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WEEKLY JOURNAL

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For openings for trade see "East Africa" Information Bureau.

PERSONALIA (Continued)

Reuben George Williams, son of Mr. and Mrs. P. G. Williams, the well-known founders of Mr. Frederick Freeman, formerly of the Royal Engineers.

Roman Catholic missions in Uganda have suffered greatly by the death of two of their leading clergymen. At Kisoga, the parish of the Rev. Father N. C. O'Carroll, the Rev. Fr. J. A. Augustine, who had been in Uganda for thirty-four years respectively. During the last fifteen years, Mother Agustina went to Uganda to direct the schools.

The Rev. Fr. J. J. O'Carroll, of the Society of St. Paul, the first Superior of the Society in Uganda, has recently been appointed President of the Catholic Council. In 1931 Mr. F. T. Ford, who is Missis's third son at Cambridge, is a law student at Downing College and the Inner Temple. His father recently retired from the Royal Service.

At the first competition to Commander H. G. Colquhoun to Cross East Africa in the service of raising snakes, James E. H. too for the hospitals of Nairobi and Mombasa by the "overstake" organised by the Messrs. F. B. Bleibwhite and Matthias of the Kenya Police Force at Elmina, won the first prize of £200, and Mrs. Dairs of Hegg's bridges won the second prize of £50.

S. S. Teyer has won the Terra Telluris championship for his third year in succession, and the Arnold Cup. The prize winners of the Chiloe Cup were: Mr. Alexander McLean, Mr. E. Castel Branco, Mr. R. H. Cooper, Mr. J. B. B. W. Laterda, Mr. M. L. de Oliveira, Mr. J. A. D. D. Mr. F. J. Dunn, Mr. R. Howie, Mr. P. J. Mrs. Rosolt, Mr. K. Sim, Mr. E. G. Thorne, Mr. Webster, and Mr. F. Wilson.

Among those on leave from their public services are Mr. K. E. Smith, M.A., B.A., Provincial Commissioner, Kigovu; Dr. J. S. Armstrong, Army Medical Captain; Mr. A. Crook, of the 2nd King's African Rifles; Sub Lieut. Mr. H. W. E. Anderson, of the Education Department; Mr. W. Headon, of the Mines Department; Major G. B. S. Park Noble, from Dar es Salaam; Mrs. A. Davis, from Kilosa; and Mr. W. Sheldhurst, of the Education Department, Arusha.

NOTICE

GEORGE A. TYSON, who having held the position of General Manager of T. E. G. Ltd., on February 11, 1931, began practice on his own account on January 1, 1932, and intends to devote his attention to the supervision of Estates in Kenya Colony.

He will also carry on a Land and Estate Agency business, including Valuations of all classes of property for mortgage, Duty Balance Sheet and other purposes.

Mr. Tyson is a Fellow of the Surveyors' Institution (Valuation Division), a Government Approved Valuer, and a Member of the Royal Land and Agricultural Society, Ordinates.

His office is situated in the building of the Staff Commandant's Headquarters, P.O. Box No. 223, Nairobi, Kenya Colony.

In 1940, Barth Jornal opened the new swimming bath at the Salisbury Hotel, Nairobi, during a week after a subsequent break caused by Christmas and New Year's Day. The first swimmer was Mr. J. A. Shaw, Assistant to the Governor, and the last was Major W. E. Bond, Mr. George Field, and Major Walter Keenan.

Mr. A. Strange, until recently Vice-chairman of the Uganda of Mossi, and Bank and Finance Company of Africa Ltd., has been in business on his own account in Nairobi, Sudan. He has lived in East Africa for the past eleven years, mainly in the Uganda Colony, and has been Chairman of the Uganda Chamber of Commerce during the War. Mr. Strange served with the Indian Army in India and Mesopotamia. By reason of his knowledge of Hindustani he has been able to keep close touch with the Indian business community in Kampala.

The marriage took place on Thursday last at St. Margaret's, Cambridge, of the Hon. Robert Brampton, the son of Lord and Lady Brampton, Grantham, and the Hon. Quisy Gorsheff-Vaughn Pearson, eldest daughter of Viscount and Viscountess Cowdray. Miss Sisian Ridder was one of the bridesmaids, and Misses, the wife of East African officers present at the church, were Mrs. Dorothy Lister, Mrs. Freda Palmer, Miss Frederick Jackson, Lady Cranston, Miss Clara, and Mrs. Clifford, with Mr. and Mrs. Lind Tritton, and Mrs. John Gilliat.

DEATH OF SIR WILLIAM MITCHELL COTTS.

It regret to report the sudden death last week at the age of sixty of Sir William Mitchell Cotts, head of the firm established by him and bearing his name. Though his main sphere of operation was south Africa, he had established a branch office in Kenya some eight years ago principally to cater for the Kenya and Uganda Railways' requirements of coal in the mining of which he had substantial interests; his Kenya office, under the able management of Mr. H. P. Hamilton, has also acted as selling agent for the Five Farms Association, which he had used to be chairman for the company.

Mr. Cotts had never visited East Africa, but was always glad to meet East Africans, on whom he left a strong impression of his energy, ability and whole-hearted enthusiasm for Empire development. His departure for South Africa as a young man had been the direct result of a speech made in the city by Mr. Rhodes, of whom he remained a fervent admirer.

Unique Opportunity for Capitalists and Others.

The Drama Estate, Usambara, Tanzania Territory, will be sold without reserve by PUBLIC AUCTION on Friday, 1st March, 1933, at the Nairobi Hotel.

The property is freehold and comprises 25,000 acres, or nearly 10 square miles. Two hundred acres are under cultivation, and forty-eight under coffee two to three years old. There are four European houses, two unoccupied, very valuable forests, Native huts, tanks, and cattle yards.

Further particulars may be obtained of the auctioneer.

H. MALCOLM ROSS, FALPA, TANGA.
Administrator, A.C.C., 8th Edition.

MRS. McGREGOR ROSS: AFRICAN WOMEN.

WHITE SETTLEMENT.

EAST IN AFRICA.

Her Point of View.

In the afternoon, owing to illness of the speaker, Mrs. Bellard, who was to have lectured at the British School of Oriental Studies, Oxford, Miss. McCregor Ross, who bravely stepped into the breach, gave a most instructive and stimulating talk. She got through her lecture and question-and-answer session without a hitch and the audience was informed, well informed and appreciative.

The address was followed with applause. All the Negro women there were invited into two classes—the adult women, twenty-five in number, and young girls, who had not yet passed their eighteenth birthday, on appropriate decoration, to hear the rural women speak. They were all dressed in new lace blouses, and though they were an excellent imitation of conservatism, they were far more attractive than the odd-looking shrewdness of African women men, mostly dressed in tattered garments. Both young girls and the grown-up wives were very skinned, thanks to heredity, training. The most remarkable, however, nurses were African. By being most unimpressive, simple, even, and refusing to let themselves be seen in public, they vital to the workingatives.

Marriage ceremonies were planned, and we're sure of it, as they intended the great majority of women of color or man. Their exact origin, meaning, etc., will be the subject of another article, when we can get them a Christian minister, don't know where Massai.

Early in the morning, I visited the local hospital. A girl of eighteen years of age, the first to be born in our country, had just given birth to a baby girl eight hours earlier. The birth occurred in due time, the mother of strong physique, in fact, Kenya a many of the young women, after getting "cheeky" in the way, would be sold at a high price—a hatchet would seal the sanctity of the marriage and the safety of both husband and wife.

Polygamy is now common. The Pomogamy insisted upon by certain religious bodies has led to deplorable results as we saw at our own British Colonies, would in these circumstances, part quite differently, and that would differ with the result the both find evidence. As women as well as refined, there was men's work and homes were made. While the men were taken care of, the woman had to find work to support the family. We were told that the best place to find work in Britain is Africa, as the same did not occur in Britain. It is ridiculous to think of a colony which had many free black widow, black widows, and such a number of old bairns, with children, over seven or eight.

To the tributes now the loss of life meant the loss of their freedom and honor. In the same manner, we had nothing to do with the same, as the same small. Mrs. Ross pleased to say, that in her estimation, if we told women they would immediately withdraw from the trade.

The women seem to be worn out, as women are appointed to the African administrative posts. They are to be given a free future for African women, if we co-operate with them, the women black and white.

At the annual meeting of Barclays' Bank, held on the 2nd inst. at the Chancery Lane, it was announced that £1,000,000 for the year ended September 30, 1922, or £10,000 less than the preceding year. The intermediate dividend on the shares and preference stock at the rate of 4% per annum was paid in July, and was again to pay a final dividend on their shares at the rate of 5% per annum, less tax, so that the M.P.s of £1,000,000 less tax was appropriated to the bank for the year ending September 30, in which position he would have increased his properties of visiting the various branches.

VIEWS IN SUDAN.

On the 1st of October, Mr. R. H. Rhodes, Secretary of the Sudan, reported to the House of Commons, that the population of the Sudan had increased from 4,000,000 in 1901 to 5,000,000 in 1921. The following figures show the death rate per 1,000 in 1921, according to the latest available statistics:

Rate	1921	1920	1919	1918	1917	1916	1915	1914	1913
Native	52.7	50.0	51.2	48.6	50.0	51.2	51.2	50.0	51.2
White	11.0	12.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0

Formerly, Captain Malcolm continued, every year about 5,000 natives died in the Sudan, and the death rate in 1921 was 52.7. This figure shows a decided change. Formerly people estimated that the native death rate was known to be lower than that of fowls.

He then addressed himself to the white population in the Sudan, and said that the death rate among them was 11.0.

It is evident every day that as fast as the rest of ga. wardens, the chance of putting up across "the mountain" a pier in the matter of a job, is known, but the reefs has been performed by Captain C. G. R. van Riebeeck. In his report he points out that the name of the pier is "The Berg" for the mountain, because it is a high salam, as it reaches the water. Dots O.S. to this he says, because Captain C. G. R. van Riebeeck collected the first specimen of the animal in 1877. Economist, Deceit note!

Baby is always
Healthy and Happy

HEALTHY babies are those who enjoy the greatest amount of living the least when Nature is provided for healthy development and sturdy growth. An adequate diet for safeguarding the child against nutritional diseases, and ensuring a foundation for future health.

Young mothers daily call to the remarkable qualities of Ovaltine, a rich, nutritious drink, which helps the mother in taking her along to the autumn and winter colds, return to normal.

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preserves and preserves under the
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EAST AFRICA

EAST AFRICA'S INFORMATION BUREAU.

EAST AFRICA's Information Bureau exists for the free service of subscribers and advertisers, and the Editor will do his best to contribute to the development of British trade and thought, East and Central Africa, and information which readers are willing to give for that purpose will be readily welcomed.

The railway will help to increase the value of the land, to be considerably increased.

Tanganyika is now the chief port of Northern Rhodesia.

Nearly 500 lbs. of air-fitted mail was carried to East Africa last week.

The proposed Lake Apia dam on the Shire is estimated to cost £500,000.

Some 150,000 acres have been selected for the cultivation of cotton at Dar es Salaam.

Air excursion tickets between Kigoma and Mwanza are now available at £5 for the return journey.

The Tanganyika Government is considering the alienation of 50,000 acres of land in the Mbulu district.

The Kenya Government has decided to publish the report of the Committee appointed last year to inquire into the Public Works Department.

Despite the opposition of the elected members, the Kenya Government has passed aibreduce import and annual motor-driving licence of £5.

The Standard Bank of South Africa has declared a dividend payable in British currency of 6s per share for the year to September 30, less tax.

The *Standard Bank* suggests that instead of a general signal being fired at 8 p.m. each night, electric lights should be dimmed at that hour, as is done in Mombasa and Nairobi.

Mr J. E. W., who recently visited Kenya as a representative of Medical and General Exporters, was in Portuguese East Africa during last week. He was en route for South Africa.

The Kenya and Uganda Railway lost £100,000 last year by road charges on which it paid by General Order. The financial manager at a recent meeting of the Nairobi Chamber of Commerce.

The Tanganyika Government has a stock of cotton in London of £2,000,000. The quoted Stock Exchange price per cent. £600 per ton had fallen to £500 per ton.

The Tanganyika Government is likely to receive proposals from the British Empire, relatives, and others, in regard to preferential rates for some of the principal foreign products.

During recent swarms of migratory locusts were reported to appear near Arusha and in the Lwemba Province of Northern Rhodesia. The cold weather is causing hibernation, so damage can only be expected when the insects become active again.

The Tanganyika Legislative Assembly has ruled that £1,200,000 is the approximate value of revenue for 1928-29. And it was 3,125,000 in 1927-28. The figures, however, in the budgets of the various districts spread over many years, show a sum greater than the amount demanded by the companies.

Another cotton buying season in Buganda, Western and parts of the Northern Provinces of Uganda opened on January 15, in the year 1928. It concluded on February 15, and in the Mbarara District on March 15, in Southern Africa. The season opens on February 15.

In order that the Uganda Government may obtain the approximate amount of revenue obtainable from the introduction of an Income Tax Ordinance, it is proposed to require everyone whose income has exceeded £300 to make a return from Commissioner of Income Returns.

White Representations Ltd. reports a loss of £1,363 during the year ended September 30 last. Lessees of unexpired long-term leases by the company were taken by the Receiver of Assignments during the year, but it was not possible to ascertain for whom they were. No capital value had been placed on the lands in the accounts.

Enterprising use is being made of the aeroplanes owned by the Uganda Government. Apart from the transport of officials to districts hitherto accessible only by lengthy road journeys, Legislative Councillors are now taking advantage of its rapid form of transport. Captain G. E. Rydon and Major W. N. Land have travelled by air from Mvita and Korogwe respectively to and from Dar es Salaam, saving quite fourteen days as compared with the time taken by land transport.

Mr D. N. Stanford, President of the Uganda Planters' Association, protested strongly against the proposed amalgamation of the Veterinary and Agricultural Departments when addressing a recent half-yearly conference of the Toro and Uganda Planters' Association. The conference was a result of the Government intention to continue its contributions to the East African War and Information Office in London, and resolved that the usual annual payment of £1,000 ought to be maintained.

The Tanganyika Government are offering for sale a new £30,000 tug, which only reached Dar es Salaam on November 1st last. A recommendation to purchase the vessel was made in 1927 by the Capital Shipping Committee, who felt that two tugs should be provided to assist work in developing the canal channel between Dar es Salaam Harbour. The local Port and Harbour Advisory Committee thought similarly, one tug was necessary, and they accordingly purchased one similar to a vessel recently built for the Kenya Government. The present economic situation makes it clear that the vessel will not be a necessity, as the Government found no considerable trading business could still be offered for sale.

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RIFLES

JANUARY 20, 1911.

THE EAST AFRICAN PRODUCE REPORT.

There was an regular demand at last week auctions, but good to fine Kenya coffee, glutted combination of steady prices.

Kenya coffee, steady, London cleaned, 1 lb., 12s. 6d.; 1 lb. 12s. 6d.; 1 lb. 12s. 6d.; 1 lb. 12s. 6d.

London graded: Pekoe, 1 lb., 12s. 6d.; 1 lb., 12s. 6d.; 1 lb., 12s. 6d.

A. sizes
B. sizes
C. sizes
Robusta

Toro
Pekoe
Mixed

Angamaka
A. sizes
B. sizes
C. sizes

London cleaned
First sizes
Second sizes
Third sizes
Pekoe

Kilimanjaro
London cleaned
First sizes
Second sizes
Third sizes
Pekoe

Pekoe
Mixed

Pekoe
London cleaned
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Ungraded
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Pekoe

In comparative quotations for Kenya coffee, the following were quoted: Little brown has quoted 12s. 6d. per

lb. The comparative quotations in 1910 were 12s. 6d. and 12s. 6d.

Granadilla coffee was quoted 12s. 6d. per lb. The comparative quotations in 1910 and 1909 were 12s. 6d. and 12s. 6d.

Kenya coffee, 12s. 6d. per lb. The comparative quotations in 1910 and 1909 were 12s. 6d. and 12s. 6d.

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NEWS OF OUR ADVERTISERS.

The following list of firms have been publishing their latest lists of tea, rubber and desiccated coconut showing the latest prices. Corresponding tractors may be used in East African settlers' estates obtainable from the Head Office of the company in Peoria, Illinois, U.S.A., or from their East African agents, Messrs. E. & J. Roberts, Ltd.

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J. H. VAYASHEUR & CO. LTD.,
Desiccated Coconuts, 22
R. B. GREASY LTD.,
Rubber, 22
GUTHRIE LTD., CO. LTD.,
Tea, 22

JANUARY 28, 1902

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& COMPANY LIMITED

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PART II.—CONTENTS.

British Film Corporation	43	East African Who's Who	551
Mr. A. W. Somervell	44	East Africa in the Press	552
Mr. G. M. Trevelyan	44	E. A. Corporation	558
Mr. E. G. Bulwer	546	Mr. Beamish on Tanganyika	560
Mr. J. R. Gwynne	548	India	560
Race Committee	549	Letters to the Editor	560
India	549		

BRITISH FILMS FOR THE COLONIES

EAST AFRICA is committed to the whole of the British Colonies, Protectorates and Mandated Territories, to have and to form the foundation of a powerful company for the purpose of distributing British films overseas. Sponsored by the Federation of British Industries, which embraces all the principal producing companies in this country, the British Union Film Producers Company, Ltd., is the embodiment of recommendations made by the Colonial Film Committee, endorsed by the Colonial Conference in 1930. It is assured of the co-operation and support of the Colonial Office, Government departments, and of the various overseas governments, and of ample financial and trading interests. The directors hope not only to carry the wishes of the Colonial film industry, and of the Administrations, by producing suitable pictures, but also to earn appreciable revenue. The sale of the films will be limited to those who have the position given by business men, who have the advantage of the advice of the Committee appointed by the Colonial Office; it will not seek to make profits for the direct benefit of its shareholders, but subject to prior payment of a fixed, non-cumulative dividend to shareholders who have provided the necessary working capital. It does, however, after deduction of the agreed percentage to the British Workers' expenses, add over to the company whose sum is distributed to the colonies to the earth of a film. There is no desire to establish a monopoly or to distribute British films in the colonies, and the company is prepared to accept the films of all British producers, whether or not they are members of the company. The members may retain their share of the dividends from those concerned, and may member.

We never have had the pleasure of early news of the admission of British films to the American market, the establishment of American copyright in the U.S.A. for British pictures, for example, and the number of pictures sent to the United States for exhibition. We can show

even strongly in favour of continued vigilance. The films distributed by the new company will, of course, not be exempt from local censorship, but the care exercised by the company and its advisers in England before sending the films should render the work of the censores more effective and uniform.

In many Colonies the local "British houses" are already, and may have been for many years, "tied" to one particular distributor, with the consequence, in which the business is confined from the United States. This phenomenon is not unknown in the United Kingdom. Governments, however, have their powers, and we conceive they should therefore arise to the local Administrations would have no objection to forming a quota system for British pictures, such as is now defined by the new company. Persons engaged in the production, for the "British" cinema, pictures in the Colonies, will be bound to work in accordance with the conditions, and, indeed, do so.

From the time of standpiped the end of the First World War, British cinema has had to face the fact that it has been beaten in the race of American pictures, though the highly popular spectator of Hollywood; he may now, however, there is a British cinema which is quite capable of attracting pictures, abounding in as picturesque as those from the United States, and, we trust, without the objectionable features which mar almost all American films. If the community displays enterprise and vision, it may draw the public to the British cinema, and produce pictures which will be a credit to the nation. We wish to leave

In the National Interest

British filmmakers and exporters are greatly advantaged by the U.S. market, and they will suffer greatly by its deviation of sterling. During the November, 1932, intensification of the financial crisis, the value of the East African currency was reduced to about 10 per cent. of its former value. We can show

MATTERS IN THE EMPIRE

EAST AFRICA STANDS BY ITS CHARGE. East Africa's assertion that numerous cases of torture, extortion, and even of crime by Native Chiefs and headmen in Tanganyika were committed local and even provincial officials in the Territory, but were often tolerated by porters to the higher authorities during Sir Donald Cameron's régime, was brought to the attention of Mr. D. J. Jardine, Vice-Secretary of Tanganyika, when he recently appeared before the Permanent Mandates Commission of the League of Nations; as reported on page 21 of this issue. He is officially recorded to have expressed disbelief of the allegations, although adding that "of course isolated minor incidents of insufficient importance to report would occur." We can only assure Mr. Jardine that any occurrence of major such incidents in widely separated areas, within our own knowledge, in passing, and as a recent instance, we may recall that this was the only news paper to discredit and expose the serious irregularities at Soncea. The Tanganyika Government and our reader generally can be assured that we shall never give currency to such statements unless we had proof of their accuracy. Happily there is reason to feel that the position in Tanganyika is improving markedly. Sir Steevens Symes shows in his position to follow the basic policy of Native advancement, pressed so ardently by his predecessor in that office, and even, some financial commissioners fear to report happenings of which Governor should have been aware, although they so offend ardent public displeasure.

LORD MOYNE TO REPORT ON KENYA. Lord Moyne has been given the delicate task investigating those financial problems of Kenya concerning which the contradictory evidence was given at the Joint Parliamentary Committee on Closer Union. His desire to report whether the sums were held out between the various communities in the matter of direct and indirect taxation and of the services provided, and in particular the interests of the many Indians and non-Natives who are well held in mesh, and calculate that his report will be to destroy our present feeling that these difficult duties should have been laid upon a courageous financial expert. Lord Moyne will be particularly loath to furnish official services, not as a financier or economist, the front rank. It seems that the investigation is inevitable in view of the report of the First Parliamentary Committee might win more advantage to Kenya and to public enlightenment, and some have been entrusted to a man who can the analysis of public financial statements is Mr. H. G. Hill. It goes without saying, of course, that his Department too is sensible to meet Kenya for this purpose, but he would have been the ideal choice to do it, as the high importance of conducting this inquiry will be thoroughly appreciated by him, and we are glad to note the decided courage of the Secretary of State in committing his authority to the Commonwealth's best men to handle this whole matter with determination and due care, and on the cooperation of the European leaders.

All of the elected members in the Kenya Legislative Council have recommended that the post of Chief Commissioner should be wholly vacant until an appointment is filled at all events with the unanimous commendation of Canon Burns, the nominated member representing that interest, who resigned himself. If this appointment is to be filled in anything like the dignity enfeoffed by the Joint Parliamentary Committee on Closer Union, it will require to be entrusted to a strong man, broad and independent of view, who has considerable experience in both Native and European settled districts. It is not easy to think of absolutely suitable candidates for so onerous and difficult a task, and we do not dare proceed to canvass the qualifications of individuals who might be considered for the vacancy. We however, can think of one name which is being discussed in certain of all quarters, and we sincerely hope that there is no particle of truth behind the current assertion that a certain person is to be transferred from another East African territory to Kenya in April to fill the vacancy. His appointment would be received in Kenya as a declaration of war on White settlement, for he is so deeply committed to a policy which would leave no room to Kenya's non-official European residents that they would inevitably consider his insertion as a challenge. There is already more than enough difference of opinion between officials and natives in the colony and to aggravate that irritation in such a manner would do an immense amount of harm. To us the proposal is incredible, but it is not treated seriously by some people who are usually well informed. We trust that there is no foundation for the ridiculous stories that a very natural fit.

WALI'S PROPOSALS. The recent initiatives of the East African steel industry within a few days to be received by the Secretary of State for the Colonies, who will be relieved upon to give the **WALI BACKS BRITISH CAPITAL** his closest consideration to the proposals, which are to be submitted to him, they are the result of long discussions between those who have much capital at stake, and who, despite the most efficient management, cannot possibly profit by the losses of present world prices for the iron and steel. Africa's industry is more potentially strong than that of India growing day by day, from the north, has a greater amount of British capital invested in it, and have no desire to believe that responsible planters in East Africa agree with the leaders of the industry in this country that the only means of avoiding a calamitous state of attrition, is to let the barbarous and brutal methods adopted by the Imperial Government impose a substantial tariff on all non-British iron entering the Home market with the effect of causing British rope-makers to join the East African trade. During the damage represented by non-British fibre products, countries have steadily maintained before the Board of Trade, and according to the latest news, they have made a clear impression to the effect that nothing first of all must be done to the British iron and steel manufacturers, and we will be

the interests of native employees" and that African Government revenue is in those of the Colonies themselves. He said some speakers that Mr. Neodes chambered will this afternoon inform the House of Commons that decisions place a duty on tea, a certain British firm, it is prophesy above all, British growers will then make the same offer to the other provinces to the Tariff Commission that that kind of protection should be insisted upon, for it is insufficient to achieve its ostensible purpose. It is suggested that the Tariff Commission should be provided that the present operators only on tea shipped in from the U.K. from Empire ports, for transhipment on the Continent, be permitted to us for the possibility of evasion.

We have published the text of a memorandum submitted to the Chancellor of the Exchequer on behalf of Nyasaland tea planters who plead EAST AFRICAN TEA. For the reimposition of a general duty on tea imports into this country, with adequate preference to Empire growers. We again suggest that Kenya, Tanganyika, and Uganda, all of which the area where tea has been raised in the last few years, assuring an immensely increased East African output within the next two or three years, should soon be faced with the problems now troubling Nyasaland growers. Meanwhile we have received a report of a recent meeting of the Nairobi Chamber of Commerce, which unanimously decided a resolution proposing Captain W. E. Lyon, M.P., the Kenya Governor, be urged to take such immediate steps as may be necessary to protect the tea industry from the dangers of dumping. Over £1,000,000 had already been invested in tea growing in Kenya, said Captain Lyon, who declared that dumping was threatening the future of local planters. Mr. Gathukenzeni, who asked for an immediate increase of the duty from 40 cents to 60 cents of a million pounds, estimated that a year's annual output would at least 10,000,000 lbs. within three or four years.

The suggestion that Kenya should be a centre of \$25 per annum, and that it be in private hands, follows the privilege of exercising WHY DOCTORS SHOULD NOT PAY TAXES. For it fails to take into account neither

the present difficulty of securing more qualified medical practitioners to settle in Kenya, nor the fact that numerous doctors lessening their professional and business interests in most of these would be continually giving their services gratis in intervals of remuneration. Our second point alone justifies special consideration for the medical faculty which has been pointed out in the columns of our paper of occasions. These persons of white soil, in addition to what would be assisted by the presence of a doctor, will find that the natives will be a decided better class of patient than those they have been used to in Europe.

A word commends consideration for other money in these hard times emerged during Dr. B. B. Worthington's address last Saturday week before Royal Geographical Society "OF CLASS," on the visit of the Cambridge University to the African Lakes, and how to train African students for distinguished careers. As the speaker informed the conference the Cambridge finances numbered £10,000 for bursaries and the Government £10,000 for scholarships for advanced students. The Cambridge finance was to be divided between the University of Cambridge, the Royal Geographical Society, and the Cambridge University. The Government scholarship was to be given to students who had made a good record in their studies, and were likely to do well in their future work. The Cambridge University was to receive £10,000, and the Royal Geographical Society £10,000.

ability to quote major members of Government staffs travelling first class when so many tax payers who supply the funds are held put to it to travel in the third class. Commandant Gough, for example, to the East African Government's remittance sent in the kind of present trifles which is fashionable; and that the best boat trains now leave London with the first class coaches almost empty, and the second class packed.

The present state of Bantu grammatical teaching and classification extremely unsatisfactory

serves the possible of discord which Dr. C. M. Coke throws into theophilic pool as the result of his deep and detailed study of the Lamba dialect of Northern Rhodesia. Grammatical structures, discloses seriously case, composition of adjectives, particles, adverbs, prepositional, and, in yet another phenomenon which goes far to explain the Bantu language, the italicizing his book. He is the first to confess his own errors, in his Grammar of the Lamba language. "I have committed the 'greatest' an ultra-disjunctive method of setting and the 'fixation,' the old method of grammatical, 'synthesis' and an attempt at case and declension system." He would have "the common behind the form grammatical form" sought after, we must look through Bantu eyes. "No one can accuse Dr. Coke of not doing his best to the best of his ability. Evidently he wishes to start a revolution in Bantu language study, and as he is Professor of Bantu Philology in the Witwatersrand University he is in a position to join battle with the 'reactionaries.' The fight should be a delightful one for justice and report from the safe coign of vantage of the editorial chair!

Anything is possible professionally if it is practised in England, irrespective of the care devoted to the correction of minor errors or

ADDING ZERO TO THE LIFE OF AN AUDITOR. In the detection of the more ingenious forms of fraud. But in the wilder parts of the world, such as East Africa, the auditor is a much more difficult task. Official reports not excepted, the most discreditable and colourless documents, and that he must sometimes have to check books posted by a clerk whose knowledge of English is nil, and whose conception of book-keeping is less than nil, are forced to run through pages covered with figures, or with figures altered by what is known as "fudging." In this case the alterations, having no reason to be apart from being a sign of deliberate suggests deliberate fraud to the audited mind. The latest report from Kenya's auditor reveals that 30,000 queries a year are sent off, and that 20,000 of them "hang fire" in the most ticklish fashion, that some firms in fact as many as twenty-five separate letters, no credit to the way in which some departments operate. The dishonesty can take on, proportions as staggering as could be imagined. Handling judgment records, has been known to prove sentences imposed by the magistrates to enter all the defences, changing several in alternative term of imprisonment! The services of law and fax tickets are badly printed and blurred, and the books contain the proper names in white, others do not, with resultant confusion to the records in the first place and to the Audit Department in the end. On one occasion, another of the auditors found the accounts were never balanced, and the amounts whatever stuck in the books, and added together, were 70% in arrears.

FACTS ABOUT A LITTLE KNOWN TRIBE

By L. H. HARRISON

ON all the equatorial peoples who have come to know the customs of the incisive nations of Africa, the Negro race, with unimpressive eastern Hamitic tribes, none is of greater interest than the Nuer. There are living today less than a million Nuer, scattered among them in villages, one or two hundred thousand in a community. A nation with this size seems hardly worth their fellow man's notice, and indeed, most of their neighbors think so. The Nuer are almost entirely illiterate, the influence of civilization having been exercised upon them in an unusually strong desire for education, and in uncompromising adherence to their tribal customs; their linguistic family is the Dinka. Similar, Adoh or Dukuk, and the like of which are spoken by them to the inimical Hamites who live in many parts of East Africa, are also Ruanda-Bundi. Their uncomfortable neighbors of the latter, Ferguson & Pergie Bev., are well loved and most efficient District Officers, whose only to accentuate curiosity over their psychology. They are, perhaps, the least interesting and paradoxically the most promising of the really wild tribes of the Southern Sudan, and they number no fewer than 500,000.

Especial value, therefore, attaches to this small book, written by Miss Ray Hart, an international authority member of the museum, Museum of Natural History, entitled "Customs and Beliefs," published by the University Press, published for the International Institute of African Languages and Cultures, under Professor Dr. D. Westermann, the Director of the Institute, says in his "introduction":

"It gives a considerable amount of information, practically of no record previously. The special value of the material presented by Miss Hartman lies in the fact that it is so fully related. The author has had a thorough practical knowledge of the language, speaks often herself as a native, and has suffered severer trials along the Nuer."

The primitive ceremonies are confined to the boys, and consist, not in circumcision, but in the cutting of the "crown hairs," six hairs, right down across the forehead from ear to ear. This cutting is done at the age of from four to six years, and is often done in cold winds, in the open air, under a thatched roof, and elsewhere, naked, save with a loincloth.

The first time the ceremony is done, before the break of day, the people are outside, for the men who were chosen tribal marks consist of seven scars in order that the owner may be known, and the boys said to be back in the house to bear the heat of the day before.

The boys remain in the house, and when their mothers come home with the sacrifice, see them off.

The "friends" of the boys are also to be seen at sunrise, shouting, and, seeing bravely the boys go when sufficiently aroused. The women of the village, in their long robes, follow after.

A hole from four to six inches in diameter and eight inches deep is dug, each boy being

placed in it, and the hole is pulled up in order that he shall absorb the blood. Women and girls are dressed in their kilts in singing and dancing.

On the hill, a tall, old, comes out stark naked, and heads in the bag. He follows him, and the women and the men repeat the ceremony.

The man, kneeling before him, begins to run. He starts in the centre of the circle, and runs counter-clockwise, then turning, runs back to the centre until he has run a number of laps, more than a dozen, to the left, and, kneeling again, repeats the same

process. Then he returns to the circle and makes sure that all of these scars are cut, and then goes to the centre of the circle, and cuts them all again. (Sometimes this man happens to be the very dear friend of the boy and, as a punishment, by cutting seven cuts instead of the customary six.)

The boy usually sits absolutely still, for a short time, and his part would bring ridicule from the kids, and a woman would have to bear it, and, if he moves, it will mean that the cut will not be straight, and he will always be told that that will proclaim him a Nuer, that is, a boy who has been circumcised.

As the scarification is called "cutting," there, still, and bleeding, it is called "cutting," but when the actual cutting is going on, the boy is heard screaming, scraping at the stiffened bone.

This raw changes the status of the boy from that of boy to man.

Now he may attend the dances and

he may carry a spear, in fact, all the privileges of a man are his.

One cannot but admire the bravery and skill displayed by the boy, in spite of the agony of it, it is a disease, I mean, a most gruesome one. How long a woman will continue a new mother cannot answer. Known to me, however, one would be tempted to say that it will not be discontinued, as long as there was one Nuer boy unmarked.

Until the Nuer becomes a whole become Christians, there seems little hope that this hideous practice will be discontinued.

Miss Hartman is equally as wise, informative and dramatic in her accounts of savage life, culture, disease, death and burial among the Nuer.

One extraordinary incident, through which we learn Nuer mentality, indeed, on page 142, concerns a Rastin tribe.

One day, when I saw a young woman, I was surprised to hear her give a man's name. Upon inquiry, I found that she called him "friend." I asked her what she meant, and she said that she meant her normal father, but that he had been captured, so she had to call him "friend," with this, the old man, her mother, and the child whom, in we consider, as belonging to his mother, and to her. She might give the man a wife, but she would have to give him the child of his mother, then, or, if other

such a woman has several wives, a number of children, she would be held in authority in his baggage, and would be a good leader for people, and, of course, no one would believe her, and, though she was not right, she could get away with it. The older fathers, however, and her mother were usually different from what is in the country, in some respects, according to the old man, and all themselves think of the old man as a "friend." In fact, one saw a woman who had been married to a man, unable



and had an appearance as in the picture, he caught them—and took them—and she took them—and left them."

This seems to have been very little or no status analogous to slavery; about that, it is hard to say, and we may take the example of the *Cross-cutters*.

The Nuer do not seem to mind it paying slaves, some of them even giving up their cattle to it, so long as they are not pressed to a raid from a representative of another tribe, and they feel that if the *Cross-cutters* can collect taxes for raiding their cattle, as they treat it, they certainly ought not to object when the Nuer find the Dinka and take their cattle. These simple savages are sometimes amazingly logical!

Theistic religion is vague about this religion of Dr. Westermann, and Miss Huffman, though she mentions some of the cults of some of their gods, affords little insight into their significance in the lives and beliefs of the people. Dr. Westermann goes more deeply into the matter in his introduction and gives examples of prayers addressed by Nuer to their gods. One whom is attributed the creation of the world is a great god, one of which is used at the important time of the setting of the cattle across the river to find water pasture. This prayer is offered by the sorcerer of the tribe who ascribes his position as "witchdoctor" in the appointment from Kar! (Dr. Westermann's notes—)

"The subject requires careful investigation based on thorough knowledge of the language and culture carried only by persons who have the confidence of the Natives. It is well known to white men in this country and to steady people immediately. They may at first sight not appear attractive and may not generally be inclined to look upon every white man as a superior being. Dr. Miss Huffman is certainly right in saying that they in prime on acquaintance they regard him whg lives and works among them, and quite right, as well. This book gives us some fine specimens which justify the beliefs of those who strive to help them in finding their way through the obscurity and uninterred mystery of their condition. It adds a new method."

The information given above will be of some interest to scientists, but even more will it be to the growing number both of the marine and of the land birds coming into view through the pages of this book.

SAILING THE SEAS.

It is a pity that the author has not profusely illustrated his book with photographs, drawings, and maps, as he has done in his *Marine Birds of East Africa* (London, 1883), but the subtitle, "A Story of Sailing through the Ages," is a disappointing omission. Egyptian, Greek, Roman, Mediterranean, medieval and modern European, Indian and sailorish gunnery, and the sensible importance of sailing boats in the Indian Ocean, and farther east.

The slender volume of the author's book, to be seen in Zanzibar, may be taken as the title with some plausibility, a square sail, a rudder, and "not exactly like the sail of the ancient Egyptian craft." Another so finely written, we see a type for copying the seals of wars in East African waters, and the connection of the latter with a (most likely an mysterious) nation copied by Mediterranean seamen with European laws and customs. Perhaps the author will supplement this by a similar account of the ships which sailed with the Indians, in and around the Malabar coast.

EAST AFRICA.

FINE WORK ON AFRICAN BIRDS.

MR. D. A. BANNERMAN'S Second Volume.

A SUMMARY of the birds there described should indicate the value of the work. The second volume of Mr. D. A. Bannerman's magnificent photographic "Birds of Tropical West Africa" (Crown Agents for the Colonies, 2s. 6d. each), an encyclopaedic work, thoughts predecessor. It contains 1,000 colour illustrations reproduced by MR. S. S. Sims, Sons, and Daniels, from originals by the late Major Harry Jones, and others, and hand-tinted and line drawings by Mr. Lodge, Mr. Reynolds, F. M. Tockusk, and R. Green—all authority for the species depicted. There are 48 pages ofitterness. The whole work is to be completed in five volumes, the subscription price of which is £5. 15s., in material reproduction of the price of each part bought separately.

The author's brothers, Mr. Thomas, whose wonderful facility in writing over the training of shooting birds, without even skinning them, thanks to the birds enormously enlarged by a constant straining to observe Africa, East African as West, in consequence of their peculiar pigeons equally common, and yet very few species now being kept pigeons of the dry parts of Kenya and Uganda. The author's sons, however, to orders from the Royal Tombs, &c., have to do with parrots or parrots of the east. Mr. Bannerman writes—

"...we have kept these birds in captivity all now the most intelligent of the feathered world. He has claimed from me, in this respect, we should have to cage the *Guinea-fowl*, the *Topi*, & *Antelope*. Guineas with an unusually large brain, and a remarkable power of human speech, a mark of the captive prey, and of West Africa being alone in this respect."

In a page later, however, Mr. Bannerman writes that the yellow-billed African parrot (*Poicephalus senegalensis senegalensis*) is 'the most delightful of all the parrots,' and this opinion is confirmed by Mr. Hopkinson, who studies them for years in number, and declares that "the general plan of life and where intended, to defend the severely scientific Mr. J. G. P. Byrne, now Governor of Kenya Colony, being responsible for the following is—

"...the crowning work of many years because of the difficulty of getting birds and nests, and the name of Murray Anderson stands high with me, and a long and useful career deservedly deserved. It tells however, it was restlessly wandering away. When he heard sounds, Murray Anderson, in a note of it, in one occasion a soldier was recommended to bring the mess, and when he came home he was Massed and down and humbled."

A mine of accurate information, a delight to the eye, a credit to author, artist and publisher. "The Birds of Tropical West Africa" should be added to every library in Africa. At the low price of five guineas, the complete series should be within the reach of every ornithologist.

That Book of Yours!

"East Africa is always worth considering. The publication of books on East African subjects of public interest. Manuscripts should be typed, double spaced on one side of the paper only, and carefully registered post to the Editor at 9, Great Marlborough Street, London."

MANDATES COMMISSION HEARS MR. JARDINE

Policy of Tanganyika Government Examined

SIR D. J. LARDINE, C. M. G., M.P., Secretary to the East African Government, said that hitherto he had been able to report on the financial and economic policy of the Native Administration and its Native Government colleagues, but now effort had to be concentrated on consolidating past progress, and its effect on further development. As an indication of the Native administration's financial position but and political during the depression, he said:

In the financial year 1930-31 there were 1,000,000 sultices which 500 years ago were worth £100,000, and in the Mwanza and Lake Division alone, 1,000,000 cattle gave birth to 1,000,000 calves for each 1,000,000 cattle for trade grade. In these areas there was no want of cattle but falls in prices.

"During the last two elections of 1929, Messrs. and Bullock's Estates had been induced to assess the payment taken by the chiefs under their Treasury Auditors, and increased rents. I had sought the opinion of the district commissioners on the extent of revenue from the land and cattle for the year, but as it was on the collection of more prospects went in the market, the result being that his estimate might be exceeded to stand at 15% of the amount outstanding. The native administration of the collection system would naturally be responsible for the 15% who were not paid up. Some 100,000 sultices in the 1930 who were not paid up were held by 8000 who were exacted by another 1000 where I found no evidence of the former's subordinate employees, the chief came to me in a telegram and begged me to let the Economic Committee be advised by touching their pay scales instead."

Mr. Jardine on Economic Measures

MR. D. J. Lardine, Mr. Jardine stated that Mr. Orts had said that a committee in 1929 recommended a system of assistance to attending native councils for financial and other reasons it had been impossible to take action by the committee's recommendations. There was no definite scheme to assist natives. Mr. Orts asked Mr. Jardine whether anything had been done to assist the planters by railway tariffs, harbour dues, or help in obtaining credit. The Chief Secretary agreed that there could be great misfortune for the country if settlers found themselves in financial difficulties, some assistance had been given in the matter of rail charges, lightage, harbour dues, and so on, while a reduction on rents in individual cases of hardship had been considered, but a comprehensive scheme had been adopted.

M. Orts, who emphasised that the present situation affected Native life as directly as Europeans, observed that in certain African colonies very energetic measures had been taken to reduce the effects of the crisis on the trade in vegetable products, and as an example mentioned that in one case internal transportation by road over distance had been reduced to 1/- per lb. per mile charge for haulage in ports of call, reduced to the same proportion. Mr. Jardine replied that nothing had been done to such a big staple as Tanganyika, and no general measure of this kind had been taken, and that the only measures taken by the Tanganyika railways were to run only the simplest, considerable margin of profit, and at prices far exceeded at a loss. Thus the Government had always indirectly subsidised agriculture, European and Native.

Mr. S. P. St. John considered that it interested Europeans and natives to hear an explanation of the Commission's called that Sir St. John had always advocated what they referred to the Native he spoke, whether there were reason to anticipate that there very clear work in progress, and that there was a desire to minimize the effect of the financial crisis on the Native population. He said that the Government had chosen to have a Permanent Mandate Commission in order to represent the Native community and to represent the Tanganyika Government.

Mr. St. John followed that the world would be changed by the new Governor, Mr. Jardine replied that he had not been informed of the changeability.

East Africa's Views Discussed

Mr. St. John said that those members of the Commission who were most in favour of Native administration by the Natives themselves realised that the object of the system lay in the possibility that use of evasion, violence and other abuses on the part of the chiefs. An article in *Black and White*, according to Sir Donald Cameron's evidence before the Joint Parliamentary Committee, had stated that the local offices would be besieged by complaints and that numerous cases of peculation, extortion and even of torture could now be brought to the knowledge of the higher authorities. They would be called on the spot and excessive indigence shown towards the chiefs.

Mr. Jardine said he did not himself believe it to be a fact that there were cases of oppression and exploitation by the chiefs which were hidden by the local activity staff, and for bringing to the notice of the central authorities, although, of course, isolated single incidents of insufficient importance to cause widespread offence.

Lord Lugard and Mr. Kappard enquired whether the system Union between Tanganyika and Kenya with the system of suspended duties, had proved satisfactory and was in accordance to all races. Mr. Kappard asked if the principle of economic equality was not violated if one colony enjoyed Imperial preferential treatment in that it was exempt from duty on exports to Tanganyika. Kenya, it appeared, had two customs officers and a lower rate than was paid on exports from Great Britain, for example, than on exports from France.

Though Mr. Jardine said that by virtue of the unique Basimbo features there was no Imperial preference in Kenya or Uganda, Mr. Barnard observed that in that case if the Kenyan customs regime was established, it would give direct special interest in Kenya to the Tanganyika native population if the result of an increase which accrued to it. Mr. Jardine agreed that that was a possibility, but in practice the shot was probably in the other foot, it was Tanganyika which actually benefited, thanks to her rice and tree exports.

Concerning enemy goods he said that the closing of the Department of the subsidiary of Enemy Property would not interfere with the just settlement of any valid claim made by a human nation. The Protestant church in Daf es Salaam had been entrusted to a board of trustees but the intention was to hand it over to the Lutheran or German Protestant communities as soon as possible. The Anglicans desired to use it, and whether they constructed a church of their own, the remains of the existing community were to be restored. Northern Rhodesia was however under Government consideration.

Trade in Mwanzo Goods by Rail

Lord Lugard, who considered by the moment should be the Kenya-Uganda-Kenya route of transport in East Africa, asked if the steamer service from Mwanza, Railways and steamer could not be used. The Uganda Railway, owners operating the lake steamer route, had a steamer they could sustain, but she was old and slow, the best longitudinal route to the west from the area in question was by the Kenya-Uganda Railway. Lord Lugard could not understand how there could be a loss on running the lake steamer, which though it paid the railways, or how it could be more economical to obtain produce from the port of Kisumu, like, tranship the steamer to other river boats, as at present, he failed to understand.

In conclusion, Mr. St. John said that the majority of the European products, such as tea, coffee, leaf-wax, cotton, sisal, and so on, had the production of the surplus labour force in the surplus labour force, but in fact the European product exchanged its reserves at a time of crisis, and was ruined by general depression, but he no longer engaged in it, and the Native could discontinued production with his usual glibility. He first mentioned that various

THE RACES OF AFRICA.

By J. H. LEITCH, M.A., D.Sc.

349

the various races of East Africa. He said that the problems of racial strife were reflected in the work of the colonial government, which was involved in those African colonies in order to maintain those forms of government which would be most suitable to the people. Mr. Jardine agreed, adding that the policy of his Government was to encourage the natives to increase their agricultural production, in spite of the fact that it had increased.

Mr. Kuppel said that 800,000 people had emigrated during the last four years, and that a 2,700 change, only 1,000 had been allowed to go for a reason other than the small proportion of native labour. That was the result of a general law which prohibited all allowing the deportees to exceed the number of allowed appeals. A large number of small-scale miners had left. Mr. Jardine asked if the Government had suggested that employers should have a voluntary system of labour, or some similar article, which could be applied to the natives in case they had worked in foreign farms instead of having recourse to the courts, but Mr. Jardine said he had not heard of such a proposal.

He informed Mr. C. A. H. Weaver, the representative of the International Labour Organisation, that the cases applying to labour evaded from the details of a document not intended for publication. Mr. Weaver had some anxiety regarding the reaction in view of the Labour Department's some reports having gone astray. He suggested the handing up of the departmental report, an unfortunate incident appearing in the report seemed to show that at one time from the Department was hard compelled to exercise adequate supervision. Though it was mentioned that a strict watch was being kept for cases where bankrupts might lead to defaults in wage payments, there had been an increase in the number of convictions of persons for failure to pay wages. These cases seemed to show that it would be unfortunate to reduce the Labour Department.

Mr. Jardine said that the Labour Department had been recruited in the usual way, but that its officers selected from the normal work force of about two, three, or five years. Since no one had been recruited from the Churches and Government officials returning from other Departments after service, or a temporary basis. When financial conditions became difficult, it had been decided to dispense with the latter type of recruits as a measure of economy.

TANZANIA'S DEVELOPMENT AND GERMAN SCHOOLS.

M. Kuppel stated that whereas assistance was given to Dutch private schools, the grant was assistance to public funds in Negro schools maintained by the German community, was still under consideration. He said that negotiations had been established for a satisfactory arrangement because the administration imposed conditions, which it is felt should be met, in the matter of higher standards, which the communities could not be expected to accept. He thought it was the duty of the Mandated Government, while immediately specifying educational conditions, to allow the Negroes to establish different national communities according to the number of national communities existing for the number of Negro schools without such conditions. He drew attention to the fact that school had been opened in West Africa.

Mr. Jardine enquired whether any Negro schools received State assistance, because those had yet remained outside the system of education. There was no objection to any national community establishing schools, but that schools could not expect State assistance unless it was formed to the State system of education.

On the second radio interview Mr. Jardine revealed that during the previous year there were 1,500 Japanese and 1,000 Chinese immigrants in the country, and that the Japanese salary scale was the same as that of the European to practise under the new Medical and Sanitary Services Ordinance. As to the suggestion that a hospital ward should be added to the Morogoro hospital, it was considered that it was better for the medical institution that it was better for the patients to be transferred to the nearest disease centre where a fully equipped hospital was available. Complaints of a fully equipped hospital in West Africa by complaints of a lack of medical services in the continental population tended to make the Japanese and Chinese position did not differ in any respects. Both the Roman Catholic Missionaries were available mainly for medical purposes, and when they were working work which the Government did not think it desirable to do itself if the Missionaries did not do it. Some grants were made even irrespective of the denomination of the mission.

Lord Jardine asked whether any new financial arrangements had been made. Mr. Donald Cameron, Permanent Secretary, replied that up to the present there were no financial arrangements of selling the shares of the company on which was based the new financial arrangement. The British Mercantile Bank had been engaged to act as agent of State, and the firm of Lumsden & Co. had been engaged to act as agent of the Chase and Peacock Bank. The British Mercantile Bank had been engaged to exchange the £1,000,000 of the new financial institution through art.

The Native had a pale yellowish complexion, the skin being dark brown, and the hair black, curly, and wavy. The negroes of Tanganyika are descendants of Abyssinians, the Shilluk tribes, founded by Professor C. G. Seligman last week to an alternative audience, and the Nilotics of Uganda.

The Negrito race, which originated in the "true" Negrito, was found round the northern and southern parts of the continent. The Simba, extinguished in the south of the continent. Probably both races had occupied far larger areas of Africa than they do today, though no very early skeletons of Negritos are known.

The Negrito was characterised by his dark skin, hair black to reddish brown, eyes dark brown, nostrils broad, flat nose and thick lips, his woolly hair and "bulging" forehead, his talent for glyptic art (sculpture), his musical instruments, his human sacrifices on a large scale, cannibalism, and lack of cattle. He was a good agriculturist and a dweller in the rain-forest.

The Hamitic man was small, yellow-skinned with "popcorn" hair, straight, grey, a pure slate blue eye, nose pale of adapting himself to modern manners. His personal bow and arrow was curiously his gait, his victim animal in his hand was remarkable.

THE HAMITIC INVASION.

The Hamitic came from the east, and on the lower Nile there existed tribes of negroes, who in skeletal characters were intermediate for millennia between the Hamitic. With the rise of dynasties, Egyptians gradually became more Hamitic. Their implements resembled closely those found in pre-dynastic Egyptian tombs. Finally they were close of the Caucasian type, who initially cattle keeping people, showed no inclination to cannibalism or human sacrifice, but practised ventricular incision of the body. This migration could be traced westward far southwest, although Africa had great mountain ranges to hinder migration, swamps and tropical rain-forests to hinder progress. It was curious that the Hamitic invasion was stopped at a line corresponding roughly to the E. border of French Equatorial Africa.

Then, they said the Professor were, cross between Negro and Hamite, as were the Shilluk, Balmah, and Beatur, the negroes passing of these tribes being the to different proportions Hamitic blood, though exactly what proportion caused the differences was unknown. The Hottentot was a mixed Hamitic and Hamite. The Massai presented interesting evidence of their mixed blood, the manner in which they practised was Hamitic culture, their custom of extracting their teeth was Arab, whence was late, and Semitic influence.

Arab influence was later, and Semitic influence later. Indian impact was to be seen in only feature on the E. coast, the "tusked canines" of the Zulu.

The Empire Cotton Growing Corporation had suspended temporarily its annual cotton seed stockings, because (1) there was no immediate intention of expanding its corporation's staff, and (2) the new Colonial cotton agricultural partnerships will suffice to fill all vacancies when required. The special enhanced stock would be assumed by a noble company, either the Assam Company, the corporation deliberately prefer to take a pack of 1,000 men for posts rather than a carriage of 100 posts for men they have hired in India.

In the last report, received by the corporation, five inspectors had been appointed to inspect cotton seed from India, and 100 samples had been selected with the last 100 samples. Bad seeds were impeded to show

MEMORIAL TO ANDREW BALFOUR.

An Appeal to East African Advertiser

To the Editor of "East Africa."

SIR.—It has been decided to form a Memorial to Sir Andrew Balfour, K.C.B., M.P., LL.D., D.L., &c., who will be remembered to die January last shortly after the opening of the London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine, in which he was the first Director.

When funds are available it is intended to place a simple and inexpensive monument in the School and with the remainder of the sum reserved to establish an Andrew Balfour Memorial Fund for helping students, preferably from overseas, to pursue courses of study at the School. We trust that Balfour's many friends all over the world would not wish to miss the opportunity of contributing to such a memorial, and we should therefore be grateful if you could kindly allow this letter to appear in your columns. We are confident that even considerations of these times, heavy taxation, or other depressing circumstances, will not deter the friends from helping to build up a fund of worthy proportions in a permanent monument to a magnificent statesman.

While it is hoped that all who contribute will send information in the four lines, it is not proposed that the period during which the fund will remain open and promises of donations or bequests will be gratefully acknowledged. Contributions should be sent to Mr. H. G. Reader, Andrew Balfour Memorial Fund, London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine, Keppel Street, W.C.2.

AS Crichton Brown, FLOVIA.

JAMES CUNNINGHAM MONTGOMERY NORMAN
M. H. G. DICKSON W. ORRISY GROVE
A. V. H. N. GOSLING A. T. STANLEY
D. LATHAM GREEN E. S. WELLCOME
H. W. JAMES C. M. LAYTON
L. L. L. R. REEDER B. V. GAGE

EMPIRE EXHIBITIONS IN THIS COUNTRY.

To the Editor of the Empire Marketing Board

To the Editor of "East Africa."

SIR.—My attention has been drawn by a paragraph in your issue of January 7 in which no statement is made that "Exhibitions in Great Britain of East Africa attractions have never been financed by the Department of Overseas Trade or the Empire Marketing Board" when the following facts are noted:—
"The Empire Marketing Board has given large space in its own name, the participating Colonies and Countries have always paid for the privilege of exhibiting and there is no slight likelihood that the Empire Marketing Board would pay for any or any other show. With the disappearance of the 'Imperial' or 'Eastern African Dependencies' Trade and Information Office, in a matter of negotiations I found all funds to be turned to correct this statement."

The Empire Marketing Board have, in the past five years, taken up space in numerous exhibitions all over the United Kingdom in all the various main cities, from London to Edinburgh. In addition, the Board have themselves organized Empire Exhibitions and shops in various centres throughout these. The Board would do the same under the direction of their newly formed International

AFRICA.

have offered spaces to the countries in this Empire any Empire country that would enter a display of its products. No Dominion Colony, as the paragraph in your paper understates, has been asked to pay for the privilege of exhibiting. The East African colonies have, on many occasions availed themselves of the opportunity so offered by my Board, to bring their products to the notice of the trade and the public in this country.

Yours faithfully,

LONDON, 17. STEPHEN PATRICKS,
Secretary.

EMPIRE MARKETING BOARD.

I would not the slightest intention of understanding the full assistance tendered by these D.O.T. Colonies in reducing the cost to individual countries of participating in Empire Exhibitions in this country. One point was that, despite that assistance, the East African Office has to find £2,500 so each time it exhibits, and at most the D.O.T. or the E.M.B. could be admitted to look that expense. In recent days, however, I hope for instance, as in the East African Dependencies about

HOUSE OF THE WORDS "PIONEER."

To the Editor of "East Africa."

To the Editor of "East Africa."

What constitutes a pioneer? I thought I came to measure reading a paragraph in your last issue headed "Flight of Nyasaland Tea Growers." The paragraph reads:

"Sir Francis Youles claimed that Thomas Dickson and he were pioneers of the Nyasaland tea industry, into which they brought their money only after Mr. G. Dickson, after planted a high estate, had successfully evaded the legislation in Nyasaland."

By my certain knowledge Mr. Thomas Dickson was on a few months in Nyasaland some years ago. Sir Francis Youles, so far as I can see, has not been in Nyasaland since 1914. Mr. T. B. Dickson was in Nyasaland about 1923 for a short period inspection, etc., etc.

Do the above facts bear on the claim that these gentlemen were pioneers of the Nyasaland tea industry?

The principal pioneer of Nyasaland tea, as is well known to everyone in Nyasaland, is Mr. John W. Hynde and the late Mr. Henry Brown. These two were among the first to plant tea in Nyasaland before there was any Government. There is all. They were followed some years later by other worthy gentlemen, whose names are familiar, such as the late Mr. S. Hyde, Mr. George Gardner, Mr. J. B. Pierrier and many others. Mr. S. Hyde's pioneer tea estate of 1,000 acres was acquired as far back as 1914 by Ceylon and East Africa Ltd., and that company has been attending to tea cultivation. Then what about the African Lakes茶園茶園? They were also pioneers of the tea industry—and many others.

So far as I remember the plantation in which Sir Francis Youles has an interest was acquired by the Mimi Mimi Tea Syndicate, Ltd., somewhere about 1924. The estate of Rue M. Hynde, Mr. Dickson's interest, was acquired by B. L. Carter, in 1911. Other well known estates in Nyasaland were in existence and flourishing many years prior to that date.

What, therefore, constitutes a pioneer? Can any one give a short definition thereof?

Very truly yours, STEPHEN PATRICKS,
Secretary.

Some Statements Worth Noting.

EAST AFRICA'S

WHO'S WHO

87.—Mr. Percy Wilbraham Perryman, C.M.G., O.B.E.

"...an interested in education because I have never had an opportunity of being fitted to study at the *Holy Faith College, Mombasa, under the Kenyan Legislative Assembly."*

"African residents throughout one particular point named, and they are always complaining of the increasing cost of the young." —*The Rev. T. B. Miller*, author of *Afro-American Monthly magazine*.

"We do not work to try and save our standard by cramming boys, and so do not worry about percentages of passes; in fact, we told them a menace." —*Mrs H. M. Grace, Headmistress of King's College, Bado, Uganda*.

"When I first went to Uganda in 1909, the coinage was just being introduced. Cowrie shells, which had been the currency, 1/- represented 1s. 4d., were being burnt with lime to use as mortar for the erection of houses." —*Mr. Kenneth Bain, addressing the Bishop's Club.*

"I used to learn the meaning of 'The Bush' on the station, when I was at school, but did not find it out until I was over twenty years old and then a police constable explained it." —*The Hon. Col. F. Moore, M.L.C. in Northern Rhodesia, addressing the Legislative Council.*

"Will the Governor's understanding of and sympathy with the troubles of a newly-criticised department (the Department of Education) have been a great encouragement and inspiration to the members." —*The Director of Education of Uganda, speaking at Makerere on Saturday May 20, 1930.*

"The Wajir district suffered severely by the fact that there were four different officers in charge of the district during the year. The Tana-mugger district also suffered seriously from having four different officers in charge of it during the year." —*The Kenya Native Affairs Department Report for 1930.*

"Our scouts do not wear boots and on parade they are sometimes accidentally hung on top of a column of driver ants. In such a case it is difficult to stand at attention, the ants' favourite biting position being 'between the toes'." —*Mr. J. Shattock, of the 1st Kaimosi Company of scouts, in the 'Fife Herald.'*

"To motor the 7,500 miles from East Africa to London now takes from five to six weeks. Across the Sahara a French omnibus company has established post and water relays at intervals of 200 miles. Pilots, maps, in keys of these relays, available for private motorists." —*Mr. D. L. G. Jackson, in 'The Times.'*

"The territory covered by the Jesuit Mission of St. Lambert is 140,000 square miles. Travelling at the rate of 100 miles a month, it took me nine years to visit the whole of the mission just once. The mission is known as the Jesuit's paradise. An account of the number of priests who gave their lives for the work is 'The Brother R. Lawrence' (written in Edinburgh).

"Probably there were in the colony more than 100,000 emigrants and couples more than 100,000. But quite apart from that, the non-native population for the most part consists of communities of mixed blood, in many and diverse ways and circumstances. In fact, the social and political life of the colony is something which I am glad to call a unique phenomenon. The following are some of the reasons for this:

"Not many officials have served in East African Dependencies for an unbroken period of ten years, but such is the record of Mr. Percy Perryman, who, after leaving Eton and Balliol College, Oxford, went to Uganda at the end of 1908 as an Assistant District Commissioner. His progress in promotion was rapid, he being appointed Secretary in 1912 and Acting Governor for a few months later during the absence from the Protectorate of Sir William Ward.

"As Chief Secretary he has been seconded alternately to the official and unofficial circles, which gives recognition of his honest and loyal service to his friends, his accessibility and friendliness, his ability to get things done, and his courtesy. In short, his giving full credit to others for all that his tireless industry, and his conscientiousness, has enabled him to accomplish. No senior official could be less partial, less given to criticism, or less willing to attribute unworthy motives to those who may criticise a Government, or which he is not in agreement with. He is a remarkable and able administrator, has displayed a real gift in the handling of difficulties, and has been greatly tried and honoured. He will have earned an added confidence of the people of his native country, and will be greatly beloved at the C.M.G. Government House, and in his native Home."

PERSONAL

Mr. G. Arthur Bentinck has come from Addis Ababa.

Mr. H. C. Gurney is at his office in Kericho.

Mr. H. A. Temperley is en route for Mombasa, South Africa.

The Crown Prince of Ethiopia has arrived in Kenya.

Miss E. Davies has been appointed a Member of the Board, Bank of Kenya.

Mr. G. A. Teagle has been appointed Secretary to the Musical Management Board.

Mrs. H. H. Hunter is leaving within the next few days to rejoin her husband in Kenya.

Mr. W. Stokes is en route back to Northern Rhodesia to resume his mission there.

The forty-seventh anniversary of General Gordon's death in Khartoum fell last week.

On Tuesday Sir Joseph Brett opened the new telephone line between Nairobi and Mombasa.

Lady Solomon has left Hampton Court for Kenya, from which she expects to return at the end of April.

Mr. W. L. Rolleston and Miss S. Upton, Nairobi, were married in the Kenyan capital last week.

Captain J. Gibson has won the title of Mr. Chapman in the rifle competition at Mr. K. P. Balfour.

Miss Johnson, formerly of Hull, left England for East Africa to marry Mr. Bruce G. Scott, Nairobi.

Mr. T. J. Barrington recently scored 113 runs when playing for a visiting Club against the Kenya Kongos.

Miss Grindoline Cook with Atkins of Eccleshall, Shropshire, who died recently, left Esso to the School of Oil at Esso.

Mr. J. R. Edwards has been appointed a member of the Advisory Committee on European Affairs, Tanganyika.

Mr. Alan Graham, who has recently visited East Africa as co-director in the production of some British aerial film.

Miss Louisa Alice Groom, M.B., is now in charge of the outfit in Nairobi, Northern Rhodesia.

Major R. G. Bernard, who died in October is now officially listed as having left unsettled property valued at a total of £1,000.

Mr. B. J. Freeman, Assistant Postmaster-General in Uganda and Uganda's first appointed Senior Accountant in the Posts Settlements.

The first post box plate in Nairobi, bearing the name Dr. R. S. S. Elcock and Miss Stuart Elcock, was handed over by Mr. F. K. Nimmro.

Lieutenant-Colonel Sir John M. Kennedy, K.C.V.O., who recently came from East Africa, has left for the United States.

Consul-General Belgian Minister for the Colonies is due to arrive after a four months' absence to open the new Mombasa-Meru railway.

Dr. Harvey Welch, who was in Paris in December, is now back in England, having started to work in Africa where he was a member of a scientific expedition.

Mr. T. Lloyd Jones and Miss Brown were recently married in Ndola, Northern Rhodesia. Since Mr. Lloyd Jones was known as a barrister.

The Rev. H. H. Smith, who so long ago arrived from England, gave a short lecture week ago yesterday on "English Life in Kenya."

The sentence of three months' hard labour and a fine of £2 passed on Mr. Frank G. Carter, a well-known狂热的advocate, is upheld by the High Court.

There is a possibility that Mr. Frank G. Carter, who is now on holiday in South Africa, may return by the East Coast in a week.

Mr. J. S. Merrick, O.B.E., had been a Private Secretary in Kenya for a little while prior to his recent leave of Mr. H. Menzies Moore.

Lord Francis Scott has been elected unopposed to the Kenyan Legislative Council for the Rift Valley constituency in succession to the late Lord Delamere.

Lieutenant-General Sir W. Edmund Broome, K.C.B., C.G., D.S.O., has visited East Africa before the War. He was appointed Colonel Commandant of the Royal African Corps.

An ample apology has been tendered by the Ethiopian Government to Mr. Alexander Southard, the American Ambassador who was recently attacked in Addis Ababa.

The marriage will shortly take place between Mr. John Spencer Russell of Uganda and North Ockenden, Essex, and Yvonne, daughter of Major Eddie Home Davis, of Kenya.

Mr. A. E. R. Mayne, a present on leave from Kenya, has been promoted to the Assistant General Manager of the Uganda Railways.

Mr. J. L. Williams, who recently returned from East Africa, after big-game hunting expeditions, showed a cinematograph film of "Wild Life in Africa" to the Film Martion audience last week.

Mr. J. L. Williams, on the latter tour, bought a hut and a mule at Mt. Elgon, N.W. Provence, Uganda, Mary Simon, Mrs. John Thomas, Mr. J. L. Williams, Mr. John Thomas, and Mr. F. Wright.

Gibraltar, who has served as a racing captain in East African Circles for a number of years past, and who was recently appointed to the European Association's Committee.

M. Michel Lefèvre, minister of Finance of the Belgian Congo, has been awarded a knighthood of the Order of Chevalier de l'Ordre du Roi, King Leopold II, Belgians in recognition of his services to the Congo.

The engagement of a number between Mr. H. G. Evans, 21, a well-known son of Mr. J. C. Evans, of the London Stock Exchange, and Miss Margaret Fosbery, elder daughter of the late Dr. S. H. Miss Fosbery, of Rutherglen, Scotland.

The Rev. Father Robert Brown, who has taken up the Superiorship of the Sacred Heart Church, Edinburgh, after many years previously as Apostolic of the Zambezi, has recently returned from his mission at Sunday.

Rear-Admiral Martin E. Quinn, Sir Martin E. Quinn, has been appointed Commandant of the Royal Naval Cadet Service, in succession to Admiral P. J. Muller, who has retired, to date from April 29.

Mr. John G. Knill, who for the past seven years has been on the Limbe staff of the F.T.C., and the daughter of Mr. T. W. Hicks, of the Finchley, were recently married in London, and are now on their way out to Nasirabad.

Sir Reginald Spender, who is visiting East Africa, has addressed the Nairobi Chamber of Commerce in closer connection in Kenya, especially for pensioned officials from India, where he has been in business for the past thirty years.

Mr. R. D. W. Stockley, station manager on the Kenya and Uganda Railways, has just retired after forty-two years service. Another retiree is that of Mr. W. A. Andrews, who had served the Railway for the past twenty-one years.

Mr. C. A. G. Lane, who left London to try for Marseilles in 1928 for Mombasa, has served in Kenya, Tanganyika, and Zanzibar, having spent twelve years in East Africa, where he was appointed Resident Magistrate of Zanzibar two years ago.

The engagement of a number between Mr. Hazel Smith Lewis, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Lewis, of Merton Park, Surrey, and Mr. William Williams, a chartered accountant, Mr. Johnson and Mr. F. Smith, of Johannesburg.

Mr. William W. Sturdy, M.A., of College of Engineering, the late Mr. William Sturdy, and Mrs. Sturdy of Oxford, have recently married in Oxford to Miss Dorothy Jane Naisby, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Ernest Naisby, of Stamford-on-Thames.

Elphinstone has been vice-chairman of the African Association in South Africa, and who has since been in view of his position as former director to join the Law and Government of Rhodesia, Reynolds and Gibbons Ltd.

The work, started in 1937, is now completed in South Africa, and a Royal Charter has made it the largest collection of birds, the total number of which has reached 10,000, making it the biggest collection in the world.

W. G. S. is due to start in May, 1939, and will be followed by the African and Indian collections, which will be added to the Royal Charter collection, the total number of which will be over 15,000, making it the biggest collection in the world.

Among those returning to Tanganyika are Mr. J. G. Evans, of the Ministry of Finance Department; Mr. G. G. Bowring, of the Colonial Administration, Mr. J. G. Bell, of the Transport Department, and Mr. J. G. Rossiter, of the Air Force, American Airlines.

The Queen's Colours, presented to India by the *Daily Telegraph*, a special correspondent for a short while in 1928, after some years ago became secretary to the late Mrs. Van Lear Black, who will be remembered here from London to South Africa and back.

Two years ago, Mr. G. J. Heron reported to Mr. Alfred Heron, the Lieut.-Justice of Mauritius for sixteen years until his retirement in 1920. When he became a Colonel in 1923, he was appointed Adjutant General of the Forces, two years later being promoted to Major-General.

Mr. J. A. Mollison, who some weeks ago attempted to break the record London-Cape flight, is contemplating a flight from Ireland to New York and back with Captain J. L. Ward. In the meantime, however, Mr. Mollison hopes to make another attempt on the Cape record.

Count Olaf von Noord, who is en route for Africa with Mr. J. J. Ameroy, well known as an international sportsman and crack-motorist. He has represented Great Britain in international motor-boat racing in France and America, and was a founder of the British Board-Racing Club.

Mr. J. P. Maxwell, General Manager of the Uganda Railways, is due to return to England this month, and has promised to address the great Eastern Railway Lecture at Debating Society, London, on February 1. His subject will be "The Railways of Tanganyika."

British passengers by yesterday's air mail to Africa included Miss Fischer, pianist to the Queen, Mr. and Mrs. Brinsford to Cairo, Mr. Dennington, author of *Isis and Osiris*, and Mr. Ronald Farquharson, of the Royal Engineers. Mr. Maxian, reached London by air from Mombasa on Kamala.

Colonel A. G. E. F. G. S. Chalmers, who has been granted charters of Elburton and Rongai Farmers' Agricultural Co-operative at Elburton, Kenya, and Iriadi, Tanganyika Territory. He served with the Mafakweta atrofili, being mentioned in his notes for his services.

General J. S. Clegg, sole freight from Egypt to Nairobi, has been working for an East African settlement in the middle of his Simuna, Nyanza, for the last four months. He has built a house and is now in command of a team of 100 men in charge of a farm in East Africa.

EAST AFRICA

PERSONAL

The King has appointed Captain Lord Strickland Lieutenant of the Royal Artillery to the Duke of York's Mounted Rifle Guards, to succeed on the command of Major-General Sir Arthur.

Major-General Sir Arthur Thackeray died suddenly at his residence, which he had recently taken in the city of Nairobi, Kenya. At the time of his death he was staying with his son Major G. C. Thackeray, who is sole trustee of the estate of his grandfather, Sir Charles Thackeray, managing the three estates of Chelmsford, Hertfordshire, and Finchley.

Mrs. G. C. Thackeray, Lady Frances Scott, daughter of Sir Charles and Mrs. G. C. Florence Birch, recently married the Native Mr. R. H. Jan, son of the Prince of Wales' school, Kidderminster, and Miss Leslie Coverdale, daughter of Miss and Mr. J. C. Coverdale, who were married in the Kenyan capital about the same time.

Mr. A. C. Hunter, Statistical Officer to the Kenya Department of Agriculture, has retired after twenty-one years' service. He has assumed control of the land and estate agency department of Messrs. Macdonald, Tyrell and Martin, Ltd., Nairobi, in which capacity his knowledge and experience should be of particular value to new settlers.

Her many friends in East Africa will mourn with regret that among those who perished in the sunken submarine M2 was the husband of Mrs. Head, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. W. S. Bromfield, of Nairobi. Her husband, Lieutenant H. C. W. Head, has served in the submarine service for many years, time and the marriage took place only last August.

Mr. C. Cleind Scott, the Nanyuki sportsman in the Belgian Congo in charge of the hunting party of which Lady Delves Broughton and General Sir S. Ashton are members. They intend taking out pictures of gorillas in their native surroundings. Mr. Scott, it will be remembered, was the possessor of seven lion cubs, all of which he disposed of, five going to the British Legation two to the Zoo.

André Koffray, who last year followed Lord Derby's safari to Kenya, which went through England last summer, and is now on the present expedition to Kenya—was married last week in Nairobi to the Hon. Alice Bell, daughter of Lord Clarendon, who was not himself present at the ceremony. Mr. Koffray is one of the best known African hunters in Kenya, and has had considerable success in training wild and other game. He is in great demand while his age is twenty-four.

Colonel Marshall Hall, M.P., who is one of the pioneers of Rhodesia, and whose authorship of several works on early days in Rhodesia has won him a further popularity, has joined the leaders of the anti-slavery African tribe, the Shona, who are engaged in the struggle against the Black Beast. It was published recently in Cape Town, Colonel Hall joined the United Rhodesia Party, and has since moderated the views of the Rhodesian party, later when he was appointed secretary to the Minister of Administration of the colony.

W. Stirling, of Kenya, the daughter of Sir Edward and Lady Stirling, and wife of Mr. Ingrid of Sweden, daughter of King Gustavus V of Sweden, the wedded couple of the regicides, the other sponsor being Lord Mountbatten, the Hon. Mrs. Roosevelt. With the pair is Lady Mountbatten, Hughie.

World-Knowing correspondent states that the late Mr. Theodore Bowys is now attributed to the place the Swartkop mine, from whom extensive inquiries are being made. Mr. Bowys had left his estate on which he had employed a team of grazing land for sheep and three horses, his horse returned alone to his Natives, and the body searched for and found shortly afterwards. His body was found to be so mangled that he had been attacked by lions. Since then a Native has been found dead in the same neighbourhood, his body showing that he had been preyed upon. Police investigations are being conducted.

We regret to announce the death of Paymaster Captain Frank Dunn, R.E. (A.R. 1900), who served in H.M.S. "Turquoise" from 1885 to 1891 during the blockade of the East African coast in the suppression of the slave trade. He also took part in the naval expedition under the command of the late Admiral the Hon. Sir Edward Frere, for the punishment of the Sultan of Witu, from 1891 to 1892. He was in the operations connected with the Somaliland Campaign. In 1908 he was promoted to Paymaster, in which rank he served in the Indies Squadron on the China Station, again taking part in the Somaliland Operations of 1909.

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WORST ANIMAL IN THE ZOO DIES.

Living a very short time

PREFACE by the *Standard* has emphatically declared that the *Evening Standard* has "imposed a ban on African bush pig."

The last African Bush Pig (capital, the last) at the Zoo was a victim of his own baseness; no other African Bush Pig will ever be seen in the Zoo or export.

None of the keepers are grieved over it, for this was the Worst Animal in the Zoo. He was always ill-tempered, though never fierce in the Zoo, always ill-tempered with visitors, who were repulsive to him.

He was never even given a bath, but the Bush Pig every morning was a Mithuna, morning, noon, day were on his dinner grew worse.

This was the father of his species, which had existed since 1857. He arrived in August 1857.

He was a curious mixture of bad body and good temper, but his teeth, his snout, and his ears were those of the dog.

"The African Bush Pig came from a tribe of swine of Portuguese East Africa, where he lived on Sausages, which is the way made by a special correspondent of the demise of an animal which ranges all over Central Africa and is probably the commonest of three types of 'pig'—but, except the continent south of the Sahara, the bush pig, the hog, and the forest hog.

As to the bush pig's alleged resemblance to a dog, the only possible link is their common possession of "canine teeth"—and that term may share with mammals from man to hippo.

He certainly does not deserve to be rated as "Worst Animal in the Zoo," a reputation which he, like all the others, has long been worn with pride by the American bison, bull.

The Zoo Bush Pig is now dead, thanks to the special correspondence of the *Evening Standard*, he has departed in a blaze of publicity, if not of gore. This being breed is by far the most execrable, the poorest, the most abominable, the readers suppose, a pig or a boar to the Zoo.

Mrs AMERY'S SONG LEAVING FOR ARUSHA.

Mrs AMERY leaves this afternoon, the twenty-year-old wife of the Rt. Hon. L. S. Amery, has left London for East Africa to direct four "talkies" pictures. The first, "Jungle Tales," will include a number of animal pictures, scenes of Native life, and local views taken in the country west of Arusha, a seaport with Lord Lovelace, whose aeroplane will be used in some of the scenes. Other portions of the film will be taken in Italy, and the final shot to be taken at the Stanley Hotel, where Colonel Johnson-Laird, the well-known sportsman, is interested in the scheme and a shareholder in the Arusha Hotel. Mrs Amery, it is understood, about £5000 will be spent on the jungle scenes.

The leading article in our issue of December 12th criticised "completely" the Bill introduced into the Kenyan Legislative Assembly to provide for the marriage of Native Christians and Europeans. The Select Committee appointed by the Government has made provisions for the Bill, however, see our three minor amendments.

THE TURKANA GIRAFFE DANCE.

Worthington's Definition.

Rudolf, with the Cambridge University Expedition Dr. J. B. Worthington did not have opportunity nor inclination of course to go beyond the limits of the Lake Turkana. Dr. W.

Worthington's study of the poorly developed no more than a dozen miles, which we had several opportunities to observe, indicated the long habit of running among the tall grasses, the only advantage of footwork being a better view of the ground on each foot. As a result, the giraffe dances, in which a group of men, including the chief, stand in a circle, by raising only one leg, but the fingers interlaced behind head and necks, and holding them straight up to the side, in rhythm. This is a sort of compass, so to speak, and the finish is a sort of crouching leap, the one which is clasped behind the body and done in a vertical fashion, while the animal is bent.

At the height, no other wild animal dangers, the two men in such a position much later and run away, or the giraffe in its dancing attitude, are easily evaded in safety. The dancing is invariably done in the open, in the shade, in the African sea shanties, the only man singing a solo, followed by a regular chorus of the audience. There is a special dance for each animal.

Of a score of trapping firms in Liverpool, whom a representative of the Empire Marketing Board has recently called to emphasize the claims of our market, all save all but three have shown definite interest. So far not one single adverse report on marine collage made from East African sisal has been received by the Board.

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EAST AFRICA

East Africa in the Press.

LORD DELAMERE'S SELFLESSNESS.

In the course of a letter to the *Scotsman*, the Lord High Sheriff of Thirsk, I said:

"After his service as a diplomatist and as a member of the public service of the British Government, he deserved a quiet government career. Sir Edward Northcliffe, of the United Opposition of officialism, has come to the rescue of the Government opposition of all other men who, to force the Colonial Office to assign to the service of the colonies these two men I believe the most patriotic of the soldiers in our, in equal degree, the best things possessed by us at present moment."

The trials in an unusual and extraordinary way have relieved the revival of the old colonial *Scotsman* of his access to the colonies in England. When the soldier settlers in the hundreds descended on Kenya bearing with eagerness and greed of the four million cattle which they bought from them, and Delamere could have exercised the opportunity of all his power to sell the land and so have profited and attain his private ambition, he did not avail himself of a single word of antagonism publicly or privately has ever been intended to hurt Delamere. It was the culminating act of generosity to be condemned with similar acts on smaller scale. The avalanche of free land of course knew the bottom out of the land market, and it saved a *FEA D.O.G.* largely on a large scale being enacted. It was now the East African Government to the Empire. Not a man in Europe, well that's the highest praise of all. It was won for granted of course! There was then only one office left open to him in his own life, this was given to him. His Madagascan must have often laid an open hand in horror at the way he used himself. Instead of getting the last few years of his life were the last stigmata still to die in harness. The pale!

PRAISE FOR A BOOK ABOUT KENYA.

The Green "Court" of Kenya without a finding," by Mr. H. C. Wedderburn.

The author in his subtitle claims this little book to be his balanced critical review of the country and its people. Having read many works on the part, we think the claim is fully substantiated, but it is more than this, as excellent practical advice to tourists and intending settlers, a guide which it is a pleasure to read, and which tells one just what to expect to find.

Mr. Wedderburn's shrewd but kindly account of Nairobi and Mombasa will well repay the eyes of all who wish to understand their many unique characteristics and post and stand them in many ways in high repute. We post without pride to Nairobians themselves. We quote the following extracts:

"The permanent residents of a country will not always be content to have their capital town regarded as nothing but a drag-down night club, with all its music jazz and its bad taste, but places where one can drink between meals, smoke, get on, the amusements and traditions of a文明, go on, the animals and the savages. Early civilization, which are there now, though not now as advanced as some modern states, like America, but where the ground is broken up by the competition."

"The tourists will find in section of the country, Kenya, extremely delightful, but the chapter on magpies to those who take most interest in the country are those dealing with the native population, the church, and those dealing with the administration, the church, and especially those of the Moslem and the Indian. The former in particular is a penetrating and impartial history of their kindly. We commend the first book to all who do not know Kenya and should be known without address."

The book is published in East Africa, from which copies may be obtained at 5/- post free to any address.

SIR E. SRRIG AND LORD OLIVIER.

Sir Edward Northcliffe has closed his correspondence in East Africa with Lord Olivier, and the former, brief and abrupt, ends with the words: "I have had the pleasure to declare today to him that he is no longer a member of my party, and that he is no longer a member of the Conservative Party. He is now a member of the Labour Party." His signature appears below. "I bid him farewell with confidence to his new friends, and the majority in the East African Council in Kenya, who will be in control over his interests." He explains his action by saying that he has no desire to be associated with the Conservatives. Having renounced his old party, he is now in his new armament, which is sound and safe.

MR. BIBBISON ON NATIVE GOVERNMENT.

Writing to the *Manchester Guardian* on the Native Affairs Department of Kenya, Mr. Roderic Bibbison says, "I am sure that the Native Affairs Department of Kenya is to be believed in, to believe that in the present state of affairs, the only hope for the complete solution of the native question lies in the formation of a Native Government in Nairobi Area and elsewhere. This is the only way in which the time of political development is so short, and which, for ever alone, is suited to the needs of the native, and which is able to fulfil the political system that the government of the native, and the people at one stroke, all the difficulties and controversies of which are to have the same political system.

The fact is that such a thing is none soon at all. It means leaving the whole of the native administration, especially that which affects native land, and taxation, in the hands of the whites. This is all, is the main function of government, and it affects the lives of native people. Failure of political rights to all native men remains the only possible result of the native.

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MR. BEAMER AND THE GOVERNOR.

RHS WOODS, Author of "THE TANZANIAS."

HE most remarkable feature of the present African situation is the way in which the British Government has, in its subjects, lost the African experience of the last twenty years. In the days of Mr. Balfour, and Sir Herbert Baker, the Englishman had a clear idea of what he was doing in Africa. He knew his business, and there were thirty thousand men in the Army who knew it. But the days of Mr. Balfour are gone, and the Englishman who now goes to Africa does not even dream that he is a conqueror. He has seen, far surpassing all that he could have imagined, the progress of South Africa, or the other colonies. Rhodesia, for a long time, had been a most interesting settlement, but the Transvaal and the Orange Free State, and the South African Republic, have all become great countries, and have made themselves known throughout the world. But the British Government has had no such experience in African affairs. They have not even a first-class man of the service in Africa to advise over the economy properties, bring in new capital, and develop sound lines; the Government that refused to listen, and Tanganyika, now holds a political, European, planted, community; the non-Britons outstripping the Britons in Tanganyika.

Sir Donald Cameron, the second Cameron, had asked whether he thought the territory back of the Lake was a safe place for which he had given the name of East Africa. He had never seen a British camp or fort in the interior of Africa, and he answered that they had never been taken up by surprise (Renewed 22nd January 1913). The country had been visited by officials, and he had given official assistance to a man on the frontier, who suggested the Germans the jumbees should be made to travel second class; he had even shown a pilot-lager travelling first class. He had also, as a result of the East African campaign, we had obtained about one thousand roles of first class wire for a nominal sum in the Territory's account, and bundles of maps, front figures, nothing. Tanganyika is the most expensive place in the world, and to buy a house there is the most expensive in the world, so it is not surprising that he was running on pins and needles, and was given a sporadic allowance, and that he had to go to the settlers for his money, and the old adage of "the penny saved may still have been, so long." Indian migration.

He had helped the the East African Branch of the overseas agent who had done most to stimulate East African settlement. He had come to Edwardian's suggestions, though he thought like the turn "Madagascar," and he favoured the creation of a "South African Landowner's Association" on the other hand, to complete any private individuals putting their land up to date low prices and guaranteeing to raise the price, for five years, in increments. He should have small committees of business men who would be very careful of the money, and on remembering that the quality of new settlers was infinitely more important than the quantity. He did not favour the idea of a committee to purchase land, but he did like anything, and offered to come into partnership with his daughter. She was a twenty-eight year old girl, and had no money, but she had a good mind, and the two of them could do a great deal.

"SAFARI" WITH MR. HOLMES.

JOHN CLIFFE HOLMES's new film, "The Safari," is being shown at the Alexandra. It depicts the life and love of Africa's visiting of London. It is a little hard to make a point of seeing.

You will find it a strange affair, with the lions, elephants, giraffes and rhinoceros in the London Zoo, in the background. The animals are not real, but are painted. The savannah, the veldt, the plains, the forests, the savannahs, the giant acacias in the foreground, the vast savannahs in the background, will be done in the mimics of Holmes's imagination in the style of Mr. Holmes's deductions, or the way he developed the story which he had read, and mapped out in his own mind. He gives us the real Africa, not Hollywood's invention of it.

EAST AFRICA.

EXAMINE KENYA'S FINANCES.

MOUNTAIN RAILWAY

The report of the Joint Select Committee on African Affairs, dated 19th May, 1913, is available at the Library, and contains with the following:

(1) To inquire into the matters specified in paragraph (1) of the Report of the Joint Select Committee on African Affairs, dated 19th May, 1913;

(2) the information made to the Government, both direct and through the Foreign Office, by the different racial communities in the Colony and Protectorate with respect to the extent to which secessionist tendencies exist among the natives, and the measures adopted by the Government to prevent their development, in particular on Native Councils;

(3) So far as may be necessary for the purposes of the above inquiry, consider the general financial and economic situation of the Colony and Protectorate of Kenya and Tanganyika;

(4) To take a report.

Lord Moyne has accepted the invitation and proposes to leave for Kenya on the 1st of July.

Lord Moyne, who was raised to the peerage in the New Year Honours, is better known by the title of Hon. Walter Guiness, M.A., D.Sc., C. University, Bury St. Edmunds, Suffolk. He was a naval secretary to the Treasury in 1904, and became a member of the Admiralty Fisheries for four years.

He is the third son of the late Earl of Iveagh, who was born in 1880, at Eton rowed his eight for the school and was captain of the boats. He served in the Royal Artillery in the Great War, commanding a battery and grade C.S.O. 2, was mentioned in dispatches, awarded the D.S.O. and half. He is a member of the Royal Society of Sportsmen, and a member of the Royal Yacht Squadron. Lord Moyne's mission will be to examine the financial and economic situation of Kenya and Tanganyika.

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EAST AFRICA

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- Confectionery Motor cycles (Spain)
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- Coffee machinery Painters
- Dryer
- Electrofenders Gas, lamps, gas pipes
- Exavating machinery Glazed tile
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EAST AFRICA'S INFORMATION BUREAU

"East Africa's Information Bureau" is the service of its subscribers and advertisers. Getting the Editor's aid in 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 relates to our colonies for that purpose will be greatly welcomed.

Nearly four hundred licensees have been issued to gold prospectors in the Kakamega district of Kenya.

Repatriation, which cost Kenya £20,000 last year, is estimated to involve no less than £500 this year.

The Catholic Mission press at Nairobi has prepared a Latin-Kikuyu Almanac containing over 2,000 cards.

Entebbe's Club beat 20th Nov. Club in the final match for the Lewis Cup, winning 75-73.

Over 4,000 people visited the Scottish National Exhibition to David Livingstone's "Blow-tyr," Scotland.

Catering charges on the Kenya and Uganda Railways have been reduced in order to meet the general demand for economy.

Some British song birds have recently been taken to Nairobi among them being two downy pairs of blackbirds and thrushes.

The owners of Langwari Concessions (Northern Rhodesia) Ltd., have made a call of 15 per share, payable on February 28.

Messrs. Peacock, Parmenter and Co., Lime and Coal merchants of Nairobi and Mombasa, have opened a branch in Dar es Salaam.

Sir Stewart Symes has appointed an Economic Advisory Board to advise him in matters for the development of Tanganyika Territory.

Airports along the Dodoma aerodrome are washed during the rain; they should land within three hundred yards of the centre of the circle.

Certain machine gun funds from Kenya by air mail from England was delivered in good time fifteen days after the order had been dispatched.

"As from January 1 incomes above £2,500 in the territory administered by the Mozambique Company will be taxed at the rate of 1/2d per annum. The other business services, including Motor Services, have been converted to a limited liability company and will henceforth be known as Motor Services, Ltd."

With a postal union between Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika would result in increased and increased efficiency is the opinion of the East African Chamber of Commerce.

The "Star National" anthem has been added to the list of ceremonial discourses at the "Full Artillery" bands. The anthem is shortly to be published by Messrs. Hodges, Figgis & Lakes.

The capital of East Antelope Game Reserve, Little Rhonda, has increased in extent and generally better of sharp soldiers' field dress, from £20.00 to £25.00.

Holders of individual hunting licenses in the Belgian Congo are not allowed to buy more than one hunting permit at a time, while government rangers have power to demand such a permit before they consider such a step necessary.

EAST AFRICA

Among the minerals exploited from Langanyika, in the November were: Tin, 1,000 tons; Mica, 1,000 tons; Gold, 750 grams. (D. & E.) Part 35 tons (£1,458) zinc, 500 tons mica, 500 tons. An endowment of £2,000 has just been made to the Nakuru War Memorial Hospital by an anonymous donor, whose only condition is that the principal shall be invested in Kenya and that the dividends shall be used to equip and maintain the operating theatre.

The Northern Rhodesian Legislative Council has rejected a motion urging the Government to defer the possibility of introducing legislation providing for free compulsory primary education for children of all ages within a radius of two miles from any Government School in the Territory.

A confidential memorandum containing useful information concerning the appointment of Mr. H. J. G. Edwards to be adopted in Trading Sub-Portfolios of Africa has been issued by the Department of Trade, from which copies may be obtained by writing to 3 Old Queen Street, S.W.

A section of the 1st Vol. Nursing Auxiliary, members of which did much to aid the Ambulance drivers and many others who have formed in Kenya with Lady Sidney Barratt as president. All those interested in the auxiliary's work are asked to communicate with Lady Barratt, May Summerville.

The Royal Mint has prepared new Great Seal of Northern Rhodesia. On the broad shield appears a chief, a fish-eagle in flight carrying a fish in her talons; below is a conventional heraldic representation of white swans flying over black rocks, symbolic reference to the Victoria Falls. The seal was designed by Mr. George Gray.

The regular London-Cape air mail was forced down between Aliweza and Mpika last night during a violent rainstorm. No one was injured, and the airmail continues its journey when the storm has passed. The homeward mail was only forced down by rain near Broken Hill, and landing on boggy ground did damage, all was carried north from Broken Hill by a camel train.

An airmail warning that considerable erosion has taken place on the Jameson aerodrome and that it is considered safe for machines to land there unless winds from the south east are to a number of watercourses running north east by north west. Flights are recommended to be run up the slope in a north-easterly direction between the watercourses when the wind may be from the east.

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RIFLES

THE EAST AFRICAN PRODUCE REPORTS.

There was a good demand in London for tea, descriptions and last week saw a slight decline which the following week will probably continue.

KENYA.

LONDON GRADED.

Peaberry	758/- 6d
London graded	758/- 6d
First size	758/- 6d
Second size	758/- 6d
Third size	758/- 6d
Peaberry	758/- 6d
First and second	758/- 6d

UGANDA.

LONDON GRADED.

First size	758/- 6d
Second size	758/- 6d
Third size	758/- 6d
Peaberry	758/- 6d
London cleaned	758/- 6d
First sizes	758/- 6d
Second sizes	758/- 6d
Peaberry	758/- 6d

NISHA.

First size	758/- 6d
London cleaned	758/- 6d
Second sizes	758/- 6d
Peaberry	758/- 6d
KILIMANJARO.	758/- 6d

LORENGO.

First size	758/- 6d
Second size	758/- 6d
Third size	758/- 6d
Peaberry	758/- 6d
AMBARA.	758/- 6d

AMBARA.

First size	758/- 6d
Second sizes	758/- 6d
Third size	758/- 6d
Peaberry	758/- 6d
London Stocks	758/- 6d

London Stocks for last week on January 20, totalled 33,500 bags compared with 35,000 bags corresponding week of last year.

COFFEE. - Quoted with steady and steady.

London, 10th Jan., 1931. Average quotations for old and new were £5 5s. and £7 10s. per cwt. Quoted with samples of old at 81d. and February and March at 81d per lb. The comparative quotations in tons and tons were £5 5s. per cwt.

COPRA. - Fair trade. Last week comparative quotations in 10s. and 10s. were 4s. 2d. and 4s. 6d.

COTTON. - Spot sample of East African are limited and there is fair inquiry but no trade. Quotations from 10s. to 5s. 8d. per cwt according to quality. The samples of old and old and old were old and old.

COTTON SEED. - Fair trade. Last week comparative quotations in 10s. and 10s. were 5s. 8d. and 6s. 1d. per ton. The comparisons were 5s. 8d. and 6s. 1d. per ton. The comparisons were 5s. 8d. and 6s. 1d. per ton.

GROUNDBRIDGE. - Steady at about 2 lbs per ton. Comparative quotations in 10s. and 10s. were £16 10s. and £16 10s.

TO BE SOLD.

GREENFIELD ESTABLISHMENT. - 1000 acres of land, kitchen gardens, stables, stable yards and outbuildings. Ideal home for a large family. Estate agent, Mr. J. H. St. John, 127, Grosvenor Gardens, S.W. 1. Price £12,000. Sale to go in January. Apply to Mr. G. C. Greenfield, 22, Grosvenor Gardens, S.W. 1. The sale is conditional upon the payment of £1,000 by the 1st of January.

AFRICAN BENGU.

AFRICAN BENGU. - 500 bags of leaf in London. In stock. 100 bags of Ceylon, Uganda, Kenya, Rhodesia, Rhodesia, Uganda, Malaya and Dutch East Indies, given by various native authorities. This Stock is in Kerosene. Prices

are £100 per ton. Total 28 bags. The Stock is being held for the present.

BUD. - The average price of bud in London on January 20, 1931, was £14 10s. per cwt. The sample bangle sizes of 10s. 2d. per lb., 10s. 6d. per lb., 11s. 4d. per lb., 12s. 6d. per lb. and 13s. 4d. per lb. were £14 10s. 2d. per cwt., £15 6s. 2d. per cwt., £16 10s. 6d. per cwt., £17 10s. 6d. per cwt. and £18 10s. 6d. per cwt. The sample sizes of 10s. 2d. per lb. and 13s. 4d. per lb. were £14 10s. 2d. per cwt., £15 6s. 2d. per cwt.

TEA. - The average price of tea in London on January 20, 1931, was £14 10s. per cwt. The sample bangle sizes of 10s. 2d. per lb., 10s. 6d. per lb., 11s. 4d. per lb., 12s. 6d. per lb. and 13s. 4d. per lb. were £14 10s. 2d. per cwt., £15 6s. 2d. per cwt., £16 10s. 6d. per cwt., £17 10s. 6d. per cwt. and £18 10s. 6d. per cwt. The sample sizes of 10s. 2d. per lb. and 13s. 4d. per lb. were £14 10s. 2d. per cwt., £15 6s. 2d. per cwt.

SUMATRA. - £11 10s. per cwt. white and green tea quoted nominally 7s. 6d. per cwt. mixed £12. The comparative quotations in 10s. and 10s. were £11 10s. and £12 10s.

ST. VINCENT. - The average price of tea in London on January 20, 1931, was £14 10s. per cwt. The comparative quotations in 10s. and 10s. were £11 10s. and £12 10s.

TEA. - 136 packages of Nagapura tea were sold in London last week at an average of 6d per lb. The comparative average price was 6d.

Ripening of samples of tea received from Amban, India, and from Simenepaka, Mysore, is still well set. In respect of quality and taste the samples representing the first section are definitely satisfactory and pleasing. I have been told, telling a great deal through the talk with tea men, that brown colour, but also the thickness which is essential if they are to be good, are important. The bushes which longer remain for a single year, seem to probably make a difference.

The infusion is very thin, thinner than any other African tea, with green, but it is rather moist especially in the case of the broken Peacock and Simenepaka, the leaf of the Broken Orange Peacock may be a little better rolled. The leaf and regular buds are definitely Ceylon. It is balanced with a fair share of ripe.

I am sure that planting was only commenced in 1928 and it is reasonable that any bushes should be about three years old by the time of picking and maturing. The samples submitted have good quality and are more or less both in appearance and character than our own teas. The grading is particularly good.

HOLED OUT IN ONE.

As a result of a recent re-index that Messrs. Grahams & Alister Ltd., 10, Newgate Street, London, W.C. 2, are glad to recognise the feat of Sevin, a girl who has won in one annual East African or British course, by presenting the same goods to the value of two guineas, chosen in their rooms, the company has been informed that

the Drury Junior Packer in charge of the tea held in trust for the public at Tanga, East Africa, has obtained a maximum mark for his work. P. R. Smith, Drury Postman, has been given a special award for his services. Mr. J. G. Smith, a mason, is the author of the book "Informalities," which was published yesterday, December 28, at Althorp, Northamptonshire, in the new Althorp course.

ICE.

MR. GEORGE TAYLOR. - He has accepted his position as General Manager of the British Ice Co. Ltd., Drury, 11, 1931, being made Director of the Company. The Board of Directors appointed him to take over the supervision of Estates and the management of the business.

He will be engaged on a general and Estate Agent's business, including valuations of all classes of property, for the Estate Duty Balance Sheet, and other purposes.

M. G. Taylor, F.R.A.S., is a Surveyor, Inspector of Weights and Measures, and Valuator of property and buildings.

For communication address him at 22, Grosvenor Gardens, P.O. Box No. 228, London, S.W. 1.

187 EAST AFRICA

SHIPPING

NEWS

PASSENGERS FOR EAST AFRICA.

The S.S. "Llandover Castle," which left London January 28 for East Africa, carries the following passengers:—

To Gambi and Sudan
Mr. & Mrs. J. S. May
Mrs. & Mr. S. M. Tait
Mr. & Mrs. G. J. Morgan
Miss M. B. S. Morgan
Miss M. D. Vandyke
Mr. D. Vandyke
To Zanzibar and Pemba
Mr. H. Hunter
Mr. C. H. Gailey
Mr. & Mrs. J. S. Sardine
Miss E. Gough
Miss E. Horn
Miss G. Horne
Mr. & Mrs. W. Johnson
Mr. & Mrs. S. M. Morgan
Miss A. C. Murray
Mr. & Mrs. MacMain
Miss MacMain
Mr. & Mrs. Macmillan
Mr. W. McAllister
Miss R. McAllister
Mr. & Mrs. G. Lacultimo
Mr. & Mrs. H. C. Money
Countess Stonehouse
Mrs. G. Noddy
Mr. & Mrs. G. Phillips
Mr. & Mrs. E. R. Pratt
Miss E. A. Pratt
Miss M. P. Pratt
Miss M. R. Shankland
Miss V. A. Shankland
Miss P. M. Shankland
Lady L. Marryat
Mrs. John Campion
Mrs. Hope Simpson
Master Sir Marion
Mrs. K. S. Taylor
Master H. Taylor
Mr. C. H. Tennyson
Miss A. S. Thomas
Miss E. Wright

To Usambara
Mr. & Mrs. H. Baker
Miss S. Baker

Mombasa

Mr. & Mrs. E. L. Belches
Mr. H. Buddery
Mr. & Mrs. F. Chamberlain
Mr. & Mrs. G. Clark
Mr. H. C. Clark
Mrs. L. Dahm-Schoniger
Miss D. Dunforth
Miss E. Eichner
Miss E. R. Hillier
Miss E. N. Jones
Miss M. L. Longdon
Miss M. Mrs. F. Price
Mrs. C. F. Jensen
Mrs. K. Keeler Row
Miss M. L. Moore
Miss M. R. Morris

EAST AFRICAN STEAMSHIP MOVEMENTS.

TO BRITISH INDIA.

Manjura is bound for Madras and komangabu, January 29. Mandala is bound for Mombasa and komangabu, January 29. Maritzburg is bound for Mombasa and komangabu, January 30. Agnes is bound for Bombay and komangabu, January 31. Kintore is bound for Bombay and komangabu, February 1. Empire Star is bound for Bombay and komangabu, February 1.

TO THE LINE

Galatea left Bengal onwards, January 26. Sarpsborg is bound for Suez homeward, January 27. Giuseppe Mazzini leaves Genoa onwards, February 1.

TO THE SUDAN.

Metchnikoff is bound for Cairo, January 27. Miss Elizabeth left East Africa, January 28. Captains of the "left Mombasa bound, January 29. Kintore left Mombasa bound, January 29. Hamburg outward, February 3.

NIGERIA MARITIME.

Constitution (Oswald) arrived Rosetta, January 30. Captains of the "left Marseilles, January 31. Captains of the "left Mombasa bound, February 1.

TO UNION CASTLE.

Dromore Castle arrived Liverpool via Durban, January 30. Dromore Castle left Liverpool for East Africa, January 30. Llandover Castle is bound London to East Africa, January 30. Llanguibie is bound for Dar es Salaam, January 20.

EAST AFRICAN MAILED.

Letters for Kenya, Uganda, Tanzania, and Tanganyika sent at the G.P.O., London, 9 a.m. on Feb. 14. Letters for Nairobi, 10 a.m. on Feb. 14. Letters for Dar es Salaam and Mombasa, 11 a.m. on Feb. 14. Letters for Nyasaland, the Rhodesias, and Portuguese East Africa close at the G.P.O., London; at 11.30 every Friday.

Inward mail divisional day on February 6 by Madras, Madras on Friday is by the 1st, Madras on Saturday, Madras on Sunday, Madras on Monday, and Madras on Tuesday. Inward mail divisional day on February 6 by Port Said is by the 1st, Port Said on Saturday, Port Said on Sunday, Port Said on Monday, and Port Said on Tuesday. Outward mail divisional day on February 6 is by the 1st, Port Said on Wednesday, Port Said on Thursday, Port Said on Friday, and Port Said on Saturday.

The African Castles Co. Ltd. has issued a fine brochure illustrating five of their steamships, among them the Llandover Castle, and other vessels on the East African services. Readers can obtain "Castles in Africa" gratis, by sending a stamp and a copy of the brochure and application to the Company, 106 Finsbury Circus, E.C. 2.



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THE EAST AFRICAN

564

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