right in the Carlton London newspaper, an old Marian Chapel where he had a place of worship since 1900. There has been displayed this week a large gummable memorial tablet designed to be placed on the grave of Jacob Wainwright, Livingstone's faithful old servant who died in 1865 and was buried at Urumba, Tanganyika Territory. The tablet measures some three feet by two and weighs nearly one hundred weight. It was made to the order of the congregation of the North Carolina town of Winston-Salem, U.S.A., which had designed it and had it made and cast and prepared it.

Wainwright was one of the three Native servants of Livingstone who were present at his burial when Livingstone died on May 1, 1866, and who carried his body to the coast. The tablet records that Wainwright was one of the pall-bearers when the great missionary was laid to rest in Westminster Abbey on April 13, 1873. The memorial will be dedicated at Deo's Cross, in the British Moravian mission station, when he returns to England after a long furlough hence, and will be set in a concrete base near the grave.

DR. SCHMID AND THE JOINT COMMITTEE.

Text of a letter not yet received.

East Africa has repeatedly directed attention to German agitation in regard to the proposed Close Union of Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika Territories and consequent opposition projects against Great Britain, violating the Mandated status of former German East Africa.

Dr. Heinrich Schmid, formerly Governor of German East Africa, has now stated by the German Press to have written to the Joint Parliamentary Committee on East Africa in the following terms:

"As a result of the Colonial War scare, the Joint Committee which is at the head of the various Colonial clubs and societies in Germany has organised to draw our attention to the importance of the strong movement among the German people against union of the East African Mandate with the adjacent British colonies. In the discussions in the House of Commons, House of Lords and the Joint Committee on these questions, with the situation of East Africa and its inhabitants in relation to the British Empire was considered. German rights have not been fully mentioned, which shows that these rights are not fully understood. As far as we judge, the English Press has not given any notice of the strong protests of many Germans on the German people, not of the declaration of the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Dr. Curtius, of December 18 last, in which he repeats the declaration of his predecessor, Dr. Stresemann, to restore with all means his power of thing which would recreate the present Mandate system. We see in this suppression of facts and in the utter neglect of German opinion concerning East Africa a great danger to the development of friendly relations between the two great nations."

"The proposed plan is based on Article 20 of the Tanganyika Statute, which authorises the Majority to constitute the Territory in a Customs, fiscal and administrative union or federation with the adjacent territories under its own government on conditions which allow the measure adopted in that, and in particular the provisions of the Mandate. This statute was agreed upon by the Council of the League of Nations before Germany entered the League. This notwithstanding fact Article 20 is invalid, as it is incompatible with Article 22 of the Covenant of the League."

"Which advances Germany's alleged case, no one whit. We repeat that, to the best of our knowledge and belief, no German spokesman has yet put forward one single tenable argument against the formation of Close Union so far authoritatively proposed.

At the moment of closing for press we are officially informed that no later from Dr. Schmid has reached the Joint Committee. Presumably it will be received forthwith.

MR. CHAD NORRIS ON GREATER RHODESIA.

First Step Towards the Idea.

Batavia.

There has been much political activity in Northern Rhodesia since the formation of the Greater Rhodesia Society. The member for Bulawayo Hill in the Northern Rhodesian Legislative Council, Mr. Chad Norris, at a public meeting outlined his alternative scheme to immediate amalgamation which he fears could lead to the partition of Northern Rhodesia on the lines of the Hilton Young report.

His scheme as the goal a Greater Rhodesia with its back to the Indian Ocean and its face to the Atlantic, which has necessary preliminary steps are an increase in the number of elected members of the Legislature, followed by the assumption of the responsibility by the Government. He urges that at the election in 1932 there should be ten or eleven elected members, against eight or nine nominated members, and that two of the elected members be given portfolios. Mr. Norris claims that at the time of the election following that of 1932 the European population of Northern Rhodesia will be between 30,000 and 35,000, as large a proportion as Southern Rhodesia possessed when it was given responsible Government.

(Times telegraph)

EAST AFRICA'S BOOM DAYS

GERMANY'S COLONIAL EMPIRE

The German Empire has all along been a colonial power, but it did not own colonies until 1884, when she owned huge tracts of Africa which she had taken up in the Pacific a year and a half earlier. Twenty years later her colonies had gone and her last was sold only in Europe. It was as tragic a history of rise and fall as any generation has seen, and it is surprising that the end of it in England at least has been so very delayed.

In the *Piso* and *Leis's* the German Colonial Empire (Macmillan, 1911) Dr. Martin F. Townsend, Assistant Professor of History in Teachers' College, Columbia University, U.S.A., has now done the task which will be admitted quite a measure of success, limited, however, by that disregard for accuracy and that ignorance of the wider world which seem at unaccountably evident in many even the best histories. The author has been given authority for his information. Each chapter is followed by a bibliographical list, which is evidence of considerable research. The earlier chapters took the old and exhaustive Bismarck's *volute* on the colonial question and the typically set-out Schröder's policy which followed are clearly set out. The main efforts to subdue British Government to come to an understanding with Germany on colonial problems receive due credit; it is mainly in the latest phases the criticism of Dr. Townsend's work is called for.

The nature of German colonial policies is unsparingly exposed as, indeed, it always is by Socialist and anti-colonial party in Germany itself.

Peters had been imprisoned in trial at Boma specifically for unjustly condemning to death a native servant whom he claimed was in league with hostile chiefs against him; was found guilty and dismissed from colonial service in the following year. Leis's government in 1903-1904 was accused of atrocious cruelty, including the beating of women, in suppressing the Shimanway uprising so that he also was forced to resign. Disciplinary courts sent out of the service were charged by imperial judge in Kamerun with the same fate for severity. He also had also von Bonn, the governor of Togoland who had sentenced to death a native chief by flagging him and chaining him to a flagstaff for forty-six hours. In the case of the latter, and that of an ultramoderne governor of Kamerun in 1905, a perfect wild fire of racial arose."

Peters said on Jackson's private mail-in incident in which has been denied or confirmed?

On Peters' arrival at the very gates of the equatorial Province he stopped to rest at a camp of two Englishmen, Jackson and Martin, who were temporarily away hunting in the bush. There he found waiting for them a letter from Stanley confirming the startling and somewhat disappointing to Peters' information that in Stanley had found King Pasha. "What can have been the design of Providence in permitting me to advance so far only to find my labor in vain?" exclaimed Peters, who shortly received an answer, however, by the simple method of reading further into the Englishmen's mail. He found a proposition by Mackay, the manager of the British Africa Company, to Jackson, suggesting that this was the opportunity to conquer Uganda for the British.

The description of Mackay the "Apostle of Uganda" as a director of the N.P. Company a typical example of the author's carelessness in detail.

Many, however, expected no trouble training colonial officers in such like the one at Mombasa

or the naval base of Durban, England, or the Dutch port of Delft, where all phases of training are concentrated.

It is a matter for regret that in this day of possessive and jealousies, either at Haarlem or elsewhere, that however in Amsterdam or the Hague, the position of things is still.

The statement today is that Germany has been able to render significant service in the discovery of the cholera and pest bacilli of the germ of spring, the disease of yellow fever and in the grounds claims which to educate the world's public opinion Koch, it is truly discovered the bacillus.

No. 11, which found the germ of the spring disease, or indicate the germ of yellow fever.

The improvement in German colonial methods there, the kind word and humanizing influence of Bismarck is well described, and a very full account is given of the condition of East Africa (for instance). But with the advent of the War Dr. Townsend's book again goes wandering. Her German authorities from the Rhine and the Danube, though for their statements, as in the first German counter-attack was at Lübeck in Aug. '15, Germany then directed the campaign during the autumn of 1916 across the British East African frontier and restored the old dominions of the British Empire.

The British army Tabara in the Lakes, an excellent one, and from the Tsimanampetsotsa. On September 10, the German held a sedate review of the district before the royal visit of King George V and the area bounded by the Ruhama and Ulanga rivers in the south-west.

A German army could hardly confine its gravity of Tanganyika Territory, that contains

is a playboy. Townsend's spoilt buckling work by this carelessness does not look nearly well and she is evidently quite ignorant of the concluding paragraph, however, she will learn the gratitude of East Africans; it contains a warning all must heed.

That the last vestige of German modern colonial empire, even, organization and ideal, the nation of a single man, still disappeared from the face of the world. But to-day in Munich, the cultural and political centre of the New Imperial Germany, may be a tablet simply inscribed "The Colonies," set in the wall of the Hall of Generals, along with many others to commemorate German territories lost in the Great War. A huge, tattered evergreen which conspicuously decorates a platform and symbolizes both the completeness with which the Treaty of Versailles terminated Germany's modern colonial history, as well as the nation's desire to forget the memory of her last colonies, fresh in the minds of the present generation and those to come.

And there are those in easy-going sentimental soft-hearted "gentlemen" England who maintain that Germany has "expunged" the word "Nazi" from her dictionary, and has even forgotten what it means. A.L.

Those Magic Islands, a shilling booklet issued by the Canadian Pacific Railway, will be cordially welcomed by the many East Africans now on leave who wish to tour parts of England, Scotland, Ireland and Wales. The publication is not a guide book, but it gives little pictures and many splendid photographs of some of the most beautiful places in this country. To read it in London is an irritation for it calls to the open country and the seaside, but those fortunate enough to be able to answer the call may they help by this brochure to decide on the places they will visit.

EAST AFRICA

THE JUNGLE IN CAPTIVITY

By E. C. Boulenger's Recitations.

As peculiar as a surprise and even a shock to most people is the story less often told between the two extremes of savagery and civilization, between the untaught, unpolished savage and the lowest type of cultivated man. There is, however, between the savage and the cultured animal, a very great difference, but it is not always apparent. In the zoological gardens of Europe and America, the animals are well treated and in captivity. Mr. Ward Lock, of the Zoological Society of London, in his "Zoology," says definitely that statement is a shock. Mr. Ward had no idea of the possibility that Mr. Boulenger might have been so heavily discredited.

Working as he does daily among the animals in the Zoo, he has an opportunity for first-hand observations, and he is correspondingly valuable. While his evidence is not in sympathy with all living things, suffice me to add a most pleasant feature. Naturally he devotes much space to apes, and especially to the gorilla, which is the chief apoid ape, while the London Zoo has many famous exhibits, and a comparison of the physiology of the three types—the gorilla, the chimpanzee and the orang-utan—is unusually charming. One curious fact is that the gorilla carries its young at the breast, the chimpanzee on the back, and the orang-utan on the shoulder, just as many Native women do.

How much it is for less experienced visitors to come to conclusions about the comfort of animals in confinement is proved by the action of the Zoo in sending a bear to heat and cold. "Babby," a famous polar bear, was sent from England to a temperature seldom falls below 35° F., thoroughly enjoyed snow in England and actually made snowballs and nestled visitors with them. Monkeys say the Boleskine, generally swallow a piece of ice.

The polar bear, "emanating from the coldest regions," are curiously enough unaccustomed to heat. When unlike most of the tropical inhabitants of the Mediterranean, they suffer no inconveniences but on the contrary enjoy life in the full glories of the sun. The polar bear simply hates cold, and dislikes to enter its den when the temperature falls. It may be ably said that the appearance of ice probably gives the Zoo polar bear a longer life.

On the day he stood he writes:

"The flamingo feeds by the week in head into the mud and immerses its mouth with species of snail which are found in the native lake bed. At the Zoo waterfowl take a special diet of mud, which is the main matter taken in the place of the plant food."

This seems to refute the statement that flamingoes feed on the algae in the mud, but perhaps they enjoy both, as they take the mud as it comes—*cum angustis.*"

Many years ago Mr. Boulenger, "the most omnivorous animal known to science," but the African ostrich comes a good second. One which died a few years ago at the Zoo,

was found on post-mortem examination to contain two handkerchiefs, three small leather spool cases, a few of thin iron wire, a long pencil part of a collared comb, a bicycle tire valve, two six-inch nail, a long clock-winding key, a glove fastener, a piece of wood five inches long, parts of a fallen gold necklace, two collar studs, a penny, stout hair ribbons, two hairpins, a small frame, etc.

It will be seen that Mr. Boulenger is an archivist of the most intricate kinds, of which every fine photograph is but a minute sample. A very poor book presents might well present them juvenile forms.

"AS WE JOURNEYED"

A collection of short stories by Miss Nannie K. Strange published by Messrs. Stanley Paul at the price of 7s. 6d. Five of the tales have Kenya for their setting, and the authorship is given as "Her drawings and fair sample of Miss Strange's style." Some of the parts are a page or two of the wild scenes of nature.

AFRICAN SELF-TAUGHT

Every hand is like a book on one of the entire handbooks of self-taughtness of South Africa. Consider for example the series by Cheape L. J. Van Os, the present issue being the third, edited by his son, Mr. J. L. W. Van Os, and is published by E. Marlborough and Co., E.C. East Africans who have Afrikanders as neighbours, who travel over such wild hunting grounds well spent on this truly comprehensive and useful work.

WINE RAISER'S

Whether it is due to the paucity of vines, or to the poor appearance from the reading books that Britons in South Africa live much after the Boers. The Boers, it is stated, drink Collins, 7s. 6d., by J. Norman Giles, a cask in port. The Englishmen have a tough job to make his vineyard a paying proposition, and the task is complicated by the strongly contrasted characters of the various soils, in which keener on sowing whisks than in making some wine. But the atmosphere if dramatic is not bad, if a good one well told.

THE LAND OF BEREFT

(CONTINUED FROM PREVIOUS PAGE)

An account written by Miss C. E. Radwick, of her origin and subsequent ministry of the Church Missionary Society, in the land of Bereft, is rewarded by the Archbishop of Canterbury. When the Lambeth Conference of 1900 opened, it was suggested by the Delegates arranged a Congress of 3,700 delegates from all parts of the country to hear the overtures of the bishops, and this book, *The Primate's*, presents the past with its memories of deep faith, the present with its urgent calls to the future with its inspiring possibilities.

ABOUT SHOTGUNS

Major Gerald Broadbent, D.S.O., R.F.A., treasured in his knowledge and authority on shotguns, and in "The Modern Shotgunning" (Jenkins, 1s.) and in "The Gun," Jenkins, 2s., will be discussed comprehensively these sporting weapons. The former is the first volume of three to be devoted to the subject, and deals with the gun only, while the latter answers one hundred questions concerning shotguns; it is a pocket which will prove most useful to those who handle guns or rifles. Extensive use is made of illustrations and diagrams, and every make of gun and every type of action appears to be dealt with in most lucid manner.

MEDICAL NOTES

Miss G. Collock devotes much of her literary talents to the cause of the African, and in "Health and Hygiene in Africa" (Green and Son, 3s. 6d.) she has given a voluminous, from Moses and Hippocrates, St. Francis of Assisi, Paracelsus, to Booker, Wilson, and Sir Donald Ross, to illustrate the development of hygiene among the young Africans who have passed abroad to learn the ways of stepping out into life. There can be no doubt of the author's enthusiasm, which she can be induced at the expense of accuracy, for instance, in calling to mind the bark which grows on the white "chinchona" bark which grows on the white "white powder" (p. 16), and in supposing the cause of the Indian blood-sucking disease, 25° would get her plunged into an examination in physiology. Errors of this description detract from the value of a book written for Native readers.

THE ISLAND OF PENGUINS

Like Galileo in Liliput, Ms. Cherry Kearton landed on an island and found "inhabited by small inhabitants with fashions, ways and social institutions of their own." This island was the famous Island of the Giant Penguin, the coast of South Africa, and outside Durban, the Cape and Idaville, where she stayed some time. She is a black-faced penguin, it is a tame creature five million black-faced or "blue" penguins. The author, Mr. Kearton and his wife spent some months with them, studying the habits, which give this birdly interesting and useful birds, whatever the breed. Mr. Kearton is a man of 60, no to be believed, and an author, a naturalist, a collector, a painter, and a man. This book is a fine addition to the literature of natural history, and it will be greatly enjoyed by all who are interested in the affairs of the penguins.

EAST AFRICA

PEPS TO THE EDITOR.

WITNESSES FOR THE JOINT COMMITTEE

The Question of Political Experience.

To the Editor of "East Africa."

SIR.—There is one point in Mr. G. H. G. Swart's stamping and otherwise admirable speech, and in your comments upon it, which I am compelled to deny.

Kenya has been well served by her political leaders, and it appears to me to be an indecent slur upon them to suggest that there is some occult virtue in "eschewing political politics," and that men who have not been prompted by their own public spirit to contribute their abilities to the common cause in times of need are likely to prove more worthy of trust than those who sometimes to their own bitter cost have borne the burden and heat of the day.

I confess I am unable to appreciate the suggestion that the persons most likely to stand up to searching cross-examination on matters of an essentially political nature are those who have not accustomed themselves to the discipline of political discussion and debate. It appears to me that to select witnesses without regard to their political records would be hazardous in a high degree; and that if a witness so selected acquitted himself successfully his success would be a spite of, and no owing to, his abstention from local politics.

Let us hope the best man will be chosen, and the event will prove that kind of witness comes best out of the ordeal.

Shirley Holmes. Yours faithfully,

J. A. T. Wilson.

"It should be the last to undervalue political experience, but we do believe it would be dangerous for the presentation of the East African writer-case to be solely in the hands of men who, whatever their personal virtues and public service, would be easily swayed under cross-examination by those members of the Joint Committee who are obviously opposed to settler claims, and who would easily themselves to emphasise discrepancies between past political pronouncements of the witness and replies which they might give in evidence. The bearing of the witness under cross-examination is certain to influence the Committee much more than the preliminary statements of those who appear before it, and an added risk would be taken in selecting men whose political record reveals obvious inconsistencies, and are, of course, no guarantee that change of opinion is a reflection on any individual but in any case in which it is possible that carefully compiled dossier of past utterances may be used effectively against him." Author of the article, "It may well be noted whether he is the best person to present what after all is a circumstantial calling for success rather than ability. East Africa will be judged by the impression created by her own witnesses, and our view is that the territories should send their very best men only."

CALLS BY TAXI IN NAIROBI.

A Surprise for a New Arrival.

To the Editor of "East Africa."

SIR.—An interesting paragraph headed "Langley the Gift of the Aficans" reminded me of an occasion when an African taxi-driver in Nairobi had a difficult time with me. I had arrived late at night for the first time and put up at Port's Hotel. Next morning it was raining hard so I called a taxi and told the driver to take me to the Standard Bank with exemplary gravity—thoughtful doubtless though he had already passed the world's best taxi-passenger. He closed his door and started off. He drove about a hundred yards and stopped and turned back which was when I closed my eyes to have a friend a

Mr. Stanley. I told him to take me where he was going, turned his car round in the width of the road and stopped on the other side immediately beside the entrance to that hostility. By that time I had gathered that I was in the "heart of the Devil."

The driver, however, had a sense of humour and asked me for Shs 25/- His acknowledgement of the amount I paid him—a perfectly fair sum—took the form of a long discourse which we entirely wasted on account of my ignorance of Swahili.

Yours faithfully,
"MSAFIRI,"
London, W. I.

DOUBT OF NATURE NEWS TRANSMISSION

Feit by Archdeacon Owen.

To the Editor of "East Africa."

SIR.—With regard to the transmission of news by Natives, I have never come across the kind under discussion. The only kind I have known is by drums, which is over a short distance and is general and conveying no detailed message.

The fact that our methods of quick communication by telegraph are a source of such outstanding wonder to natives is some indication that Natives did not relate such quick communication to anything which was a feature of their own system. This is not probable, for it would have no name or term to describe it. Had that name been known generally, it is probable that it would have been used instead of "sim" for the telegraph. Natives are lovers of the marvellous, in common with a good many other folk, and I am pretty sure that we would have had something more convincing than anything we have had to date were to find of transmission even an occasional feature of Native life.

Yours faithfully,
W. E. OWEN.

AFRICAN UNDER-SECRETARY IN FRANCE

German Nationalist Outburst.

To the Editor of "East Africa."

SIR.—Appointing a Senegalese M. Diagne as Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies in the French Cabinet has been received with indignation by the German Nationalist Press. The "Volksischer Beobachter" having said, in headlines traversing the whole of the front page, that it is "a disgraceful affront for Europe—France appoints a nigger Vice-Minister!" The newspaper, the organ of a Party which is almost hyper-sensitively race-conscious says: "For us Germans the fact that a nigger has entered the ranks of our tormentors' and troubleshooters is doubly shameful." It is, of course, the Nationalist Press which most ardently preaches the gospel of German colonisation.

Yours faithfully,
"EX-LIBRIS VIRE."

POINTS FROM OUR LETTER BAG.

Congratulations on the sustained success of "East Africa" continued usefulness to its residents in East and Central Africa. Personally I turn first to Letter 16. The Editor's book reviews, leading articles, reports of Parliament, news and political announcements, Matters of finance, and Commercial and Financial Fire Comments.

Postmaster: In the creation of the new colonies, taxation is most standable in present conditions. It is very unfair that taxes should be levied on land and property if the station is "fairly accomplished" from a revenue point of view.

SOME STATEMENTS WORTH NOTING

Of chief interest will be the importation of buffaloes which the experiment is intended to carry out in the Tanganyika Territory, but also with the indigenous African representatives of the genus. Rev. J. R. M. Jackson, Agent of the Government of Tanganyika Territory.

"We could have 100,000 head on land which is unsuited to agriculture, and so Native would have failed to settle one. This is because of their natural instincts."

Rev. H. B. Neesom, formerly a member of an archaeological expedition which was sent to Africa and during the Saltburn Ratan's visit to Africa.

"During my tour I visited Lake Victoria where they are more than twice as high and more than twice as wide as Niagara and even the meadow when he saw them for the first time, called home at Niagara and it's only a perspiration!"

Mr. E. H. Clements addressing the Forest Central Planning Advisory in his official Report on 1930.

"It is perfectly apparent from the action of the railway authorities that they attach very little importance to Jimi, and quite obviously do not consider that there is any need to anticipate any considerable demand for the development of the town in the future." Mr. A. E. Miller, Forest Planning Adviser, in his official Report on 1930.

"The British Empire has a population four times that of the United States and suffers vastly more diversified damage both to agriculture and to human life in this insect war, but we spend annually for all the Empire and Dominion only one quarter of what the United States spends upon entomologists."

Sir Frederick Morley Fletcher, Secretary of the Medical Research Council, in a broadcast address.

"We should be very much better off without any unofficial members on the Legislature. So long as we are situated as we are at present, the enforcement belief will maintain, and will be fostered outside the confines of Nyasaland, that the settler community actually has some representation in the drafting and application of the legislation affecting them. Had we no unofficial members, then our public associations would carry a certain amount of weight as our non-official representatives, and in practice would constitute the party in opposition." —Nyasaland Times.

"I am by tradition in sympathy with the member for the Southern Electoral Area. We are both probably naturally averse to any form of land tenure which does not give to the owner a free right to dispose of his land as he sees fit. But whereas the colony member for the Northern Electoral Area is still mounted on a cart horse carrying armfuls and wielding a ten-foot pole, I have advanced more into the twentieth century, and that is where our difference lies." —The Hon. C. D. C. Mackenzie Kennedy, Chief Secretary of Northern Rhodesia, speaking at the Legislative Council.

In South Africa the Natives outnumber the Europeans by between three and four to one. In Tanganyika Territory there are over 750 Natives to every European, and in Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika combined 500 Natives to every European. In Tanganyika we intend, I hope, to leave the Natives sufficient land for their economic development if we entrench them in sufficient land and add them with the knowledge of how to use it, and thus give them the best possible defence against the encroachments of the Whites. —F. G. S. Smith, Head of the Native Commission in Tanganyika Territory, in his speech of 1930.

WHO'S WHO

232. Captain Charles Robert Semhouse Pitman, D.S.O. M.C.



Copyright, "East Africa."

Not all officers make their job their hobby, but Captain Pitman—who, after the Department had been reorganized by Captain Both Colclough, was appointed the first Game Warden of Uganda in September, 1923, has shown himself a systematic gatherer of information of all kinds regarding the fauna of the Protectorate, and is as deeply interested in the scientific side of natural history and in the care of dangerous and destructive animals as in the routine duties of his office. His annual report is one of the most interesting departmental records published in Uganda, and in private conversation he has endeavored to lose study of, and intimate acquaintance with, wild creatures in the field.

Captain Pitman first went to East Africa in 1921 as a major serving in the Transvaal district of South Africa where he remained for about four years, before becoming the first member of the embryonic Game Department of Uganda. He had been in the Guards, and had spent four years with the War Office in France during the First World War, serving with his Regiment, the 27th Punjabis, on the Somme and in France taking part in the Battle of Loos, Messines, and Palestine. In this last field of operations he attached to the headquarters staff from the latter part of 1919 until the end of 1920. Subsequently he joined the War Office in India, and while there he continued his study of natural history through his military duties.

EAST AFRICA

PERSONALIA

Mr. F. B. Williams has joined Darley's Staff.

Mr. T. A. Gurnett is on his way to England and will be home in time for Christmas.

Mr. J. H. S. Todd is on his way back to England.

Mr. J. E. R. Lintane of Little Arundel is at present in London.

Mrs. Blunt, widow of the late Admiral Blunt, has arrived home from Kenya.

Mr. G. H. Donald was recently married in Mombasa to Miss J. S. Carter.

Mr. Colin Sime, Government Entomologist in Nyasaland, is on his way home.

Mr. S. Johnson, formerly Director of Agriculture in Uganda, now resides in Rugby.

Mr. C. E. G. Luard addressed the Colonial Service Probationers at Cambridge.

Lord and Lady Hamilton of Dalzell are at present on a shooting expedition in the Sudan.

Mr. D. M. Stephens, Superintendent of Police in Kisumu, has been transferred to Eldoret.

The Rev. Canon Gordon, Vicar of St. Mary's Church, Nottingham, is visiting the Sudan.

Miss Stuart recently won the Nairobi Ladies' Golf Championship, beating Miss leopard in the final.

Major H. G. Faulkner is en route for Tanganyika, and Mr. and Mrs. H. Langdon Kenwick for Zanzibar.

Mr. H. B. Musket, of Beira, and Miss May Sullivan, of Johannesburg, were recently married.

Colonel W. K. Lucken is returning to Kenya from Marseilles on February 21 by the "Mantola".

Messrs. M. B. Green and E. G. Sturman, of the Uganda Native Sugar Company, are home on leave.

Mr. Howard Reavy is now managing the Consolidated Plantation Supplies Co., of Blantyre, Nyasaland.

Mr. Jack Cotes, whom Mr. Campbell Black recently flew home from Nairobi, has left London for Scotland.

A dance given at Nairobi for Mrs. Archibald, the district nurse, realized £100 for the Nursing Association funds.

Mr. H. Bowden has returned to London from his visits to the Courts of France, Spain, Portugal, and Gibraltar.

A. J. G. and Anna Stirling, who have been away for the past month, returned to appear before the Royal Commission.

Messrs. C. E. Allen and J. H. White, of the Wigand Brothers, are in Nyasaland care on their way back to London.

Mr. T. Q. Deacon, headmaster of the Codrington School, Mazabuka, has arrived home on leave from Northern Rhodesia.

Captain G. Denison, of the King's African Rifles, has now taken up his duties in the administrative service of Natal.

His friends in Nyasaland will rejoice to hear that Mr. R. S. Hynd is in a nursing home in Scotland following an operation.

Mr. and Mrs. Stanhope are in London last week to pay their respects to old Mr. C. Chorley, the famous pharmacist.

Lieutenant Commander D. E. Blunt, Cultivation Protector in Tanganyika, has been posted to Massai on his return from leave.

Archdeacon Gwen last week addressed a large congregation in Gateshead on "The Child Races and the Clash of Colours".

Mr. Esgott North lectured at Whitefield's Tabernacle, Tottenham Court Road, last night on "Trailing through Tanganyika".

Mr. P. C. W. Tippin, of the Kenya and Uganda Railway Marine, and Miss K. E. M. Young, were recently married in Mombasa.

Dr. Louis Brown, who is shortly leaving to join the Sudan Medical Service, is at present on the medical staff of Guy's Hospital.

Lord Lloyd of Dolowran, former High Commissioner for Egypt and the Sudan, has joined the board of Messrs. Thos. Cook & Son, Ltd.

Mr. S. H. Sayer, a partner of Messrs. Smith, Mackenzie and Co., has been appointed Acting Norwegian Consul in Dar es Salaam.

Lady Graham recently met with a motor accident in Kitale. Though she sustained considerable injuries, she had a miraculous escape.

Mr. J. W. Langford, of Dar es Salaam, and Mrs. G. A. Kirkpatrick, of Nairobi, have been elected Fellows of the Royal Empire Society.

Mr. Davidson recently scored 116 runs for Nairobi Commercials in a match against Parklands Sports Club, and the following day scored 205 not out against the Civil Service.

EAST AFRICA.

Mr. J. Rhodes, M.P., of Central Rhodesia, General Manager of the Belgian and Uganda Railways, who left London last week for Nairobi.

Dr. J. W. G. MERRY, who has just arrived home from leave from Siam, spent four years at Zanzibar before his transfer to Tanganyika.

Lady Duff-Gordon, who expects to leave at an early date for Kenya, may have to delay her departure owing to the attack on the Germans.

Dr. Harry Nielsen is on his way home from Kampala in order to undergo a special operation. He hopes to return to Uganda four months hence.

Major Leonard Hasdell, M.C., lectured last week in Bath on "Up the Nile to the Mountains of the Moon." He illustrated his lecture with lantern slides.

Mr. C. F. Battiscombe, for eight years private secretary to the Sultan of Zanzibar, recently underwent an operation on his eyes in a London nursing home.

Mr. R. L. Cornell, of the Veterinary Department in Tanganyika, has now left the Territory for British Somaliland, to which he has been seconded for service.

Lord Delamere's father-in-law, the Hon. Rupert Beckett, who recently visited East Africa, last week made his maiden speech as Chairman of the Westminster Bank.

Alfred J. R. Atkin, who last year visited East and South Africa, and who is a former Mayor of Nottingham, addressed the Aldershot Chamber of Commerce last week.

The Rev. Canon George Burns, O.B.E., has been nominated an unofficial member of the Kenya Legislative Council during the absence abroad of the Rev. Canon Harry Leakey.

Mr. T. Pyke, British Consul-General in Lourenco Marques for the past two years, has been transferred to Hamburg, and is at present travelling home via the East Coast.

Miss Lucy Vincent, who was recently married to Mr. Howard Hutchinson, barrister, Mr. David Hutchinson, the bride is a sister of Miss Vincent, a well-known local business woman.

Lord Howard de Walden, who has been engaged for some time to be legal about April. Howard de Walden will remain at the Colony until the end of February, and will then return to London.

Sir Trevor Bright, who has been appointed Deputy Commissioner of the Metropolitan Police, is a brother of the present Lord Mersey, one of the members of the Joint Parliamentary Committee on East Africa.

Mr. S. P. Deck, Provincial Commissioner at Ngong, who has just arrived home on leave, has served in Kenya for the past twenty-three years. For many years he was Chief Inspector of Labour in the Colony.

Sir Donald Cameron left Dar es Salaam on Sunday in the "Llandaff Castle" for leave in England prior to taking up the Governorship of Nigeria. Mr. B. J. Jardine, the Chief Secretary, is now Acting Governor of Tanganyika.

Two Polish airmen, Captain Skarzynski and Lieutenant Markiewicz, are attempting to fly round Africa in an aeroplane of Polish construction. They propose to fly 15,000 miles in forty-four days and twenty-four stages.

The Earl and Countess of Athlone, after a few days' rest at Government House, Entebbe, left again last Thursday with Sir William Gowers, the Governor of Uganda, for a shooting expedition in the Lake George district.

Captain J. B. Soames's "Black Bird" won the East African Derby at the Nairobi Christmas meeting, while Lady McMillan's "Beaucaire" and Captain E. D. A. Crouch's "Clover Club" were second and third respectively.

Lady Furness, who recently left London for East Africa, had a sudden attack of appendicitis in Paris while en route for Genoa, and had to return to England. She has now recovered, and hopes to leave again in the near future.

Sir Otto Reit, Bt., a director of the British South Africa Company, Rhodesia Railways, and the Rhodes Trust, who died on December 7 last, left estate provisionally sworn as of the gross value of £3,784,342, with net personalty £3,051,247.

We regret to learn of the death in Kenya of Mr. R. A. G. Gamble, Stock Inspector in the Veterinary Department of the Colony. Previous to his appointment to that Department twelve years ago, he had served in the King's African Rifles.

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PERSONALIA (continued)

Mr. Kenneth Lambert Hall, Nyasaland's new Chief Secretary, who has spent the last eighteen years in the Nigerian Administrative Service, is outward-bound by the "Llangibby Castle." Next week we hope to publish a caricature of Mr. Hall.

Mr. J. L. Holland, who recently visited East Africa, addressed the Northampton Rotary Club last week. He is reported to have said: "In Kenya nerves get frayed and people become liable to sudden gusts of anger which have been named *furore africana*."

The engagement is announced between Mr. John Roland Bell, of the Uganda Administrative Service, one son of the late Major James Bell and of Mrs. Bell, of Brassey, Avery, Berke, and Joan Constance, elder daughter of Mr. and Mrs. G. H. Beacher, of Croydon, Leigh Woods.

Mr. C. A. Thordard, Assistant Mycologist in Kenya, has arrived in the Colony on first appointment, and is posted to the Coast Province, where he will carry on investigational work on fungus diseases. Mr. J. B. Notley, Entomologist, has been posted to the Nyanza Province.

Mrs. Sandbach Baker and Mrs. Ewart leave by the "Mantok" on Friday, February 13, to return to Kenya, where Mrs. Sandbach Baker, the pioneer dairy farmer on the Colony, is to re-embark on dairying. An account of her pioneer experiences appeared in our issue of December 11 last.

Captain George Owen, the commander of the new Union-Castle motor vessel "Warwick Castle," is well known to many East Africans. He formerly commanded the "Galka," "Garth Castle," "Llynluco Castle," and the "Llandovery Castle." He has been in the Union-Castle service for thirty-six years.

Dr. Lesso Jones, Educational Director of the Phelps-Stokes Fund, is on his way from America to South Africa, where he will lecture to the South African universities. He hopes to revisit East Africa in June. Dr. Jones will be remembered as one of the Phelps-Stokes Commissioners who toured East Africa some six years ago.

Considerable reductions have been made to the European staff of the Eastern Telegraph Company's station in Zanzibar, as a result of which the E.T.C. Mess in the Island has now been closed. Among those of the staff who have arrived home are Messrs. J. S. M. Biggs, A. W. Harrison, L. A. Hitchcock, J. Mackenzie, W. N. Markham, and H. N. Miller.

Mrs. Dorothy Dowsett, daughter of Mr. C. W. Dowsett, general manager of the Bwana M' Kubwa Copper Mining Co., was recently married in Broken Hill, Northern Rhodesia, to Mr. James G. McCrae, a Canadian mining engineer. Mr. and Mrs. McCrae are at present en route for Canada. The marriage ceremony took place on the verandah of Mr. Dowsett's house.

Mr. Michael Mason, whose book on his East African tour, "Deserts Idle," East Africa, criticised severely when it was published late in 1928, was involved in a motor smash last week and sustained a fractured thigh and scalp wounds.

Dame Zelie Isabel Colville, of Gilgil, who died in June last, and who was the widow of General Sir Henry Colville, K.C.M.G., left estate of the value of £86,013, with net personalty £77,328. The whole of the property is left to her son, Mr. G. de Preville Colville.

Mr. W. J. H. George has been elected President of the newly-formed Farmers' Association in the North Sokotra area of Kenya, and Messrs. T. E. Haslehurst, H. H. Marshall, and J. K. Matheson have been appointed members of the Committee. The hon. secretary and treasurer is Mr. E. S. Sharp.

The engagement is announced between Mr. E. M. Trounson, of Eldoret, younger son of Mrs. Trounson, of Pentire, Newquay, and the late Mr. E. Trounson, and Miss Peggy Louise Cunningham, eldest daughter of Eng. Captain J. E. G. Cunningham and Mrs. Cunningham of Amalii, Newquay.

Dr. P. Majton Bahr addressed the London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine on Tuesday evening on "The Dawn of Tropical Medicine" as exemplified in the life and work of the late Sir Patrick Manson, whom he described as a real pioneer with originality of thought and penetrating vision.

His many friends will learn with pleasure that the condition of Mr. P. W. Perryman, Chief Secretary of Uganda, who has been so seriously ill for weeks past, shows distinct improvement. Mr. Perryman, who acted as Governor of the Protectorate during the recent absence in England of Sir William Gowers, will leave Uganda immediately his condition allows him to be moved.

The following were members of the Maize Conference just held in Kenya. Mr. H. T. Martin, Mr. N. Rushton, Mr. Alexander Holm, General G. D. Rhodes, Mr. E. G. Bale, Mr. C. M. Dobbs, Mr. A. A. Legat, Mr. P. Barry, Mr. Paterson, Lord Delamere, Mr. A. M. Campbell, Commander F. J. Gouldrey, Colonel G. C. Griffiths, Mr. J. F. Harper, Mr. A. C. Hoey, Mr. W. F. Jenkins, Colonel D. Pudsey, Mr. J. J. Toogood, Mr. W. Tyson, Mr. J. E. A. Wolryche-Whitmore, and Mr. Chinnai Kirparam.

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MR. R. S. HYNDE'S PUBLIC SERVICES.

Nyasaland Settlers present an Illuminated Address.

Well deserved tribute to the long public service in Nyasaland of Mr. R. S. Hynde has taken the form of an illuminated address, subscribed for and presented by the settler community of the Protectorate, on whose behalf it was signed by Mr. W. Tait Bowie, Mayor of Blantyre and President of the Nyasaland Chamber of Commerce, and Mr. C. A. Barron, Chairman of the Limbe Town Council.

Of the labours of the recipient the illuminated address states:—

"Inspired by the spirit of the early pioneers, you came to Nyasaland in 1888, and for the long period of forty-three years you have devoted yourself unstintedly to develop the commercial resources of the country and identified yourself with every scheme to promote its well-being."

"You gave to the Protectorate its first newspaper *The Central African Planter*, now merged in *The Nyasaland Times*, and in its columns you have fearlessly expressed your views and consistently maintained a high tone."

"You have acted as President of the Chamber of Commerce and throughout its long career have, as a member of the Committee, taken a large and active part in its work."

"The township of Blantyre is indebted to you for the initiation and carrying to fruition of its electric lighting and water schemes, and in these works of public utility you have neither spared yourself nor your means."

"By pen, voice and action you have always striven to advance the interests of the Protectorate, refusing public honours, and without thought of reward, animated only by a desire to do your best for the country of your adoption. You have throughout your long career given an example of public spiritedness that makes it difficult for others to follow. We trust you may long be spared to enjoy the leisure you merit."

Nyasaland has honoured itself in thus honouring one of its most modest pioneers. Long may he enjoy his retirement in Scotland!"

ADMINISTRATIVE CADETS FOR EAST AFRICA.

The following candidates have been appointed cadets in the administrative services of the East African territories, to which they are due to proceed on the satisfactory completion of a course of instruction in this country:—

Kenya.—Messrs. P. F. Brannigan, W. A. W. Clark, T. C. Colchester, C. M. Devereux, N. F. Kennaway, J. H. Lewis, D. K. E. McCowen, D. O'Hagan, F. S. Osborne, A. Phillips, A. K. Rice, C. H. Williams, E. H. Windley. *Tanganyika Territory*.—Messrs. R. M. Bell, E. Carlton, G. N. Clark, K. B. A. Dobson, F. D. Dowsett, H. A. Froodcock, J. E. S. Griffiths, R. J. Harvey, R. H. R. Hague, M. G. Lewis, P. R. O'Sullivan, R. G. Turnbull. *Uganda*.—Messrs. M. J. Bessell, G. M. Greenwood, A. H. Oswald, J. D. Rankine, J. M. Ross. *Northern Rhodesia*.—Messrs. J. B. W. Anderson, G. J. W. Fleming, A. G. K. Johnston, G. S. Jones, R. L. Moffat, R. A. Nicholson, R. W. Parr, J. F. Passmore, J. G. Phillips, C. D. Thomas.

N. RHODESIA AND SIR RONALD ROSS.

A TRIBUTE to the work of Sir Ronald Ross was paid in the Northern Rhodesia Legislative Council recently, when a vote towards a memorial to Sir Patrick Manson was discussed. The Hon. L. F. Moore pointed out that Sir Ronald had done valuable work in connexion with anti-malarial work and that he was now almost desirous; he felt their duty was rather to the living than to the dead. The Chief Secretary explaining that when the matter was raised some little time ago Northern Rhodesia had not been approached, but the Government would be prepared to inquire whether there was any necessity now, and to do something if desirable.



Photo by courtesy of De Havilland Company.

CAPTAIN W. L. HOPE, WHO RECENTLY FLEW 5,050 MILES FROM ADDIS ABABA TO LONDON IN FIVE DAYS, SNAPPED IN THE ETHIOPIAN CAPITAL.

AFRICAN SOCIETY DINNERS.

On February 18, at the Trocadero Restaurant, the African Society is to entertain Mr. J. Allen Parkin son, C.B.E., M.P. (Lord of the Treasury), Captain H. Leslie Boyce, M.P., and Mr. P. J. Pybus, C.B.E., M.P., who recently visited Northern Rhodesia as a Parliamentary Delegation. Earl Buxton, President of the Society, will preside. Applications for tickets should be sent without delay to the Secretary of the Society, Imperial Institute, S.W.7. The Earl of Athlone and H.R.H. Princess Alice have accepted the invitation of the Society to a dinner in May on their return from Africa.

FORTHCOMING ENGAGEMENTS.

Feb. 12.—Mr. F. H. Melland to lecture on East Africa at the Imperial Institute, 2.15 p.m.

Feb. 18.—African Society Dinner to Parliamentary Delegates, who recently visited Northern Rhodesia. Trocadero Restaurant, 7.30 for 8 p.m.

Feb. 20.—Kenya Section of Overseas League. Mr. C. W. Hobley to speak on "East Africa in the 'Nineties: Glimpses of Early Struggles."

Mar. 3.—Royal Empire Society Luncheon. Lord Kirkley to speak on "Trade Openings in Southern Africa." Cannon Street Hotel, 1 p.m.

FORTHCOMING BROADCAST TALKS.

On Wednesdays, February 18, and March 4 and 18, Sir Daniel Hall—who recently visited East Africa—will give talks on farming from 7 to 7.30 p.m.

At 7.25 p.m. on February 20 and 27, and March 6, 13, 20, and 27 there will be talks on "British Mandates," the first by Professor Arnold Toynbee and the last by Lord Cecil of Chelwood. The speaker on Tanganyika Territory has still to be selected.

Feb. 14, 21, 28, 2 p.m.—Sir Hilton Young on "National Housekeeping."

Mar. 6, at 7.30 p.m.—Mrs. Granville-Squires on "The Mass."

Mar. 13, at 7.30 p.m.—Mr. F. R. J. Hussey, formerly Director of Education in Uganda and the Sudan, on "Schools and Schools in East Africa."

Mar. 20, at 7.30 p.m.—Sir John Russell, who spent some months in the Sudan advising in regard to agricultural developments, on "Cotton in the Gezira."

March 26, at 7.30 p.m.—Mr. R. Sheldon on "A Voyage

Pickering in Zanzibar."

REPORT ON TANCA PORT IMPROVEMENTS

Heavy Expenditure Proposed.

NOTHING very final can be gathered from the report of Messrs. Coode, Wilson, Mitchell and Vaughan-Lee on the improvement in the port of Tanga, for although the subject is under consideration by the Legislative Council of Tanganyika Territory, everything depends on the survey of the harbour now in progress. "Our recommendations and the estimates," write the authors of the report, "are necessarily, pending the completion of the survey and borings, of a very tentative character."

Basing their plans on an estimate of 200,000 tons of cargo annually over the wharf, the reporters propose (a) a widening of the existing wharf and works in the form of a screw-pile wharf (in preference to reinforced concrete, as the foundation is bad), and (b) an extension of the present wharf about 650 feet long in a north-easterly direction, with a return about 100 feet long, parallel to and in front of the existing wharf. At the back of this wharf an area 300 feet wide is to be reclaimed, enclosed on the seaward side and the outer end by a rubble bank. On this reclamation a transit shed is proposed, about 550 feet long by 100 feet wide, with about 50% more floor space than the existing transit shed.

Gathering for Sisal Exports.

"We consider ample floor space necessary," write the reporters, "as the chief export, sisal, cannot conveniently be stacked more than about four bales deep. Moreover, we understand that sisal often arrives in small parcels and has to be stacked under perhaps as many as six different marks from one estate, and that when shipping similar marks from different estates have often to be loaded together. Space is also required to stack the bales, may, when necessary, be marked with the port of destination."

Dredging is to be carried out so as to give a depth at the wharf of ten feet at low water ordinary spring tides; small coasting steamers will then be able to come alongside at all states of the water. The existing iron jetty and shed belonging to the Tanganyika Forest and Lignite Co. is to be removed, equivalent facilities being provided elsewhere. Two alternative sites are marked for fuel oil tanks, and warehouses are to be built.

"We attach importance to the provision of warehouses," says the report, "as distinct from transit shed accommodation at the port. . . . We know of many ports where warehouses have been built by the port authority and leased to merchants; they have proved of great use for storing and conditioning such exports as can be stored at a port without risk of deterioration. There is also a great advantage in having the cargo at the port handy for shipment whenever freight space is available. The warehouses can be built and extended as the demand arises, and should be treated as a self-supporting proposition."

The shore in front of the fish market is noted for reclamation for industrial sites as soon as the need for these develops. The dhow shed is to be shifted to the front.

The cost of the widening of the wharf is estimated very tentatively at £100,000, and the eastern extension at £180,000. The former would take about two and a half years to complete, the latter, about three years. The eastern extension should be undertaken first.

SIR JOHN DAVIDSON'S RETIREMENT.

Major General Sir John Davidson, Chairman of the East African Advisory Committee in London who has been Conservative M.P. for the Fareham Division of Hampshire since December 1918, applied for the Chiltern Hundreds on Monday night some time ago and announced that Sir John would not seek re-election at the next General Election, but he has now decided to terminate his retirement. His last speech in the House of Commons was on December 10, when he moved a resolution urging economy in national expenditure.

CO-OPERATION IN EAST AFRICA.

Views of Associated Chambers.

The Association of East African Chambers of Commerce, meeting at Dar es Salaam, supported the earliest co-operation between the essential services of Customs, railways, posts, education, communications, research and law in East Africa, but expressed the view that for the present efforts should be concentrated on a policy of economic reconstruction and that political activity should be eschewed.

The Association therefore strongly urged that it was inopportune to press for any form of closer union involving constitutional change, and that during the period of economic reconstruction the desired objects could be sufficiently attained by the formation of standing advisory committees appointed by the three Legislatures and fully representative of the unofficial element.—*Times telegram.*

NAIROBI'S NEW INDIAN WEEKLY.

A new Indian weekly paper, entitled *Fairplay*, has begun publication in Nairobi. The name is stated to have been deliberately chosen, and "we shall always endeavour to live up to the high ideal indicated by it; we believe in fair play and a square deal all round, as much for the indigenous Natives as for the members of the immigrant communities." A journal conducted in consonance with such assurances should supply a need, and should reflect credit and benefit on the Indian community. We fear, however, that certain statements in the first issue of our new contemporary can scarcely be held to be in accordance with the spirit of fair play—as, for instance, the sweeping reference to "the duplicity and dishonesty of statesmen and politicians of the Conservative group," a report under the heading "Roll of Honour" that 70,000 are in prison in India for civil disobedience, and the sarcasm of a long article on "The Jury System in Kenya."

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SISAL SUB-SECTION AND THE PRESS.

Should Sisal Growers receive State Subsidies?

A SPECIAL meeting of the Sisal Producers and Importers' Sub-Section of the London Chamber of Commerce was held at a recent date on Monday afternoon to consider a cable from the Tanganyika Sisal Growers' Association in the following terms:

"Tanganyika Sisal Growers have opened negotiations with Government with view assistance industry by means cash subsidy or other measures during period while bare cost of production higher than market price. Government sympathetic and have asked Secretary of State Colonies. Please use your influence to support. Our view is that production must be maintained at economic level, thus avoiding disorganisation labour and imperilling position our produce world's market and we are not in favour of legislation regarding output. Further we urge that immediate efforts be made your end organisational marketing scheme by all major interests if possible, including Kenya interests, with whom we are in communication. To render you any assistance in forming organisation we propose to dispatch Major Lead to London early February. In view necessity our interviewing local Government early date, request news your end by cable. Request you communicate this cable all interested parties."

Chairman's Proposal refused by East Africa.

After much detailed discussion had taken place the Chairman, Mr. A. Wigglesworth, requested that the newspaper reports should be submitted for his approval before publication. The editor of *East Africa* expressed his inability to submit to such an infringement of the established liberty of the Press and urged that Press representatives, and indeed the members of the Sub-Section, ought to know definitely whether discussion was in committee; such discussion would, of course, not be reported by the Press. The protest of the editor of his journal was upheld by the members, who thereupon resolved themselves into committee.

We are thus unable to record the opinions held on the important issues raised by the above telegram and on the question of ocean freight rates and lightering rates.

Sisal for Marine Cordage.

It was announced by the Chairman that the Imperial Institute report on the use of sisal for marine cordage will be published within a fortnight, that the tests demonstrate unequivocably its suitability for such purposes, and that the experiments are of such outstanding importance that they foreshadow a changeover from the present relative position of imports into this country of some 50,000 tons of Manila and from 5,000 to 7,000 tons of sisal annually.

Sir Humphrey Leggett: "Is it not the fact that the German Navy before the War used only rope made from East African sisal? If so, does it come about that more than fifteen years later we are still experimenting to find out its sea qualities?" (Laughter.)

Major Walsh: "When was the Vegetables Fibres Committee of the Imperial Institute formed?"

Mr. Wigglesworth: "About three years ago, and these tests were begun immediately afterwards."

Major Walsh: "If the Navy decides to use sisal rope, will it be confined to British-grown sisal?"

A reader writes to say that he has found a spider in the pages of *The Tanganyika Review* and asks whether it is lucky or unlucky, says that interesting little paper containing. The spider was undoubtedly perusing the advertisements to see what merchant was not advertising, so that he could spin his web over the door and lead a disturbed life!

DEATH OF SIR ANDREW BALFOUR.

Tropical Medicine loses a Great Exponent.

WITH very great regret we record the death of Sir Andrew Balfour, K.C.M.G., Director of the London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine, who passed away last Friday at the age of fifty-seven, in the plenitude of his powers and in the full tide of his tasks of organising the splendid new Institute in Keppel Street.

Sir Andrew Balfour's death is a great blow to the cause of tropical medicine, of which he was one of the foremost exponents. East Africa will always be grateful to him for the work he did as Scientific Adviser to the British Expeditionary Force in East Africa during 1917, but it was as first Director of the Wellcome Tropical Research Laboratories in Khartoum from 1909 to 1913 that he established a reputation in tropical medicine second to none.

He was responsible for the first four Reports of the Wellcome Laboratories, which set a standard for accuracy, originality and production in their special line, as his labours as Medical Officer of Health for Khartoum (1904-1913) transformed health conditions in that town. In 1913 he became Director in Chief of the Wellcome Bureau of Scientific Research, London, and in 1923 he was appointed Director of the London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine. The K.C.M.G. bestowed upon him last year was richly deserved.

Educated at Watson's College, and at Edinburgh, Strasburg and Cambridge Universities, Sir Andrew was a man of wide culture and great attainments. His novels, written in his early years, are still eminently readable, while his scientific works are inspired by a passionate desire to see man victorious over tropical disease.

His rugged Scots common sense did not allow him to suffer fools gladly, but to the earnest inquirer he was always accessible and prodigal of help informed by his vast experience. Those who have had the privilege of attending his lectures have always enjoyed his sense of humour, which lightened instruction and illuminated discussion. He was the blindest of men, and his love for youth urged him to give the soundest of advice, driven home by pungent illustration, to those whose duties carried them into tropical lands.

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SPLENDID SERVICE IN THE SUDAN.

Sir Herbert Jackson dies in Retirement.

NOT often does a British official on retiring from the public service of the Sudan decide to make his home in their country and die there; but such was the case with Sir Herbert William Jackson, whose death at Meroe, Dongola, within a few days of his seventieth birthday has just been announced.

He had been closely associated with the making of the modern Sudan, and had held important posts in the Egyptian Army and in the Sudan Civil Administration. An excellent Arabic scholar, he thoroughly understood the Sudanese, with whom he was popular, and by knowledge of agriculture he acquired made him a real "father of the people" in the Meroe district and the Dongola Province, where he worked for many years at what to him was a labour of love. For his administrative work he was awarded the K.B.E. in 1910.

As a subaltern in the Gordon Highlanders he saw active service with Sir Garnet Wolseley in Egypt without a year of receiving his commission (1881-82), in 1883 fought against the Mahdi and Osman Digna at El Teb and Tamai; and in 1884-85 he was with the Gordon Relief Expedition. Seconded for service with the Egyptian Gendarmerie in 1886, he took part in the operations round Suakin in 1888, and, with a Sudanese battalion he fought at the battle of Toki in 1889.

Kitchener's Campaigns.

This long period of active service was followed by steady work on the Nile frontier until Lord Kitchener began his reconquest of the Sudan in 1896. Then he was present at the battles of Firket and Hafir and the operations on the Nile in 1897, the occupation of Omdurman, the great fight at Atbara, and the culminating victory of Omdurman in September, 1898. Many times was he mentioned in despatches, and he rose to the rank of lieutenant-colonel.

The Fashoda incident saw Jackson again to the front, for he was appointed by Lord Kitchener Governor and Commandant of the troops in that district. For operations in the 2nd Transvaal rising against the Xhosa in 1899 he was promoted brevet-colonel, and became Governor of the Berlin Province, in which he served until 1909. Sir Reginald Wingate made him Lieutenant-Governor of the Sudan and Civil Secretary, in which capacity he received the C.I.B. for valuable services rendering with maturing garrison troops at Omdurman. In 1910 he was promoted brigadier-general and later Inspector-General of the Sudan, with the rank of colonel.

It may fairly be said that Sir Herbert Jackson gave his life to the Sudan, and as soldier and administrator he has left behind him an example for volume.

MR. PAUL HOEFFLER ON HIS FILM.

The Mon Incident in "Africa Speaks."

Last week East Africa strongly criticised the inclusion in "Africa Speaks," film now showing in London, of a scene in which a young Masai is driven to death by a lion, and who asked whether the scene was not a cheap piece of sensationalism. Mr. Paul L. Hoefller, the cinematographer, recently reported to have issued a statement in America reading:

"I spent over half a month in Africa photographing 'Africa Speaks.' The picture as presented contains no misrepresentation, but depicts the real life of Africa as it actually exists to-day and has for ages past. All the scenes are presented for the entertainment of the general public, do not attempt to go into details except to say that many Natives are killed yearly by animals and unfortunate accidents. Very occasionally a lion, however, would surround a hippo-potamus or saddle a rhinoceros merely to scare pictures, and I can assure you that did not occur."

The East African Women's League collects two hundred guineas for the Nurses' Fund, thereby towards the foundation of the new hospital building.

REPORT OF LORD KIRKLEY'S MISSION.

(Concluded from page 684.)

The warning, however, is added that "all Native areas have their own peculiar tastes and ideas, and detailed investigation by technical experts is essential; such investigation would, the Mission feels sure, be well rewarded."

Africa.—The next important subject of *agents in Africa* examined. There are not enough of them; it has often occurred to East African buyers they an agent in Durban or Johannesburg is not in a position to handle business adequately in Salisbury or Nairobi. Especially with engineering products and where spare parts are necessary, the Mission declares that "a local agent is generally essential." The agents must be good men carefully selected by well paid U.S.A. and Canadian firms. Higher commission than British houses as a rule, the suggestions should be encouraged; they should be supplied with up-to-date samples, and be kept in touch with market fluctuations by a free use of the modern cheap cable system.

British Arms which supply African Goods.—One remarkable paragraph in the Report might be quoted in full:

"It was definitely stated that buying instructions have been given to United Kingdom firms in the anticipation that United Kingdom goods would be supplied but that naturally it was found that goods of foreign manufacture, i.e., non-United Kingdom goods, had been supplied. It was not suggested that the *Native* house was acting other than in the interest of their client in any case, but the United Kingdom goods, which were expected would have been at least equally acceptable; the adoption of this procedure is undoubtedly responsible for the substitution of foreign, or United Kingdom, goods to a quite unmeasured extent, and possibly in considerable volume in the aggregate."

With the acknowledged predisposition in favour of United Kingdom goods, with the emphasis laid by the Mission on the really important effect upon local sentiment of preferential treatment; with the expanding permanent white settlement and population of the area investigated, with the present defects remedied and the suggestions made by the Mission adopted, there seems no reason why British firms should not succeed to a material extent the trade which has been siphoned from them by foreign competitors.

The Mission places on record its "appreciation of the zeal, ability and knowledge of trade conditions and methods in Southern Africa" displayed by Mr. J. W. Brigden, H.M. Trade Commissioner at Johannesburg, who acted as Secretary, and by Mr. N. Emslie, H.M. Senior Trade Commissioner in South Africa, who acted as Adviser.

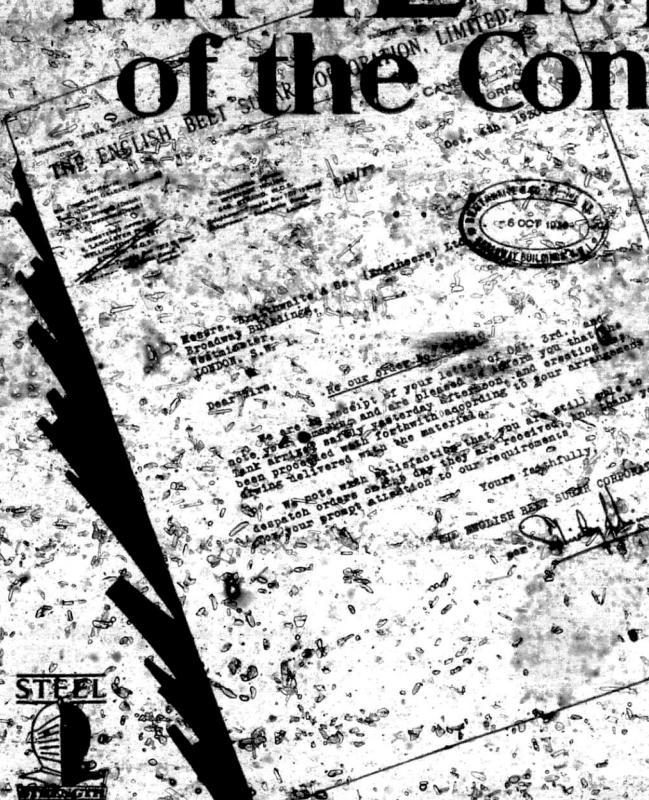
In the match between Nairobi and Nakuru Golf clubs for the Tanganyaki Cup the former club won by 128 points.

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One Saturday morning, 1927, an order was received from Messrs. British Red Sugar Corporation Ltd. for a Braithwaite Tank. This was described as the *smallest* of its kind arrived ready for installation just this thing on the Monday morning.

Brathwaite's engineers had the advertisement reproduced above, which appeared in the press sometime since and dealt with the instance of Braithwaite's service.

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Camp Fire Comments.

Note at the Juba Nile Bridge.

The photographs of the Juba Bridge at Jinja taken by the public schools from their recent tour through East Africa and exhibited at the Imperial Institute brought many with them nets hung below the bridge. These included one of similar nets used in the construction of the Zambezi Bridge at Victoria Falls. In that case the nets were designed to save workmen from the 400-foot fall into the gorge; at Jinja the danger was stated to be crocodiles.

The Crowning Crested Cobra Again.

For the much discussed moment of the crowning crested cobra Mr. Charles Frederic Boettcher, of the B.B.C.B.O.U., blames it that the word "the Common Button Quail" turning up in Dr. Topham Smith in his fine book on the "Birds of New Zealand." The note of this bird he writes, "Its nasal call easily imitated probably a mating call; it has given rise to numerous legends about crowning snakes." His judge, Boettcher, read all the letters published by East Africa on the subject of crowning snakes.

Zebra-Hide African Shield.

The late Mr. Abel Chapman had considerable experience of Africa as hunter, sportsman and naturalist, but in his latest book, "Memories," he writes of "the spear, the poisoned arrow, and zebra-hide shield of the savage." Can any reader tell us the name of tribes that use zebra-hides as shields? The cow-hide shields of the Maasai and the buffalo-hide shields of the Masai well known, but by whom was zebra-hide used for the same purpose?

Traffic Askari holds up a train.

East African police are always smarting over being down, but the following incident taken in the Nairobi Standard presents an African traffic问問 in a new light.

"A Native asked where the railway line was direct. Doctor Faimes of Chirromo answered his question. Suddenly he saw an incoming train. His wits worked quickly, and he held up an enormous black hand, backed by all the force of the crowd, and stop the ears? No. He turned round, stood in the middle of the permanent way, and with hand raised, stopped the train. Then, with a few sharp pushes, he cleared his ears of the crowd, and, stepping aside, waved the train on. 'Good old Stein lad!' He maintained a reputation over the Kenya line."

Wiborg for Durban Gas Works.

In explaining the exact position of the break of British mail service to Durban, the East African coast between Dar es Salaam and Mombasa, the crew having been stranded on "Male Island," one of the London papers newspaper has informed readers that "Dar es Salaam is the chief trading port of East Africa on the Indian Ocean, and we said Durban is the chief trading port of South Africa. It is the principal import and export port, and the rearing place of a good portion of the capital." And these omniscient officials are quite capable of suggesting immediate measures of local government in East Africa of criticising the man on the spot and of instructing him how he should form the business of the country.

Luxury in the Belgian Congo.

It is only four months since Stanley was engaged on exploring the vastness of the Congo—and starving in the process. Who does not remember the horrors of "Gumini Camp?" Times have changed. Here is the menu of the Christmas Eve dinner, prepared by a French chef, at a hotel in Louisville, almost exactly in the very centre of Africa:

Appetizer
Belgian Caviar

First course
Oysters à la Reine

Second course
Filet mignon à la belge

Dessert
Savarin à la pomme

Drinks
Dindonneau garni à la brûlée
Lemon sherbet

Chocolat au lait
Baked apples
and custard

Hazelnut cake

Gâteau de pain

Friends—Acquaintances—desert
and dried raisins secs

Coffeecake fromage

Chocolat Cognac

Mr. W. G. Tomblin, Principal of Nakuru College, Kenya, said in his Speech Day address that in one Kenyan paper the girls were asked to give the feminine of "hebeph." One girl presumably understood the question to refer to scorpion, and gave as her answer "a water-scorpion." In another she set the request for an essay on "What is the best way to live?"

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EAST AFRICAN GAME IN DANGER.*"Will be Extinct in Twenty Years."**"Permit to East Africa."*

THAT the splendid wild animals of Africa will be exterminated within twenty years was the prospect visualised by Colonel Stevenson-Hamilton when interviewed in the cabinet of East Africa; within two decades his forecast of game would be exterminated, the only home of its propagation being in National Game Parks. As General Hamilton was the moving spirit in establishing the famous Kruger National Park of South Transvaal, and has been for many years its warden, his opinion cannot be ignored.

For well over a year the fight against the Transvaal Park, mining interests, and interests of farmers especially Boer-and-settler interessed. It had to be placated and was not until general public interest was唤起 that the scheme went through and the South African Government passed a special Act of Parliament establishing the Park at all times.

As our readers are aware Major R. W. G. Hingson elaborated detailed plans for National Game Parks in Northern Rhodesia, Nyasaland, Uganda, and Kenya and Uganda, and also the borders with Kenya and Uganda, and also the borders with Somaliland in consideration them, also in the south in winning local agreement, in implementing them. Colonel Hamilton insists that on these matters our readers can be encouraged for townfolk have little or no chance of seeing wild game where the roads and farms at times see too much of traffic, so for the moment at least the town population in the East African Dependencies is small. But time is short and ere while they will be extinct.

Where Elephants Will be exterminated in Five Years.

The elephants in certain territories are being shot at at rare which will exterminate them in from five to six years. Native animals refuse to breed, and cows and young are killed, whereas in the old hunting days our bulls with good heads go to the rifle. Colonel Hamilton admitted the elephants sometimes did considerable damage to Native shambas, but he thought that, as the Natives and the elephants had stood together for hundreds of years, there was no great damage done now than in the old days.

Which brings us to the subject of Natives and game, principally in Tanganyika Territory.

The favours of the argument in favour of the Native being allowed to kill game as if it were his own," said Colonel Hamilton, "is that in the old days the Native dared not go far from his village or kraal, so his hunting was severely restricted and the game was preserved. If he went out alone to hunt, he was probably clamped up as a slave tender or got a spear through him. Occasionally a hunt on a large scale was organised, with two or three hundred men on it, but these were rare and the most incurred bad luck for a long time. Now with the establishment of the *Tax Department* the Native is free to go where he likes in perfect safety and the game is being wiped out."

Four or five years ago the natives were at that time well satisfied with the game preserves, but as the days pass, and with the colonists of 1890's when Gordon Cumming and others were governing the South Africa, the natives swarmed to such an extent that there seemed no prospect of hunting making any impression on the immense herds. The springbok were about in vast numbers and so chased together that none were driven along in the press and were unable to kill. Nevertheless, with only muzzle-loading rifles, the hunters of that day suffered damage that to this day the game had become scarce. It is difficult to find a springbok except a few preserved on the farms. The country in Africa is being rapidly opened up, and that stop means the game will be exterminated.

How a National Park is to be made.

At the Kruger Park, says the colonist, there is a great deal and he sets the standard for the world. It is of interest to note how it caters for the public. Over 100 miles of motor roads have been made in the Park, and there are eight tourist rest camps with comfortable beds, hot and cold water, sheets and blankets. Their increase in visitors is remarkable. In 1900, 200 motor cars entered the Park in January, and in 1901 no fewer than 3,000. Some Indians have been among the visitors, and even some educated Africans the last a notable event, for the ordinary Native shows no interest in natural history,

So the Parks have an educational value which is not to be gainsaid.

As the camps are some 50 miles apart and no campers are allowed at the rest houses, visitors are effectively confined to the use of motor cars which, by regulation must not be run at night. Only one rider is allowed per vehicle, and that is seated with a lead seal if the rider is absent. The吸引 of the Parks is the visitors to the wild animals in their natural surroundings in an unmaterial state of health and development, and the desire to tame them, they take refuge away from the cars.

AN EAST AFRICAN ROAD BOOK.

We have received from the honorary secretary of K.E.A.Z.A. a copy of the new Road Book of East Africa, which took him three years to complete. It is intended to include a road section map and profile map of all the main trunk roads in East Africa. To ensure accuracy Mr. Galton Fawcett traversed the roads himself, took the altitudes, calculated the distances, and then got the maps drawn. It is a most useful piece of information and is carried on and now made available to the contribution to members of the Association by the generosity of the Shell Company of East Africa, which has borne the whole cost of the printing.

East Africa learns that the Lloyd Royal Belgian steamer "Kilinda," which ran ashore at Mombasa Island some days ago, was located early on Tuesday morning and proceeded to Dar es Salaam under her own power for examination by divers.

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World Record Flight (England to Capetown in 8 days) by Mr. F. E. Casper on Shell Aviation Petrol and Shell Oil.

World Record Flight (Abysmal to London in 4 days) by Capt. W. L. Rops on Shell Petrol and Golden Shell Oil.



EAST AFRICA

AGRICULTURAL SHOW RESULTS.

Prize-Winners in the Principal Classes.

The Kenya Agricultural and Horticultural Show held in Nairobi last month was attended by about 2,000 Europeans during the first day.

Captain K. E. Dorset, of Mombasa Estates, Nairobi, won the Grand Cup for cattle Mr. A. J. Simpson of Ol' Pusita, Nairobi, and Perpetual Farms, had the cup for sheep points in the mutton section. Major H. L. Thomas, of Eldoret, gained three first prizes in the wool section, and the tea plantation tea plantation competition in the Colony, the African Highlands, Tropicana Cos. Ltd., the Jomo Kenyatta Tea Estate, Iota Co. received first, second, and third prizes respectively in the tea section. On John Ransford's farm at Naivasha showed his best three Merino ewes. Mr. G. G. Taylor, of Naivasha, took two first and seven second prizes in the sheep section. Kenton Estates, Ltd., of London, and Major C. F. Reynell secured prizes in the wool section. The Motor-Mata and Exchange Co. for most points in the general classes, no prize in classes was won by Mr. K. K. Kipling and the Kipipti Estate Co. Ltd., Nairobi, received two second prizes.

In the section "Lord Delamere's Cup" for Soysambu, Nairobi, was awarded the Delamere Challenge Cup for the best bred bull bred in East Africa. Ramisi Sugar Estate, Ltd., received first in the sugar, and also a shield and the Tanzania Section Cup of Mombasa for prizewinners in the cotton section.

The G. C. Wilson Cup, for most points in the dairy products classes was won by Kenton Estates, Ltd., and the Howie and McGeorge Cup for five points in the poultry section by Mr. G. C. Whitehead, of Thika. In the native industries section, Mr. S. Bastard, of Nairobi, was successful with the Silver Cup of the East Africa Women's League, who also awarded a silver cup to Mr. G. G. Taylor, of Naivasha, for having secured most points in the juvenile section. A silver cup presented to the school securing most points in the Native Industries section went to the Consiglio Catholic Mission, Murimuri, and a cup presented by Sir Edward Grieg for the best oilseed exhibit was awarded to Edinburgh and Upper Ross. Kenton Estates, Ltd., won the Standard Perpetual Cup for most points in the horse, cattle, sheep, pig, fowl, and other agricultural, the sugar, wool, dairy produce, office, trade and home industries section.

In the different sections of the show Mrs. Graham Bell of Kisumu and Mr. K. E. Sanderson, Nairobi, secured first prize, the first medal exhibit showing a beautiful rose while the latter was awarded the prize for the best exhibition in exhibit.

In the concluding address to the Uganda Legislative Council on the recent Budget, the Hon. Dr. Antunes stated that he believed that printing would be increased. "This is a department that always falls into arrears. A printing machine can last for twenty years and should be kept in constant repair. It should be placed in a chamber of its own if possible, or in a separate room." It is

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MOMBASA'S NEW SLIPWAY.

Will accommodate Vessels of 2,000 Tons.

A new slipway, making the only shelter for ships larger than 1,000 tons between Durban and Mombasa, has been opened in Mombasa, owned by the Mombasa and General Engineering Company. The slipway was formally opened by Mrs. A. M. Campbell, wife of Mr. Campbell, a director of the company, and the managers of Mombasa of the British East Africa Line. Immediately after the opening ceremony, the "Empress of Uganda" Railways boat "Maria Isabella" was taken up in the slipway and prepared for overhauling. The slipway is capable of holding vessels of 10,200 tons light載.

The workshop of the African Marine and General Engineering Co., which covers about five acres, is able to offer ship repairs of all descriptions from shaft to aftership complete, and descriptions from sails to shaft, propeller fitting and reworking. The slipway was designed by Mr. W. Gould Glover, of London, and the work carried out by Messrs. Fletcher and Son, Ltd.

It is said that he understood the cause of the recent disturbance at the meeting of the East African Indian National Congress in Nairobi was dispute between rival steamer companies regarding the appointment of a new secretary and executive committee. About 1,000 people were present, of whom two were injured and attended hospital. A formal enquiry has been received as to whether the Congress had appointed any representative to go evidence before the East African Parliamentary Committee.

During the visit made last week-end to Uganda by Hon. Sir George Columbia, Minister of State for India, it was

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in a tin case containing six such jars in drums.

Samples from Kenya, Uganda and Tanzania should be sent to our President representative, Morris-Lindoe, Box 200, Kampala, Uganda.

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EAST AFRICA'S INFORMATION BUREAU

East Africa's Information Bureau exists for the free service of subscribers and advertisers dealing the Editor's office 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.

Nairobi: 100 Club, tea and coffee, 10s.; 12s.; 15s.

New buildings are being erected in many streets in Kampala.

The new Club house of the Nakuru Golf Club has been opened.

Over 500 people attended the New Year's Ball in Blantyre, Nyasaland.

A new hotel has opened in Kisumu by Messrs. James M. and J. C. M. Mather.

The new train from Kampala to Mombasa leaves the station at 7 a.m. on Sundays and Tuesdays.

We hear that the K.A.R. have gone under canvas near Nairobi under active service conditions for three months.

The three K.A.S. troops carrying aeroplanes are flying from Cairo to the Cape and back to Bulawayo, Rhodesia.

Liganga cotton harvest, 1930, total amount of 800,000 bales. Is not now expected to be much above 100,000 bales.

The Brazilian Government is reported to have decided to tax coffee industry in Brazil by purifying stocks and by taxing every new coffee bush planted.

After a recent meeting of the Shadrake Society, presided over by Mr. George Wright, it was decided to increase the subscription of town members to £1 in order to substitute of town members to £1 guineas for men. We suppose for ladies to raise £1.50. This sum is to be carried to members to be organized.

The French Government proposes to levy special duties on concentrated sugar, starting January. The duties on concentrated sugar, the bean and the husk, 10 cents per kilo, less instead of 20 cents per kilo. Sisal, 10 cents per kilo. It is suggested that the yield from these duties shall be set aside for development of the French colonies.

Imports rated to the Coast, the Kenya and Uganda Railways during the first ten months of 1930 totalled 202,423 tons, compared with 235,427 tons during the corresponding period of 1929. The total rating of the United Tram, Kitintale during the same period of 1930 amounted to 114,075 tons, compared with the corresponding period in 1929 being 10,526 tons.

A road, 150 miles long and still £50,000, now under construction between Fort Portal and Mbale, will diminish the large number of porters carrying salt to Fort Portal from Lake Katwe, from which two tons of salt are required per head. Conditions in the area of Port Bell district are thus likely to benefit by an increased number of Natives finding themselves or work.

Imports into the British East African Territory during October totalled £1,000,000, compared with £1,000,000 (£54,510); motor vehicles, 3,500; 134,000 imperial gallons (£37,534); machines and machinery, £9,010. Exports during the same period included: sisal, 4,525 tons (£30,500); coffee, 1,203 tons (£57,415); cotton, 1,672 bales (£3,632); groundnuts, 2,755 tons (£28,500); and hides, 3,970 ewt. (£10,260).

The Kenyan Government has made the issue of a proclamation providing (1) that no person shall approach to a motor vehicle or aeroplane with a shotgun, rifle or any gun, pistol or pistol-gatling for the purpose of hunting, trapping, shooting, killing, wounding and (2) that a person shall shoot any animal from a motor vehicle or aeroplane or from within two hundred yards of a motor vehicle or aeroplane.

It is now considered certain that France will build the Trans-Saharan Rail from the Mediterranean to the Niger. It is also proposed to continue the railway south-eastwards through the ports of the British and Belgian territories to the frontiers of Great Britain, Belgium and Italy. It has been asked to propose delegates from International Committee which it is proposed to establish to consider further route of the railway and its future organization.

The crew of the ss. *Macau Maru* was recently fined £1,000 maximum for failing to prevent the landing at Kisumu of fifty prohibited immigrants from his ship. It is believed he was given him that they were not to be allowed to land. The immigrants had left for Nairobi by rail before their departure was discovered. The crew of the Japanese ship were required to give an undertaking to obey such regulations for the deportation of the prohibited immigrants.

The monthly review of the Standard Bank of South Africa gives the following details concerning East African trade:

Imports.—Exports, possibly above normal in tonnage for this time of the year, but considerably below normal in value. Some 100,000 tons of sisal is expected to arrive, which ought to bring up the sisal export tonnage record bettered in previous years.

Cotton.—The coming cotton crop is reported to be good.

Tanganica Territory.—The cotton crops of Moshi and Arusha show an increase. Exports of coffee from these areas was a total of 6,400 tons at the end of September last compared with 5,500 tons during the corresponding period of 1929.

Muganda.—Wholesale market little more business during the month, but no position generally shows much change. No material improvement is anticipated in April. A slight improvement is evident in prices.

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The Robito Railways are now open for traffic to the Belgian border and beyond, and it is anticipated that the line will be extended to Lubango, and open to traffic some time next year.

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Agents: Leon Williams Shipping Ltd., 28 St. Helens.

EAST AFRICAN PRODUCT REPORTS

COFFEE

There was good competition at last week's auctions for best qualities of East African, and full, to rather dearer figures, were obtained.

Kenya:

A 1 size	6s. 6d. to 7s. 6d.
Second size	4s. 6d. to 7s. 6d.
Pale dull and unripened London green	3s. 6d. to 6s. 6d.
First size	7s. 6d. to 8s. 6d.
Second size	5s. 6d. to 7s. 6d.
Third size	4s. 6d. to 6s. 6d.
Pearls	6s. 6d. to 7s. 6d.
London cleaned	6s. 6d. to 7s. 6d.
First size	6s. 6d. to 7s. 6d.

Ganda:	
Greyish green	6s. 6d. to 7s. 6d.
Dark pale green	5s. 6d. to 6s. 6d.
Brownish green	4s. 6d. to 5s. 6d.
Medium	3s. 6d. to 4s. 6d.

Nyanza:	
London cleaned	6s. 6d. to 11s. 6d.
Best size	4s. 6d. to 7s. 6d.
Second size	3s. 6d. to 5s. 6d.
Third size	3s. 6d. to 5s. 6d.
Cobblers	2s. 6d. to 3s. 6d.

A 1 size	6s. 6d. to 7s. 6d.
B 1 size	5s. 6d. to 6s. 6d.
London cleaned	5s. 6d. to 6s. 6d.
First size	4s. 6d. to 5s. 6d.
Second size	3s. 6d. to 4s. 6d.
Third size	2s. 6d. to 3s. 6d.
Pearls	5s. 6d. to 6s. 6d.

Uganda:	
London cleaned	6s. 6d. to 7s. 6d.
First size	5s. 6d. to 6s. 6d.
Second size	4s. 6d. to 5s. 6d.
Third size	3s. 6d. to 4s. 6d.
Pearls	5s. 6d. to 6s. 6d.

East Africa:	
London cleaned	7s. 6d. to 11s. 6d.
First size	6s. 6d. to 10s. 6d.
Second size	5s. 6d. to 9s. 6d.
Third size	4s. 6d. to 8s. 6d.
Mixed	3s. 6d. to 7s. 6d.

London cleaned	6s. 6d. to 7s. 6d.
Large size polish green	6s. 6d. to 7s. 6d.
Medium size small	4s. 6d. to 5s. 6d.
London stock of East African coffee on January 1st totalled 33,701 bags, compared with 33,358 bags the corresponding date last year.	

OTHER PRODUCE

Coffee.—There has been further slight improvement in the market. The comparative quotations for 1930 and 1931 were £1.15. per cwt. and £1.25. per cwt. respectively. The market is still strong.

Cotton.—Last week's market was 1s. 6d. per lb. It is good to fair qualities. The comparative quotations for 1930 and 1931 were 0.42d. and 0.41d. per lb.

Sugar.—The market is 1s. 6d. per lb. The comparative quotations for 1930 and 1931 were 1s. 6d. and 1s. 5d. per lb.

Groundnuts.—East African is quoted at 1s. 6d. per lb. The market for the comparative quotations in 1930 and 1931 was £1.15. per cwt. and £1.25. per cwt.

Hides and Skins.—Leather, well unbailed, Addis Ababa heavy weight, quoted about 5s. per lb.

Linen.—Linen soft grain, sound hanks, with slight defects, have been quoted at 7s. 6d. to 16s. per cwt. for tufts of 30, 60, 47 lb., according to 1s. per cwt. for tufts of 10, 20, 10, 16 cwt. The latest market is the highest in demand. Bank notes realised 2s. per cwt. for soft hollow task of 51/2 lb. each, and baled bank arrivages of 51/2 lb. diameter, 100 lb. to 14 lb. each realised 2s. 6d. to 3s. per cwt. according to quality. 21-in. diameter pieces to 10 lb. realised 2s. 6d. per cwt.

Tea.—The market has been quiet and rather tame with about 2s. 6d. quoted. The No. 1 white flat East African per 40 lbs. weighs 4s. The comparative quotations for 1930 and 1931 were 4s. and 4s.

Skins.—There has been an improvement in East African skins. The comparative quotations for 1930 and 1931 were £1.15. per cwt. and £1.25. per cwt.

Steel.—East African has been sold at £1.15. per cwt. for February. An shipment of Nos. 2 good marks F.a.g. 30 cwt. by rail and steamship has been sold at £1.05. c.i.f. (The comparative quotations in 1930 and 1931 were £1.34. per cwt. and £1.44.)

502 packages of N.Y. and tea cold last week realised an average of 1s. 6d. per lb. (The comparative quotations in 1930 and 1931 were 8s. 6d. and 9s.)

NORTH CHARTERED INQUIRIES WANTED

The Secretary of State for the Colonies has officially notified the North Chertland Exploration Co. (1930) that, subject to the acceptance by the company of certain conditions necessary, the Imperial Government will grant a public inquiry in London by or of the Government of Northern Rhodesia personal and judicial machinery covering matters relating to native communities and allegations.

Messrs. Petters, Ltd., of London, will show a wide range of exhibits at the British Empire Fair, Birmingham, from Feb. 10 to 21.

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NEWS

PASSENGERS FOR EAST AFRICA

Nov. 28 - Leaving early next week for East Africa, the following passengers:
 Mr. & Mrs. J. E. Braine
 Miss Cartwright
 Mr. & Mrs. F. C. Chidwick
 Miss S. C. Clark
 Miss & Mrs. Firman
 Major G. Flynn
 Miss A. Firmin
 Miss J. Fisher
 Miss L. C. M. Fisher
 Miss M. S. Gladwin
 Miss E. Hunsaker
 Mr. & Mrs. W. Johnson
 Mrs. J. J. Kline
 Miss G. L. Ladd
 Miss & Mrs. J. D. Lloyd
 Mr. & Mrs. J. S. McDonald
 Mrs. W. M. Muller
 Sir & Mrs. R. D. Neville
 Miss E. J. Nichols
 Mr. E. Nichols
 Miss & Mrs. N. E. Pooley
 Miss Poyser
 Miss G. D. Roth
 Mr. & Mrs. T. Ross
 Miss J. Saville
 Mrs. Shaw
 Mr. & Mrs. J. G. Stewart
 Mr. R. G. Stote
 Miss M. C. Terry
 Miss N. Terry
 Mr. J. H. S. Todd
 Miss J. White
 Mr. V. Widdowson
 Misses B. Boyd
 Lady Boyd
 Miss Boyd
 Master Boyd
 Miss Boyd
 Mr. G. L. Brown
 Mrs. K. Giffen-Brown
 Mrs. Brown
 Mr. C. C. Clegg
 Mrs. C. P. de Parades
 Miss E. Forrester
 Mr. G. Gough
 Mr. D. O. Hawke
 Mr. & Mrs. H. Hart
 Misses I. & M. Heywood
 Miss E. Heywood
 Miss C. Howlston
 Miss M. Winstan
 Garioa to Mombasa
 Miss M. P. Keast
 Misses E. Leywood
 Misses E. Heywood
 Miss C. Howlston
 Miss M. Winstan

PASSENGERS FROM EAST AFRICA

Mr. & Mrs. J. Mazzini, which left Mombasa on Jan. 1, included the following hon. & pasenger:
 Mr. & Mrs. E. J. Braine
 Mr. & Mrs. F. C. Chidwick
 Mr. & Mrs. J. S. McDonald
 Miss L. C. M. Fisher
 Mr. & Mrs. W. Johnson
 Mr. & Mrs. J. J. Kline
 Mr. & Mrs. G. L. Ladd
 Mr. & Mrs. N. E. Pooley
 Mr. & Mrs. T. Ross
 Mr. & Mrs. R. D. Neville
 Mr. & Mrs. H. Hart
 Mr. & Mrs. D. O. Hawke

EAST AFRICAN STEAMSHIP MOVEMENTS

BRITISH
 "Mauritius" left Said outward, Jan. 30.
 "Madagascar" left Beira homewards, Feb. 4.
 "Mauritius" left Said homewards, Jan. 30.
 "Mauritius" left Sozopol, for Durban, Feb. 3.
 "Kintyre" left Said for Said, Feb. 10.
 "Kintyre" arrived Durban, Feb. 11.
 "Kintyre" arrived Bombay, Jan. 30.

CITRA LINE

"Citra" left Said for Said, Jan. 30.
 "Citra" left Genoa for Said, Jan. 30.
 "Citra" left Said for Durban, Jan. 30.

CLAN-ELLERMAN MARRISON

Musician Mr. Dar's "Clan" left Said, Jan. 27.
 "Clan" left Dunkirk, left Aden outward, Jan. 27.
 Mr. Keith passed Gibraltar, Jan. 29.

"Hornbeam" left Said, Jan. 29.
 "Richter" left Said, Jan. 29.
 "Nias" left Said for Said, Aden, Jan. 30.
 "Nyker" arrived Said, Jan. 30.
 "Syrup" left Rotterdam, for South and East Africa, Jan. 30.

"Janus" left Said for Cape Town, for East Africa, Jan. 30.

"Triton" left Said for Said, Jan. 30.
 "Alderton" left Said for Said, Jan. 30.
 "Mauritius" left Said for Said, Jan. 30.
 "Cambria" left Port Said outward, Jan. 30.
 "General Duchesne" left Lamatafe, homeward, Jan. 28.

UNION CASTLE

"Dunbar Castle" left Las Palmas, for Beira, Jan. 30.
 "Dunrue Castle" left Natal for London, Feb. 1.
 "Garth Castle" left Natal for London, Jan. 30.
 "Guilford Castle" left Las Palmas, homewards, Jan. 29.
 "Llandaff Castle" left Dar es Salaam for Said, Feb. 1.
 "Lancaster Castle" left Aloia Bay for Beira, Feb. 1.
 "Langtry Castle" passed Gibraltar outward, Feb. 1.

EAST AFRICAN MAIL

Mails for Uganda, Tanzania, and Zanzibar close at the G.P.O., London, at 6 p.m. on Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Friday, Saturday, and Sunday.
 Mails for Nyasaland, the Rhodesias, and Portuguese East Africa, close at the G.P.O., London, at 11:30 a.m. every Friday.
 Inward mails from East Africa are expected on February 1 by "Glenys" from Usambara, "Glenelg" by "Glenelg" from Mombasa, and on February 10 by the "Glenelg" from Grand Turk.

The Magazine "Mazini" has issued an interesting illustrated guide concerning railroads, Mediterranean cities. A copy will be posted to any reader of "East Africa" who writes to our London office, 33 Frenchch Street, London, W.C. 2.

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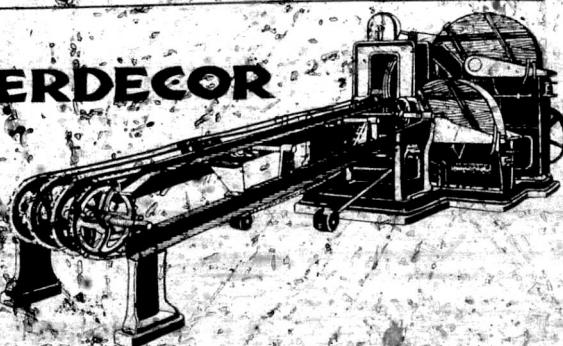
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EAST AND CENTRAL AFRICA.

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Confederation of Associations of Nyasaland
Associated Producers of East Africa
Coffee Planters Union of Kenya and East Africa
Usa Planters' Association.

MORE HASTE, LESS SPEED.

We are glad to reveal that serious anxiety has been caused to the authorities in Tanganyika by certain happenings in the Kongwa district, happening so close and bearing so materially on the present measure of Native responsibility in tribal administration, that a scandal paralleling that of ex-Sultana Saidi may be the consequence. Our belief at the news is sincere, for we are persuaded that Indirect Rule in East Africa is fundamentally sound in principle; our objection has been, and is, to the rate at which it is being applied in Tanganyika Territory. We recognise that that failure is not unnatural. British authors and European generally, eager to leave behind them record of good work after their brief term of Colonial service sometimes forget that the time factor is utterly foreign to the great peoples over whom they rule. The Native has notion of time in the European sense, as Europe itself had no idea of it a century or two ago, and will agree with us when we say that the Native is much more than a century behind the European in abstract ideas. Consider the method of choosing a chief in the tribal lands. The success of a vacant chieftaincy, Mr. E. C. Beale, a former Secretary for Native Affairs of Northern Rhodesia, thus writes, "had it not amply been proved that the people but often to prove himself, if he is illiberal, a fool when he becomes a chief, remained vacant and there were several candidates fighting for the place under the surveillance of an older generation. To-day there is no such period of delay. We are well aware of the pressure now so frequently put upon Provincial Commissioners and District Officers to make urgent instructions from their masters and instantly obey without loss of time."

Indirect Rule in Tanganyika
Matters of Moment
Tanganyika Railway
Commission Report
Joint East African Board
Is a Buffalo-Cow Hybrid
Possible?

East Africa's Booksellers

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true that the man who dares to events in Africa meets the fate of Kipling's man who "tried to hustle the East".

Another point. The concept of "Chief" as autochthonous in Africa varies enormously from tribe to tribe. He might be a fairly despotic king in Uganda or a military ruler, as with the Angoni, controlled to some extent by his *Ward*. He in no sense paramount as among the Makonde, instead of Livingstone, of merely the head of a village like a Bendei or Shambala *chief*. The *Ward* is a generalistic. For rationalisation, the *Ward* is a generalistic. For rationalisation, for concentration call it what you will—inherent in the modern European mind being impatient of these distinctions, pressure is put upon the tribal elder to select a chief for government cannot be allowed to stand still, and the greybeards at the tribal put forward, as like as not, some poor creature who, they think, has least power to harm. Elevated at his elevation, confidence in his support of the *Ward*, and quickly surrounded by the traditional host of hangers-on, court favourites, wives, & children, the *Ward* begins to grow fat. This often develops, that vulgarity but expressively called "swelled up and kinks in the traces".

Because, nevertheless, in common sense, expect such a chief to be able, within a long period of time, and lose supervision to perform executive functions as the agent of a European Government. It set him to make such a man responsible for the collection of taxes from his people and to their allocation for the benefit of his tribe as a whole, in consonance to a responsible master or minister. Primarily because it is inflicted by his own self. With the result that the development of the native culture is retarded, and the damage done passes out of the control of the *Ward* and the *chieftaincy*—dams are built, but the water does not pass, out of the control of the *Ward* and the *chieftaincy*—public suscep-

MATTERS OF MOMENT.

We have more than once commented on our readers' visits to the magnificent new buildings which have recently been completed at the London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine.

SIR ANDREW BALFOUR'S WORK—In Chapel Street, just off Gower Street, the new building is a fine example of the trouble that are likely to be encountered in building displays of beauty. It is the only work arranged so conveniently and satisfactorily, however, that they will be safe against chemists' bombing time, and the well-received suggestion of courtesy from the staff from the door boy to the senior professors, as will make them feel thoroughly welcome at home.

Sir Andrew Balfour, the Director, has just passed tragically away, but we hope the influence of the School lives on and will live. Dr. Manson Ball's lecture on "The Dawn of Tropical Medicine" was given only a few days before his passing, and without apology, for it was felt that he would not have wished that his death should interfere in any way with the work of the School. Opening the meeting, Sir Harry Goldsmith, Chairman of the Board of Control, paid a very tribute to the late Director, who, he said, worked with consuming energy, and a high sense of duty. He was a simple soul who had all his honours with unaffected modesty; he was a man of sterling character, simplicity and directness of purpose, as honest and open-spirited as any man of guile; and the affection he inspired in us is something wonderful.

In these days of elaborate and costly laboratory equipment, it is instructive and not a little chilling to be reminded with what

DISSECTING MOSQUITOES the pioneers achieved their epoch-making discoveries. The

WITH A RIBBON—Sir Patrick Manson, often called "The Father of Tropical Medicine," wrote of the life history of the *Wolffia sanguinea*, a minute worm which is the causal agent of the terrible disease elephantiasis, when working alone in the swamps of last century's Formosa and Amoy. Yet his microscope was a tiny instrument about four inches high, of a kind which, no father-to-day would dare give his small boy as a present, and he only dissected insects, not mosquitoes, with this equipment. And而已 isolated him in scientific flora, and from the slow workers around him, though still, from the blood of our men, the most constant of the mosquito. In was not until many years and most laborious observations but of inspired induction,

The columns of *Medical News* have recently received correspondence concerning the size and magnificence of the Victoria Falls and Niagara.

MACHINIFENCE—Sir Frank P. S. Secretary to the High Commissioner for Southern Rhodesia, informed that the Victoria Falls were 200 feet higher and 6,000 wider than Niagara, and that the volume of water was 10 times greater, or 62 million cubic feet per minute in the dry season, or 100 million in the rains, compared with Niagara's 93 million. Falls which Niagara can boast of its own share.

Mr. A. F. Lightfoot, director of the Royal Afric

the Zambezi, a fair surpassing Niagara in size, grandeur and impressiveness. To estimate such contentious statements, it has been made from the Kalahari Record of 1925, which is said to have stated the height of the Victoria Falls, not more than from 343 to 360 feet, with a 350 yards basin being insisted as not a "anything like twice the width of Niagara," and the volume of water was measured by the Department of Irrigation of South Africa during the eighteen years 1907-1925, indicated only once to have reached 63 million gallons and to have a mean flow of 6,000 million gallons. We recently quoted an American saying the Victoria Falls for the first time, as far as I am aware, in its original form, "a wonder" and is proverbially admitted as evidence, but as the questions at issue concern facts, not opinions, they ought not to prove difficult of solution.

Forestry Officers in East Africa are now of a rather different school. After years of study in England with

a forester in view, and a number of

A SHOCK TO TRAINING IN FRANCE OF GERMAN FOREST OFFICERS.

drilling (in two senses) of trees, reforestation, exploitation, a system of 30 hence, they are now confronted with the accusation that this and their methods are all wrong. It appears that the state planting is, after all, the best, and that the single-species plantation, the favoured and "boosted" for many, is a mere permanent mixed forest which is growing old but is constantly renewed by natural causes. It is also authoritatively stated, much higher economic results than those which can be obtained by a severely scientific forestry which really interferes with the "natural" growth of the woods. First risks, there is much less in natural forest, degradation of the soil is less, and bird and wild-life generally is fostered by the natural as opposed to the artificial (especially the formal spine) forest. Let us leave out of discussion the aesthetic aspect, and finally that Sir Alfred Hill, the Director of Kew Gardens, had something poignant to say in Cape Town about the way in which the natural beauty of Table Mountain had been destroyed by a gross utilitarianism which had converted some of its finest slopes into patchwork of rectangular plantations of exotic pine and eucalyptus.

£43,150 was advanced by the Central Agricultural Advances Board of Kenya up to December 31, 1930.

£10,320 being the sum of payment of 30% of trade debts of applicants.

Of the total amount advanced, £1,000 was in respect of coffee estates, £1,000 for coffee, and maize, 21,600

for maize and wheat, 5,470 for stock and dairy farming, 1,000 for general agriculture, 2,100 for fruit and 1,000 for sugar. Most of the advances are in the form of security documents to be delivered at the payment of the basic advances. Payment of a revolving credit was conditional on the advances from the creditor not to less for paying off remaining 30% of the total for which it had put up.

Nothing but 10 years' creditors, of whom 10% were made were required to furnish undertaking that they would pay cash for future necessities, and never seek nor accept credit without the sanction of the bank.

FEBRUARY 12, 1934

EAST AFRICA

TANGANYIKA RAILWAY COMMISSION REPORT

FURTHER POINTS FROM AN INTERESTING DOCUMENT

News on the Southern Highlands Railway

THE Report of the Tanganyika Railway Commission, over which Sir Sydney Henn presided, has just been published by the Crown Agents for the Colonies in two volumes (each costing £1), one containing the text of the Report, a summary of the recommendations, and two useful large scale maps; and the other a record of the oral evidence and memoranda presented to the Commissioners.

Since the recommendations of the Commission were recognized at considerable length by *East Africa* on November 6, and Sir Sydney Henn's own summary of the position published in our issue of December 4, our readers are already cognizant with the main conclusions, but the following further points of interest may be usefully cited from the Report.

Effect of Improved Communications on Native Development.—We consider it desirable to record our agreement with the view advanced by several witnesses that an East Africa has brought them into close contact with problems of Native development, that improved transport facilities have an important influence in promoting the development of the Native on lines which are beneficial to him.

Importance of Encouraging Native Enterprise.—While we consider that the provision of better transport facilities will have far-reaching results in promoting Native development, we are strongly of opinion that the process will be much more rapid where the stimulating effect of European enterprise is also present. We consider that, other things being equal, a quicker return will be obtained for money spent on improved communications to areas suitable to and available for non-Native enterprise than to purely Native districts.

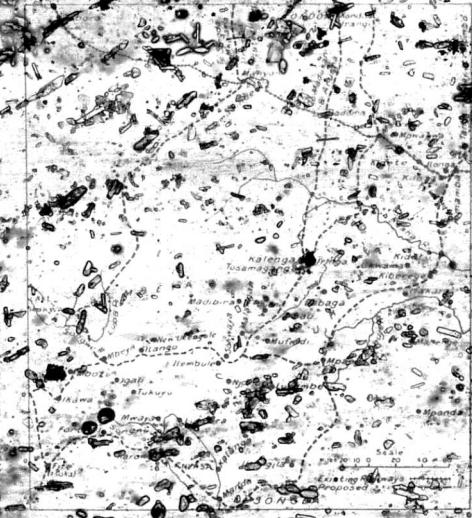
Railway Subsidies Opposed.

Low-priced "Settlement" Crops.—The suitability of much land in the higher areas of Tanganyika for such bulky low-priced cereals as maize, wheat, barley, etc., has been reportedly brought to our attention. It has been freely assumed that all that is required to prove successful is the provision of railway facilities to transport these crops to the coast. In order, however, to enable the surplus produce to compete in the world's markets, after local requirements have been satisfied, cheap airway rates to the seaports of the German East Coast over 1000 miles distance would be required. If such subsidy rates are conceded, the transport of these crops would increase the cost of railway working to a greater amount than the revenue they would contribute to the railway.

Therefore before capital is invested in producing such crops or in the construction and maintenance of a railway to transport them, it is important to bear in mind the necessity for a market for the surplus not locally required at prices which will give a profit after the cost of production and transport has been met. If the surplus can only be marketed by means of subsidies, it must be further considered, before any expenditure is given to their production, whether the amount of the subsidy a whole justify financial assistance out of the general funds of the State, and in this connexion increased revenue demands made by the resulting subsidies should be borne in mind.

We agree that in certain circumstances, particularly where crops are in the experimental stage, assistance from public funds may be justified, but we strenuously of opinion that such assistance should not be granted by way of hidden subsidies, as the railway rates should all in a direct loss to the railway.

Importance of Mineral Traffic.—The cost of railway construction costs from £600 to £800 per mile in normal circumstances and to a greater sum when special difficulties occur; interest on capital and maintenance charges reach a high annual figure, and we are satisfied from the evidence that if any substantial part of this traffic cannot be made to pay for many years unless the delivery of minerals by a large scale supplies revenue to the railway development, derived from agriculture and general trading. Nevertheless, without more railways and better communications, very little further development is



in our opinion possible, and railway experience in Central Africa goes to show that railways not provided with a mineral traffic in fact remain about twenty years to establish themselves on a paying basis.

Inadequate Attention Paid to Roads.

Recommendations regarding Roads.—We consider that for the proper development of the Territory the provision of better roads, especially along the main lines of communication not served by railways, is essential. We are satisfied at the needs of the country in this respect are receiving sufficient attention and we recommend that special road surveys should be undertaken. The services of private enterprise should be enlisted in the survey and construction of such roads wherever this might be found practicable.

We also recommend that before any final decision is taken regarding the alignment of new railways the question of providing feeder roads should be investigated and the cost of construction of such roads should be taken into account in considering any scheme of railway development.

Road Trains.—We have no evidence that road trains in their present stage of development would prove more reliable than the existing types of light motor transport for bringing produce to the railway, or that they could be economically employed over distances too great for such transport. We consider, however, that developments should be carefully watched and if the prospects of their successful operation appear promising the experiment of employing one or more of these road trains under the Railway Administration or by private enterprise to act as feeders to the railways in suitable localities should be tried.

Railway Surveys.—Much stress has been laid by technical officers of the railway on the importance of adequate surveys before the alignment along any approved route of a new railway is finally settled. We fully agree. A properly planned survey enables economies in construction and working expenses to be effected far outweighing the cost of the surveys, and we recommend that, following practice elsewhere, competent contracting firms with experience in the work of surveying country for railway alignments should be approached with a view to enlisting their services. We consider that grants from the Colonial Development Fund could be appropriately devoted to this purpose.

Kigoma-Habwa Line.—From the evidence before us, we are satisfied that southwards from Kigoma a line to Kibara would run the most part through fertile and well-watered country suitable for cotton, sisal and maize, and that land would be available for lease to non-Natives and would sell readily. It may be taken up as soon as convenient when transport facilities were provided, the country in due course as present interests with itself, and the opening of it up would facilitate the removal of the elephant from the area.

At a distance of sixty miles from Kigoma the line would enter the fertile Rukwa Plain, and from that point onwards to Kibara, according to Mr. Welford's report, would pass

continuous stretch of productive country. North of the Tanga line, the water-table is modified by the valley of the River Msimba, which flows from Lake Manyara to Arusha, and thence westward through the districts of Arusha, Mikindani, and Tabora to the Indian Ocean. The soil is very fertile, suitable for cotton growing, and Dr. M. K. Kippey, the late Director of Agriculture of Tanganyika, estimates an even larger area of more or less good fertility as being available.

WHILE SETTLEMENT IN SOUTHERN TANZANIA

Land between Tanga and Ubena Junction.—We have had a varied estimate of the value and possibilities of the land between the two rivers, Lake Manyara and the River Msimba, and the "Combination" junction coincides. It appears to us, from the evidence taken that the northeast of successful non-Native settlement to the south of Lake Manyara as Mikindani approached.

"The areas of land alienated or available for alienation are shown on the map attached to our Report. Of the land so far alienated in the Tanga Province, the greater part is in the north of the Tanga district. This portion comprising some 200 square miles of land suitable for non-Native settlement would merit no attention if the Combination line, and if the present settlers were not assisted by the construction of a railway which would be of practical use to them, it may be expected that *some of them will forsake abandoned their farms, and a return to non-Native settlement might result*. Similarly it is suggested that a road could be built along the escarpment line between Ubena Junction and the north of the Combination line.

The southerns and more promising sections of Mikindani, Msimba, and Mboma could be served by the Combination line or by the Dodoma-Fife line.

The district round Dodaga would be too far away from the Dodoma-Tanga line to grow crops if world prices were to fall, while for high-priced crops it would seem that either the Dodoma-Tanga line by existing roads or the Ifakara line by the construction of a road down the escarpment could be made to serve.

The distance from "Ubena Junction" to Kilosa via Dodoma is 350 miles, involving, if this route is adopted, 242 miles of new construction between "Ubena Junction" and Dodoma, and an estimated cost of £4,629,000.

The distance from "Ubena Junction" to Kilosa via Mpanga and Ifakara is approximately 354 miles, all new construction; and the estimated cost would be approximately £2,000,000 as from Mpanga, and £1,100,000 from Mpanga to "Ubena Junction". It would therefore be cheaper by £1,200,000 to construct a railway to "Ubena Junction" from Dodoma via Tanga than via Kilosa via Ifakara, while the haul to the coast from "Ubena Junction" would be approximately the same by either route.

If, however, our recommendation for the building of a railway to Ifakara is adopted, notwithstanding the fact that we do not consider that the development of the northern highlands Valley and the Matenge Province can be effected by this comparison, as regards new construction to "Ubena Junction", must be reckoned from Ifakara instead of from Kilosa. From Ifakara to Mpanga the cost is estimated at £950,000, from Mpanga to "Ubena Junction" at £1,200,000, making a total of £2,150,000 as against £2,200,000 from Dodoma to "Ubena Junction". The further capital cost, etc., would therefore be approximately the same for either route.

An Extension beyond Ubena.—In our opinion, the cultural prospects alone would not at present justify the cost of construction beyond "Ubena Junction", while on the information at present available, we are unable to base any recommendation on the mineral prospects to be served by the route.

Possible Mineral Traffic.

Coltan Coal.—There is a possibility of the development of copper mining in the eastern highlands, and a route to Manda would also be of more value than the alternative route in assisting to open up the Kitava coal-field at the northern end of Lake Vasa. We have been assured that this coal, which appears to be plumbago and of good quality, could be delivered free on rail at Manda at a price which should enable it eventually to compete economically at Dar es Salaam with coal imported by sea. It could no doubt be of considerable railway purposes, and probably markets for coal products might be found to the advantage of the Railway, which, for export purposes, has no outlet.

Third Route from Dodoma to Mvita.—Understandably, the suggestion of a line from Dodoma with the help of steamship connection to Lake Victoria is one in the minds of the British Government, and it is proposed to extend the railway under British administration through the territory under British administration, and for the same purpose for Northern Rhodesia, to connect with Lake Vasa.

Relation of Mvita Line to Southern African Alternatives.—For the foregoing reasons the project of a line

to Mvita does not appear to us to be justified, inasmuch as the line should ultimately be required for the construction of a southern line, and the time of its completion is not known with certainty. At least, however, the construction of such a line would add to the security of the railway, and the estimated cost of the same in the construction of a line from Dodoma to Mvita would involve a heavy financial outlay.

Comparison with Neighboring Territories.—Before finally deciding on the relative merits of railway connexion southwards from Dodoma and from Ifakara, it is proper to be clear, we are therefore of opinion that it will be necessary to take into account the interests of mining and pastoral in the British territories to the south of Tanganyika, and the probable trend of development in those territories. We consider, therefore, that as a first step the Government of Northern Rhodesia and the Government of the Colony of South Africa should be consulted, and their views ascertained.

MANAGEMENT OF THE TANGA RAILWAY

Management of Tanga Railway.—We have been informed by the General Manager that a connexion between the Northern and Central Railways would effect economies in railway administration estimated at £1,000,000 to £2,000,000 per annum. Further, unless an early connexion is made between the two systems, it will soon be necessary to construct new workshops at Tanga and to maintain three workshops in separate organisations, which would be an uncommercial arrangement. Or as an alternative, it would be necessary to give further consideration to General Hamond's recommendation to hand over the working of the Tanga line and of the Port of Tanga to the Kenya-Uganda Railways.

Political Considerations.—It is very possible to adjust the boundaries of Tanganyika and Kenya, taking account only of geographical conditions. General Hamond's recommendations should no doubt be accepted in order to secure more economic use of commercial facilities.

We regard railway policy and management, however, as having an important place in the administration of the Territory in general, and of the Northern and Tanga Provinces in particular. Under the political conditions imposed by the Mandate and accepted by His Majesty's Government, the Government of Tanganyika cannot divest itself of its responsibilities in respect of these two Provinces. We therefore see objections to removing the Tanga Railway from the direct administration of the Government of Tanganyika.

Should any system of Close Union be adopted whereby all the railways of the three territories are brought under a unified control, it will still be important to establish communication between the systems so that early connexion is clearly desirable."

Governor's Dispatch to be Published.

East Africa is due to announce that a Command Paper will shortly be published giving the text of the dispatch from Sir Donald Cameron to the Secretary of State for the Colonies on the Report of the Tanganyika Railway Commission, of which Sir Guy Sydenham Henn was chairman.

MRS. ROY TUCKETT ON EAST AFRICA

Mountains viewed from the air.

DOWN THE AIRSHIP ROUGHLY, aptly entitled by Mr. Roy Tuckett in his recent lecture on the "Aerodrome," the accompanying photograph shows a large colony of flamingoes standing a few feet below the aeroplane, millions of flamingoes on Lake Nakuru, and separate pictures of the summits of Mount Kilimanjaro and Kenya, they were stained with frosty blue difficulty, as on account of theretched condition of the air, the machine kept "cushioning" as the aviator approached the summit. An amusing scene in Northern Rhodesia shows the elderly Natives catching drops of oil from the engine cowling and anointing themselves with it.

By this method of manipulating the cinema camera and flying at 1,000 ft. at the same time, we can come by constraining a door on either side of the cockpit of the plane, so that Mr. Tuckett can fly the aircraft with his hands, and operate the cinematograph with his feet. We were able to disclose that Mr. Tuckett is 80 years of age, writing a book on his flight through East Africa.

REPERCSSIONS OF THE MAIZE SUBSIDY.

SISAL COST INCREASED BY 10/- PER TON.

February Meeting of Executive Council of Joint Board
Shrubs for East Africa

That Kenya sisal producers would find the cost of production increased by no less than ten shillings per ton as a result of the maize subsidy which the Treasury has decided to grant was the contention of Sir Humphrey Leggett, at last week's meeting of the Executive Council of the East African Board.

By the terms of the agreement said, Sir Humphrey, the Kenya Government had granted a loan of £500,000 to the Board in order that on maize exported, the growers might receive the world's price plus one cent per bag—to which sum, it was anticipated that the external sisal parity, it would rise. The Native labourer drew a ration of 2 lbs. of meal per day, or three-eighths of a bag per month; so that if every labourer employed by each sisal producer would be called upon to pay three-eighths of a cent per month. In addition to the subsidy of 10/- per year, the latest estimate was that the Kenya sisal industry employed 12,000 labourers in the year 1930, and that the output was 2,000 tons annually.

The increased cost of rationing 12,000 men at 10/- per head per annum was £5,400 which, it was figured, meant that Kenya sisal growers would find their cost of production 10/- per ton higher than it would have been if Kenya had been unencumbered. Sisal Growers, who have every sympathy with maize farmers' present difficulties, but at the present extraordinarily low prices of sisal they could not possibly afford to have their own costs increased in that fashion.

All Branches of Industry Affected.

The repercussions of the subsidy by no means stopped at that point; they affected adversely all other branches of industry and all Government departments employing large labour forces. The latest official figures estimated a maize output this season of 1,280,000 bags and an export of 1,000,000 bags which meant that 680,000 bags would be consumed in the country by labour employed in European industry, the railways, in Government Departments, and other ways. Since the internal price was to be raised by 10/- a bag, or the seaboard price, the maize growers were therefore subsidised by other people in Kenya to the extent of £68,000. It was already clear that the Railways and Harbours were very badly off, so badly that they could not reduce their costs. Though the face of it the cost to the country was £68,000, the real cost was something like £100,000.

It was another thing that never had appeared to have been paid by the coffee, sisal, and other interests in the colony. What was seen was so vitally affected. Coffee and sisal were particularly unmarketed commodities which had to find their outlet on the world markets and if was therefore particularly important that they were recompensed should be seriously assured in this manner as a result of a tendency to shelter other products. He was not criticising the subsidy, but merely in denouncing the creation of state industries.

The Position of the Sisal Industry.

A strong oral submission by Major Willing prompted thorough study of the sisal industry and led to a worthy while warning on the urgent necessity of such a survey held the view that H.M.

Government's Agricultural Committee's Land and Information Office in London should undertake the work at least be closely associated with it.

No. 1. The first point was fiscal matters which approached all had been studied piecemeal. The sisal industry appeared to be fairly to the rear of the sisal, jute, and cotton industries. Sub-section of the London Chamber of Commerce, the Vegetable fibre Committee of the Imperial Institute looked at the matter from another angle. Mr. Winstanley, the chairman, and the Empire Marketing Board from yet another stand-point. For the problems to be investigated by a Committee representative of these and perhaps other interests would be most useful. Perhaps the Imperial Economic Committee would be a suitable body.

It was essential to have information as to what was being done by competing countries to have the market intelligence to know what increase was likely to come forward from various competing countries. Sub-committee and kept them with present and possible new uses of the fibre, and to investigate by which to know whether the plant, which would secure an earlier yield of a heavier crop content in the leaf.

Mr. Bonsony pointed out that the present position of the industry was particularly analogous with that of tobacco. The Empire Marketing Board had appointed a Committee to study the Empire tobacco industry and the committee had produced a very valuable report on tobacco. It had based its study largely on approach to the problem from the results that the Tobacco Federation of the British Empire had formed.

Sir Sydney Allen, a former member of the Imperial Economic Committee said that he was always willing to undertake the study of any important Empire commodity in so far as its resources permitted, and it was decided to approach Sir Hartford Ward, the Chairman, to inquire whether he could sympathetically consider the suggestion.

Should Sisal Growers receive State Subsidies?

The telegram published on page 581 of last week's *East African Standard* says that the preliminary negotiations with the Government with a view to a cash subsidy or other measures to assist the cost of production of the fibre remained higher than the market price was considered at length.

The Chairman, Sir John Sandeman Allen, felt that if a Government were asked for a subsidy, it was impossible to refuse the right of a party controlling output and a general objection was expressed both to the amount and to a Government interference before the board could be allowed to consider the matter in all its bearings.

Mr. Winstanley favoured a thorough study of the position, which he regarded as one of extreme gravity. Mr. Winstanley agreed, but added that there was encouragement in the recently completed experiments at the Imperial Institute, as a result of which sisal might take the place of Manila hemp in the manufacture of marine cordage. Whereas this country now used 50,000 tons of Manila-fibre and 40,000 tons of sisal annually, these might be converted to sisal, and thus end the difficulties of East Africa, sisal producers would disappear. In the opinion of Mr. Campbell Haughton, the East African producers to whom the sisal fibre in the market was to play into the hands of competitors who could not withhold sales.

Reduced Freight Rates Necessary.

The telegram reported that on receipt of a cabled request from the Tanzanian Sisal Growers' Association to the Board to do its utmost to effect immediate reduction in steamship rates, as there was serious danger of estate collapse down in view of the present critical situation, it had communicated with the Conference Lines direct an action which Mr. Winstanley said it thought well justified in the circumstances: that the shipping companies should, on demand, request of freight only the actual charges made by the shipper, the Sisal and Scoriae Committee, and the London Committee, and the Board, the committee concerned.

The African Game Policy.

Sir Sydney Allen, though strongly in favour of the preservation of National Parks and the protection of wild animals in adequate numbers said that in the case of Rhodesia and South Africa the voice of game had been proved incompatible with development, that in some areas of East and Central Africa damage was still being done

the game, and so where development was taking place game would have to go. He did not agree that settlement automatically exterminated game. His contention rested on the matter because so many people thought African game in terms of conditions in Europe which were entirely different from those of East Africa. Tsingaanska and Nyasaland.

Those present at the meeting were Sir John Sandeman, Allen (in the Chair), Lord Crawford, Major C. H. Ball, Mr. G. W. Blattersley, Mr. Campbell-Habburg, Sir Sydney Henn, Sir Humphrey Leggott, Mr. C. Ponsonby, Sir Leslie Richardson, Sir W. A. M. Sim, Major H. Blakes Taylor, Major C. L. Walsh, Mr. A. Wiglesworth, and Miss Harley (Secretary).

IF EAST AFRICA LOOKS SOUTH

Dangers to be Faced

From a Correspondent in London

An interesting opinion of the idea of South African support for East African settlers in their objections to the White Papers was expressed by Mr. G. N. Sturgeon, well-known Southern Rhodesian, when he recently addressed the British Club in Grosvenor, on the Italian Riffra. He said:

"The opportunity presented by the White Papers has been seized upon by the South African Government. British politicians have never been a match for the master politicians of Afrikanderism. General Hertzog boldly stated that the relationship between White and black put forward in the White Paper is one that will ultimately affect territories beyond the borders of those within which such relationships established. The South African Government stands for the upholders of the white, the British Government stands for the upholders of the black."

The British settlers in the northern territories of East Africa will lean for support on the Union Cabinet Cabinet that includes within its leaders of armed revolt against Britain during the war with Germany. Faced with the choice between black supremacy and African dominion, the colonists will choose the latter. And Britain having gone too far to reverse her steps, would have to choose between a war in which she would receive no sympathy from her Overseas Empire or another gesture of South Central Africa joined together as a second United States under the leadership of Afrikanderism would do nothing before it found excuses to squeeze out Britain from East Africa. You would then have a State probably hostile to Britain in a position to command some of your most valuable trade routes."

"And those whose chief thoughts are for the welfare of the Natives should consider how they the Natives would fare under Afrikanderism. Afrikanderism has never had any sympathy for the aboriginal population, and I trust that you will not think that in opposing the present policy of the British Government in forcing the pace of the Native's evolution that I am putting myself on the side of Afrikanderism. The evolution of the Native cannot proceed unless he is in contact with the European. The present policy of the British Government is based upon the mistaken idea that evolution will proceed more satisfactorily if the Native of Kenya comes from European population. The Boer policy was to use him for manual labour but at the same time to prevent his evolution. The policy urges the establishment of strong British Colonies to the south of the Equator. Inasmuch as all of the available land in South Africa is taken up, the final alternative South African Government will be to take as large a slice of African land as possible."

The question Britain should now take into her consideration is whether she can stop the trend and is allowed to develop. The remedy can only lie in one direction. Her colonies must be directly converted into something without reference to the natives of a colony. Britain belongs to Germany, and the greater the force of Afrikanderism, and the greater to foster their discontent, and they will become a powerful British Dominion. She should be prepared to make sacrifices in supporting the policy. Only sacrifice is essential. She must accept that the native goes in with all the sanguineous enthusiasm that it gives, on the altar of practical politics.

"If we as a nation refuse to make the efforts that are necessary we must recognise that we are terminally giving up the fight for Empire. We might as well throw up the sponge and retire to our corner in the North Sea where we can remain in our deluge over what we have done."

IS A BUFFALO-COW HYBRID POSSIBLE?

Authorities Say "No."

Special to *East Africa*

In his report for 1930 Captain T. A. Ritchie, the Kenya Game Warden, describes an interesting experiment by Mr. Raymond Hook of Nanyuki, who followed a "young and enthusiastic" buffalo bull "to run with his herd of domestic cows." Frequent intercourse took place in most favourable conditions, but no progeny resulted, and says the Warden, "A widespread and persistent belief that such crosses occur makes this denial pertinent."

The matter being of considerable importance to *East Africa* who made inquiries from the best authorities. If such crosses can be produced, it is quite within the bounds of possibility that a hybrid bull could be created which would combine the useful characters of domestic cattle without immunity to local African diseases such as *trypanose* which are a property of the native buffalo. It is understood that an enterprising American is already in East Africa working on those lines, supported by the knowledge that in North America crosses between the American bison and domestic cattle—the *catalo*—has been produced and is doing well. Nowhere has *East Africa* found any encouragement for the belief in the buffalo-cow hybrid. Sir Chalmers Mitchell, Secretary of the Zoological Society of London, knew of no evidence in favour of it; the British Museum of Natural History could find no record; and the proprietor of the famous Carl Hagenbeck Zoological Gardens in Hamburg kindly replying to our query, wrote:

"In my experiments I have never yet obtained a cross between the African wild buffalo and the domestic. Nor have I found in the literature of the subject, nor have I heard of any case of such a cross. I believe that a cross between the African buffalo and the domestic buffalo is possible, but that one between the African buffalo and the domestic cow is improbable."

Captain Ritchie's opinion is as follows: "I fully confirm that, but that does not mean that experiments to obtain such crosses should entirely be abandoned. Hamburg and London are not *East Africa*, and the breeding of wild animals is influenced by a whole series of delicate factors. Even the common donkey-mare mule has been known to breed, though so rarely that in India such a phenomenon is rated to be a portent of national disasters. And in India elephants are not bred in captivity. The tame cows are selected from among tame or wild bulls."

ARCHDEACON OWEN ON PRISON LABOUR

His Letter to the Prime Minister

East Africa learns that Archdeacon Owen of Nairobi has sent to the Prime Minister a letter in the following words:

"I have written in regard to the implementation of the Boiling Springs scheme in *Kenya* the prison labour. It may surprise you to know that a few years ago when the natives were in power the Government ships in Lake Victoria were unloaded at Kisumu by prison labour. The prison at Kisumu was enlarged to accommodate the natives drafted from Nairobi to work for the work of the Kenyan navy."

"Two thousand native of Kisumu formed the rime and stood to the matter with the usual native sense of patriotic spirit formed a large part of the force of men and continue to handle ships and supplies were set to this task. They did not complain of the heavy work but the system of compensation was a long time ago and was convenient for the authorities to recruit men."

"I addressed a several communications and of use of prison labour whether it be in *East Africa* under one Colonial Government or in Russia. I believe that prison labour is known, of course, of the Detention Camp system in Kenya, Uganda and Kenya needs it through May 1930."

GOOD HUMAN STORY OF THE CAMPAIGN

Mr. Owen Letcher's "Cohort of the Tropics"

EVERY man who fought in the East African Campaign ought to read Mr. Owen Letcher's "Cohort of the Tropics" (published by him from 44 Coleutta House, Johannesburg, at the extraordinarily low price of 2s.), for this is a book which shuns the blend of imperturbable good humour, stark reality, and truthful detail, must grip those who foot-slogged it between 1914 and 1918 in what was then German East Africa.

Again and again Mr. Letcher's characters give utterance to thoughts which many of us have harboured but expressed less succinctly. One of his Cockney warriors, for instance, sums up the campaign by the declaration that they "missed it abant all we didn't know which was Thursday and which was our helboys." The Hermisage was a fitting finish to a flaming fiasco, another character nicknamed the enemy commander General von Letgo Fall-back. We are caustically introduced to the S.A.S.C., otherwise the S. and T., as "The Noble Corps of Grocers"; and a freighting colonel, who had served in the C.M.R. in the Matabele War, the Boer War, and the Rebellion, is pictured as being aggrieved that he had not been able to take part in the War of the Roses and Malplaquet.

The great point about this volume is that it is intensely human. No record of the Campaign and there is still no adequate history of the War in East Africa has equalled "Cohort of the Tropics" in its portrayal of the life spirit in which the British forces did their duty, despite ill-health, absence of news, lack of leave, meagre rations, and an often invisible enemy. Officer and man, European and African, are here shown as they were determined to do their job to the best of their ability—sometimes quailed and occasionally dispirited; often cursing head-quarters stupidly, always laughing at their own discomfits; but yet recognising good leadership and gallantry, ever ready to do whatever lay in their power for a comrade in greater need than themselves.

The "Cohort" is that body of troops which entered Southern Germany via Nyasaland, and Mr. Letcher is unrestrained in his condemnation of Zombi during the days of his command as he was indeed supreme when he was Acting Assistant Director of Recruiting. He can speak of the Acting Sub-Manager of the Government Tea Factory because his scientific husband was 5 ft. 3½ in. high and the other woman's husband rated at 5 ft. 60 in. Nyasaland suited him as a "very exclusive dominionette"; while commercial interests, ladies and comedy money, official and social Nyasaland, took open the "Cohort of the Tropics" that had arrived from the "explosive, dangerous jungle." But such feelings were not altogether one-sided. The German troops, for instance, nicknamed the "Nyas and Viceroy Reservoirs," "Never Very Reliable."

Later on, however, when the Cohort found the Germans bringing machine-guns into action and taking the places of their regular officers at the King's Bridge, Badia, the Cohort made a silent apology to the British bridges and machine-guns, very much as follows:

"They were certainly the handiwork of the Devil. Some of them had histories of enemy capture and were invaluable on intelligence work. All of them spoke a certain amount of Chinko and Sashish, and were, therefore, able to handle porters and pack animals with

ease and skill. They were all tried shot and bullet-proof in the Central African climate. Friends of the Intelligence service were ones who could get elephant skins and wild boar skins, whose many drives and romances in those parts attracted the Cohort greatly. They used to see much of Saunders' Legion when they entered East Africa."

The N.V.R. were not exactly like the native auxiliaries they wore no stripes or other decorations of rank, and they were paid on the same basis of pay—ten bob a day. Certainly a princely remuneration for a soldier. But who would dare dispute that they were worth it? Without them it is hard to say how the Native transport would have got on at all. The controlling and feeding of a thousand or two African men of burden as a task that calls for those who can speak the porters' languages and understand their peculiar customs and capacities can successfully undertake. Especially was this true when the convoy approached the fighting line. The missionary societies gave a number of their priests to the N.V.R. The missionaries' methods were, perhaps, a trifle too sanctified, but they succeeded in keeping the Cohort going in amputated bully and biscuits, and the like, themselves and all other essentials.

Saunders of the Intelligence, of whom strange tales are told, bears a singular resemblance in several particulars to an Englishman whose prowess had won German esteem and recognition in the old Pre-War days, but not for the world could we hint at his identity. Probably few readers will find a few of our readers may guess this book will never fall into his hands, but if it does it would be intensely interesting to hear his comments.

The story of the "King of the Kikuyu" is most amusing—though the "king," after being sentenced to twenty years' imprisonment for desertion, taking up arms against His Majesty's forces, theft, resisting arrest, obstructing the operation of the Allies, sedition (twenty-three charges), conspiracy to commit murder, and a few other make-weight counts, may have felt his escape dearly purchased.

Here, then, are narrated incidents which any old campaigner cannot but enjoy living over again. We cordially commend the book to anyone who served in the German East.

MAJOR COURT TRAIL HUNTER

And Writes a Book about Me

MAJOR COURT TRAIL HUNTER publishes his book "Life of the Beaten Track" (H. F. & G. Wagnalls, £8s.), by using in his preface that the reviews have pointed out to him, but what the editor of such authors as Selous, Bok and Lyell, the majority of books on African hunting have not been written by the real African hunter but rather by men who have visited Africa or short hunting trips, so that "frankly I am not a writer with them." Hence his book, which is "written by a real African hunter, to a hunting book written by a real African hunter, to a Major Court Trail."

Well, we all know that Major, who has not lacked publicity, but it must be quite frankly stated that his book is not in the same class as those by Selous, Bok and Lyell, in that a dozen good sportsmen not mentioned by the Major have written far better books about African hunting, such as "Life of the Beaten Track." His volume has its points, it is frank, straightforward and honest, but it has little claim to literary quality or skilled construction, the major fault is that it is not concerned with hunting, but with deals with the natives the author's hunting expeditions, his trials, etc. Too much space is given to the author's opinions on wild animals, and native customs and superstitions, and much of this, though well meant, will be found to carry scant authority. It is well put up and printed and set in large illustrations, and is a fine book for a female. Thomson's "African Game and Hunter" is a better book, and others, such as that of Baden-Powell, are to be recommended.

RACY ACCOUNT OF AFRICAN FLYING.

Air Commodore Samson's Recollections of East Africa.

DURING THE past few years interest in flying in East Africa has increased remarkably. The many flights which have been accomplished between England and East and South Africa since the pioneer efforts of Sir P. van Ryneveld and Sir G. Brand in 1920, together with the success attained in Kenya by Wilson Airways, have contributed greatly to the development of an air sense in the territories, a new feature of East African life certain to receive considerable impetus by the opening of the Imperial Cairo-Cape service.

Air Commodore Samson's "Flight from Cairo to Kingstown and Back" (B.M.C. 15s net) is therefore likely to interest many East Africans. Apart from the author's anecdotes concerning many well-known East Africans, the volume gives an excellent picture of cross-country flying in Africa. It describes a flight of four R.A.F. machines three years ago, the personnel of the party being Commodore Samson; Squadron Leader Maxwell, Flight Lieutenant Blackford, Flight-Lieutenant Macdonald, Flying Officer Betts and Sergeants Johnson, Evans and MacKenzie.

Commodore Samson possesses the journalistic faculty of sympathising with the human story. For instance, when he took up several residents for joy flights, one of them was the local meteorologist who died on his return to land. If Commodore Samson would write his own flight, the latter agreed to do so and did so at last, saying he would send his story along in a few minutes.

After waiting for some time, I received a small note complete, a sailor-like approach to the public, so like the idea of a child or boy playing about loose in the after-cockpits. I detailed Captain Evans to put him in the aeroplane and then climb after him.

"I gave the little boy a good ten minutes in the air," he thanked me most politely before he scampered off to get the onlookers. Just as he vanished from view, my friend the weather expert arrived on the scene, accompanied by a stalwart young man of about twenty-two years of age. He said: "Commodore, here is my boy." Who, the youngascal was who had got on in this world?

The author makes sympathetic reference to the mortal reception given to him by Sir Edward and Mrs. Graham and says: "A month later I visited him with simple excitement one day, seen the great man in Government House."

"She started off like a young Segrave, leaving the gates of the house on to one where she flashed out on to the main road, her slackened speed never once; corners were there to be got round as quickly as possible. Tuhum came to the side of the car and the driver, driving soft to crash into. But we reached Government House intact, I failed to persuade her to have another flight with me, so that I could return on Thursdays with more. But she was still running."

The description of a kanga dinner in Nairobi is interesting:

"He must have been drunk. When I went into the bandstand and then each of us had to conduct his own regimental march. As far as I could see, it was second from a Buffs, though it can't be said that this was the case. The bandman was as when I heard a spot was just about to an end of my efforts (unknown to him) the band had been put aside, as when a person suddenly tapped his music stand and then every member of the bandmen started each one playing a different regimental march. Even the ever-well-made Englishman was surprised."

The stage of the route between Wadi Hatta and Abu Hamid is described as "the last perfect desert one could wish for—a country of the damned, with the little ribbon of a way line the only sign of life, tottering and head down, horrible black hills." Of the latter, he says: "In the southern part of the range,

it is a really beastly area to fly over, and I don't mind saying a bit of it is on my nerves, and I don't mind saying that it frightened me; nothing visible but reefs, except just vertically beneath you, where the water can be faintly seen; not a sign of life or a whisper of movement, except a gentle swaying of the trees in the wind." He has an excellent photograph of the huge herd of elephant to be seen south of Montgalla, considers the aerodrome at Kismayu, though it presents a little difficulty for a new arrival, a first-rate flying ground, and regards Lake Naivasha as "the most beautiful lake he has ever seen."

Flying men will be interested in the method the party adopted on approaching an aerodrome. Fifteen miles before they reached the townships they would fly in close order. At the last round, the aerodrome they shared a rather ineffective "break-off"; the leader would dive steeply, the machine would zoom upwards, while the other two would bank steeply to the left and left when they reached Nairobi; however, Commodore Samson encountered an unusual experience.

"After having flown to about one-third of the landing ground turned, and then, as the right edge of the ridge of an eminence heading towards the road I gave the break-up signal. As I did my vertical dive a most colossal bump hit me. Blackford (my navigator), who was standing in taking a photograph, only remained in the aeroplane, shouting 'Thank the Almighty, but the ratings are all safe.' The ratings and I fell out of the company. It was the most vigorous disturbance I have ever experienced, and the aeroplane rattled like a twenty-cent coin hitting a canveau."

The author's notes on the country south of Nairobi over Tanganyika and Northern Rhodesia are set out crisply and interestingly, and the whole volume is profusely illustrated with excellent photographs, especially that of the railway bridge over the Victoria Falls and Cape Town Harbour being worthy of special mention.

To all who like tales of adventure, to all East Africans, and particularly to those of us to whom flying is a fascinating adventure, this book can be definitely recommended. All who knew him will regret that Commodore Samson's sudden death deprives us of knowing the pleasure which the volume will give to many who admired his own qualities of pluck and drive.

LE COMMANDANT VERLET-HANUS.

EAST AFRICANS would like to know something of the strenuous life of a French officer in the northern area of the continent. I find real enjoyment in reading the life of Commander Verlet-Hanus, as compiled by Captain Jeanneau, Paris.

MAN AND THE FOREST IN NORTHERN NYASALAND.

The latest issue of *Country Journal*, Vol. 9, No. 10, contains an interesting article on Mr. C. J. Graham, Asst. Commr. Conservator of Forests, Nyasaland. On this subject, "What the damage done by man—especially man's own acts—does to the forest in Nyasaland is well brought out. The Azwani, in my personal opinion, are good landsmen, but in general the bush unskilled and unresourceful cutters in the country, they have caused shrubs their paths to grow, becoming gullies and blanketed, especially in the tall, upper forest area of the Mafinga and Chilima. This condition is the result of follow-the-leader methods, particularly when

SOME STATEMENTS WORTH NOTING.

The doctor is five times the size of England and Africa's North-West is not missionary territory.

Mr. Gifford was the first amongst the Line tribe in Africa to bring his complaint, excepting Archdeacon Owen, in 1911, to the Church's aid.

There is one more point which I leave the honorable member to consider in a report of a speech he made at Durban recently in the Northern Rhodesia legislative Council.

The river Nile runs in the Sudan Government area, and such areas can be successfully cultivated, beautifully managed, the food excellent, and all officers friendly and upright.

The report on the question of slavery and forced labour in Liberia, a shocking reply by the British Labour Government which recommended the paramountcy of Native interests.

The Uganda government house itself is too far radically incomplete. It might be completed by about 1895, according to a rich stockbroker who transplanted by God guided Magician to Uganda. —*Proc. U.S. Leg. in Africa*.

In the beginning of the year 1910 to East Africa the potential source of economy will be the savanna and tropical savanna who now require extra work on the part of the natives to go and back. —*Sh. East Afr. Econ. Survey, 1910*.

There often seems to be an misconception about that the Native interests in Africa are not adequately protected. Surely such is not the case seeing that in the matter of land no fewer than thirty million acres have been set aside for the Native population.

—*Empire Chamber of Commerce in the United States of America*.

The 1910 census of Kiboga district of the Belgian Congo have only been scratched. For the next quarter of a century the only outlet to market production there need be the world demand and the production can be sufficiently cheap to keep in competition. —*Mr. Arthur Collier, London, 1910*, from "The International Exhibition, Johannesburg, an address in South Africa."

Kampala, as will hereafter be probe, may be a city of great importance, situated as it is with such a commercially strategic position in Central Africa, and for the fact that it is completely linked to the Congo, the connecting link and clearing and distributing station for both East and West Africa. —*Mr. S. P. Tegart, Indian Planning Commission, in a speech in Uganda*.

There are indeed, in one way judge by what one reads and hears, who really are to blame before the peoples of East and Central Africa were torn and divided into compact and separated tribal groups, divided by a despotic leader who rules like a king or a tyrant, in such a way as absolutely and in a manner that could be well conceived. Had this been done when it arrived on the scene, the task of reuniting these people should not be difficult. All the savages would be easily won over to get the chief out of the way, and had him used his despotic power to carry out this conception, a whole good government should have been formed in the state of affairs just now as was the case in Central Africa in other places. —*Mr. S. P. Tegart, in Africa*.

WHO'S WHO

Mr. Kenneth Lambert Hall.



Copyright East Africa
We are much pleased to introduce to you our new Mr. Kenneth Lambert Hall, who has now on his shoulders that responsibility to take up his duties as Chief Secretary. After reading Oxford Mr. Hall went to Nigeria as an Assistant Commissioner of the Civil Service, was soon promoted to a responsible officer in the field. Then he was transferred to the Colonial Office, and had become Principal Assistant Secretary at the time of his promotion to Nyasaland. We wish him health, happiness, and success in his new sphere.

A boom in Native progress should be started with as same suspicion as a boom in a financial asset in a similar environment, but none more experienced have learned to distrust.

B. Tegart, in Africa.
Africa is a great place, which is the only place where compulsory shipping of all cattle within radius of the park is insisted on. In case of last resort, it has been insisted for many years past, that a thousand head are shipped to Mombasa, and the pure-bred cattle graze freely and abundantly around the townships of Langanyika, Gertina, and Ruiru. —*Report, 1920*.

PERSONALIA

Captain Tracy Phillips has arrived home from East Africa.

The Rev. Mr. Smith now resides in Chesham, Bucks.

Mr. G. F. Oliver, of Tanganyika, is staying in Jersey.

Mr. T. S. S. of recently left the Arnold Golf Club in Ura.

Mr. P. Wilson has been appointed Post Officer at Kitomo.

Dr. A. C. Greeth of Uganda, has been transferred to Zanzibar.

Mr. D. White, Jun., of Thornton's Falls, is shortly leaving Kenya for Australia.

R. P. Pocock, late is this year's President of the Kampala Swimming Club.

Mr. J. A. Edwards, of Marple, England, is staying in Brookenhurst, East Africa.

Sir Joseph Irvine, Kenya's senior doctor, was due to return to Basa yesterday.

Mr. S. R. Hooper, tutor at Makerere College, Uganda, has arrived home on leave.

Mr. W. Sharpe Aker, O.B.E., Assistant Treasurer in Tanganyika, is about to retire.

Mr. V. W. Roome lectured last night in Bexleyheath on his experience in East Africa.

Sir Edward Hilton Young, M.P., said last week that the present slump is the worst in history.

Major E. L. Scott, Acting Chief Secretary Uganda, was recently operated on for appendicitis.

Mr. G. J. Kearns, of Livingstonia, Miss Maude Adelia Chevalier recently graduated in Plantation.

Mr. M. A. Collaghan, Assistant District Officer in Tanganyika has arrived home on leave from Mbeya.

Mr. and Mrs. J. S. Hayle, who recently visited East Africa, have now returned to London, after a short stay.

Mr. W. B. Sootheron-Escourt of the Uganda Provincial Administration is now stationed at Fort Portal.

Mr. C. E. Lane, secretary to Lehmann (Africa) Ltd., left London yesterday on his return to Dar es Salaam.

Mr. G. S. van Eeden, Superintendent of Police in Tanganyika has been suspended from duty to December.

The appointment of Mr. H. H. James to the Tanganyika Legislative Council has now been confirmed.

A degree to learn of the death in Nairobi of Major Harry Elton, formerly W.O.C. of the R.A.F. Rutherford.

Colonel Norman Fairlie is now in charge of the Medical Department at the Zambezi Saw Mills, Livingstone.

Mr. William Gowen was recently promoted Major, R.E., one of the pioneers of tea cultivation in Kenya.

Captain G. J. L. Burton recently lectured at the Njoro Settlers Association on cereal growing in the Njoro-Nakuru district.

Mr. A. B. Williams has been re-elected President of the Rugby Football Union of Kenya, with Dr. Sheld as Vice-President.

The Rev. A. C. Vodden, who was for some time vicar of St. Mark's Church in Nairobi, is now vicar of Bingley near Bradford.

Mr. A. R. Cook and Mr. D. Walker have been appointed honorary members of the Medical Board of Kenya, Uganda.

The Rev. H. W. G. A. Lampson Geddes has accepted office as Vice-President of the Empire Council of Young Christians.

Mr. J. D. Foley, now based at Khartoum, is representative of Imperial Airways, and Mr. Hirschman manages the aerodrome.

General Sir Joseph Byrne and Mr. R. S. D. Rankine have been appointed Scout Masters for Kenya and Mombasa respectively.

Captain T. Prestor, O.B.E., Assistant District Officer in Uganda, has been appointed District Commissioner of the Karamoja district.

Mr. H. C. Folger, who has served in Malaya for the past sixteen years, at London last week for Beira, en route for the protectorate.

Mr. V. A. C. Findlay of the Research Department in Tanganyika recently visited Karamoja, Uganda, and the Karamoja area.

Mr. John L. Farnham and Miss Sophie were recently married in Mombasa, and Mr. David and Mrs. Doris Undale in Nairobi.

Miss C. Tate left the U.S.A. with her son for Meru, Kenya, where she is to take up missionary work in the Beresford Memorial Hospital.

Mr. D. G. Burns, District Agricultural Officer has been transferred from Agamoyo to Mombasa and Mr. B. B. Parker from Mombasa to Shanga.

Mr. J. R. M. Attfield and Mr. J. Minnery, M.C., have been appointed Captains in the King's African Rifles Reserve Officers.

Captain M. R. Mathews and Mr. E. M. Hyde-Clegg have been appointed District Officers in the districts of Kenya respectively.

We regret to learn of the death of Mr. S. N. G. of the Public Works Department in Uganda, who had been a Lieutenant Commander in the Royal Navy.

Sir George C. Elesig of Trinity has arrived in Nairobi to take up his appointment as Royal Naval Consul to Eastern Africa. Major G. M. G. had previously served in South Africa.

Commander R. N. Reynolds, R.N., formerly in the Uganda Railway Marine leaves London next week for Buenos Aires which he is visiting on behalf of the Royal Flying Corps.

The Earl of Athlone and his party remained at the beginning of this week to Government House, Nairobi, Mr. Sir William Gowar from a stay there near Lord George and Edward.

Sir Kenneth Rodd, M.P., who was in charge of the British Legation in Zanzibar in 1893, has decided to retire from Parliament at the next general election. He is now twenty-three years of age.

Mrs. C. J. Peacock, who sails next week for Northern Rhodesia, daughter of Sir Edward Grove, Controller General of the Department of Overseas Trade. Her husband resides at Chinhill.

Dr. Hon. Arthur S. Smith, Chairman of the Kassala Cotton Co. and Director of the Sudan Plantations Syndicate, is revisiting the Sudan, in which he served in the Civil Service from 1906 to 1911.

Amongst other accomplishments, the late Sir Andrew Balfour, Director of the London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine, was a great Rugby football player, who was a popular favourite for Scotland.

Mr. R. S. Legge, of somewhat past the manager of the Kampala branch of the British East Africa Corporation, shortly to take up an appointment in Zanzibar. Mr. Legge has been in East Africa since 1920.

Mr. D. M. Miller gave a lecture lecture on missionary work in East Africa to a recent meeting in London of the African Hand Mission, and the Rev. and Mrs. A. E. Voller spoke of their work in the West-Nicaragua of Uganda.

Mr. Blackett, of the Standard Oil Company, who has been working in East Africa, where he spent two years in the Lake Victoria and Victoria districts, has now joined the Nairobi sales staff of Motor Mart and Exchange.

We regret to learn that Late Byrne and Mrs. Byrne contracted influenza on their way to Kenya. The wife of the American was so ill that she was unable to travel, while the late Mr. Byrne died en route.

A Central Indian Council member for the Bangalore with whom he is also a headmaster and Dr. A. Asadali is President of the Indian A. Karimjee Vice President of Dr. D. D. Das is General Secretary of the Indian Council.

Mr. J. H. Banney Tongue, African Commissioner in Uganda is on his way home to Kampala. Major N. L. South will act as senior Commissioner during his absence.

Mr. R. E. Foyster, Attorney-General of Uganda, has left London for the Protectorate, accompanied by his wife and Miss Foyster. Prior to his appointment to Uganda just over two years ago Mr. Foyster served in the Leeward Islands and Barbados. He was awarded the D.S.O. in 1917.

The engagement is announced between Mr. J. H. Bell of the Provincial Administration, Uganda, son of the late Major James Bell, of Ayrshire, and of Mrs. Bell, Bray, Isle of Bray, and Joan, eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. G. J. Bonner, of Mabank, Leigh Woods, Bristol.

Mr. Alfred Bowley, head of the Native Justice of the Peace Department, Pwani, has succeeded Mr. Frank Bell, of Pwani, in that capacity. Sir Reginald Bell, and Mr. John R. Bradford, have been appointed as trustees in place of Lord Wimborne, who relinquished on taking up the Government position in South Africa.

Messrs. C. B. Mayo and W. J. Grogg, who have been serving for appointments in the Education Department of Northern Rhodesia and Uganda respectively are to proceed to the Universities indicated on the completion of a post-graduate course at the Imperial Institute at Oxford.

The engagement is announced between Mr. Cecil Bewes, eldest son of the Rev. and Mrs. T. C. Bewes, of Tunbridge Wells, and Evelyn, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Oscar Perry, of Nairobi. Both Mr. Bewes and Miss Perry are stationed at the C.M.S. station at Abuna, Kenya Colony.

Major Beernaert, Governor of the Congo Kasai Province of the Belgian Congo, M. M. Moeller, Governor of the Eastern Province and M. Dutchesse, Governor of the Equatorial Province, are on their way back to their headquarters in Africa. Each of these gentlemen had long experience in the Belgian Congo.

Mr. James A. Stevenson, who designs his war memorials in Nairobi and Mombasa, Zanzibar and Kampala, has been selected to make two bronze lions for erection in the McMillan Memorial Library in Nairobi. The lions are to be eight feet high, and will be placed on either side of the entrance hall to the building.

Mr. S. S. Salami, Vice-President of the Dar es Salaam Chamber of Commerce, who has been appointed a member of the Cinematograph Licensing Board. Dar es Salaam, served with the Indian Army in Mesopotamia during World War I. He first went to Tanganyika ten years ago. In those fifteen years Hindustan has had a considerable interest in film in conducting business with the local Indians.

Weekly Bulletin

Official Circulars, Letters, and Circulars
of the Government of Kenya, and its Local
Authorities. Also Circulars of the Secretary
of State for East Africa, Head Office, London.

PERSONALIA (continued).

The engagement is announced between Mr. M. C. Jones, of the British East Africa Survey, and Misses Mrs. A. J. James, of the firm of Nancy Andrew, Barristers-at-Law, and the Rev. Mr. Temple Stevens, a former student at the University of Melbourne, Australia.

* * * * *

Mr. H. J. H. Stedman, Director of Public Works in Zanzibar, who has just arrived home on leave, first went to East Africa twenty years ago, later acting as Executive Engineer at Kisumu and Mombasa. In 1910 he was in charge of the survey and construction of the Thika extension of the Uganda Railway. He was transferred to Zanzibar just over five years ago.

Mr. A. Bennett, who is spending the last part of his leave in London, joined the Public Works Department in Tanganyika about two years ago, and when he has served his tour will go to the Northern Frontier of the Territory, continuing his headquarters at Mombasa. He arrived home a few days before Christmas, accompanied by Mrs. Bennett.

Captain G. J. Evans, of the Royal Engineers, and recently with the General Staff, has been appointed to take over the place of the passenger aircraft which crashed, when landing, on the arrival back in England last week. After making a short flight, en route to which he had passed through Tripoli, Captain Evans flew unseated from the flight and died he sustained.

Commander R. S. Taggs was recently elected President of the Fort Jameson branch of the British Empire Service League. The Commandant's Committee, composed of Captain A. W. Graham, Captain D. Sanderson, and Messrs. R. A. Barclay, G. H. Holland and G. E. Finch, Major G. R. Jeffreys and Mr. W. H. Hollyman, are the Hon. Secretary and Financial Treasurer respectively.

Mrs. S. F. Page, who for the past three years has been on the staff of the Zanzibar branch of the National Bank of India, has arrived home in Africa. On Zanzibar she acted as Secretary to the Mzambo Mmoja Club and the Caledonian Society, was on the committee of the English Club, played in the jazz band, and could always be relied upon to help in any sport or other social event.

Colonel H. D. P. Jones, of the Royal Engineers, has been elected President of the East Africa and Uganda National Service Society. He has served in East Africa for the past twenty-eight years, the last being the construction of the Mombasa water works in 1924 and 1925. He was a member of the service corps in 1914-18, and has testifying in the Court Martial of Major

Mr. Charles R. W. Jones, pilot at Dar es Salaam, and Miss Ethel Sybil Hillman, daughter of Mr. James Hillman, of Sydney, Australia, were recently married in Nairobi. Mr. Jones is the youngest son of Captain C. R. W. Jones, a remittance man of many years residence in Australia, where for fourteen years he was on the staff of the New South Wales Railways. Captain Jones was senior pilot at the time of his retirement.

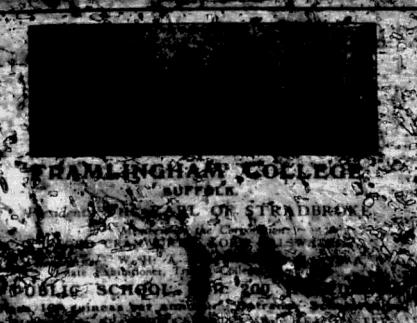
Mr. T. D. Butler, of the Kenya Administration Service, who has been appointed Acting Provincial Commissioner of the Masihi Province, has assumed his duties as Director of the Masihi Province from Mr. J. C. L. Scott, who has been appointed to the post of Provincial Commissioner of the Kajiado Province.

Mr. T. D. Butler, who now resides in Nairobi, has been engaged in the work of the Masaai Railways steamer "Kilimbi," on Lake Victoria, for the past three years. On his reaching the steamer two years ago he served on board the steamer after which he was engaged in the reconstruction of the steamer, which was damaged during the War, and the subsequent work on the river outside Nairobi, particularly on the Kilimbi and the Tana Rivers.

The engagement is announced between Captain H. J. H. Stedman, of the Mombasa Telegraphic Office, and Misses Mrs. A. J. James, of Nancy Andrew, Barristers-at-Law, and Captain G. J. Evans, Member of Parliament for Mombasa, who is the son of Mr. and Mrs. G. J. Evans, of London. Captain Evans, who arrived home a few days ago, was the best known and most popular member of the Mombasa Chamber of Commerce, and is well known throughout the world for his work in the field of child welfare.

The engagement is announced between Mr. and Mrs. A. J. James, of Nancy Andrew, Barristers-at-Law, and Captain G. J. Evans, Member of Parliament for Mombasa, who is the son of Mr. and Mrs. G. J. Evans, of London. It was stated that the marriage took place in Nairobi on Jan. 28, and that there was one child, a girl, two years old. The respondent, a widow, who remained with her husband until his death, gave the guarantee, but nothing was mentioned during the marriage ceremony.

The East African and Uganda Natural History Society has elected the following officers for 1931: President, The Hon. G. J. van der Linde; Vice-President, Messrs. G. Blaney, Vice-Chairman, Mr. Allen Smith; Hon. Treasurer, Mr. A. E. J. Gedye; Hon. Secretary, Dr. G. J. van der Linde; Committee, Mr. R. P. Bell, Mr. R. A. J. Robertson, Ernest Carr, Mr. H. S. Scott, Mr. H. M. Scott, Mr. T. J. Anderson, Mr. G. C. B. H. Gordon, Mr. G. N. Thompson, Mr. Bartle B. P. Mr. A. E. Johnson, Mr. B. M. M. Captain A. Berthold, M.P.



LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

MR. WIGGLESWORTH'S PIJABLE STATISTICS

More Matter of £100,000.

To the Editor of "East Africa."

MR. WIGGLESWORTH, to judge the plausibility of a young statistician is apparently the missionary endeavour of Mr. Alfred Wiggleworth," and the following two incidents tend to show the ample elasticity of his figures.

Addressing the Naval Sub-Section of the London Chamber of Commerce on January 14, the Rev. G. C. Cradock said: "At present this country (the British dominion) imports annually 1,000 tons of *lumber* and 2,000 tons of sisal." *See East Africa*, January, 22, page 610. Addressing the Executive Council of the Joint East African Board last week, the same authority stated: "This country imports 50,000 tons of *Mama* and 2,000 tons of *sisal* per annum." Even at today's debased rates for *sisal* the plausibility of these figures represents some £40,000. Statistical car-wheels of this velocity are well calculated to upset those endeavouring to get a serious business-like view of the industry, and coming from the Chairman of the Advisory Committee on *Vegetable Fibres* of the Imperial Institute, raise grave doubts as to the accuracy of their eventual findings.

Perhaps you can prevail on the Chairman of that Committee to state definitely which of either of these statements is correct. A variation of £40,000 is obviously a serious matter. The conclusions based on the Advisory Committee on *Vegetable Fibres* on such information as is then obtainable by the Chairman may easily raise grave doubts as to the accuracy of their eventual findings.

Yours faithfully,

Captain L. W. WATSON.

Montgomery's public statements of Mr. Alfred Wiggleworth have been frequently exposed by *East Africa*. In despatching to address the Naval Producers' and Importers' Sub-Section of the London Chamber of Commerce last week Dr. Arman gave erroneous information when in response to a question he stated that the *Vegetable Fibres Committee* of the Imperial Institute was founded about three years ago. As its Committee from the outset he should know that that body was constituted some four and a half years ago. — Ed. "E.A."

A STORY OF THE "MOSKE"

The Terms of the Tenders.

To the Editor of "East Africa."

SIR: You recently reported that tenders had been invited for the "complete destruction" of the bulk of the German survey ship "Moske" which has long been a somewhat prominent feature to Dar es Salaam visitors.

Some of your readers may have made a study concerning this remainder of the East African Campaign. I cannot speak for its veracity, but it was told me during my recent visit to Tanganyika. According to my informant after the Armistice tenders were invited for the purchase of the bulk, and a successful applicant proceeded to dismantle everything of value on board. When this had been done, however, he left it upon urgent communications being sent to him to carry out his contract. Thereupon he could with studied politeness, tell the management contained no clause as to when the bulk should be removed, and so it has remained to this day. Was someone indulging in a little *black mail* at my expense, or was there some trap in the arrangement? — Yours faithfully,

C. S. COOPER.

HOW WERE SURPRISE ATTACKS POSSIBLE?

If Native "Radio" really exists?

To the Editor of "East Africa."

The subject of Native sending news quickly by what one might almost call Native radio has been given a good deal of space recently in *East Africa*, and the various instances described by ear-witnesses can apparently not be doubted.

These instances could, I am sure, be added to by many other readers. When young Bagnell was murdered, or killed, out Thika way the Natives round Kimbu *boma* were talking about it immediately afterwards; and before the attack on the Ingur Hills (which happened yesterday before the attack on Longido), the news was known the same afternoon on the farms of the killed and wounded on the Usini estate.

But why has no solution of the mystery not been put forward? The Rev. Day Crawford, who adopts the method of thinking Black critics his lone star amongst Natives, throws no light on his subject in his books. Other writers mention it but apparently look upon it as something quite unexplainable; for instance the late Sir Frederick Jackson mentions no instance of it in his recently published book, and no man ever had more chances of coming across it if it existed.

Could there ever have been a surprise attack on Natives if they possess this ability? What is the solution?

Yours faithfully,

P. RUSSELL.

ARE NATIVE MESSAGES SENT BY DREAMS?

Stanley Incident Recalled.

Editor of "East Africa."

SIR: In my own experience goes in *East Africa* I cannot think of any further light on Native news transmission. I can only confirm the fact that it does exist. Uganda Natives can and do receive certain information throughout the country by means of drum sounds. Instances within my own ken in these methods have been adopted in the case of death of a member of the royal house, and for legal purposes a general scare, and so on, called to a Church service or a beer-drinking party is sent out by means of the drums. Although I cannot quote personal experience of the most remarkable incidents, yet just Mr. Falloon draws attention. I have often heard of and seen references to such cases. I know the dangers attaching importance to dreams. I had a boy once who came to me early one morning and asked for permission to go to his village to see his father who he said was ill. He admitted in reply that he had no message to this effect had come from the village, and after going to his village said he had been informed in a dream. The impression of his father's illness could not be shaken off and he was given permission to visit his village, as a Christian would do. He returned in a few days and said his father had been very ill for a time, but was now better.

When Stanley first visited Uganda he had an equally wonderful reception. His approach to the country was by way of the Lake Victoria Nyanza, which he was circumnavigating. In his book "Through the Dark Continent" (page 178) Stanley gives the clue to what I think is one of the main reasons for according him such a welcome. It was the custom of the local tribes on the

accompanying with names, and greets Stanley thus:

The Kabaka sends me with many salams to you. He does not know from what land you have come, but I have a swift messenger with a canoe who will not stop until he gives all the news to the Kabaka. His mother dreamed a dream a few nights ago, and in her dream she saw a white man on this lake in a boat coming this way, and the next morning she told the Kabaka, and lo! you have come!

Stanley adds no comment, but it seems obvious that great preparations must have been made to meet him from the time of the dream and before any other outside messenger had reached the capital.

Yours faithfully,

Sterndale

W. E. HOBSON

IS A TOBACCO QUOTA FEASIBLE?

The Proposal Valid and

To the Editor of "East Africa"

SIR.—One of the most difficult tasks brought about by the memorandum presented to the Secretaries of State for the Colonies and Dependencies by the Tobacco Federation of the Empire is the admission by responsible people connected with the tobacco trade that a certain percentage of Empire tobacco can be included in any well-known brand of cigarette without the consumer even being aware of the change. It is clear in conjunction with the further fact that the percentage of Empire tobacco in English cigarettes is estimated to be not more than 3% that the above statement indicates an anti-Empire bias on the part of the great majority of manufacturers.

The producing Colonies and Nyasaland in particular have for years been endeavouring to persuade manufacturers to give them a share, deaf, but the apocryphal success achieved is far from encouraging. This being so, and as the estimate quoted above can be fully substantiated, there would appear to be nothing left, Persuasion having failed, but to appeal to certain amount of force which would assist of course Colonies concerned but Britain's interests also. All of these Colonies expect to buy British-made goods, but so long as the Mother Country will not take their tobacco, the growers have not the wherewithal to support the Homeland; so, instead of buying the better, but usually more expensive, British article, they are forced to make shift with a cheap foreign substitute.

The pressure I suggest might be applied by the introduction of the quota system, on the lines of the sugar Quota Act. The suggestion was expressed in Nyasaland that such a quota should, in order not to defeat its own ends, begin with a very small increased percentage of Empire deliveries to those of foreign tobacco, but that that percentage should gradually increase yearly year. Though there would be an initial loss to the Exchequer, this would be offset by the return to Great Britain in purchases of内地的 of the money received by the growers from their increased sales.

The film "Quota" put a diminishing British industry on its back, why should the same course not be adopted to a tobacco growing industry of similar import?

Yours faithfully,

Nyasaland TOBACCO QUOTA MEMBER

Our correspondent, who happens to be a native under the same condition, is well known to his fellow planters in Nyasaland whom he has apparently represented on various public occasions.

ELEPHANTS AND A NATIVE BABY

Can Anyone Parallel this Case?

To the Editor of "East Africa"

SIR.—Stories are often told of elephant intelligence, and in his book, "The Company of Adventurers," John Boyce relates four such incidents.

Can any of your readers parallel a case reported to me by Natives in the Taveta district many years ago? A black baby had been placed under the shade of a great tree by its mother for a moment while she went into her garden to pluck grass. Suddenly a herd of elephants passed between the mother and her infant. For a while they pulled down branches round about the tree, and then two or three of them advanced towards where the baby lay. Then, marvelously to relate, they laid branches upon it without hurting it in any way, and shortly afterwards moved off.

I see no reason to discredit the story as it was told to me by the Natives whose explanation was that the giant cows had placed the branches over the animal to keep the flies away from it. To many people the incident may seem incredible, but I regard it as quite possible—though, as I say, cannot personally vouch for it.

Tony

Kenya Colony

V. V. VERRY

The consecration of Khartoum Cathedral was completed on January 1, the anniversary of General Gordon's death forty-five years ago, when the Rev. Bishop Gwynne consecrated the baptistry, tower, and bells, two of the latter being dedicated to the memory of Sir Lee Stack, formerly Governor-General of the Sudan, who died in the service of his country in 1924. The foundation stone of the Cathedral was laid twenty-six years ago.

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EAST AFRICA

ELECTRICAL COMPANIES FOR TANGANYIKA

After long negotiations, successfully terminated.

East Africa is able to assure that complete agreement has been reached in London between Major Welsh's group and the Crown Agents for the Colonies regarding the electrical development schemes in Tanganyika concerning which protracted negotiations have been proceeding.

The scheme is divided into two distinct sections, one comprising a concession for the development and distribution of electrical power from the Pangani Falls within what may be roughly termed the Pangani-Tanga zone, and the other a licence for electrical development and distribution in the Dar es Salaam area.

To administer these powers the companies are to be formed in Tanganyika Province and the papers necessary for registration have been mailed to the legal solicitors of the Bonded Group, which will take up its new powers following the completion of the legal formalities. The engineers and staff will shortly sail for East Africa.

The Tanganyika Government is to participate in the Dar es Salaam undertaking, but not in the Pangani enterprise.

FROM SENEGAL TO SOMALILAND.

Another Trans-African Motor Trip.

MICHAEL AND S. T. A. GLOVER, accompanied by Captain S. M. Fairman and Captain R. B. W. G. Andrew, left England on Saturday to motor from Senegal to Somaliland. One of the objects of the expedition is to serve for the Royal Geographical Society the north-west portion of the Somaliland desert and the northern portion of Lake Chad. A number of mammals will also be collected for the British Museum. The party will carry a cinema-tograph outfit and will travel in three specially constructed motor-cars, so designed that the bases can form pontoons across swamps, while the sides can be used as running boards over soft sand.

The route is to be from Dakar to Ambuctoo, thence to Naima, Lake Chad, Nairobi, Mombasa, and through Abyssinia to Gondor. Captain Fairman was formerly an officer in the Sudan Camel Corps.

A FORMER EAST AFRICAN MISSIONARY.

Brother John V. of Tabora P.M.W. died.

A RECENT arrival in London is Mr. J. T. F. Williams, formerly a member of the P.M.W.A. in Tanganyika. Interned by the Germans at the outbreak of War, Brother John, as he was then known, was a prisoner in various camps, the longest period at Tabora. On being released, he was given a chaplaincy in France, and in 1918 became Chaplain to the King's African Rifles, and spent some time at Mombasa, Kisumu, Nairobi and Tabora. Demobilised at the end of 1919, and having drawn a soldier-settler grant in Kenya, he returned to the Colony with the object of occupying it, but was unable to do so owing to the lack of accurate information concerning its whereabouts and of facilities for acquiring such information. He returned to England, and later went to Southern Rhodesia to grow tobacco. When the break in leaf prices occurred, Mr. Williams, who had married in the meantime, decided to return to Europe, and first went to Belgium, and settled in Wales. Soon after, Mr. and Mrs. Williams became engaged in journalism.

Mr. C. Clifton Roberts, of the Human League for Legal Reform, Parliament Buildings, S.W.1, which is considering its policy in regard to colonial administration in the Crown Colonies, Protectorates and Mandated Territories, speaks for suggestions for penal reform in the Colonies.

INDIRECT RULE IN TANGANYIKA.

Serious Allegations concerning Chief.

From a Correspondent.

Why did Mr. P. T. Mitford, Secretary for Native Affairs in Tanganyika, fly to Songea recently? Was it to prosecute further inquiries into a serious case of maladministration by two chiefs of the Waili tribe?

I can disclose that a recent trial at Songea led to such serious revelations that a departmental inquiry has been ordered.

Tax money having been stolen from a certain chief, several Natives are alleged to have been tied up by his orders, and tortured to extort confessions; it is said that in some cases fire was put beneath the legs of the unfortunate suspects, that some had the wrists tied back to the inner joints of the elbow, and that others had feather riems bound round their forehead and tightened daily. One native asserted that he was subjected to this revolting treatment for twenty-seven days and finally admitted the theft, although he had not committed it.

The terrible injuries suffered by the victims—who included one woman—were not brought to the notice of the proper authorities until some eight months after they had been inflicted. There are other points of the case of which it is not desirable to write at the moment.

Will the non-official members of the Legislative insist on frank disclosure of the full circumstances? The country ought to know of all the too numerous delinquencies of tribal authorities, in order that fair judgment may be formed on the whole question of Indirect Rule in the Territory.



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Over two years' medical trials in Great Britain proved the value of this New Glaxo (with added sunshine vitamin D) for infant feeding before it was placed on the market.

EAST AFRICA IN THE PRESS

TO ENCOURAGE SPORT IN KENYA

The following interesting letter on sport in Kenya recently appeared in *The Evening Post*:

"Considerable interest has been taken in Kenya owing to the inability of Mr. Charles Wreford Brown's combined Universities Association football side to visit Kenya this year. Negotiations had to be carried out through the usual African agencies, whose terms, as far as Kenya is concerned, I regret to say, prove prohibitive."

"Following on the breakdown of the suggested Inter-university cricket tour, it seems as if Kenya and East Africa generally are doomed to be left unvisited by any British touring team in Kenya, to the majority of the British public, at perhaps only a Colony where big game is hunted by many natives and whom politics loom large but, in spite of the factors there are a really virile and enthusiastic sporting community which knows itself heart and soul into every form of sport."

"Africa, if regarded properly, is an island with two sides to it, East and West. This fact touring team organizers must remember and include in their itinerary the journey to, or the journey back, *via* the East coast."

"Kenya and East Africa generally, want to be educated in their various forms of sport. Although Kenya is suffering from the universal world-wide depression, it would welcome and extend the hospitality to teams of boxing, rugby and Association footballers, handballers and lawn tennis players. Ocean fares are beyond the scope of our purse, but from Mombasa and back again to Mombasa, the cost of teams would, I am sure, amount to nothing."

"As regards the standard of play, I think our representatives side could, in three or four matches, give the average Incorporated a game similarly a weak Casualty side at Association. As regards Rugby, we have learnt a lot from the last South African side which visited us. In 1926 we can put up a good show against the representatives of the East Indies Squadron every year, and in Rodgeth and Allen we have two at least, who would not disgrace themselves in the A.B.A. championships home."

"Incidentally, members of such touring sides would see a beautiful and healthy Colony, and, besides educating us in sport, might learn something more of the British Empire than they can by watching the steam mist off Africa's West coast as they pass it on their way home."

"Strictly speaking, I have only authority to speak on behalf of boxing and Association, both of which associations I am President, but I know that our friends share my opinion."

FIGHT BETWEEN PYTHON AND DOGS

"An unusual fight between a python and three dogs is described in the Uganda Daily."

"Three young Native dogs had tackled a python on the Karatu road. The dogs snarled the snake, rushing in individually and collectively while the python was quick in defending himself. The noise of the dogs barking brought some Natives to the scene, but as they saw the python had hit his mark, they did not interfere."

"Round about 10 o'clock the combatants circled, the snake striking lightning bolts at his assailants. But the dogs finally gained the upper hand when the bitten man, who had been treated the snake, shot the python twice with his revolver, killing the python after a long and exhausting struggle."

The Territorial Forces Journal, the first issue of which has just been published, deals with the activities of the Territorial Forces in Southern Rhodesia. Among its interesting contributions is an article by Captain Essex Clegg, D.S.O., D.S.M., a survivor of the 2nd Rhodesia Regiment, which served in East Africa during the War. The Journal, which is to be issued annually, is priced at

THE ACHOLI "BALLET"

MICHAEL VANCE HILLIPS, writing in *The Daily Mail*, discourses of the attractions, as well as of the cheapness, of the "ballet" as performed by the Acholi tribe in Uganda:

"Even Darkest Africa realises the value of impromptu entertainment for travellers, so you motor from Kampala to the White Nile by the new highway called the Great North Road, a surprising form of ballroom will be seen at the villages along the route. The Acholi tribe perform unadorned and unashamed."

"When a tourist car is sighted, the troop joyously to the roadside—youths, maidens, married women with babies and their husbands, and as the car drives up they begin a tribal dance. It is a spectacle sufficiently uncivilised to Western first-nighters. The performers would be pleased and amused at the suggestion that it savours of impetuosity. The local C. B. Cochise is proud of his young ladies. He is still untaunted by contact with money, and the only box-office receipts he desires are in the form of cigarettes, one apiece to the members of the ballet, and a handful for himself is ample profit."

"CRITICISMS are constantly being levelled at the commercial methods of a certain class of Indian trader in East Africa, and the following story sent to the Nairobi Times, by its Uppoma correspondent, will therefore interest many readers:

"The transport position here is chaotic and makes one wonder what can be the real cost price landed here of the ordinary one and a half ton lorry. The work is all in the hands of Indians, and the usual procedure is as follows: an Indian who has saved up about £1 borrows another equal sum from a friend and gets a lorry on hire purchase. He then takes all the freight he can get at 60 cents per ton-mile, no return freight in most cases, which barely pays his running expenses. He carries on from hand to mouth for three months or so, when the supplying firm seizes the lorry on account of the unpaid instalments. The unlucky Indian is ruined, and the motor agents are left with a badly worn lorry on their hands, for which they have only received half the nominal value."

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Nerves are
Starved!

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MOTOR OPPORTUNITIES IN THE SUDAN.

One of the most important factors in the recent development of the Sudan is the motor vehicle transport, and in an interesting article in *Commercial Review*, Mr. R. F. Chesterton, the American Automotive Trade Commissioner in Cairo, writes:

"Motor vehicles for the transport of passengers first made their appearance in the Sudan in 1915 or 1920. The camel is the only competitor to motor transport in many parts of the nation, especially in the south. In the Province of Kordofan, and particularly where the bulk of caravans from the north come back, railroads have felt the influence of motor transportation and fares have been reduced on the Khartoum-Wad Medani line since the appearance of these trucks along this route."

"One of the most travelled routes is between Khartoum and Wad Medani. Wad Medani is in the centre of the cotton-growing district, the second best market for automobiles, and is said to be the fairest, following Gown in the Sudan. At the height of the dry season there are up to fifteen passenger and six-mechanic trucks going and coming daily over this route. These vehicles are fitted to carry twenty-two passengers each, but more often than not are jammed full, so that some 200 persons travel on this route alone. In Kordofan and Darfur there are some forty public cars operating on eight different routes. Regular weekly services are maintained under the most difficult conditions. In one case a combined passenger and goods transport truck, making a round trip of 600 miles from Obeid, has to carry enough gasoline at the start to cover the entire distance, as there are no supplies available en route. The average life of motor vehicles in business on these routes is about one year."

"The automobile is thus gradually accomplishing nothing less than an economic revolution. In regions where hitherto only the familiar 'ship of the desert' could get and when for a long time it will be possible to travel by railway line, the motor vehicle has penetrated and supplies a long-needed. Prominent automobile dealers in the Sudan believe that with normal conditions prevailing, motor vehicles in the Sudan will continue to increase in number for the next three years from 30% to 50% annually. It is also worth noting that the number of vehicles in circulation in the extremely western and southern Provinces increased from 500 to 700 over those of 1920, a heavy coverage than that existing in hitherto more fully developed areas."

AN OSTRICH SHOT WOUNDED.

THE unusual case of an ostrich shot and wounded, apparently with the object of drawing possible enemies away from its nest, has been communicated to Nature by Professor E. W. MacBride, of the Imperial College of Science, South Kensington, who writes:

"Dr. T. A. Nash, a former pupil of mine now in the service of the Government of Egypt, writes to me as follows: 'On October 1, I was surprised to find an ostrich coming straight towards me, not far off than thirty yards. The bird strained its wings as if they were broken, and after hitting me, started off at angles to its original direction, wings wide open, spasmodically and then the ostrich would sit down, running backwards to see how near I was. As I approached, the bird would stagger to its feet, lurch on a few yards, and then sink down. Once it appeared to be too weak to move, but after a few moments of torpor, it would suddenly spring up on its toes, and when fully panting, the bird had been enabled to fly again. The bird, as far as I can judge, in order to shoot it with one of the guns called to him, must be well and fully recovered, as it must have a fast wing. Leaving one boy to watch the bird, the rest of us retraced our steps, and we passed the nest about forty yards away from where I had first seen the bird.'

The nest simply consisted of a clearing in the ground with eight young birds sitting on the powdered black earth amidst broken egg shells. Other young had scuttled off in every tongue of earth. In addition, there was one egg in the nest. Without touching anything, we concealed ourselves at some distance off. Almost immediately we saw the male ostrich back in perfect health accompanied by the female. The female must have been at some distance off, for she did not venture to look after her nest, and very well he might have done so, as it is very interesting to find such a noble creature in so primitive a bird as the ostrich."

DO WILD ANIMALS THINK?

The question "Do Wild Animals Think?" is so often asked in East Africa that an article on the subject in *The Sphere* by Dr. W. D. Hubbard will interest many East Africans. Mr. Hubbard quotes two instances of intelligence displayed by animals in East Africa:

"Hundreds of infrequent visitors have seen lions walking along herds of antelope or zebra without causing a panic. This seeming carelessness can be explained by the obvious fact that the lion was fully fed. But how did these animals know that? When their dreaded enemy suddenly appeared, why then walking unconcernedly in daylight? Did they know that at this particular time the lion was nonoffensive? Did they see, as human observers saw, that the stomach of the lion was heavy with food? Or was there some other indication which unprofessional hunters did not see or understand but which was evident to the antelope?"

"An African buffalo has acquired a reputation for aggressiveness which is surpassed by few other big-game animals. Particularly is the Buffalo feared when wounded, for then it goes to attack which have brought death or wounding to many hunters. A mortally wounded, or even badly hurt Buffalo, and this is true of elephants, also will turn out from the herd with which it has been running and travel by itself. One alone, it will run a varying distance, depending upon the severity of its hurt. Eventually it will turn and, cutting either come back close to its outward tracks or stand hidden to one side of a ridge. Hunters tracking carefully with their eyes on the ground, follow the blood-splattered trail. They throw an aspilla, cross a path of long grass, and hang the buffalo charged upon them from an unexpected direction, and at very close quarters. Only an exceptionally experienced hunter or a very fast shot can extricate himself from such a predicament."

The current issue of the *Leprosy Review* has an article by Dr. R. G. Cochrane on "Leprosy in East and Central Africa."

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WITNESSES FOR THE JOINT COMMITTEE.

Those residents at home to be called shortly.

Eastafrican learns that witnesses resident or on leave in this country are, if possible, to be called by the Joint Committee within the next few weeks. Any of our readers anxious to give evidence should, we suggest, make immediate application to the Secretary of the Committee and lodge a preliminary memorandum with him as soon as possible. We understand that the Committee's decision as to whether it will hear the applicant orally is taken after consideration of such memorandum.

Mr. S. H. Sayed, chairman of the Dar es Salaam Chamber of Commerce, has been selected by that body as delegate of the Chambers of Commerce of Tanganyika to give evidence.

Dr. H. M. Hunter, M.I.C., has been selected to give evidence on behalf of the Chamber of Commerce of Uganda, and Major Leslie Renton, who sat in Parliament for the Gainsborough Division of Lincolnshire from 1906 to 1910, is being chosen as speaker of that Protectorate.

Indian members of the Dar es Salaam Chamber of Commerce have protested against the principle of the Joint Parliamentary Committee having invited only European members from Chambers of Commerce in East Africa to give evidence in London.

The Tanganyika Indian Conference has unanimously resolved that the Tanganyika India case shall be referred to the Joint Parliamentary Committee by Mr. Tavahali, a Zanzibar barrister; Mr. Abdulla M. K. Kamunge, of Tanga; Mr. K. A. Master, a Dar es Salaam barrister, and Mr. Framuze Echela, Tabora barrister.

A private meeting of the Committee is being held this morning. The date of the next public session has still to be fixed.

DEATH OF AIR COMMODORE SAMSON.

We regret to record the death last week at the age of forty-seven of Air Commodore C. R. Samson, a review of whose book on his Cairo-Cape flight appears elsewhere in this issue. He had many friends in East Africa for he saw service in Somalia and in 1903, five years later was first lieutenant of the cruiser "Inflexible" in the East Indies Squadron, after 1920 saw through East Africa.

Selected for training as a naval aeroplane pilot at Eastchurch, he quickly made himself proficient, and by December of that year had persuaded the Admiralty to equip H.M.S. "Africa" with a launching platform from which he flew from Shoreham—thus becoming the first to fly from the deck of a ship. Following the failure of the Dardanelles venture, he decided to enter distinguished service in the air. Commodore Samson was given first a command in the Persian Gulf and Red Sea and then took six months as submarine in the Indian Ocean. From the middle of 1916 until August 1927, he was Chief Staff Officer of the Middle East, during which period he made notable flights, one of which was to Africa and another from Cairo to the Cape and back.

During the War he won the D.S.O. and bar, and in 1918 received the Air Force Cross and bar.

EAST AFRICA IN THE HOUSE.

DR. DAVIDSON SHELLS stated, in reply to Sir Robert Hamilton, that during 1930 the Kenya Government had assisted the maize industry by making recoverable advances under the Agricultural Credit Finance to the extent of £100,000, and by reducing charges for grading and conditioning the amount of £124,555; in addition, railway rates were reduced at a cost of £33,000, of which sum had been refunded to the Transport Administration by the Colonial Government and is recoverable from the industry. The Transport Administration also reduced port storage charges to the extent of £15,500. Amrital had recently been given to a scheme of recoverable advances free of interest to an amount not exceeding £108,000 in respect of the maize crop harvested towards the end of last year and the beginning of the current year.

FORTHCOMING ENGAGEMENTS.

Mr. Hobley nearly days in Kenya.

Feb. 1.—Mr. F. H. Metford to lecture on East Africa at the Imperial Institute.

Feb. 17.—The Rt. Hon. L. S. Amery to open exhibition of Mineral Resources of the Imperial Imperial Institute, South Kensington.

Feb. 18.—African Society dinner at Parliamentarian Delegates who recently visited Northern Rhodesia Trocadero Restaurant, 7.30 p.m.

Feb. 19.—Sir Robert Hunter to speak at the Royal Institute on "Minerals Resources of the Empire," 5.30 p.m.

Feb. 20.—Kenya section of Overseas League. Mr. C. W. Hobley to speak on "East Africa in the Nineties." Glimpses of East Africa.

Mar. 3.—Royal Geographical Society, Lincoln's Inn Fields, to speak on "Tanganyika in Central Africa." Cannon Street Hotel, 7 p.m.

FORTHCOMING BROADCAST TALKS.

On Wednesday, February 8, and March 1, Sir Daniel Hall, who recently visited East Africa, will give talks on "Kenya" at 8 p.m. on Feb. 8, and at 7 p.m. on Feb. 25 and 27, and March 6, 8, and 10, there will be talks on "British Mandated Territories" by Professor Alfred Thompson, and the last by Lord Catto of Chelwood. The mode of entry into Tanganyika territory has still to be selected.

Mar. 6, at 8 p.m.—Mr. Orville Shultz.

Mar. 13, at 8 p.m.—Miss Hussey, formerly Director of Education in Uganda and the Sudan, on "Schools and Schools in East Africa."

Mar. 20, at 8 p.m.—Sir John Russell, who spent some months in the Sudan advising on regard to agricultural developments in "Cotton in the Sahara."

A War Memorial to Indian troops who fought in East Africa and other centres during the War was completed at New Delhi last week. It takes the form of a columnical arch.

PRAYER



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EAST AFRICA

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"EAST AFRICA'S INFORMATION BUREAU"

"East Africa's" Information Bureau exists for the free service of subscribers and advertisers using 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.

The railway postal agency at Longido has been closed.

The R.E.A.A.A. has appointed road patrols in Dar es Salaam.

Mola has now a European population estimated at not less than 1,500.

Atta, Ltd., of Gilgil have duplicated their milling plant at a cost of £2,000.

A beam wireless station is to be established in Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia.

The Northern Rhodesia Ruby Mine Company, Ltd., has gone into voluntary liquidation.

Members of the R.E.A.A.S. are to be entitled to 5% discount on the London-Nairobi air service.

A short branch line is being constructed between the railway station at Kisumu and the aerodrome.

The Oakleigh Hotel Co., Ltd., of Nairobi, has been struck off the Kenya Register of Companies.

Holmes Residential Hotel at Limuru was recently destroyed by fire. It was built over twenty years ago.

The Tanganyika Government proposes to recognise a medical diploma granted in any part of the world.

Cum arabic exports from the Sudan during 1930 amounted to 26,081 tons, compared with 16,703 tons in 1929.

Planters in the South Luhya district of Kenya are pressing for the establishment of local bank branches.

Natives in the village of Nohud, in the Kordofan province of the Sudan, have just imported their first wireless set.

A new abattoir is being erected in Nairobi. It is claimed that it will be the most completely equipped abattoir in Africa.

Campanie Italimpi's men are urging that the office of the Registrar of Titles should be removed from Embobu to Kampala.

The Nigerian Mission, headquarter of the Rhodesian Anglo-American Company, has been transferred to Nairobi.

Customs receipts for the port of Beira during December totalled £1,450, compared with £33,359 during December 1929.

Customs receipts for a large firm of cotton-spinners, Ltd., reported a loss for the year ended December 31, last, of £1,000, compared with a profit of £1,744 for 1929.

Work has been begun on the new Government Civic Hospital in Kampala. It is hoped to complete the building in six months.

First farmers to pay creditors South Africa proposed to raise a external loan of £1,000,000. Interest will be charged to farmers 6%.

Over three hundred Europeans and several thousand natives are likely to be employed on the construction of the Lower Zambezi bridge.

£50,200 has been granted from the Colonial Development Fund for co-operative experimental stations in Tanganyika Territory.

The 1930 annual report of the Native Affairs Department of Kenya will be published simultaneously in Kenya and this country early in March.

Imports into Northern Rhodesia for the first six months of 1930 totalled £2,332,936, compared with £1,504,130 during the corresponding period of 1929.

Tenders are invited by the Tanganyika Railways for the purchase of certain machinery and buildings at the Sigi Saw Mills, which has just opened for the past six or seven years.

The three R.A.F. Vickers Victoria troop carrying aeroplanes reached Cape Town on Sunday last. They were scheduled to leave yesterday on their return flight to Cairo.

The British South Africa Company has declared a dividend of 1s. 3d. per share, equal to 8½%. This is the rate paid during each of the last six years, but for the last four years there has also been a bonus, which is not now repeated.

Uganda farmers are now formulating a scheme whereby the results of experiments in the cultivation of new plants may be made available to neighbouring planters. The knowledge thus obtained should be beneficial to all planters in that area.

Circulars have been issued to shareholders of Kagera (Uganda) Finfields, Ltd., in connexion with the offer of 100,000 new 5% Cumulative Convertible Preference shares of 3s. each. The new shares are offered in the proportion of one for every four Ordinary shares at present held.

Coffee valued at just over £100,000 may be sent to Italy as a result of the purchase by Brazil of the eleven Italian steamers which recently flew over the Atlantic to Rio de Janeiro. Each of the machines has been purchased for £1,200, and Italy has agreed to accept payment in cash or its equivalent in coffee.

An aerial survey of the Luangwa River of Northern Rhodesia has just been carried out by the Aircraft Operating Co. The aeroplane accomplished the work in one flight, taking a continuous photograph of the river, a time of just over a mile wide on its eastern bank. The land is owned by the North Charleland Exploration company, which intends making a second survey of the area.

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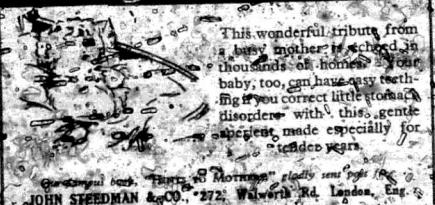
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EAST AFRICA

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EAST AFRICAN PRODUCE REPORTS

~~RWANA MKUBWA MINS CLOSED DOWN~~

~~Coffee~~

THE demand at last week's auctions was rather irregular, good to the qualities in active competition, whilst some of the medium and long qualities were rather slow of sale, prices in some cases being rather easier.

Heavy Retrenchments among Mining Europeans

He officially announced last week that the Bwana Mkuanya mine is to be brought down at an early date and work concentrated on the Nkana mine, since at present it is the lowest and most reduced grade in Bwana Mkuanya, whereas before it was considerably lower grade than at Nkana. The official statement refers to the scheme of amalgamation arranged in December, whereby Rhodesian Congo Borders Concessions acquired the assets of the Bwana Mkuanya Copper Mining Co., which comprises the Bwana and Nkana mines.

The closing of the Brown Mine is expected to involve the dismissal of at least 250 Europeans. Many whom will not be able to find openings on Properties, since retrenchment is general on the copper belt, the Nchanga mine being stated to have dispensed with the services of about one hundred whites.

The Northern Rhodesian Government, naturally concerned about the inevitable repercussions, is taking prompt steps to investigate the real position and the Governor, Mr James Maxwell, has sent to a request from the Hon. Kennedy Harris, Ndola's elected member on the Legislative Council, arrived in the mining area at the beginning of this week. Meetings with representatives of miners have been arranged.

Warnings have been issued in Southern Rhodesia and the Union of South Africa and in European ports proceed to the northern mining belt.

Circulars have now been issued to shareholders of Rhodesian Anglo-American in connexion with the issue of £1,500,000 7½% Debentures.

DELEGATE FROM SISAL GROWERS

With further reference to the position of the
Anglo-German Gravels Association to seek
Major General London to discuss the question
of financial assistance for the industry we are able to
state that a private telegram received here a few
days ago intimated that Major Lead would reach
England about the middle of March, and that this
Association hopes to obtain financial assistance for
the industry from the Tanganyika Government, but
that a co-operative marketing organization is unani-
mously regarded as essential.

We understand that the Admiralty has decided to take no action on the tenders recently invited for the supply of 100 tons of East African sisal, but that the issue of 140 tenders will be given careful and useful consideration.

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The Dowager Lady Miss E. G. C. Hunter,
A. L. M. Buxton, Dr. & Mrs. E. P. Hunter
Major & Mrs. Galley, Mr. J. C. Lelard

The s.s. "Adolph Woermann," which left Hamburg on January 15, carried the following passengers for:

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Dr. & Mrs. Kuhl, Mrs. E. H. Rensch
Major D. C. A. Schell
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Miss E. Braxstington, Mr. & Mrs. Brown
Miss E. M. Button

PASSENGERS FROM EAST AFRICA

The s.s. "Usambilla," which left Kilindini on January 14, brought the following passengers homewards:

seagers

Mr. & Mrs. C. Adams
Mr. E. Belcher
Miss M. Boer
Mr. C. Carnegie Brown
Mr. J. Checkfield
Mr. Harry Clark
Mr. William C.
Mr. Culverwell
Mr. Walter Deakin
Mr. L. A. Dent
Mr. Edward Dreher
Mr. Robert Duncan
Mrs. M. Eaton
Mr. & Mrs. D. Fiskin
Mrs. Vera Evans
Mr. Ernest Gill
Mr. & Mrs. Graham
Mr. H. Gun
Mr. & Mrs. G. Hamilton
Mr. A. Isted
Mr. L. Isted
Miss L. Jason
Mr. H. Jenkins

Mr. G. Kirkelly
Mr. V. Kruse
Mr. A. J. Lea
Mr. P. H. Leach
Mr. & Mrs. D. Macgregor
Mr. Kenneth MacLachlan
Mr. Richard Main
Mr. S. B. Matthews
Mr. Charles H. Morrison
Mr. A. G. Morrison
Mr. S. Parker
Mr. J. Page
Mr. Norman Parkes
Mr. & Mrs. Stanley Pearce
Mr. Jean Peregrin
Mrs. Dorothy Ralling
Mr. & Mrs. G. Reid
Mr. Jean Stevens
Mrs. Mary Sutt
Mrs. Dorothy Stock
Mrs. Louise Watkins
Mr. Charles Willis
Miss Constance Wilcox

EAST AFRICAN STEAMSHIP MOVEMENTS

BRITISH INDIA

Midshipman left Marseilles homewards, Feb. 1.
Madame left Beira homewards, Feb. 1.
Malacca left London outwards, Feb. 1.
Korba left Dar es Salaam for Bombay, Feb. 1.
Khandalla left Mombasa for Bombay, Feb. 1.
Karapara left Dar es Salaam for Bombay, Feb. 1.
Karigola left Bombay for Durban, Feb. 1.

ITALY

Francesco Crispi left Haifa homewards, Feb. 1.
Giuseppe Mazzini left Naples for Dar es Salaam, Feb. 1.
Caffaro left Aden for South Africa, Feb. 1.
Casareggi left Marseilles homewards, Feb. 1.

C. & ELLERMAN LARRISON

City of Lunkerk arrived Zanzibar, Feb. 1.
Stan Keith left Santos outwards, Feb. 1.
Tactician left Glasgow for East Africa, Feb. 1.

HOLLAND-AFRICA

Nieuwkerk left Cape Town homewards, Feb. 1.
Rijperkerk arrived Amsterdam, Jan. 31.
Rietfontein left Amsterdam for East Africa, Jan. 31.
Nassau left Dar es Salaam for South Africa, Jan. 31.
Samatra arrived Amsterdam, Jan. 31.
Klipfontein arrived Beira for East Africa, Feb. 1.
Jasfontein arrived Beira for East Africa, Feb. 1.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES

General Duchesne left Zanzibar homewards, Feb. 1.
Ariatene Poulo Tafos left Réunion homewards, Feb. 1.
Bernardin de St. Pierre left Marseilles outwards, Feb. 1.
Chapord left Djibouti outwards, Feb. 1.

UNION CASTLE

Brake Castle arrived Port Elizabeth, Feb. 1.
Dromedary Castle arrived Canis from Beira, Feb. 1.
Dundrum Castle left Cape Town for Mombasa, Feb. 1.
Dunluce Castle left Cape Town homewards, Feb. 1.
Durham Castle left London for Beira, Feb. 1.
Guildford Castle arrived London, Feb. 1.
Llandaff Castle arrived Natal from East Africa, Feb. 1.
Llandover Castle left Mafencio Marques for Beira, Feb. 1.
Llandaff Castle left Genoa for East Africa, Feb. 1.
Ripon Castle arrived Natal for Beira, Feb. 1.

EAST AFRICAN MAILS

MAILED for Kenya, Uganda, Tanganyika, and Zanzibar close at the G.P.O., London, at 5 p.m. on
February 12, 1911.

General Wolfe

Ranchi

Ripon

Ruanda

March 1, 1911.

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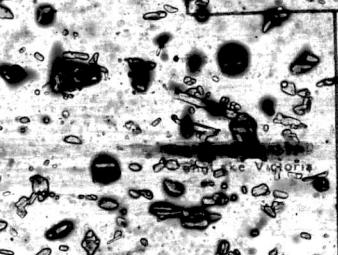
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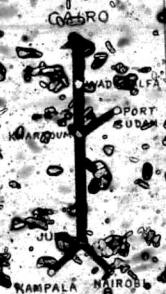
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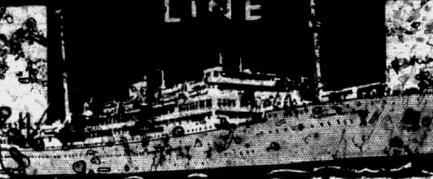
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