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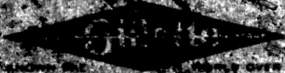
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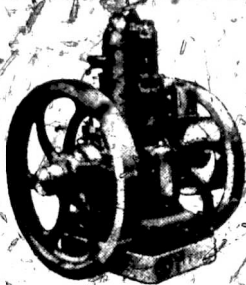
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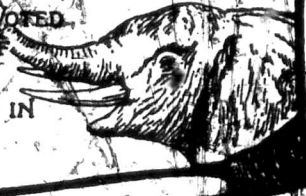
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## THE MAN WHO MADE ZANZIBAR.

If we are to judge results by difficulties overcome, by absence of support, by dependence on one's own courage, justice, and fair play it would be almost impossible to find a greater man than General Sir Lloyd Mathews. writes His Highness the Aga Khan of the man who made Zanzibar, whose name is still held in high esteem in East Africa, though it has never received in England the full recognition his splendid services merited. The Aga Khan, recalling those services, does not hesitate to commit himself to the further statement that "in the records of the men who went to build the British Empire, I think there is only one other example of a man absolutely unsupported by the nation who, through his own personality, tact and

forethought, acquired unlimited influence over an Oriental race and people. Geographical and political reasons made Pottinger's work in Herat and Afghanistan only a passing episode; that of Mathews became permanent.

These quotations are taken from a new book entitled "Three Journeys" by Viscountess Cave, sister of the young English naval lieutenant who in 1875 was lent to the Sultan of Zanzibar to train and command the army which he wished to form to keep order in the island and to deal with slave traders on the mainland. With the weapon which he thus forged General Sir Lloyd Mathews, as he afterwards became, consolidated the rule of Zanzibar over a considerable part of East Africa, including the country up to Mount Kilimanjaro, which he took only after years of fighting, and which he was able to have the chagrin of seeing given by Queen Victoria to the German Emperor as a birthday present because he "wanted to study its flora" which, needless to say, he never did.

The great influence of this modest Englishman was due to his strength of character, his strong sense of justice, and a kindly and generous nature, which, as Sir Gerald Portal records, made him the true friend of the upright Arab and the struggling Swahili, but a terror to the oppressor of the "red doer." Though handicapped by his alien race and his Christian religion, this cheery, kind-hearted Briton earned for himself, in the affections of Zanzibar, a position barely second to that of the sacred person of the Sultan himself. Sir Rennell Rodd, adding his tribute, says that he has never known anyone who did more for the good name of Britain so selflessly, so unambitiously, and so devotedly as Lloyd William Mathews, who always did what had to be done whole-heartedly, for the sake of the doing, content to let the credit go where it would.

"Write me a note who loved his fellow-men," is fittingly inscribed upon the obelisk erected to his memory on the island to which he gave his life—in fifteen short years of which he freed no fewer than ten thousand slaves. If Viscountess Cave's volume but serves to recall the memory of a man who did much for Britain and for Zanzibar she will have done something for which East Africans will be grateful.

## AFRICAN SPIRITUALISM OR SPIRITISM.

By the Rev. Edwin W. Smith.

Author of "The Golden Stool."

Though the word "spiritualism" appears in the published title of this lecture, I prefer the word "spiritism." The Africans believe not only in the mysterious, impersonal potencies which I described last week; they believe also in psychic beings, intelligent, purposive, personal powers, which may be associated for a time with material things, but which have a distinct and separate life of their own. This is spiritism. Their attitude towards these beings constitutes a phase of the African's religion. Let me draw two pictures which bring out some of the characteristic features of spiritism.

According to the Baïla, the year begins in about September, with the rising of the Pleiades above the horizon after sunset. To the Baïla the turn of the year is a portentous season, because they are on the point of cultivating their fields. They look for rain, and it is also the time for sending their cattle away from the villages to distant outposts, near the river bank, where they will have water and pasture, but where they will be more exposed to danger from wild beasts. The people, therefore, have two supreme needs at this time of the year: they want safety for their precious cattle, and fertility in field and herd. To secure these blessings they turn to their communal divinity, Shimunenga.

In the centre of the Kasenga district where I stand a great and very sacred grove of ever-green trees. No person would venture to desecrate it by breaking a branch off one of the trees, or even by using for firewood the dead branches which fall from the trees. This dense thicket might fitly be named the Holy of Holies of the tribe; only one man, the priest, its interior, and he enters only once a year. The man, it Shimunenga's representative on earth, annually, at the annual festival, he cuts his way into the grove, and there holds communion with the divinity; and, having ascertained Shimunenga's will concerning the date, he goes round the villages telling the people to make their preparations for the festival by brewing great quantities of beer. When all is ready the festival takes place.

## A Native Festival.

The first day is the woman's day. They assemble before the grove, dressed in all their barbaric finery, and there they sing and dance. The following day the men take their turn. Attired as if for war, they drive the cattle to the grove, and after much singing and dancing and drinking of beer, they escort the cattle to the outposts on the river bank. On both days Shimunenga is invoked by all the people; they call out his praise-titles thus: "Shimunenga, Gatherer of men, Giver of virility to males. No sacrifice is offered, and this invocation is the only form of prayer used. Other things are done which I need not describe, suffice it to say that this is a fertility feast. The whole purpose of the festival is to honour their communal divinity, and to bring prosperity upon the tribe, their fields and herds. Just as a living chief is praised and complimented by an exhibition of his people's happiness and wealth, so Shimunenga is thought to be gratified by the display so gratified that at this critical season of the year he will in return do his utmost to increase the prosperity. So far we may say that the festival is delicious. The accompanying im-

moralities and singing of ribald songs by men and women, and the nature of a charm intended to be used in the field and herd.

Here we are evidently in an atmosphere purely dynamistic. We are not dealing merely with impersonal agency that can be moved through the operation of charms and spells. If I am right in my interpretation of this, sexual irregularities, magic, and religion combine in this festival in a manner similar to that in which, as we saw last week, they are combined in the rain-making ceremony. We were rather uncertain, you may remember, whether Letza could be regarded as an entirely personal being, since he, or it, was supposed to fall upon the earth as rain. But we need have no such uncertainty as to the Shimunenga, to whom the festival is directed. We know his history. He lived here on earth in bodily form. He was a great chief in ancient time. He is regarded as the founder of the community of Kasenga where his grove stands. Although he is no longer seen by mortal eye, he still lives. He is capable of pleasures and of beneficent action. His word is still law to his people. He has his mouthpiece on earth to-day; he speaks with his own voice through a medium living in trance. He has greater power over the minds of his people than any man whom they can see with their eyes. His people approach him, with awe indeed, but not with shrinking dread; they come confidently, with a song upon their lips. This is not dynamism; it is spiritism.

## A Native Funeral.

Now look at the second picture. You are viewing a village and in the night a loud wailing disturbs your sleep. It comes from a woman whose husband has at that moment passed into the other world. In that warm climate burial follows rapidly upon death, and when you go into the village early in the morning the preparations are already made. The corpse is anointed with butter, and, to a degree that depends upon the wealth and position of the deceased, is decorated with beads. It is put into the pre-natal position and wrapped in skins or blankets. Meanwhile the grave is being dug in the cattle enclosure. When it is ready the corpse is brought out for burial, but before it is lowered into the grave the bereaved wife and children come to say farewell. One by one they lie by the side of the corpse and embrace it, crying "Father, Father!"

The corpse is lowered down into the grave where it is laid upon a skin. A wooden stool is placed under the head. Then various articles are put by the side of the corpse, some maize and groundnuts, a calabash of milk or beer, a lump of tobacco and the pipe the man used while alive. A member of the family kneels by the graveside and calls, as each article is placed in position, "Father, here is tobacco which we give you to smoke; here is beer which we give you to drink," and so on. Then, finally, one cries aloud: "A good journey to you! Tell them who died before you: I left them, living well." This final farewell message given, they begin to fill the grave. The soil is not shovelled in rudely. One woman, kneeling by the graveside, gently sweeps with her arm a quantity of soil into the grave, and others coming to her assistance kneel around the grave and do likewise, the while keeping up a mournful chant. Then they give place to the diggers, who complete the filling of the grave and stamp down the soil. When they have finished, they may not step on the grave and they have been purified for they, like all who have come into close contact with the corpse, are in a

\* In an address to the London Branch of the Church of England Men's Society. Cross-readings have been inserted editorially. The first and second lectures of the series were reported in our issues of March 5 and 12.



state of taboo. All who have handled the corpse wash their hands over the grave, then a stick, the end of which has been rubbed in the ashes of a fire, is pressed to the lips of each and thrown away.

#### Chief of the Mourners.

The mourning now begins in earnest. Some of the women run and throw themselves headlong upon the grave. They raise a dirge, which perhaps takes the form of a ritual song. This is one of the most curious features of the funeral. You might expect songs reflecting upon the sadness of life and death, the shortness of the one, the inevitability of the other; or at least you might expect to hear praises of the dead person. But most of the songs I have heard at a funeral—as at the festival I described before—are such that I could not translate in this place. Under ordinary circumstances, it is strictly forbidden for men to utter such things in the presence of women, or women in the presence of men; but at a funeral everybody has complete licence to act as they please. There is some idea here that is difficult to understand—and I do not pretend to offer any satisfactory explanation.

The men take their part in the mourning. They dress as if for war, and paint themselves over with white ash. They form in line and charge across the cattle kraal and back, vociferously brandishing their spears, leaping into the air, all with the utmost vigour. This, again, is not easy to interpret. I said once to some of these mourners, "You all look as if you were fighting death." This was taken as a great joke, though I did not at all mean it as a joke. One cannot watch such a scene and remain unmoved. The grief of the mourners, at least the grief of those most closely related to the deceased, is sincere and demonstrative. The emotions of Africans are generally repressed, but on such an occasion they break forth.

I remember seeing our head chief, Mungalla, at the funeral of one of his headmen. He was coated from head to foot with white ash and wore the scantiest bit of cloth around his loins. With a broken stick in one hand and a wildebeest tail, containing medicine, in the other, he marched about alone. When he stood, with his long thin shanks and wizened body, gesticulating with the tail and shouting, as if exhortating, with his mouth, he presented a most pathetic figure. Eyes, nose and then he would hop down and wallow in the dust, throwing ash over himself. When, after a time, he came over to speak to me, the old man was quite exhausted. I remember, too, on that day, three old women who were sitting together with their arms around each other, the picture of grief. On the grave lay, as if lifeless, four of the deceased's wives; an old woman, had of fourteen or so, was lying on an ash heap, his body shaking with sobs. There were real mourners, and one hungered to say some word of consolation.

#### Violation of Life after Death.

Of the great crowds who flock to a funeral, I suspect that there may be some attracted by the feasting. Cattle-keeping Africans do not kill their beasts for food, practically the only time they eat them is at a funeral, and then it is not mere feasting, but a ritual. The purpose of killing oxen is that they may accompany the dead man into the next world; the flesh is eaten by the mourners. It is the ambition of every man among the Baila to procure as many large handsome beasts as he can to be eaten at his own funeral. In the case of an important chief I have known a hundred of his cattle to be slaughtered, and every person who attends a funeral brings an ox, or a goat, or a pot of beer, according to his degree of intimacy with the deceased. Such

things are named technically *shimungu*, literally, things by means of which one expresses sorrow. Many African tribes think the spirit world needs his wives and children to cherish him, his slaves to serve him, and they kill these unfortunate people.

It was a terrible custom, but nothing more indisputably proves their conviction that death does not end everything. This is evident, too, in the two pictures I have drawn. Shimungu, the great chief who lived one does not know how long ago still lives in some form, can still take cognisance of his people, can still communicate with them. The ordinary person is, while lying in his grave, addressed as if he were present to hear his given things he will need on his long journey, and is entrusted with a message to those who have preceded him into the spirit world. All these things speak loudly of the African's firm belief in a future existence. I should not like to describe their belief as belief in the immortality of the soul, but it is certainly belief in the survival of human personality after death.

#### African Beliefs about the Soul.

My first reason for not thinking that the Africans believe in the immortality of the soul is that I doubt whether they regard men as immortal. Shimungu has lived in the spirit world for perhaps two hundred years, but if all his people perished and he ceased to be remembered in his yearly festival, he might be looked upon as having passed out of existence. But about that I should not like to dogmatise. My other reason is that I am not at all confident that Africans believe in a soul as we do. By "soul" I suppose we mean a spiritual entity sharply distinct and separable from the material substance of the body, and which is the cause of the bodily life and psychical activities of the individual. We must not expect the Africans to have precisely the same idea. We missionaries generally use some such word as *moza*, "the breath," to translate the New Testament term *psyche*, or  *pneuma*, but I doubt whether to any unsophisticated African, apart from Christian teaching, the word *moza* is an equivalent to our word "soul," or would cover all their conception of the inner life of man. You will generally find quite a number of words in a Bantu language to describe various aspects of that inner life. Some investigators have, indeed, come to the conclusion that Africans conceive of man as possessing three or four souls. Mr. Amaury Talbot, for example, speaking of the Bantu, semi-Bantu, and Sudanese tribes of Southern Nigeria, says:

"There is a general belief that each person possesses four souls: first, an ethereal one, the double and inner frame of the physical form; secondly, the soul proper, the consciousness, the thinking or mental body; thirdly, the spiritual, or mind-ego; and fourthly, the over-soul, or *Chi*, the great spirit, which often includes several lesser egos and always stays with God. . . . The shadow is considered the sign usually of the ethereal, but sometimes of the mental body. . . . A shadow by itself means that a man will be affected by any action on it. The ethereal one dissolves with the physical structure, while the greater part of the soul is relatively immortal and the third and fourth never perish."

Dr. Farrow puts the matter differently. He says the Yoruba and other tribes believe that each human being is indwelt by certain spirits. These spirits are not to be regarded as the man himself, or even part of him. His soul is quite distinct from them. "These spirits are," he says, "three in number according to the Yoruba. The man's own personal soul is called *ogun*, which is literally "heart," or *aji*, that is "shadow."

We are told that the ancient Egyptians had a very complicated idea of the human ego, it comprised about ten entities in all. Among the Baila I often

ward men speak of the *moyo*, heart, *chaga*, shadow, *maga*, breath, as if they were distinct and separable parts of the human ego, but it seemed to me that these were all only phases of that inner mysterious life of man which they recognise to exist, but which they, like ourselves, indeed, have not yet been able fully to understand.

#### Whither does the Soul go?

Be the souls, single or multiple, or be they nothing that can be defined as souls, the time arrives when this mysterious personality of ours undergoes a change. Death comes; the body decays. But the man survives. He becomes what the Baka call a *musangushi*, a changed, transformed being.

Whither does it go? What is his destiny? The answer to such questions is not simple. We Christian people are not quite free from apparent contradictions in our belief. We speak of our beloved dead as being in heaven; at the same time many of us think of them as being ever near to us, and we also naturally cling to the idea that they sleep their long last sleep yonder in God's acre whither we go occasionally to place flowers upon their graves. Similarly Africans will tell you, almost in the same breath, that the dead have gone to a great village under the earth, or to some far country in the east or north, where they still till the fields and reap abundant harvests; that they are in the forest surrounding their earthly home; that they are in the houses inhabited by the living; that they are wandering about in the guise of animals; that they are in their graves, which are the homes of the dead. They will tell you any one or all of these things, or make a more general statement that the dead are gone to God. When I remind you that many African tribes believe that the dead for the most part return to be born again on earth, you may conclude one of two things, either that the thought of the Africans is extremely confused as to the destiny of the departed, or that what appears to be confusion may point to some subtlety of thought which we have not yet fathomed.

#### Two interesting Cases.

When Sezongo, one of the great chiefs in the country where I lived, died, he was buried inside his hut. I went to visit his grave soon after the funeral. Some men were cleaning out the hut. They drew my attention to a tortoise which was slowly perambulating in the hut, and told me that tortoise was the dead chief, Sezongo. They scraped away some earth from the grave and disclosed a potsherd, which they removed, and I saw that it had covered the orifice of a reed. This reed, they told me, was planted in the ear of the corpse, and along its clear passage the tortoise which was Sezongo had emerged. Subsequently I was informed that two lion cubs had appeared in the hut, and they also were Sezongo. One night ten or a dozen lions congregated near my house, which was far from the grave, and made a prodigious roaring, so that the earth seemed to quiver. Next morning the people asked me in a distressed tone whether I had heard the noise. "Yes, certainly," I said, "and I wondered what they were making so much noise for." "Well," they said, "we know. The lions came to greet and to pay homage to the two young lions who are Sezongo." Some time afterwards Sezongo's son had a son born to him, and it was proved when in the usual way recourse was had to the diviner, that this child was his grandfather, Sezongo, returned in the flesh. Notwithstanding these facts, I noticed that when the time came round for making offerings to the deceased chief's spirit, the people congregated at his grave

as if he were there, asked myself, where exactly was he, or around the grave, or in the tortoise?

At the funeral of another chief, before he died he had taken a powerful medicine to ensure that he would become a river monarch named Itoshi. His people expected that in a few days he would emerge through the reed planted in his ear, and would take up his quarters in the hut where he had lived. There his people would feed him on lizards and fish until he was full-grown—evidently if he could come through the reed he must be very small—and then his clansmen would accompany him to the river. Some days later I was informed that the chief had actually appeared in his hut, and I wanted very much to see him there eating his lizards and fish, but was told that it was not convenient just then. On my next visit to the village, I was too late to see him. I was told that his people had already been in procession to the river, where they had consigned him to the depths. He would live in the river thenceforth as an Itoshi.

What does all this mean? Is there some conception of the human personality that would reconcile these apparent contradictions? Perhaps, after all, those observers are correct who affirm that the Africans believe in a multiple soul.

Certainly, the Africans live in a strange world—a world which it is very difficult for us to comprehend. We shall never come near to understanding them unless we fully recognise the degree to which the spiritual attracts and dominates their minds. The veil drawn between the seen and the unseen is to the African a very thin veil, so diaphanous is it that it can hardly be said to exist. The world of spirit is an intensely real world to them. The community which we can see and count—the men, women and children with whom we converse—is only a part of the actual community. The other members are unseen; at least, they do not appear to our eyes every day; their voices are not heard every moment; but they are ever present. The living, and those whom we call the dead, form together a close, interdependent community. We shall never understand the Africans unless we recognise that cardinal fact in their experience.

#### The Spirit World.

They are quite wrong who think Africans experience nothing but shrinking dread in the presence of the spirit world. Shumungu and the other ancestral members of the invisible part of the community are regarded with awe, but not with terror. They have power which living men do not possess; they are in contact with the Supreme Being, and act as intermediaries between Him and the living; things hidden to the mortal eye are no secret to them. As the heads of the community, they have the interests of the community at heart. It is true that you must not act contrary to their will; if you do, you must expect punishment. But their favour can be gained and regularly they are not implacable ghosts, always seeking to hurt the living. The proper feeling towards these divinities is named *mambuba* by the Baka—a word which describes that highly compounded emotion we call reverence, and which is a blend of wonder, fear, trust, gratitude, and subjection.

You have heard often enough that the African is tortured by a belief in evil spirits, a belief that robs his life of joy and peace. There are such beings in his world, and what I have said would not be complete without a reference to them. These are men and women who have gone into the invisible world with a grievance against their neighbours. Some had been bewitched, others were not given proper burial; others were driven by oppression, or ill-

## FROM UGANDA TO RUANDA

A Lecture by Mrs. Patrick Ness.

treatment to suicide; now they use every opportunity of wreaking vengeance upon the living. They are regarded with unmitigated dread, and many methods are adopted to appease them, to drive them off, to destroy them. It is difficult, and indeed impossible, for us to realise the intensity of this belief in the powers of evil spirits and the terror which it causes. Christianity appeals to the African very largely because it comes as a redemption from his fears.

**The Social Influence of Spiritism.**

Had I the time it would be interesting and perhaps profitable to describe the prayers and offerings made to the ancestral spirits. I cannot do that now, but I must not leave the subject without dwelling for a moment upon the practical force of this spiritism. We demand of religion that it shall influence the good the everyday life of its adherents. Let us recognise that spiritism exerts a powerful social influence. The ancestral spirits form the chief unifying and controlling force over the living members of the community. To offend them by committing a breach of ancient customary law is sin which will bring punishment in its train. The fact that their bodies lie in the earth and their spirits hover about the villages makes home and land sacred to the African, and out of that sentiment spring many virtues. We see as of once the strength and the weakness of the African communal system—weakness because an intense conservatism is fostered by this devotion to the ancestors. Changes do come about, but slowly and only as they are sanctioned by the ancestors speaking through their mediums and representatives. But if there is weakness there is also strength—strength born of loyalty.

Let me sum up what we have so far learnt of the Africans. They know themselves to be surrounded by ineffable mystery, to be in contact with unseen realities. That they have tried to interpret these mysteries, and that their belief has an effect upon their life, we have seen already. We have seen, too, where they have gone astray. Many are the sad tragic mistakes into which the African has fallen; but we cannot but sympathise with him in his attempts to understand and to order his life in accordance with his convictions. We come to bring him the grace and truth that are in Christ, Jesus our Lord. And we see how he has not been left alone to grope his way to darkness. Through his past experience God has been preparing him for the better things to come. He has the root of religion in him, is capable of that intense awe which is aroused by the touch of the divine. The world of spirit is a very real world to him. He knows the elements of prayer, of sacrifice, of communion with the unseen. He knows what it means to have his motives, his doings, controlled by what to him is divine. His religion has trained him in loyalty to unseen powers. It is for us to take him by the hand and lead him out of the twilight into the light of day.

**THE TRANS-AFRICAN AIR SERVICE**

STEWART COBBHAM has stated in South Africa that the Kenya, Tanganyika, and Uganda Government have guaranteed a joint subsidy of £200,000, spread over five years, for the inauguration and maintenance of regular air services with the Gape and Egypt.

Flying boats would be used between Egypt and Kisumu, and the airplane route would then be by way of Nairobi, Addis Ababa, Ininga, Fort Jameson, Blantyre, Salisbury, and the Union.

£7,000,000 capital would be involved in the scheme, by which the cost of air travel would be about 10% higher than first class railway fares.

KABALE, 7,000 feet high, is a lovely beauty. In the early morning the deep valley between Kabale and the further hills was full of the brim with heavy white mist, giving it the appearance of a frozen lake from the depths of which came sounds of activity from the Native market; the foreground was a Commissioner's garden which for luxuriance and brilliance of colour would put many prize gardens in the British Isles to shame. Yet Kabale is the last white man's station in southern Uganda.

Here the helpful and hospitable A.D.C. had collected the fifty porters I required—typical Bakyiga, a poor, primitive people, whose clothes are the skins of animals that die, with the hair turned inwards, whose staple food is sweet potatoes, whose civilisation is of the lowest, and whose religion is witchcraft. In Uganda I had found the Natives polite; indeed, more than politeness had been enforced by their stern chiefs of old. Here in Kigezi when a Native met a white man he would curtsy deeply, join his hands together as though in supplication, and cry "Osiberege" with the pleading look of a faithful dog.

**To the Region of Volcanoes.**

Five miles from Kabale lay a lovely sheet of water, the "Lake of little birds." Lake Banyonyi, sixteen miles in length, the haunt of waterfowl, it is covered in places with lovely blue water lilies, while its edges are thick with reeds, and hills close it in. It has no hippo or crocodiles. We paddled across to Bufundi, a beautiful spot on a promontory, with two rest-houses of mud and wood. All seemed clean and fresh, but there was a warning notice against spirillum tick, which gives a dreaded fever. Right through to Lake Tanganyika they are a plague, but I was not attacked, perhaps because I followed advice and kept the ground wet, and a light burning at night for they are nocturnal and love dust and darkness. When darkness fell a guard came, sent by the chief, for this had been ordered, I was told, since some time before a Government official had been murdered. They took off their one skin garment, laid it together with their mats beside the fire, and naked lay down in the chilly air and talked through the night, in spite of expatiations, so persistently and so disturbingly that I decided in future I would prefer the risk of murder (so remote as to be non-existent) to the certainty of another sleepless night.

From Bufundi we walked through thick forest, always rising, across swamps where twelve feet high giant lobelia grew in bud and wild "red hot poker," where were constant tracks of small elephant, till we came to Ruhundi and saw before us the crater lands of the mountains called by those who see them from afar "Mufumbiro," which means "the place where there is fire" and by those who live among them "Virunga," a word which may stand for only mountains or volcanoes. It was a view not only lovely, but unique and strange, for the land lying 2,000 feet below looked as though some giant moles had been at work and had heaved up hundreds of giant molehills; yet it was the earth's pent-up force that had piled up the land and left it as wavy as a stormy sea, studded with little craters, grass-grown, but now completely treeless. On the left lay two lakes, Mulera and Chabani. On the right one more, Mutanda. Between them, but further off, towered three volcanoes, Muhuvura (13,547

\* The passages here reported are taken from the lecture "From the White Nile to Ruanda," given before the Royal Geographical Society, on Monday evening, by Mrs. Patrick Ness.

Alshinga (11,400 feet), and Samba (11,900 feet), the first two rising to cones, and the last to rocky peaks. Alas! the view was as elusive, as it was impressive, for throughout the volcano country, except directly after storm, there is a tantalizing and obliterating haze.

After a night of cold, we climbed down from the bamboo forest to a country of decomposed black lava dust, which, when watered, is fertile. Here and there the Natives hoe the fields, plant their sweet potatoes, their many-coloured beans, their arum roots—poor food.

#### Among the Batwa.

At Kisoro I remained two days, as Andererita, the chief sent out to call in the Batwa, the semi-pygmy who, together with gorillas and chimpanzees, inhabit the slopes of the volcanoes. Primitive and wild, they are apiarists, blacksmiths, makers of pottery, callers of apes, and are the most hideous human beings I have ever seen, so ugly that it seemed but natural that they could (as it is said they can) call to them the monkeys they so closely resemble. When they had fed sumptuously on beef and beer, they danced wildly in a cloud of dust, feigned battle, executed masterly step dances, waxing ever more violent, not pausing till the night was far advanced. And I fell asleep with the sound of the drums still beating and the hats circling round my head.

Here I saw for the first time the Batusi, the aristocrats and the ruling people of Ruanda, owners of great herds, tall (sometimes over seven feet), fine-featured, light in colour, Hamitic wanderers from the north, and the Bahutu, the indigenous agricultural Bantu people, black in colour, completely primitive, living in poor huts on sweet potatoes, beans and arum roots—the serfs of the Batusi. To the Kisoro market-place the Hutu women came in hundreds to buy and sell their produce, their baskets, mats and roots, and often they wore crowns which, though of banana fibre, looked like polished satin-wood. Their garments were tanned skins, their chief ornaments anklets of fibre and wire. On their backs were patterns raised by painful cicatrization, and their heads were shaved in patterns according to their age and standing.

At the last camp in Uganda we had left the three volcanoes behind, and were in a land where tree ferns grew, where there were sweeping valleys of great fertility, and where the air was cooler and more salubrious. Across the Congo border we came to lines of untidy thatched huts, over which grew climbing gourd vines, and in front of which women trod out grain with their feet.

#### Rutshuru.

A few hours brought me to Rutshuru, once the headquarters of administration, now half empty, with vacant houses, among kapok and eucalyptus trees and beds of pink roses. But though picturesque and high above the plain, it felt shut in and unhealthy. Below lay a portion of the Ruandi plains, now almost destitute of game, except for elephants, lions, and leopards. In Rutshuru all guns and rifles belonging to those going south are sealed in the hopes of preserving what little game there may be. At one village their chief came to beg assistance, for eighteen villagers had been carried off recently, one after the other, by a leopard.

We were approaching other volcanoes. On our left Aay Karimbi (14,780 ft.), Mikeno (14,540 ft.), and Visoke (14,540 ft.); on our right Namlagira (10,040 ft.), and Ninagonga (11,380 ft.), the plain dividing the two groups. On the slopes of Mikeno, the only one as yet unclimbed, are to be found gorillas and chimpanzees. Across the valley lay Namlagira, no dead volcano, but a living thing with

a column of smoke rising from its summit, and spreading over it like a pall. By night, when the moon is not too bright, the smoke cloud was a

Turning our backs on the volcanoes, we saw good that topped Ninagonga, where we saw good the volcanoes; for we were coming to Lake Kivu, which lies beyond them. To-day, except for Namlagira, all the land is still. But only fourteen years ago it was covered afresh with lava dust and volcanic mud, while the north end of Lake Kivu boiled. How easily it felt, it might do it again! From Ninagonga we walked down, but not yet seeing Kivu for the storms of rain that hid it. But the gorge of Goma, a cleft in horizontal strata, seemed to divide not only the plains from the lake, but the storm from the sunshine, for on its further side Lake Kivu lay dazzlingly clear in hot sunshine, hiding easily the fact that it was one of Africa's stormiest lakes. On the shores grew bushes of heavy scented jasmine, and chameleons ran twittering in and out of the rocks.

#### The Charms of Lake Kivu.

Lying at the end of the Central African Rift Valley, Kivu is 62 miles long, and is surrounded by mountains which rise to 9,000 feet, and slope in grassy, treeless, abrupt hills to the water's edge. With a shore line as intricate as a Norwegian fiord, it is said to be the deepest lake in Africa, as well as the highest (4,820 feet), and has numerous islands, one of which, Kwidziwi, is over 22 miles long and rich in soil and minerals. Its climate is fine, its surrounding soil fertile, and its rainfall abundant, the rains lasting almost seven months in the year. It was discovered in 1804 by Count Goetzen.

Two of Kivu's chief charms are her steeply sloping grass hills and her ever-changing variety of colour. One day all will be blues and greens, the next all purples and reds—almost such colouring as you would see in Scotland. And not only did it change from day to day, but from hour to hour.

Sometimes we paddled for ten hours in sunshine and in storm, and I learned to put up my white umbrella (brought for sunshine, not rain) to keep my chair from becoming a pool, and to spread my canvas bath over my knees to keep off the water that splashed in over the bows. And if the storm continued we would run for the shore, and there we might find in use a real Native banana-stalk umbrella, in shape like half a canoe struck up on end and supported on the head.

Six days of nine or eleven hours each brought us to Shangugu, in Ruanda, at the head of the longest narrowest of inlets at the lake's southern extremity. Opposite lies Bukavu, the headquarters of the administration in that part of the Province Orientale of the Belgian Congo, and Bukavu was, I found, connected by a fair-weather motor road with Uvira on Lake Tanganyika. But having crossed I returned to Shangugu, to start on the last lap of the safari, marching through Ruanda to Usumbura on Lake Tanganyika.

Leaving Lake Kivu, where the Rusizi river runs out on its journey to Lake Tanganyika, I mounted with my fifty new porters to 6,000 feet, to grazing lands of great fertility, where lay plantations of banana—mostly black-stemmed, those used for beer-making—sorghum—also grown largely for beer—sweet potatoes, manioc, beans, peas, millet and arum roots—still treeless, for the Rugege forest was far away.

#### The Batusi.

It was here that I saw more closely the Hamitic Batusi, who, like the Shilluk, have still a kingdom. Indeed Misinga, Sultan of Ruanda, is to-day the second most important sovereign in Africa. Every man and woman every head of cattle, and every

area of ground is lost and into the time of German penetration, when it became Paramount Chief Under a Resident, he had complete power of life and death. Like the Shilluks, the Batus are an aristocracy among a subordinate people for the agricultural Bahutsu are, as I have said, their serfs. As with the Masai, all work except to do with cattle is beneath their dignity, and their long horned cattle are to be numbered in millions. Tall, graceful, slender, well featured, resting habitually on one leg, the poise and bearing of a Mutusi so vividly recalled to me the bearing of a Masai that I prepared a slide showing the two. Even so, mixed as they have become with Bahutsu, some Batus have almost Negroid features.

**Unique Photograph.**

I was fortunate enough to see and photograph what few white people have ever seen, a Tusi woman, for the women are so strictly secluded that in the Duke of Mecklenburg's book he calls attention to the fact that never once during his expedition did one member of it see a Tusi woman. Thus the photograph is very nearly unique. It was her legs, not her face that riveted my attention. The women I had seen had worn narrow anklets, but here were thin circles of fibre, so numerous as to form what could only be described as trouser legs, and so wide in circumference as to render walking irksome in the extreme. How she moved without shedding bangles at every step remains to me a mystery. Her life's work was mat-making, and her hut spoke eloquently of her industry and skill, and was the finest Central African hut I had ever seen. Its form was somewhat peculiar, for instead of the grass walls being built in a circle, it was as though numerous tall half-bows of grass had been built side by side in a circle till they met, so that the inner points jutted into the room, only instead of joining, the last curved towards the centre so as to form a passage from the entrance. Each bow, as well as floor and ceiling, was lined with the finest white matting patterned in black. And, strange to relate, the atmosphere inside was as fresh as the outer air. The doorstep, which was raised and fashioned also in a half-circle, was of a soft pink cement. A Tusi homestead consists of three enclosures, fenced in so that two inner courtyards are hidden from passers-by, each court communicating with the next, each having a hut.

Ruanda is a fine and healthy country. Air too soon I left it and dropped down to the lowlands of Urundi, also Belgian Mandated Territory. And the last camping days were one uninterrupted nightmare.

**Urundi.**

Unluckily, we had experienced what amounted almost to a cloudburst, and dry land had become swamp, swamps were rivers, and rivers were in flood. Through them all were deep water-filled holes left by the feet of elephants, into which the porters constantly stumbled. The track under the layer of mud was overgrown with long thorned creepers and overhung with tall elephant grass, from which, as we brushed our way through, were shaken myriads of mosquitoes which stung day and night. How well I understood why the Ruanda porters refuse to carry into the fever zones of Urundi! And by the wayside I saw men lying, with strangely colorless faces, dying, it was said, of sleeping sickness.

At the swollen rivers it needed the river men, as I called them, the finest men of the locality, to carry our loads across, and me, too, in my chair. And at once they hoisted me on to their hands, their arms raised above their heads to their full extent,

and then went down into the rushing water till the chair legs were gone, and they were left with their mouths. But not one load.

In light marches from Shangugu we found our wives in Usunbura, the capital of Ruanda-Urundi, capital still in fact though not in name, for recently a new capital was christened by the name of Astrida.

**A Strange Use of Tobacco.**

One day I watched the oddest exhibition imaginable of the use of tobacco. A man placed in his hand a soaked tobacco leaf. Firmly he pressed out the juice till it formed a puddle in the palm of his hand. Then, placing the liquid below his nostrils, he drew in his breath till he had inhaled the last drop, after which he quickly fastened on his nose clamp (somewhat resembling a clothes peg), and retained it till the juice had circulated through his nasal passages.

**THIS YEAR'S EAST AFRICAN DINNER.**

To be held on June 27.

East Africa is able to announce that the annual East Africa Dinner will be held this year on Thursday, June 27, when the Rt. Hon. Sir Charles Eliot will preside.

We are glad to be able to add that the price of the tickets will be reduced to 15s. for members of the East Africa Dinner Club and their guests, and to 17s. for non-members. In the last few years there have always been more applications for tickets than could possibly be accepted, and it has been decided that applications of members of the Dinner Club for tickets for themselves and their guests shall henceforth have precedence over outside applications.

Anyone interested in East or Central Africa is eligible for proposal as a member of the club, life membership of which costs only £2 or to which the annual subscription is 5s. Further information is obtainable from the Secretary, Major Corbet Ward, O.B.E., 49 M.M. Eastern African Dependencies' Trade and Information Office, Royal Mail Building, Cockspur Street, London, S.W.1.

**A FABIAN DEBATE ON KENYA.**

East Africans should Attend.

To-morrow, Friday, March 23, a debate on Kenya is to be held under the auspices of the Fabian Society in the Essex Hall, Essex Street, Strand, at 8 p.m. Major A. G. Church and Dr. Norman Leys are announced as the speakers, but the actual subject is shrouded in the phraseology "Debate on Kenya."

A discussion is to follow, and we hope that as many as possible of our readers at present in London will make a point of attending, and, if necessary, of speaking. Admission to the hall is open to anyone on payment of a shilling.

It may be recalled that a somewhat similar meeting was arranged last summer by the Anti-Slavery and Aborigines' Protection Society, and that East Africa's cause was then splendidly served by the attendance of present and past settlers able from their own experience to refute the charges levied against the land of their adoption.

East Africans should similarly make a point of being present to-morrow evening, in order to hold a watching brief for the territories, and especially Kenya, are almost certain to be attacked by some of the speakers.

## FROM THE JOINT BOARD'S REPORT.

*Increased Support Necessary.*

The membership of the Board has continued to increase, and numbered 120 at December 31, 1927. Although this increase cannot be considered as unsatisfactory, the work of the Executive Council is being made unqually difficult by the inadequate secretarial services upon which the Board, owing to financial stringency, has to rely. It would appear to be the general opinion that some organisation should exist in London to give expression to unofficial East African opinion and to foster the development of East Africa, but the Board cannot carry out the functions for which it is intended unless it receives a considerable volume of support from East Africa, and it must be admitted that up to the present time the Board has not received the support which was to be expected.

The constitution of the Board is such that the election of members of the Executive Council rests with the members of the Board, wherever they may reside, so that not only the personnel of the Executive Council but also the policy of the Board is under their control. After some years of unremitting hard work the Board has attained a position in England which makes it possible for it to do a great deal for East Africa, but it cannot make the most of its opportunities without greater financial support and without a closer connection with, and more active co-operation by, representative organisations in East Africa. With this object in view, those associations which have the right to appoint Appointed Members of the Executive Council are particularly requested to communicate frequently with their appointees and the Chairman is always ready to consider any suggestion or criticism that may be received from other associations.

*The Commission on Closer Union.*

Whatever recommendations the Commission on Closer Union may make it is to be hoped that its Report will explain fully the grounds upon which its conclusions are based, so that those who have already studied East African problems may have the benefit of the information acquired by the Commission during its investigation of the many matters which will be brought to its notice. The problem is of such a complicated and intricate nature that without full knowledge of the conditions existing in the various districts in all the Dependencies, it is impossible to form a correct opinion either as to the advisability of, or to the practicability of, federation. If the information gained by the Commission is set out in its report, it will enable consideration to be given to the Commission's recommendations, not only from local points of view but also from an Imperial point of view; without such information it will be difficult for those chiefly concerned to consider the question as a whole, with the result that opposition to the Commission's recommendations will most probably arise.

In considering the question regard must be paid not only to matters of local and Imperial interest but also to those of international character. Although Article 10 of the Mandate for Tanganyika expressly authorises the constitution of the Territory into a federation with adjacent territories, the fact that Tanganyika is held under a mandate cannot fail to

*The above quotations are taken from the Report of the Executive Council of the Joint East African Board for the year 1927, which document has not been issued, and of which copies are obtainable from the Secretary, White House, Cross Street, Marks House, London, E.C. The cross headings have been inserted editorially.*

complicate the problem with which the Commission is faced. Furthermore, the obligations undertaken by Great Britain as embodied in the Congo Basin Treaties may be such as to prevent conditions which the Commission might make in regard to the unification of Customs tariffs and administration; it is most desirable that the views of the Commission on this matter should be available at an early date so that they may be taken into consideration in connection with the revision of the treaties in accordance with the provisions of the Treaty of St. Germain-en-Laye. The Executive Council regard the revision of these treaties as a matter of extreme importance and they have appointed a committee to inquire carefully into the whole subject.

*Coffee Growing by Natives.*

Coffee undoubtedly requires very careful and skilful cultivation if the crops are to be successful, and it is for this reason that it is suggested that maize and other arable crops would at the present time be more suited to Native methods and capabilities in certain districts. It is appreciated that in some parts of Tanganyika and Uganda the growing of coffee by Natives has met with considerable success, and it is not desired, nor is it possible, to suppress Native plantations which are properly cultivated, but considerable apprehension exists amongst the European growers that diseases and pests may be transmitted to their estates from those that are badly managed. The Board placed its views before the authorities at a Conference at the Colonial Office and suggested that the matter was one that required immediate attention. It is understood that in Tanganyika the extension of cultivation of *Arabica* coffee by Natives will not be encouraged by the authorities and that regulations, which have been submitted to Planters' Associations for their consideration, will be enforced as soon as possible upon all growers of coffee; these regulations will suppress unsatisfactory plantations which are usually small in size.

*British Settlement in Tanganyika.*

It appears that very little land has been taken up by new settlers from England, although a certain number of settlers from Kenya have migrated there. No doubt the principal reason for this lies in the fact that it is not only difficult to obtain in England sufficient particulars of available land, but there is also the uncertainty whether land when selected can be secured; moreover, at present, no organisation is apparently available to assist settlers when they arrive in Tanganyika. The attention of Sir Donald Cameron was directed to these difficulties and he undertook to effect any improvements that are possible. It is appreciated that the Tanganyika Government cannot give preference to any one nationality, and although the British Government is not disposed to assist intending settlers financially, it is hoped nevertheless that when the opportunities existing in Tanganyika become better known, larger numbers of Englishmen will settle in the Territory.

*Improved Cable Services.*

Repeated efforts have been made by the Board to obtain permission for the Eastern Telegraph Company to deal direct with the public at Mombasa, as it is believed that if this arrangement were entered into the services would become more efficient and would be available during the whole of the twenty-four hours. Even if the arrangement should result in a small loss of revenue to the Post Office, it is considered that any deficiency would be recouped indirectly owing to the increased development of trade which would ensue. Any improvements that

can be effected in the cable services at Mombasa will benefit not only the commercial community but also the producers, Native and European, of both Kenya and Uganda. The Board has learned that the Kenya Government is unable to recommend that the Eastern Telegraph Company's proposals should be accepted, as the latter have stipulated that they should retain 30% of the terminal charges, whereas the Government is prepared to allow them only 25%. It would therefore seem that this great improvement in East African communications may be indefinitely deferred owing to the Government's inability to reach agreement on a matter involving about \$300 per annum!

## FEDERATION THROUGH GERMAN EYES.

### Thoughts on England's "Mandate Fraud."

"THE ENGLISH MANDATE FRAUD" is the title given in the Berlin *Tägliche Rundschau* to a long article by Dr. Paul Leutwein—is that the Dr. Leutwein who was serving in German East Africa when the War broke out?—who endorses and expands Dr. Schnee's notorious "Shall England Steal Tanganyika?" speech of March 2—which *East Africa* reported in its issue of March 15.

If England succeeded in annexing Tanganyika, the writer predicts, it would be the signal for all holders of Mandates to do the same. It was high time to protest, for it is long since Mr. Amery officially expressed the annexationist standpoint. Protest must be raised in the League of Nations, and at once; otherwise Germany might be faced with a *fait accompli*. Then it would be too late. Annexation of Tanganyika would be a sheer infraction of the Treaty of Versailles. The League forms an integral part of that Treaty, and it is explicitly stated that holders of B Mandates, under which East Africa comes, are merely trustees of the League and have to render an annual report to the League. Therefore the Mandate belongs to the League, not to the holders; and the League has the right at any time to transfer the Mandate elsewhere.

### Using the Mandates Commission.

Apart from the protest, there was another valuable means by which Germany could prevent this annexation, namely, the influence of the Permanent Mandates Commission, on which Germany has a representative in the person of Dr. Kaas. It was well known that long before Germany's entry the sharpest divisions arose in that Commission between the small and the great nations. It was self-evident that all the weak possessors of Colonies, such as Belgium and the Netherlands, had the greatest interest in the prevention of annexation. A success by England against Germany would be nothing more or less than a direct menace to their own Colonial possessions. Italy, too, on other grounds, had good reason to make common cause with Germany. Mussolini had declared with no uncertain voice that Italy had a claim to a Mandate. No one could deny that Italy with her overflowing population in a restricted area, with her almost worthless Colonies, had a higher moral claim to a Mandate than England and France, which are gorged with Colonies. As the smaller nations now had a majority on the Commission, Germany should aim at winning over this majority and so putting the English plan. Then the English scheme would no longer be directed against Germany, but against the League. England would never dare to go so far as that.

### Muddled Ideas about a Dominion.

Dr. Leutwein then outlines his opinion, namely, he thinks England likely to adopt, namely, the idea of turning her East African territories into a Dominion. A Dominion, he points out, could be a single, independent country, or it could be, as in South Africa, a Union. In either case it was independent of the mother country. So far could this independence go, as was shown in the recent Imperial Conference, that only the person of the King remained as a link with the homeland. Dominions had their own government, their own administration, Customs and finance, and even their own war policy. If England went so far as to do this, what would happen? She would have a tremendous weapon to her hand. She would say she had not annexed Tanganyika, but had given it more freedom. The magical working of that much misused word "freedom" was well known; never would it have been more abused than then.

South Africa had already a serious Native problem; but what of the new East African Dominion? In the federated Colonies there would be 20,000 whites to 10,000,000 Natives—one against five hundred. With the giving of freedom a motherland abandons her rights but also her liabilities; the new Dominion, still in its infancy, would have to look after itself. Terrific taxes would have to be raised from the Natives; riots on an unprecedented scale would be inevitable, which the Dominion would be unable to put down. England herself would have to step in to restore peace, and would then, with an affectation of hypocritical regret, declare the new Dominion a Crown Colony. East Africa would in truth be annexed.

"I repeat," concludes this cheerful prophet, "that this is the real line of the sneaking English policy, against which it behoves us to be on our guard!"

Like Dr. Schnee, his mentor, Dr. Leutwein is not so much concerned that his arguments—if such fulminations can be dignified with the word—shall be sound as that they shall be startling. He, like Dr. Schnee, deliberately ignores the express provision of the Mandate which permits Great Britain to incorporate Tanganyika Territory in a British East African Federation, and he similarly omits to state that the League can transfer the Mandate only with the unanimous consent of its members, in other words, only with the consent of Great Britain, the Mandates Power, and the Dominion members of the League. Britain has not proposed annexation of Tanganyika.

The train of thought grows more muddled as the article proceeds. Why should the territories, now practically self-supporting, have to raise "terrific taxes" from the Natives because they were federated? Why should riots "on an unprecedented scale"—as though minor riots were now quite common affairs—be "inevitable"? Why should Britain have to step in to restore peace and "declare the new Dominion a Crown Colony"?

Rage, not Reason, appears to have assumed control of Dr. Leutwein's mind while he was writing an article which we should have ignored, but for the fact that it is a valuable indication of the type of propaganda which is at present securing an immense amount of circulation in Germany. Within the last month we have read scores, probably at least a hundred, German newspaper articles on the subject of the federation (almost invariably called "annexation") of Tanganyika (referred to almost without exception as "German East Africa"), but not a single one of them has been a rational statement of the facts. Polemics are evidently the prime need of those German newspapers interested in the question.—*Ed. "EA"*

"The overwhelming majority of the Indians of all sorts do not care a brass farthing about political status; if only they be allowed to make money—mostly to send to India—and they would be well pleased if they were left out of politics."—*The Hon. T. J. O'Shea, M.L.C., Kenya.*

## EAST AFRICA'S BOOKSHELF.

## DR. HURST'S EAST AFRICAN VISITS.

Two Volumes of Real Interest.

FOR six thousand years and more the Nile has been of vital importance to the people of Egypt. Generations have depended on its rise and fall, have accepted its phases as the gift of the Gods, and have dreaded any eccentricity in its behaviour. With a gap of two hundred years, actual records of the height of the Nile flood are in existence from A.D. 649 to the present time—4,300 years—but it has remained for the British to carry out a real investigation of the great river. British explorers discovered the sources of the Nile; the reopening of the Sudan in 1898 enabled hydrological work to be extended south from Egypt; and now about £100,000 a year is spent in collecting information about the Nile Basin. Dr. H. E. Hurst, Director-General of the Physical Department of the Ministry of Public Works in Egypt, has been in charge for many years, and in a lecture given last summer to the Royal Geographical Society (*Geographical Journal*, November, 1922) and two books ("The Lake Plateau Basin of the Nile," Parts I and II, Government Press, Cairo, P.T. 40 [2s.-1d.] each) he has furnished a most interesting and valuable account of his work.

While the Blue Nile is responsible for the main Nile flood, the White Nile supplies Egypt with water when it is most needed—At low flood. Little is known about the upper waters of the Blue Nile; political considerations complicate matters, and though a mission in 1920-1924 investigated Lake Tana and Mr. C. F. Rey has done splendid pioneer work in exploring the upper reaches of the river, an immense amount of research remains to be done before the regime of this source of supply is properly understood. The sources of the White Nile lie more conveniently. They are comprised in the territories of the Belgian Congo, Uganda, Kenya and Tanganyika Territories, and Dr. Hurst in 1924 and again in 1926 undertook journeys in the basin of the great lakes to "spy out the land" and to discover a basis for a real hydrological survey.

It is these journeys which will interest East and Central Africans most. After all, the Nile in its lower reaches is well outside the Central African sphere, but the character and behaviour of lakes like Victoria, Kioga, Albert, Edward, and George, and rivers such as the Kagera, Semliki and Victoria Nile touch British settlers very nearly. It is good to have the experience of so sound an authority as Dr. Hurst on these points.

On his first trip Dr. Hurst started from Cairo, and travelled via Khartoum and Nimule to Lake Albert, the Semliki, Lake Edward, Lake Kioga, Lake George, Fort Portal, Lake Victoria, touching at Kampala, Entebbe, Bukoba, Mwanza, Karungu, and Kisumu—and Nairobi, a total of 13,300 miles. On his second, he embarked at Port Said for Dar-es-Salaam, and travelled thence via Kilimanjaro, Smith Sound, to Lake Victoria, Biharamulo, the Kagera Lakes Ruhondo, and Mupfema, the Mufumbiro Mountains, Lake Edward, Kagera, Kampala, Jinja, Namasagali, and Nakuru and Nairobi, 26,500 miles in all. Throughout he made full notes of the character of the country traversed, and of the fauna and flora, and wherever possible he made experiments on the flow of the streams, the nature of the banks, and of likely spots for hydrological stations. The two books in which he has published his results are copiously illustrated by photographs (there are forty in one and fifty in the other) and diagrams, and each has a fine map of the area covered and the route

followed. The illustrations are printed in a warm and attractive style. Anyone contemplating a visit to these regions will find Dr. Hurst's experiences invaluable. Being remarkably cheap, the books should command a wide sale.

Throughout the author makes which deserves special notice. Topography, he says, is comparatively an easy and quick matter; it depends largely on the number of men employed; hydrology—the measurement of water—involves a study carried on continuously over many years, and only time can give results of value. He therefore addresses on the Governments concerned the necessity of an early start, and he records with gratitude the assistance given by all the Governments through whose territory he passed. Obviously the hydrology of the basin concerns the Egyptian Government chiefly, and if money is provided from that source, a commencement can be made. Another point is the necessity for a study of the plant ecology of the lakes and rivers; and here there seems to be an opening for botanists which deserves wide advertisement.

A. L.

## HOW TO GROW COFFEE AND VEGETABLES.

Two Useful Pamphlets from Tanganyika.

TWO pamphlets which we have received from the Department of Agriculture, Tanganyika, illustrate the great attention which is being paid to Native cultivation in that Territory. Each is published in both English and Swahili. One—"How to Grow Vegetables"—was first issued by the Imperial Department of Agriculture for the West Indies, and has stood the test of twenty years' experience. It will prove most useful to the *memsahib* whose kitchen garden supplies the green food which is indispensable for the health of his menfolk in tropical conditions, as well as to the Native to whom a variety of food is recommended in every medical report. The other—"Help for Coffee Growers"—is designed to assist the Native in planting *Kobusta* coffee, and goes into the details of making a nursery, preparing the *shamba*, planting out the seedlings, caring for the trees, picking, preparing, grading and storing the crop, and concludes with some wise hints on the meaning and value of the laws made for the protection of coffee growers and the standard of the beans marketed. It has apparently been written especially for Tanganyika conditions.

Comment on one or two points may be allowed. The Native is advised to plant his coffee "where the slope of the ground is least"—i.e., on flat land. But what about drainage, which would surely be needed in the rains? Catch-crops of peas, sunflower and even bananas between the coffee are recommended, though this policy has its risks and has been abandoned on the best estates even of *Hepa* rubber. Then instructions are given that old trees should be sawn off low down and the strongest sucker allowed to grow; yet nothing is said about tarring the stump with coal tar, though it has been abundantly proved that a raw stump will attract biting beetles (from miles round) and boring beetles are among the worst pests of coffee in Tanganyika. No doubt these points are considered by the officers of the Department, whose visits to Native plantations are frequent. It is pleasant to note the importance attached to mulches and a compost of well-rotted grass and refuse; it is possible that at last the Native has been persuaded not to burn his *shamba*. If so, the greatest step has been taken to improve the agriculture.



**COTTON GROWING IN THE EMPIRE**

Useful to G. G. G. Reports

Reports for 1926-27 from the experimental stations established by the Empire Cotton Growing Corporation in British Colonies are now available in book form (The Empire Cotton Growing Corporation, Millbank, 2s. 6d. post free), and make a fine record of good work done in widely different conditions and in difficult circumstances. While an immense amount of sound investigation has been done by the Corporation's research workers, it is clear from these reports that a very great deal remains to be accomplished. Cotton is a quick crop, it is true, but experiments to have any definite result, must be continued from season to season, and take time. More fully qualified men are urgently needed; it is impossible for one man, for instance, to run laboratory work and field experiments at one and the same time. Good men cost money, but it is money well spent, and among the host of young scientists now being trained out by our Universities, there must be many who should find in cotton research an opening for their abilities and training.

From the practical point of view, a careful study of these reports shows once more the vital importance of the healthy, strong plant. Insect and fungus pests are numerous and persistent, but it is really the weak, sickly plants which succumb and propagate the trouble. Plant-breeding is important, of course; it is essential to develop a strain suitable to any given conditions, but given that strain, the planter must see that it has a fair chance. Good, clean cultivation, suitable manuring, and strict estate sanitation are the concern of the planter, without which he cannot hope for success.

Among the reports are interesting documents from Southern Rhodesia, Uganda, Nyasaland, the Sudan, and Nigeria. The absence of any news from Tanganyika is notable and regrettable, but that, of course, is due to the withdrawal of the Corporation's expert as a result of difficulties with the Government of the Territory.

**ANOTHER FALSE PICTURE OF EAST AFRICAN LIFE.**

Too many people set out to write a novel of East or Central Africa from one misleading but quite simple type. Their plan is to take a hero of the sheik type, a couple of Simon Egree planters, a society where the seventh Commandment is in abeyance, introduce a Native revolt led by an "educated" Native with an American training, flavour with a spice of Native language, mix well, and publish. In her novel, "The Sign" (John Long, 7s. 6d.), Countess Cathcart has followed the directions faithfully. It cannot be denied that she has produced a good story, though the book unfortunately gives an entirely false idea of East African life as it is lived at the present time. It is a pity that she has used her undoubted talent with so regrettable a result. As a novel, the book might be recommended as a picture of East African life, emphatically no.

**AN AMERICAN IN THE CONGO**

"Shadow River": A Good Story

SHADOW RIVER (Allen and Unwin, 7s. 6d.) by Mr. Walter Hall Smith is a good story of elephant hunting in the Congo. It is evidently written by an American, who naturally adopts the American dialect throughout, and calls all Natives "niggers". That is regrettable, and it is a pity that a book printed and published by English firms in England should adopt American spelling. The American style is infectious, and even a reviewer may catch it.

David Jones, the hero, fell for the smoothest proposition in the way of a confidence man and parked himself and his wad in a phoney big game outfit in the Congo. Now Dave was a he-man, and the United States museums pay real iron men for trophies, alive or dead, and there was a whale of an elephant away off in the woods with points the biggest ever. "Nuff said." Now what had Dave gotten for a battery to shoot his lil' old elephant with? Listen: two double-barreled expresses, .577 and .500, a 10.5 Mauser, a U.S. army rifle with a specially made telescopic sight, a high-velocity .22, a 12-bore scatter-gun, and a .45 revolver. He took them all along. And he could shoot. Yessir!

"Voulez-vous faire un peu de sport, monsieur?" said a travelling companion to him on the steamer. "There's a big crocodile on one of these sandbars we are coming up to here. The boys could use the meat, too."

The captain was pointing, and in a minute he saw something long and black, a sort of scar on the sandbank. It was a long way. Dave put the sights at three hundred yards. The captain signaled the engineer to stop the paddle and the ship tither vibrationless in its stream. Dave steadied and raised the rifle. His Springfield lay in his hands like a friend. He glanced through the telescope and saw the crocodile's eye. He began to move. Dave steadied bow on a moving target. The crocodile was making for the water. Slowly he led the sight down until it showed against the center of the scaly head. Then he squeezed the trigger. The big reptile sprang into the air, twisting, and fell back on its side.

As a shootist, Dave was sure the kitten's parts. In less than an hour that croc was skinned (for a museum) and the boys were feasting on its meat. Dave made good. He got Londelengi, the colossal elephant, points and all, measured him and photographed him and skinned him (for a museum). Believe me, as a pachyderm, Londelengi was the snake's eye-whiskers! But the part where Dave is chased by a wounded buffalo, up a tree already occupied by bafumbá, the driver, ants—oh boy! that's a wow!

It is a good tale. The writer knows the Congo, and the descriptions, especially that of the hero's first safari in moist tropical forest, are excellent. Dave was a new blurr, and had beginner's luck. No reader will grudge him that. He even knocked down the black sergeant who, without a white officer but with a "condon" of that Native Congo soldier, came to arrest him, and cut away with it!

It is interesting to compare this book of adventure, written frankly, bottom, with Mr. Boyes's "Company of Adventurers", which is honest fact readers who get and study both will, the reviewer is confident, enjoy themselves. A. T.

**EAST AFRICA**

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## PERSONALIA

Lady Francis Scott is returning to Kenya this week.

Brigadier-General R. J. Cooper has been visiting Kenya.

The Hilton Young Commissioners have now arrived in Nyasaland.

Dr. and Mrs. H. J. Burke Gaffney are outward-bound for Dar es Salaam.

Mr. J. Cheyne, Assistant District Officer, Tanganyika, has arrived on leave.

Captain R. A. H. Sanderson, of the Kenya Police, has retired from the service.

Mr. W. J. A. Laird has been appointed a Justice of the Peace for Northern Rhodesia.

Signor Arturo Barberis is acting as Italian Consular Agent in Zanzibar Protectorate.

Mr. L. A. Field Jones has been appointed Resident Commissioner, Nairobi, Kenya.

Princess Mary and Viscount Lascelles, who are now in Egypt, intend to visit Mauritania.

Mr. and Mrs. H. H. G. Mitchell left London this week to return to Tanganyika Territory.

Major F. A. B. Nicoll, O.B.E., Assistant Superintendent of Police, Kenya, is at present on leave.

Captain L. P. Payne Galloway, of the 2nd R.A.R., was transferred recently from Tabora to Masoko.

Mr. W. E. Hoyle, of the Uganda Bookshop, Kampala, is expected in London almost immediately.

Mr. S. F. Male, Superintendent of Education, Tanganyika, has been transferred from Bukoba to Tanga.

Colonel Cabral, Governor of Mozambique, is on his way to Lisbon, to consult with the Portuguese Government.

Captain G. Autep, M.C., and Lieutenant S. C. F. De Salis have recently been appointed to the 4th K.A.R. as subalterns.

Messrs. J. E. S. Lamb and C. C. Richards have been posted to Ufipa and Mbeya respectively as Assistant District Officers.

The Kenya Angling Association has re-elected Mr. A. Blaney Inceval as President, and Mr. H. T. Martin, Vice-President. The Committee is composed of Mr. A. Denwick, Major McMaisters, and Messrs. Robeson, Dore, Shaw and May, with Mr. Smithson (hon. secretary and treasurer).

Mr. ... have colonist who has recently been visiting ... leave now left that country.

The death has occurred in South Africa of Mr. E. H. Heron, for some years Director of Agriculture for the Lombardes Company.

Raymaster-in-Chief S. E. Lark, R.N., retired, whose death at Plumboth is reported, served during the Egyptian and Sudan campaigns.

Mr. P. L. Fox, who served in East Africa during the War, recently lectured in Carlton Miniot, Yorkshire, on "Through Darkest Africa."

Mr. J. R. V. Phillips has been appointed Botanist to the Tsetse Research Branch of the Game Preservation Department of Tanganyika.

Mr. R. E. Dickinson, a Director of the Standard Bank of South Africa, has been visiting the branches of the Bank in the East African territories.

Mr. J. R. Forrest, of Weston-super-Mare County School, Somerset, has been appointed a master on the staff of the European School, Nairobi.

Mr. E. Harrison, Kenya's Deputy Director of Agriculture, is visiting Southern Rhodesia to study the operations of that Colony's Land Bank.

Mr. A. S. Stenhouse, District Agricultural Officer, Tanganyika, who was recently stationed at Morit, has left for Nyasaland on special duty.

During the absence, on leave, of Mr. Norman Charles, Mr. James Collier is in charge of the Dar es Salaam branch of the National Bank of India.

Mr. Brett Young, who served during the East African Campaign as a medical officer, has written a new novel on Egypt, entitled "The Key of Life."

Sir James Mailey, Governor-General of the Sudan, recently paid a short visit to Britain as the guest of Cavalier, Imperial Governor of that Italian Colony.

Mr. A. C. Parker, C.B.E., General Manager of the Sudan Government Railways and Steamers, has been appointed a member of the Governor-General's Council.

Mr. J. O. Abraham, of Zomba, Nyasaland, and Mr. Gerrard A. Sloan, M.B., of Entebbe, Uganda, were last week elected Fellows of the Royal Colonial Institute.

Air Vice-Marshal, Wood-Bowen's, aeroplane crashed at Ndola on Friday last, but no one was injured. His machine was one of the four R.A.F. aeroplanes engaged on the Khatoum-Cape Town flight.

Mr. A. Lawley, the South Central African pioneer, recently returned to Beira, with the progress of which port he has been actively connected for many years past.

Colonel D. F. Davidson, who has recently served with the Cameron Highlanders in the Nile Expedition of 1884-85 and later with the Sudan Frontier Force.

Mr. A. V. Harnoll, M.C., Assistant District Officer, Tanganyika, and recently stationed at Bodoma, is on leave, as is Mr. W. B. Robertson, M.C., of Kahama.

Mr. Hugo Tanner, who has been appointed Honorary Consul for Switzerland at Tanga, has jurisdiction over Kenya, Uganda, Tanganyika, Masailand and Zanzibar.

Alfred Aloysius Smith—Aloysius Horn, of Mrs. Ethelreda Lewis's book—has arrived in America, where he has undertaken to give as many lectures as his health will permit.

Flight-Lieutenant and Mrs. Bentley and Lady Heath arrived in Nairobi by air last week, the two first named in their "Moth" aeroplane and Lady Heath in her Avro-Avan.

The Nairobi Chamber of Commerce has re-elected Mr. A. C. Tamahjil as President, with Mr. T. A. Wood as Vice-President. Mr. Graham Dawson was re-elected honorary treasurer.

Khartoum is endeavouring to establish a high school for girls from the age of thirteen upwards. A public fund has been opened with a donation of £20 from Mr. G. A. Contomichalos.

The Rt. Hon. W. C. A. O'Shaughnessy, M.P., Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies, left England on Thursday last for his official tour of Ceylon and Malaya. He expects to return in July.

Mr. Keith McNab, manager of office of Lord Eger-ton of Tatton, states in the Eastern district was recently married to Miss Elizabeth Apollonio, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. T. Apollonio, of Boston, U.S.A.

The Muthaiga Golf Club has elected Captain H. E. Schwartz President for the year 1928, with Messrs. W. C. Hunter and W. Wynn as Vice-Presidents. Major J. W. Milligan has been elected Captain.

We regretfully record the death in Kampala of Mr. George McKenzie, Superintendent of Conservancy, who had spent some fifteen years in Uganda, from the service of which Protectorate he was about to retire.

Amongst outward-bound passengers for Beira are Mr. J. Cocking, Mr. and Mrs. H. Cocking, Mr. A. E. Dent, Mr. and Mrs. G. H. Eyre, Miss G. H. Book, Mr. W. H. Gristwood, Mr. J. S. Hunter, Mrs. E. J. King, Miss E. King, Mr. J. M. McIntosh, Mr. J. H. Jordan, Mr. W. N. Kirkcaldy, and Mr. E. E. Wilson.

The following gentlemen have been appointed to the Eldama Ravine District: Colonel G. E. Tuson, Major W. E. Smith, Captain H. L. Watt, Mr. C. Blunt, Major R. A. T. Miller, and Mr. G. W. Carver.

The West African Frontier Force is henceforth to be known as the Royal West African Frontier Force. All those who came in contact with the "Walls" during the East African Campaign will congratulate them sincerely on their new honour.

The President of the East African Women's League announces that £3,010 was collected in Kenya, Uganda, Tanganyika and Zanzibar on Poppy Day, on which magnificent achievement we congratulate both the territories and the British Legion.

Major R. S. Dickinson, Mr. R. V. S. d'Arce, Hildyard, Lieutenant-Colonel T. O. Fitzgerald, Captain L. W. P. Hayman, Mr. C. W. Hayes-Sadler, Dr. J. M. Walling, and Mr. E. S. Welch are among the Matiana passengers for Mombasa.

Mr. R. A. Russell, manager of the Nakuru branch of Messrs. Guley & Roberts, and one of those chiefly responsible for the recent formation of the Nakuru Chamber of Commerce, died suddenly in that week. Mrs. Russell had passed away only a few weeks previously.

Major and Mrs. Court-Leaf, who made the first journey from the Cape to Cairo by car, are en route for the south-western portion of the Sudan, in order to take two films, one of Native and animal life and customs, and the other of the struggles of an Africa striving for existence.

Mr. Harold E. Talbott, Jr., of Dayton, Ohio, who, accompanied by five other Americans, has been visiting Kenya, Tanganyika, Uganda, and the Southern Sudan, telegraphed recently from Mombasa for an aeroplane to be sent to meet his party at Wady Halfa, from which point they flew to Cairo in order to catch the first possible steamer connection for America.

Mr. George Eastman, the founder of the Kodak Company, who, accompanied by Mr. and Mrs. Martin Johnson, had just concluded a photographic expedition in the Congo, Uganda, and the Sudan, has had the great misfortune to lose the whole of his photographic and cinematographic films, which included scenes of life among the Central African pygmies. The disaster occurred through the burning last week of the sleeping-car of the Assuan-Cairo express in which he was travelling.

Sir Herbert Read, who, accompanied by Lady Read, is an outward-bound passenger by the "Matiana" for Dar es Salaam, was appointed Governor of Mauritius some two and a half years ago, prior to which he had been one of the permanent Under-Secretaries of State for the Colonies. Though he has never been one of those public servants who court the limelight, those who have been brought into touch with him testify to his effective and, indeed, zealous concern for matters entrusted to his care. His Excellency has always shown interest in medical and sanitation work in the tropics, and had for long been especially closely in touch with the development of the British East African Dependencies.

## GERMANY'S AFRICAN AMBITIONS

## East Africa in the Press

## EUROPEANS IN TROPICAL AFRICA

The *Monde Colonial Illustré* publishes an optimistic article by Dr. Legendre on the possibilities and prospects of the permanent settlement of Europeans in tropical Africa. The worthy doctor, who is a well-known contributor to the French medical press, even visualises a time when East and Central Africa will be, like America, the best outlet for the excess population of Europe.

In his opinion, the whole problem is a matter of hygiene. We know now, he emphasises, the origin, prophylaxis and treatment of tropical diseases. Next in importance is the amelioration of the conditions in which Europeans live. Better and quicker means of housing conditions more suited to the tastes and requirements of modern colonists, and good food—meat, vegetables, milk—have altered the whole aspect of the matter. The stoicism of the pioneers in bearing privations and hardships was a necessary virtue; those who now follow in their footsteps need only aim at more comfort.

He maintains that the prejudiced notion that Europeans cannot do hard work in the tropics has been disproved by experience. European soldiers and sailors, sportsmen who hunt big game, play tennis and football, or cycle, take violent exercise either from necessity or for amusement. The European who manages an electric generating station, who drives a locomotive, the doctor who goes his rounds or attends a difficult case, the surgeon who operates, do, in addition to their mental exertion, much harder toil than the mere raiser of stock. The electrician who lays a telegraph line all day in the full glare of the sun is doing far harder manual labour than the Native squatter who works without haste in his *chamba* and knocks off when the sun is high.

Dr. Legendre admits that too long a stay in the tropics is not at present wise. Trips to Europe are advisable; but as conditions, and especially intellectual recreation, improve, the settlers themselves will voluntarily prolong their stay. The pioneers took the first step; the second step is the arrival of European families, and the third step will be complete when the children born or brought up in the Colonies make their home there.

## Some Recent Special Articles

The Basis of African Religion

Magic and Religion in Africa

Man-Eaters I have known

Tobacco Growing in Nyassaland and the Rhodesias

The East African Office in London

How German Missions in Tanganyika Abuse British Generosity

Advertisements East African Coffee

European Settlement in the Iringa District

From Dar es Salaam to Tukuju

First Impressions of Kenya

If you have missed any of these features substitute at once and thus make sure of receiving all future issues of *East Africa*. Use the subscription form inside the back cover.

Under the name of *East Africa*, says

contemporary *East Africa*, says Dr. Schönce, Governor of Tanganyika, has spoken up the usual menacing and overbearing manner of the Emperor, almost year after year, in the raffish of address. Also, once again, the world is called upon to contemplate a Germany wronged at Britain's hands. We are specifically charged with intentions to exceed our mandatory powers, and we may be sure that, as the world is much older, many tortuous interpretations of the Mandate will be issued by Berlin to convince the world that an injustice is inflicted and that Germany is being denied her rights and a place in the sun.

There is copious provision in the Mandate for determining Tanganyika's destiny by including it in an East African union or federation under our own sovereignty or control (Article XV) and its return to Germany is nowhere contemplated. That would be to throw away the fruits of the Great War which ended Germany's rule overseas and delivered myriad Native peoples from a heavy yoke, the world from a mighty oppression that stalked the great highways as Culture and was merely masked force. There must be no tiding with the fruits of the Great War, which, though it has imposed grievous burdens on ourselves—burdens which we bear as cheerfully as possible—brought the sweets of civilisation and freedom to the dark races of Africa and announced the dawn. We shall never return them to the darkness. Neither shall we neglect our duty to our own posterity in this great matter as to throw open the world again to the apostles of force and the enemies of civilisation to make of it once more an armed camp.

The German went forth not to colonise but to establish military positions and to menace mankind. The Mandates were framed with due regard to that fact and for the protection of mankind and the peace of the world. Dr. Schönce will be well advised not to remind us too sharply of Germany's rule overseas, and well advised to abandon his attempt to re-form public opinion in that settled connection. We have a very definite duty in Tanganyika and a very proper use for it, under a very clear Mandate, while Tanganyika, both black and white, has no use for Germany and no desire to renew the late and dreary acquaintance.

## NATIVE IDLERS IN THE SUDAN

The *Sudan Herald* says in a leading article:—

There would be no shortage of labour locally if the crowds of Natives we find lounging about Khartoum were made to justify their existence. It is noticeable that in Khartoum at the present time there are far more Natives with no apparent occupation than was the case this time last year. This class is not only non-productive but a nuisance to the industrious Natives and every other class of inhabitant. Idle men are a danger to the growing youth, who are apt to follow the examples of their elders. In consequence, we see a big increase among young lads of a vagrant mode of life. Boot-blacks must have increased many times over within the past few months, and they now constitute such a pest that they can be seen swarming round every restaurant, leading a useless existence by living by *bakshish*. It would be for their welfare if they were put to some form of work which would make them useful to their country. A combing out of the idle would provide a big reserve of labour which the country badly needs at the present time. We suggest that those in authority should deal with the question without delay.

UNBALANCED EAST AFRICAN PUBLICITY THREE AND FOUR-TUSKED ELEPHANTS

The Views of an Advertiser.

To the Editor of "East Africa."

As a business man who for many years past has spent a considerable amount of money annually on advertising the products of my own business, I have read with interest your last week's leader on "Unbalanced East African Publicity," and am in agreement with the whole statement.

Surely the Dependencies should co-operate in everything, and most of all in publicity matters, yet from your leading article I gather that each unit of the East African group appears in this case to have placed separate advertising £5,000 spent in one paper's publicity in one paper is staggering, considering the small resources of the territories.

I, and I presume all of your readers, thought that the London Office had been set up to eradicate overlapping, and especially such reckless expenditure, but in this, far and away the most expensive piece of advertising which East Africa has ever done, it appears that each of the territories has played a lone hand—and played it exceedingly badly—instead of centralising everything through the Office, which, with its previous experience of publicity in this country, would have saved the Protectorates from their sudden prodigality. If this amount of money had been spread over a period of twelve or more months, I am sure this would have been much more advantageous than to spend it in one fell swoop. Community is the very essence of advertising.

Yours faithfully,  
A BELIEVER IN ADVERTISING.

A CENOTAPH FOR DAR ES SALAM

An Appeal for £1,500.

To the Editor of "East Africa."

A small Committee has been formed to consider and mean for the erection of a Cenotaph for Dar es Salaam to commemorate those who fell in the East African Campaign of the Great War, and where in future the celebration of Armistice Day would be held.

The suggestion has received the favourable consideration of the Government and the site between the Standard Bank buildings and the Post Office on the sea and Azania front on the other has been chosen.

It is estimated that about £1,500 will be required and all those who may desire to subscribe will be given the opportunity to do so.

The Cenotaph itself will be constructed of Tanganyika granite, and suggested models will be publicly exhibited in due course.

My Committee desires me to invoke your support.

Yours faithfully,  
M. F. HOWE-BROWN

Chairman, The Cenotaph Committee.

"East Africa" will gladly receive, acknowledge in its columns, and forward to Mr. Howe-Brown any donations which its readers may care to send.—Ed. "E.A."

Mr. H. B. Kitchmaster, Governor of British Somaliland, who left London on Monday last to return to that Protectorate, authorised me last night to express his regret that the article on Somaliland which appeared in "The Times," East Africa and Sudan Supplement of March 13, is out of place and inaccurate. No doubt this is due to the fact that the writer of the article had not been in Somaliland since 1921, since when considerable developments have taken place.

And Red-combed Snakes.

To the Editor of "East Africa."

Sir,  
The articles in your issue of March 8 are very interesting.

Most people who have lived for some time in tropical Africa have heard the Natives speak of elephants growing three and four tusks. The first time I read of such a misformation was in "Livingstone's Last Journals," published in 1874, and edited by Dr. Horace Waller. On p. 44 of Vol. II there is an entry from Livingstone's diary which runs "May 1, 1870. An elephant was killed which had three tusks, all of good size." Then an editor's footnote states "Sugi and Ghuma say that the third tusk grew out from the base of the trunk, that is, midway between the other two." Now, Dr. Livingstone was so observant and trustworthy that he was unlikely to mention an occurrence which was not absolute fact, so we cannot doubt the story. When in Fort Jameson, North-Eastern Rhodesia, in 1904, I saw the skull of a hippopotamus which had three straight, or incisor, teeth, in the lower jaw, instead of the usual two. Therefore, if a hippo is capable of growing three incisors, I see no reason to doubt that an elephant would be able to grow three or four tusks, though such an incident must be considered exceptional. There must be several people alive who can remember this hippo skull. For some time it was in the bungalow compound of Mr. Wallace, then chief surveyor in North-Eastern Rhodesia, and later the Administrator of North-Western Rhodesia. Possibly Sir Lawrence Wallace may see this letter, and if so, he might be able to let us know where the skull came from and who shot the animal.

With regard to the so-called crested cobra, or snake, supposed to have a red comb on its head, few will credit, of course, that it can make vocal sounds, such as crowing like a cock, but I should not be surprised that some such quality exists. The Natives call it *songo*, and it is strange, they should have a name for it if it is quite non-existent.

At Mlanje, when living in a small wattle and daub hut about 1916, I killed a very rare poisonous snake the Natives called *mbwiri*. George Gardner, of Mlanje, who had been many years in the country, had never seen a specimen, though he had heard of it. Therefore home naturalists are unlikely to have yet heard of all the rare creatures which inhabit tropical Africa. Scientists, however, are right in discrediting stories until proof is forthcoming; but on the other hand, I believe that there may still be a good many reptiles in wilder Africa which are quite unknown to naturalists.

I believe that the snake called by the Natives *mbwiri* is one of them, and the red-combed snake named the *tongo* may be another. I could say more about the latter than I have done, though I hope some day that one will be procured which will settle the matter.

For many years the okapi was unknown, and so were the bongoo, mountain wails, and the long horned sable antelope of Angola, so there is nothing extraordinary in the idea that a snake with a red mark on its skull may exist in wilder Africa.

Yours faithfully,  
DENIS H. L'VELL

Reverend Sir,  
Peoples

At 40 m.p.h. a car does ten times as much damage as at 20 m.p.h. Mable Trewor, Director of Public Works, in the Bechuanaland Legislative Council.

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TANGANYIKA RAILWAYS IN 1927.

THE HEALTH OF UGANDA.

Points from the Annual Report.

The Medical Report.

At the close of the last financial year, March 31, 1927, Tanganyika Territory had open for traffic 1,705 miles of railway line and 29 miles from Tabora towards Mwanza which had been constructed but were not open to traffic. The system included—

Main line (metre gauge) Dar es Salaam to Kiloma...	Miles 772.5
Tanga to Moshi	219
Sanya River branch (metre gauge)	21
Tabora-Echumbo	92.5

The total track, including sidings, &c., was 1,186 miles. Work on the Tabora-Mwanza branch was greatly hindered by irregular rains.

For the first time under the Civil Administration, the railways worked at a considerable profit without any assistance from the auxiliary services, the net profit being £8,845, after covering the £29,641 loss on the Tanga-Moshi line and providing for interest charges of £60,331. The profit on the Central Line was £89,817. With the ancillary services—the Lindi tramway, the Tabora electricity scheme and Port and Marine—the total profit was £17,650. The Central Line had the advantage of traffic from the Belgian Congo, while the Tanga-Moshi system suffered by the diversion of the Moshi-Arusha traffic via Voi to Kilindini. The total number of passengers carried was 416,290, the tonnage of goods was 164,948, and the total mileage run 764,688. A slump in cotton necessitated reduced rates, but the readjustments which took place achieved a reduction in expenditure which exceeded the loss in revenue. The rate on sisal was increased to a maximum of 35s., that on cotton seed beyond kilometre 354 was raised 5s. per ton; and small increases took place on groundnuts and grains, while that on pressed cotton was reduced to a maximum of 60s. per ton.

The "Lord Milner" sold for £501.

The Nyanza Salt Works, which showed a profit of £3,786 from April 1 to October 31, 1926, were handed over to a private company on November 1.

A new vessel, the s.s. "Azania," of 375 tons gross, 135 tons net register, a draught of 12 feet and a speed of 8 knots, arrived from England under her own steam on April 5, 1927, and was employed in buoying, beaconing, and general coast work. The s.s. "Mwanza" did good service on the Lake, where the port for Northern Rhodesia was changed from Kituta to Mpimbungu, which has an excellent natural harbour with deep water close along shore. With the sale of the "Lord Milner" for £501, the last has been seen of a craft which has been a real "white elephant." What she has cost the Territory from first to last is incredible. Something like £50,000 was spent on her reconditioning in 1919; she was always in trouble, and when under way she fairly "ate coal." The profit on the Marine section was £6,995.

The training of stevedores for posts on the staff of the railways continues to receive great attention, and already many Asiatics have been replaced by Natives, especially on the Tanga-Moshi line. The lads being trained by the Education Department are making good progress, and it is hoped to draw on this source of supply in the near future.

The Report gives a very full and clear account of the position and activities of the railways. It is published in Dar es Salaam, but it does little credit to the Kanti Printing Works. Apparently the proofs were never read, for there are an excessive number of errors, some of which are corrected in ink in the text, and some in a typed errata slip; but many have been entirely overlooked.

"On any basis of comparison," writes Dr. A. R. Cook, C.M.G., in his contribution to the Annual Medical and Sanitary Report of the Uganda Protectorate for 1926 (Government Printer, Entebbe, Shs. 7), "and whatever criterion be taken as the standard, there can be no possible doubt that the public health of Uganda has enormously improved during the last five years." As Dr. Cook's experience of the country goes back to 1896, his opinion is both valuable and encouraging. With the rapid progress of the Protectorate, medical work is increasing; during the last seven years the cases treated have multiplied six-fold, the expenditure about two-fold, and the revenue about eight-fold, while the establishment has remained almost stationary.

The future of medical enterprise in Uganda appears to be largely dependent upon the successful training and output of trained Native staff. Prominent among the training centres are the Makerere College, the Mulago Hospital, and the Lady Coryndon Maternity Training School, Namirembe. It is hoped to turn the Mulago Hospital into a medical school to cope with the demand for medical education. The Maternity School has already twenty associated country centres, and the remarkable work done in these has been crowned by the tribute of Lady Grigg, who personally insisted on taking two of the Uganda-trained Native midwives to staff the Native section of her maternity and child welfare scheme for Kenya. The success of these two at Mombasa, and of a third at Ng'iya, Kavirondo, has been very gratifying.

The International Sleeping Sickness Commission of the League of Nations continued its labours under the presidency of Dr. H. L. Duke, O.B.E., and it is confidently expected that it will contribute largely to the solution of the problems of human trypanosomiasis. Treatment with the drug atoxyl proved ineffective, but with tryparsamide all the prominent symptoms disappeared with the first few injections. Enforced cleanings of bush secured a certain amount of protection, while hunting was mainly responsible for the continuance of infection.

Plague, which is endemic in certain areas, was successfully treated, there being in no instance a second case among the contacts when inoculation and segregation were enforced. Railway extension was accompanied by an outbreak of malaria, as seems inevitable, and the Report declares that for those living under construction conditions a tour of three years is not advisable—and most of the engineers are serving on a three years' agreement. A school medical service was commenced during the year on an experimental scale.

Dysentery seems to have been the greatest trouble, and in view of statements made in England by health cranks, it must be noted that cancer among Natives is much more common than it was thought to be, its manifestations being similar to those seen in Europe.

"The motor boat is also meant for sale," advertises an enterprising Indian in East Africa, who exhorts "these intending to buy it to some personally and get the settlement made" with him. The handbill from which we quote is quaintly worded, but it shows that the merchant has grasped the elements of advertising. He tells his story—and quite effectively—from the Indian standpoint.

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**Camp Fire Comments**

**Rhodesian Tobacco in the Home.**

The following neat and instructive letter appeared in the correspondence columns of the *Morning Post*—

“Lady visitor (on being shown the study) ‘T like the smell of your room.’

“Owner of the house: ‘That’s Rhodesian tobacco. Comment is needless.’

**West Meets East.**

A correspondent points out that our Camp Fire Comment on the introduction of Western scientific methods into the determination of Ramadhan does not go far enough. “It has been seriously suggested,” he writes, “that loud speakers should be installed on all minarets; and it is quite possible that before long the faithful will be called to prayer by that means.” It is said news.

**The African as Interpreter.**

Prince Arthur of Connaught tells a good story of the limitations of the Native interpreter, of which many East African readers will also have had experience. “He was visiting a tribe on the Zambezi on an extremely hot day, and about 4,000 perspiring and distinctly odoriferous Natives”—the words are his—“grouped themselves in a circle while I sat on a wooden stool in the middle of them. The chief spoke at great length. I did not understand a syllable, but he spoke for four and a half minutes under the hour. Eventually he stopped, and a Native interpreted the speech for me. He said, ‘Chief him say now him really pleased to see you.’ That is the only translation of the speech I got!”

**Three-Footed Lions and Leopards.**

“Mr. Loveridge’s mention of the case of a lion with its left paw missing, having apparently been caught in a trap,” writes a correspondent, “is of interest especially to me. My very first experience of leopards was of one caught in a trap by its left paw. When we had shot it, we discovered that it had very nearly bitten its paw through, and the boys said that in another twenty minutes it would have completed the operation and got away. I have always doubted this, for I could not believe that any animal so crippled could survive. It seemed to me that it must die of septic poisoning or of hunger from inability to hunt. That lions and, I suppose, leopards, can recover from such mutilations is, one must presume, now established for Mr. Loveridge is too good an authority to doubt.”

**“Sundowners” and “Sundowners.”**

A “sundowner” in Australia, as our readers no doubt know, is a wayfarer who, humping “blucy” and “billy,” arrives at a station at nightfall, gets his “tucker” and a bed, and pushes off in the morning for fresh fields and pastures new. A well-known French medical writer, falling into one of the many traps which the English language has set for the foreigner, has just written: “The ‘sundowner,’ the European who arrives at sunset in the Central African villages on his ‘bicycle,’ with his wife and camp outfit, is the young brother of the Canadian or American hunter of furs; he shoots big game for the benefit of the Natives, keep on meat but who do not understand how to capture wild animals or to raise domestic stocks in quantities sufficient for their use.” An original but inaccurate

definition of a word so often, some people think too often—on the lips of the East African settler.

**Bad Language and**

A reader, who has evidently lost no time in buying a copy of Mr. John Boyes’s book, “The Company of Adventurers,” is much taken with the story of “Old Joe” and the missionary who remonstrated with him on the strength of his language and persuaded him to substitute harmless but resonant words for profanity. “It is certainly true,” he writes, “that Natives do not mind bad language, at least from people they like, and I can quite believe that the boys refused to budge on hearing ‘Fetch those Rotterdam donkeys, you Liverpools and Manchesterers, and be Halifax quick about it!’ A planter friend of mine in the West Indies was famous for a vocabulary which would have done credit to an old-time ho sun. I asked his coloured butler one day if he did not object to being talked to in such terms; but the old man replied with a proud smile, ‘My Master, he cuss too sweet!’”

**The Adventurous African Goat.**

It is somewhat surprising to learn on the authority of the Chief Veterinary Officer of Tanganyika Territory that the main difficulty in keeping goats in that country is their liability to plant poisoning. In England the goat has the reputation of being immune to most plant poisons, and certainly it will thrive on land which is harmful to sheep. In the United States the omnivorous Irishman’s goat is a standing joke in the comic papers, and is credited with an ability to devour anything from the family washing to the ubiquitous jimson weed. Some agriculturists declare that browsing goats poison any plant they touch with their teeth, and the destruction of the indigenous flora of oceanic islands by goats led by calling vessels has been enormous and irremediable. It seems unfortunate that Tanganyika goats should be so susceptible. The C.V.O. thinks they suffer because of their adventurous natures. Perhaps they will learn by experience, for enterprise argues a fair share of brain-power.

**Spotting the Spotted Mosquito.**

When the great Linnaeus introduced his system of classifying plants, the *plantani* of his day took up the idea with enthusiasm and made a sort of game of it. Ladies and gentlemen of fashion would stroll round the garden flaming flowers according to the rules laid down by the famous botanist, and getting a lot of amusement as well as instruction from the pastime. If settlers in tropical Africa would apply the notion to the mosquitoes of their immediate neighbourhood, what a deal of useful information would be got on the occurrence and distribution of these ubiquitous pests! The hour of the sundowner, when the strain of work is relaxed and the mind welcomes light diversion, would be ideal for such play. The more sporting colonials would no doubt get up sweeps on the catch. The rarest anopheline captured would scoop the pool, and the question of identification would give rise to much animated discussion and speculation. Mr. Evans’ illustrated guide to the Anophelines makes the spotting of the spotted mosquito quite a simple matter—all that is wanted is a pair of good eyes, a magnifying glass, and a little enterprise. Many a wise word has been said in jest, and much valuable work might be done in fun.

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## WHAT KENYA THINKS

The Commission on Closer Union  
From Our Own Correspondent

Every member of the Hilton Young Commission has created a most excellent impression, and it is generally felt that East Africa is to be congratulated on having its problems examined by gentlemen of such broad views and human sympathies, all having the prestige of past achievement behind them. Fortunately they are not confining their activities solely to meeting representative deputations from various bodies, but commendable energy is being displayed in travelling about as much as possible and seeing things for themselves. Lady Mait and Mrs. Oldham, who had a slight attack of malaria at Kisumu, are thoroughly enjoying their trip and making in eulogistic terms of the efforts made by everyone with whom they are brought into contact to make their all-too-brief sojourn in this part of Africa a pleasant and memorable one.

While Uganda appears to regard the fullest practicable measure of closer union with Kenya as advantageous to both countries, at least the official section of Tanganyika still holds aloof and the Governor, Sir Donald Cameron, is still looking for common factors, the discovery of which is in his opinion an essential preliminary to any degree of closer union. For the ordinary man in the street there would appear to be "common factors" in plenty. Surely Tanganyika is equally interested with Kenya and Uganda in strengthening the bonds which bind her to the British Empire, in a workable Customs Union, transportation problems (including the development of air services), port development, defence, laws, research, land policy, Native administration, and surely all the States concerned must visualise an ultimate Central African Dominion stretching from the Limpopo to the Nile, even if the Union of South Africa itself does not eventually become part of a great African Empire.

### The Indian Memorandum.

The long memorandum submitted by the Eastern African Indian National Congress to the Closer Union Commission does not err on the side of modesty, though it is couched in temperate language. It favours the closest possible departmental union with Uganda and Tanganyika, but characterises any system of Federal Government as premature and undesirable. In one respect the Indian Congress finds itself in agreement with the views expressed by the European Elected Members and the Convention of Associations, inasmuch as all bodies favour the appointment of Elected Members to certain Cabinet positions, thus associating the unofficial community more closely with the work of Government. This proposal has much to recommend it, especially as it would form good training for the eventual assumption of full Responsible Government, but the position of Unofficial Ministers would be somewhat difficult in the event of the majority of Elected Members being in disagreement with Government Policy concerning the department represented by an Elected Member. There would, however, be no danger of an unpopular measure being introduced, certain Elected Members were given an opportunity of discussing the matter with Government prior to its introduction, and as a last resort the officer concerned could always resign his portfolio if such action was necessary in order to retain the confidence of his constituents.

It is not easy to reconcile Indian aspirations for greater representation on public bodies with their extremely spasmodic attendances at meetings of many bodies of which they are members, e.g.,

Legislative Council.

In years it has been unusual to see more than one or two of the five Indian Members in attendance. Although we all respect those gallant members of the Indian Army who performed such splendid service during the War, it is perhaps unfortunate that the memorandum partly bases Indian claims in Kenya on "the part played by Indians in the War." It is common knowledge that local Indians steadfastly and absolutely refused to participate in the local defensive campaign, and not a single member of that community received a scratch in defence of the country which they claim as their home. I will spare their feelings a recital in detail of the inglorious part local Indians did play in the East African Campaign after conscription had been introduced, but the above few words must be written in refutation of their claim. The memorandum also refers to a statement attributed to Lord Salisbury in 1875 that Indian emigration to East Africa should be actively encouraged. In spite of this, the fact remains that East Africa lay practically at the door of "Mother India" for centuries without any effort at colonisation being made, and only in recent years, after European explorers, hunters, officials, missionaries and settlers had blazed the trail, did Indians come along and demand the right to reap where they had not sown.

### Nairobi's Water Difficulty.

The current drought—which local meteorological students assure us must be expected every tenth year—has emphasised the inadequacy of Nairobi's present water supply and methods of distribution. The water problem has for years exercised the minds of those concerned with municipal government and no real solution has been forthcoming. A few indifferent springs at Kikuyu, about fifteen miles from Nairobi, can hardly be considered an efficient source of supply for the capital and more distant and satisfying possibilities should be explored without delay. Extensive building operations in and around Nairobi, combined with criminal waste in many directions, all tend to aggravate the difficulty, while the demands of large settlements of almost township status, which have sprung up in the environs of Nairobi, are rapidly increasing and necessitate the introduction of better reservoirs, mains, piping and other accessories to a business-like and economical distribution. This affords an admirable illustration of the necessity on economic grounds for incorporating in one extensive municipal area such adjacent townships as Eastleigh, Mathara, Westlands, Groganville, Kilmani, and Thompson's Estate.

Meantime the municipality is doing its best to cope with the situation by improving the system of distribution and reducing the supply in excess of the reasonable requirements of certain localities for the relief of some areas whose supply is totally inadequate. A water inspector has been appointed, and his duties will embrace a close scrutiny of present methods of water consumption with a view to preventing waste, which the Town Engineer states is something in the region of 60% of the total supply. It is not improbable that when this official gets busy many mosquito-breeding centres will automatically disappear, as will many complaints of water shortage. The municipality already has power to deal with thoughtless persons who indulge in conduct which imposes an unfair hardship on other citizens in this respect, and in the interests of everyone concerned, especially as every ounce of available water is required for the steadily increasing application of a water-borne sewage scheme, it is imperative that these powers should be exercised in no half-hearted manner.

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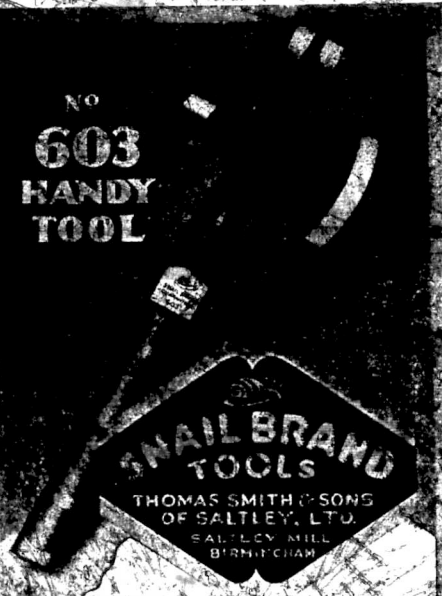
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**EAST AFRICA IN THE HOUSE**

*The Prospects of Imperial Preference*

Mr. J. P. Power asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies whether, in view of the tariff preferences accorded by this country to several of the products of the Colonies and Protectorates in Africa, there would be taken to terminate the treaties which exempt those Colonies and Protectorates from preference to British products?

Mr. Amery: "It is too early to come to a final decision regarding the revision or renewal of the treaties debarring the grant of Imperial Preference to certain Colonies and Protectorates. I would, however, call the attention of my hon. friend to the fact that various considerations, besides those referred to in the question, will have to be taken into account, and I am not in a position to hold out any definite prospect that the action suggested will be taken."

Mr. H. Graft: "Is the right hon. Gentleman aware that in all the Crown Colonies and Protectorates in Africa one sees an enormous increase of foreign goods coming in? Surely the time has arrived when some action should be taken?"

Mr. Amery: "That point will be taken into consideration."

*The Samburu Reserves*

Lieutenant-Commander Kenworthy asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies if he had authorised the alienation of any of that land lying to the north of Laiskopia which has for many years past been used by the Samburu for the grazing of their herds; whether he could say whether any applications have been made to the Government of Kenya for allotments of land in this region; and, if so, who the applicants were and what reply had been made to them?

Mr. Amery: "The land in question consists of about 2,000,000 acres of the former Northern Masai Reserve, into which the Samburu have penetrated, though, according to my information, that penetration has been slight in the southern part of the area. In November, 1926, I decided that the northern portion, rather over 500,000 acres, should be reserved for the use of the Samburu; that a middle area, very roughly 600,000 acres, should be left open for further consideration when the possibilities of the remainder of the Samburu country had been adequately explored; and that the southern portion, say 850,000 acres, should be available for alienation to Europeans for pastoral purposes, subject to an equitable allocation of water and salt licks along the boundary separating it from the middle portion. I am not aware that applications have been made to the Government of Kenya for allotments of land in this southern portion."

Lieutenant-Commander Kenworthy: "Is the right hon. Gentleman not aware that the portion he proposes to take contains the only river water to which these people can take their herds during droughts, and if it be taken away the position of the rest of this area will become impossible, and will be an infringement that their water rights in this alienated area shall be preserved?"

Mr. Amery: "No, sir. I am not aware of the facts stated by the hon. and gallant member, but the need for seeing that the European settlement in the northern part of the area should have water and access to salt has been carefully considered."

Lieutenant-Commander Kenworthy: "Why should these lands be taken away at all from this primitive and very law-abiding tribe?"

Mr. Amery: "The land did not belong to these people; they have quite recently come into it."

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# AFRICAN BUREAU

Information from extensive sources of subscribers' enquiries, etc. is to be published. One of the main objects of the establishment of the African Bureau and Central Africa is to provide information which readers are willing to pay for. This will be done by commissioning writers to produce articles, and by commissioning the Editor. No charge is made for the services rendered by this Journal in such matters.

It is now being by telephone with Nairobi High Ruin and this.

It is clear from the above that the township contains the installation of electric light.

The African and Eastern Trade Corporation reports that dividends of 1% of the ordinary share for the year 1927 are to be paid.

The cost of the project of Dodoma-Bwe railway is estimated by Sir Donald Cameron, the Governor of Tanganyika, at something like £5,500,000.

The European population of the Port Jameson district of Northern Rhodesia is estimated to have increased about 25% in the last two years.

The receipts for the port of Beira during the month of January amounted to £19,475 compared with £10,565 for the corresponding period of 1927.

The account of the sisal experiments recently conducted by the Imperial Institute has been reprinted in pamphlet form under the title of "The Value of Sisal Hemp for the Manufacture of Marine Cord."

A Bill to provide for the repayment to users of imported kerosene for agricultural purposes of an amount equivalent to the Customs duty paid on such oil has been introduced into the Kenya Legislative Council.

The Commission appointed by the Governor of Northern Rhodesia to investigate certain allegations against the staff of the Lusaka Hospital reports that the complaints are without the slightest serious foundation.

During 1927 the Chief Clerk of the Office of Tanganyika Penitentiary and his subordinates travelled nearly 30,000 miles on foot and over 5,000 miles by motor vehicle, twenty-two of which were in constant use.

The Government tobacco experts estimate the 1928 crop in Southern Rhodesia at 20,000,000 lb. There is, he says, an assured market for such production, but the marketing of the balance will present difficulties.

It is announced that Messrs. Charles O'Neil and Co. will apply for a licence to supply private purposes in the Transvaal and the Provinces of Natal. Generating stations are proposed adjacent to the Tugela Falls and the Broderick Falls, and transmission lines to carry electric supplies to Kwa-Zulu and indirect areas to be constructed.

The latest report received from the Uganda Advisory Committee of H.M. Colonial Office states that the trade in the Kampala district is a steady one and that the outlook consequent on the lower stocks and anticipated higher prices for seed cotton is better than at the corresponding period of last year. Most of the old bonded stocks in the country have now been cleared.

British Overseas Stores Limited is acquiring a controlling interest in Atheni, Cook & Shepherd Limited, the well-known and old-established business of South and Eastern African merchants, with establishments at Johannesburg, Salisbury, Bulawayo, Beira and Lourenco Marques. A meeting of shareholders of the British Overseas Stores is to be held on March 25 to pass resolutions for the increase of the company's capital to provide funds for the purchase.

The terms of the fusion provisionally arranged between the Eastern and Associated Telegraph Companies and Marconi's Wireless Telegraph Company have been announced. They provide that a holding company with a capital of £3,700,000 shall be formed and the merger thus represents one of the most important industrial fusions of recent years. The Eastern Telegraph Company shareholders are to receive 2% free of tax on the ordinary stock, making 20% tax free for the year.

Mr. Registrar Warrington presided at a sitting of the Bankruptcy Court last week for the public examination of Brigadier-General Christopher D'Arcy Bloomfield Saltern Baker Carr, C.M.G., B.S.O., described as being of 88, Kingsway, N.C. The receiving order was made on January 24, 1928, and the debtor returns total liabilities £7,662 (unsecured £1,118) against assets consisting of a gold watch valued at £3. Debtor said he retired from the Army in 1906 with the rank of captain, but rejoined on the outbreak of war as a temporary major on the General Staff. He was demobilized in January, 1919, with the retiring rank of Brigadier-General. Later, he became interested in a limited company of which he was appointed managing director, formed to develop a farm in Kenya Colony. He severed his connection with the company and returned to England in August, 1924, since which time he had been interested in a syndicate to produce films, but it had never functioned. He attributed his present position to losses sustained by the syndicate and to other causes.

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**AN EAST AFRICAN BANK REPORT.**

The latest report of Barclays Bank (D.C. & Co.) is as follows:

**Kenya.**—Business, in general, has been steady. The demands for building materials continues and motor factories appear to command a ready sale due partly to the increased transport required to cope with the Uganda cotton crop.

**Uganda.**—Latest reports estimate this season's cotton crop at 72,000 to 75,000 bales.

**Tanganyika.**—The labour supply generally is unsatisfactory, the deficiency being very acute in some parts, especially in the Usambata highlands. Rains have been most favourable and planting of the various crops commenced early in February. Trade conditions do not appear to show signs of improvement, although money seems to be freer in the bazaars.

**Southern and Northern Rhodesia.**—The situation generally is favourable. Trade has been well maintained, and activity in the building trade appears likely to continue. Cattle conditions remain satisfactory and as good rains have fallen in most parts, prospects for the coming season are favourable.

**Nyasaland.**—Rains have been erratic and some planters complain of insufficiency. Tobacco planting has finished and crops generally are looking well, owing by the distribution of seed. The Natives are showing signs of renewed interest in tobacco for the coming season. The outlook for an average crop of cotton is favourable. While general trade conditions continue quiet, merchants appear to be satisfied with the results of last year and with present prospects.

Membership of the Coffee Planters' Union of Kenya and East Africa increased during last year by twenty-three and now totals 183.

**ADVERTISING EAST AFRICAN COFFEE.**

East Africa's recent leading article on the advertising of East African coffee has aroused considerable comment. Several well-known advertising agents have stated that, as a result of their long experience, they entirely endorse our arguments.

It remains to be seen how East African coffee planters will receive the suggestion for a cess sufficient to launch an organised campaign to make known the merits of their product, and thus to protect it from the threatened danger of a fall in price as a result of Brazil's bumper crop. The cess might be quite modest at the outset, a prompt action be taken, but delay might have to be paid for by an increased levy.

Now is the time for East African planters to face the issue. Is it not well worth their while to pay a small premium to insure their industry against a very real danger? The initial premium which we suggested amounted to only one-half per cent, though that amount would no doubt readily be increased by the grower once he had definite proof that his contribution was being advantageously expended. Insurance is something which cannot be bought at the moment when it is wanted—a truth and truism, saying which our coffee planting readers might ponder.

For an expression of their views on the proposed publicity campaign the columns of East Africa are, of course, open.

Charles Duckers, who has recently been riding for Walter Earl's stable at Newmarket, and who was formerly apprenticed to Mr. Joseph Butters, is reported to have left Newmarket to take up a position as trainer and jockey in East Africa.

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EAST AFRICAN PRODUCE REPORTS

At last week's public auctions the market for East African tea was steady, though for the better quality teas the highest prices were realised. The quality of the teas marks set however, varied considerably in a number of cases. Prices were as follows:—

Table with columns for tea grades (A U sizes, B, C, Common, Peaberry, London graded, First sizes, Second sizes, Third sizes, Peaberry, Upgraded, Brown land, Landed cleaned, Flat size, Second size) and prices in pounds and shillings (e.g., 1015/0d to 1555/0d).

Stocks of African coffee in London on March 24 totalled 2485 bags, as against 1085 bags on the corresponding date of last year.

GENERAL PRODUCE

Cotton Seed.—The value of March-April shipment to 1933, and no business is reported. According to the weekly circular of the Liverpool Cotton Association, moderate business in East African cotton quotations being raised 25 points. Imports of East African and Sudan cotton into the United Kingdom during the thirty-three weeks since August 1 last total 47,771 bales and 22,845 bales respectively.

Cotton Seed.—The market is unchanged, though with a firm tone it is anticipated that a rise of 25/0d. could be expected.

Guano.—The market continues slow and quota limits are reduced to around 220,150 for May-June new crop. For parcels about the value would be about £19,155.

Wool.—Business in No. 2 white flat East African is that quoted at 112/0d., and there are further buyers at that level.

Sisal.—Quiet and unchanged. 505 packages of Nyasaland sisal were sold, realising an average price of 14/10d.

EAST AFRICAN MAILS

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EAST AFRICAN SHIPMENT MOVEMENTS

Milner arrived London from East Africa, via Mombasa, for Kilindini homewards, March 17. "Mantol" left London for East Africa, March 16. "Mantol" arrived Malindi en route, March 17. "Kwana" arrived Durban, March 21. "Kwana" left Bombay for East Africa, March 14. "Karapina" left Kilindini for Bombay, March 21. "Karapina" arrived Bombay, March 17. "Ellena" left Bombay for Kilindini, March 21.

CAPE ELDER AND HARRISON

"City of Christiania" arrived Zanzibar, March 15. "Harmonides" left Port Sudan for East Africa, March 13. "Man O'Uilvy" left Burkenbad for East Africa, March 23. "Randfontein" left East Port Natal for Southampton, March 8. "Springfontein" arrived Beira for South Africa, March 10. "Nipa" left Antwerp for East Africa, March 8. "Aalman" left Eastport for East Africa, March 10. "Gipsker" left Mombasa for East Africa, March 5. "Leemskerk" left Beira homewards, March 10. "Ryperk" arrived East London for East Africa, March 12. "Jagerfontein" left Eastport for South Africa, March 12.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES

"Bernardin de St Pierre" left London homewards, March 17. "Leconte de Kisle" left Port Said for Mauritius, March 16. "General Voyages" left Zanzibar homewards, March 17. "Dumbo" left Marseilles for Mauritius, March 10. "Chambord" arrived Diego Suarez for Mauritius, March 12. "Explorateur Grandier" left Djibouti for Mauritius, March 12. "General Duchesne" arrived Marseilles, March 10.

UNION CASTLE

"Banbury Castle" left Genoa for East Africa, March 15. "Crawford Castle" left Cape Town for London, March 15. "Dunluce Castle" left Tenariff for Beira, March 13. "Durham Castle" left Cape Town for London, March 15. "Georgina Castle" arrived Cape Town for Beira, March 17. "Gloucester Castle" arrived London from Beira, March 15. "Orantula Castle" left Port Said for London, March 10. "Guildford Castle" arrived Natal, March 17. "Llanstephan Castle" left Beira for London and Suez, March 16. "Sandgate Castle" left Alton Bay for New York, March 10.

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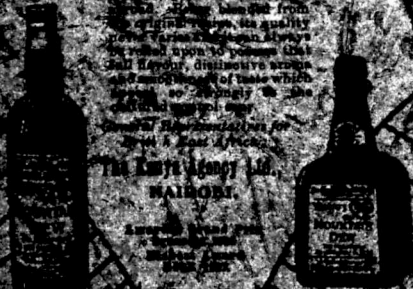
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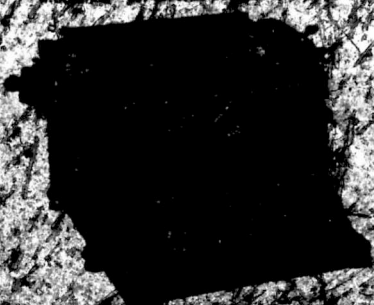
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A WEEKLY JOURNAL



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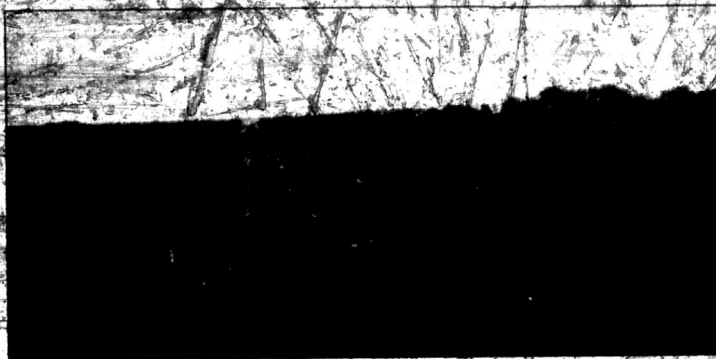
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## THE MIND OF THE AFRICAN.

In this issue we publish the fourth of a most interesting and important series of lectures on African magic and religion delivered in London by the Rev. Edwin W. Smith, whose public statements, and especially his book, "The Golden Stool," had already given clear proof of his deep sympathy with and understanding of the African, as well as of his appreciation of the difficulties confronting European settlers, merchants, missionaries, and administrators, to whose endeavours to deal fairly with the Native he has repeatedly tributed. He possesses in a very marked degree the capacity of detached observation and independent judgment. Eschewing preconceptions and the too easy adoption of general opinions, he has made diligent research into the African mind and into the basic thoughts that to a varying degree guide and govern the actions of the

Bantu races, and the knowledge and experience upon which he has drawn in the composition of these addresses deserve the study and reflection of all of our readers anxious to increase their understanding of the African—and that should mean every reader in contact with the Native.

We have reported these lectures at considerable length because they contain an immense amount of valuable material for every student of the African. To regard them as of merely missionary interest would be to misjudge them entirely; true, they are of the highest importance to missionaries of all denominations in any part of Africa, but we would equally recommend them to the earnest attention of our lay readers, to whom they will bring light on many an obscure matter.

Sometimes an official settler, or even a Government, fails to understand why a tribe refuses without apparent reason to agree to a slight modification of the boundaries of its Reserve, even the offer of a greater area than the strip of which it is desired to resume possession falling to secure ready consent. There is often a far better reason than obduracy for such an attitude, which, Mr. Smith shows, may be definitely and very closely related to religious beliefs: perhaps the piece of land in question may be especially sacred in the eyes of the tribesmen, who may regard it as the dwelling-place of their ancestral spirits or their gods. The native-arrived European, simply because he has not been told those very things which these lectures set forth, usually regards tribal beliefs as mere superstition and tribal ceremonies as but an exhibition of abysmal ignorance, and so without any thought of wounding the susceptibilities of the Natives—for whom he has probably already conceived a liking—he is led to chide them for their credulity. Sometimes the result is strained feelings, though often they make generous allowance for the inexperience of the newcomer. Even settlers of fairly long residence here have been known to pride themselves on their superiority to such tribes as Native Ideas—and they, curiously enough, are usually the people who experience labour difficulties when their neighbours find no cause for complaint. For these and other practical problems of everyday life in Africa the lectures suggest reasons and solutions, but more important still, they set up beacons to guide the course of those of all vocations who are seeking to the extent of their opportunities and their capacity to sympathetically the mind and the life of the African.

## THE AFRICANS' AWARENESS OF GOD

By the Hon. Edwin M. Smith.

Author of "The Golden Stool"

I HAVE shown that behind the Africans' creeds and practices there lies an experience, an immediate awareness of "Something other than themselves, Something, or Somebody, and that accompanying that awareness was a feeling of the untanny, a thrill of awe, a sense of inferiority and dependence.

Men, being what they are, were bound to reason as to the nature of that Power, and to ally themselves with it. When they thought of it as a Potency, impersonal power, they sought to control and use it by means of processes which we call magical. I proceeded to demonstrate that Africans believe not only in this Potency, but also in psychic beings, intelligent, purposive, personal powers, that is to say, spirits, and that they seek to propitiate and have communion with these beings. To use the ordinary terms, we dealt with magic, animism, and ancestor worship.

To what extent, if any, have the Africans come to believe that the ineffable Power, whose presence and working they discern in the world, is personal? In other words, to what extent, if any, are the Africans theists. Eighteen years ago Mr. Sidney Kartland wrote that "The most obscure and difficult question connected with the religion of the Bantu is whether they have any belief in a Supreme God, a Creator, an overruling Providence?" A considerable amount of evidence has since been accumulated, and our answer to-day would be in the affirmative.

### African Belief in a Personal Power.

Much of the evidence has been set forth in Sir James Frazer's book, "The Worship of Nature," containing the Gifford Lectures delivered in 1922 and 1923. I had studied the subject for many years before that date, and it was very satisfactory to find my conclusions confirmed by such a great authority. Some previous investigators had declared that Africans had no concept of a Supreme Being. Others were of opinion that if such a concept was found in any particular tribe it had been acquired from Christian missionaries, or from Muslims. Others said if there were such a concept it could be nothing more than a late development of ancestor worship—that is to say, the primeval or other ancestor had been elevated to the position of a Supreme Being.

When men start with a theory that religion originated in dream visions of ghosts, they find it easy to reach Grant Allen's conclusion that "the concept of a god is nothing more than that of a Dead Man, regarded as a still surviving ghost or spirit, and endowed with increased or supernatural powers and qualities." On the other hand, if you begin with the idea that mankind was originally endowed with a knowledge of God by special revelation, then two things may happen. If you find evidences of a belief in a Supreme Being, you may possibly exaggerate the scope and wealth of content, or if the evidence for such a belief does not appear satisfactory to you you may say that the originally unclouded revelation has been entirely lost—that Satan, the author of polytheism among other peoples, has succeeded in erasing every vestige of theistic belief from the particular people with whom you are dealing. Robert Moffat said that:

"We ought not to approach the subject with such preconceived ideas. We should patiently study the

facts and then draw our conclusions, no matter what they may be. And when I say "Study the facts," I do not mean that we should confine ourselves to the study of ancient records. You will probably find an equivalent for the word "study" in the dictionary of every African language that has been reduced to writing, but I need hardly warn you against the fallacy of supposing that two words are exactly equivalent because they are found together in a bi-lingual dictionary. It is not sufficient to dredge dictionaries to find African words for "God." It does not at all follow that such words mean what our word means. We must ascertain what ideas those words stand for, and this may be a very difficult task.

### Some Specific Cases.

Contrary to the teachings of the Herbert Spencer Grant Allen school, Sir James Frazer comes to the conclusion that African Supreme Beings, in general, are not deified ancestors, but simply personifications of the great celestial phenomena, whether the sky, or the sun, or the sun. Captain Ratray is quite certain that the Ashanti conception is nothing whatever to do with missionary influence, nor is it to be ascribed to contact with Christians, or even, I believe, with Muhammadans. And he goes on to say, "I believe that such a thought, so far from postulating an advanced stage in culture and what we term civilisation, may well be the product of the mind of a primitive people, who lie face to face with nature, perhaps unclothed, sleeping under the stars, seeing great rivers dry up and yet again become rushing torrents, seeing the lightning from the heavens rending great trees and killing men and beasts, depending upon the rains for their own lives and those of their herds, observing that the very trees and herbs and grass can only live if they are watered from the skies." Captain Ratray says again: "I can see no just cause for attributing what we have come to regard as one of the noblest conceptions of man's mind, to dwellers and builders of cities, and to writers and readers of parchments and books." I agree with him.

Many writers in the past have arranged the religious belief in a series of strata—ghost, ancestral vinity, god, supreme being. There is no a priori reason for dismissing as inconceivable the thought that an uncultured people should rise to a relatively lofty conception of a God, a Creator, a Sustainer, of the world in which they live. On the contrary, there is no reason why an African should not agree with Brian Brooke, the poet of East Africa:

Old polytheist can really be an atheist at heart,  
Who has lived alone with Nature in the bush,  
Who has heard the desert calling, and has seen  
The night depart,  
And has slumbered,neath that awe-inspiring  
Shush.

Where the mountains pierce the heavens, and  
The plains stretch far and wide,

Whether desert sand or rich and fertile soil,  
Where the raging, roaring torrents carve the  
Cliffs on either side,

There is Nature and there throbs a God.

It is impossible to consider the beliefs of every African tribe; we must select representative tribes from different parts of the Continent. I first select the beliefs of the Zulus for several reasons, and not least, because Sir James Frazer has not dealt with them in his Gifford lectures.

### Zulu Conceptions of God.

When Bishop Gobodo went to Natal in 1833 he was astonished to find that the word for God adopted by the missionaries was *Tixo*, not "Zulu

An address to the City of London Branch of the Church of England Men's Society. Cross-headings have been inserted editorially. The first three lectures of the series were reported in our issues of March 15, and 22.

word at all. It is the word still used in the Zulu Bible. It seems to be a Hottentot word, and to be identical with the latter part of the name Gouma Tiquoa which Kolben, who wrote in the first half of the eighteenth century, said was the Hottentot name for God. "I am fully satisfied," Kolben wrote, "from a thousand inquiries I made among the Hottentots and from a thousand declarations they made to myself that they believe in a Supreme Being, the Creator of Heaven and Earth, and of Everything in them, the Author of the World, thorough whose omnipotence all things live and move and have their being."

Now Dr. Vanderkemp was a missionary among the Hottentots before he went among the Amaxosa (Kaffirs), and it is likely he introduced among the Amaxosa the Hottentot name for God. And since the Amaxosa and the Amazulu are closely akin, it was natural for the name to spread later to the Amazulu when missionaries went among them. This is what Colenso found. He asked whether the Zulus had no name of their own for the Supreme Being. He made extensive inquiries among the Zulus themselves and arrived definitely at the conclusion that the Zulus had the idea of a God, the Creator. He discovered several names for God: *Unkulunkulu*, *Umvungqangi*, *Ikona epezeulu*, and so on. He thought these words were too long for common use, and had the idea of adapting *udlo*—the Zuluised form of the Latin word, but he was quite convinced that the Zulus had a clear and distinct notion of a Supreme Being.

**The Importance of the Right Word.**

The subject has since been one for considerable controversy, and Zulu scholars are not yet agreed about it. Dr. Callaway, who became Bishop of St. John's, Kaffraria, devoted to the subject a large section of his famous book, "The Religious System of the Amazulu." He wrote down verbatim the statements made to him by members of the tribe, and his investigations led him to disagree with Dr. Colenso, who would have been quite ready to use the name *Unkulunkulu* in the Bible for "God," and only objected to it because of its length. Dr. Callaway, on the other hand, declared that *Unkulunkulu* is both on critical and religious grounds an utterly unfit word with which to translate God.

I do not wish to weary you with any technical discussion, but I should like to examine this famous word, if only to show how difficult it is to arrive at conclusions, and how painstaking scholars, missionaries are in seeking out the real significance of words which they use, or decide not to use in Christian teaching and worship.

The derivation of the word *Unkulunkulu* presents no great difficulty. The adjective *kulu* means "great," "old," "ancient," and is duplicated as here it means the "very old," "very ancient," or possibly "the very great." The *u* prefixed to the adjective is the personal prefix. The whole word signifies, therefore, "The old, old one," "The great, great one." The Zulus and other Africans have distinct names answering to our "my grandfather," "my great-grandfather," and so on. If you ask a Zulu what he calls his great-grandfather he will answer *Uyaka*, and you will find him to go still further back he will say that his great-grandfather was *Uyaka*, and so on. The fore him again was an *Uyaka*, and so on. As *THE Unkulunkulu*—Admit the fact that *Unkulunkulu* was a human being. Three names are given to the progenitor of the race, the name *Unkulunkulu* notes his antiquity. *Uyaka* denotes his

priority, and *Uyaka* designates him as the potential source of the race. We can understand therefore why Dr. Callaway came to the conclusion that *Unkulunkulu* was not a suitable name for "God."

Yet the evidence he gives in his book shows that in the minds of some at least of the Zulus *Unkulunkulu* was more than merely the progenitor of the race. They think of him as Creator. There is another and still more significant fact. In many parts of Africa there is a story of the origin of death, and it is the Creator who figures therein. This is how the Zulus tell the tale.

It is said that he (*Unkulunkulu*) sent a chameleon; he said to it, "Oo, chameleon, go and say, 'Let not men die.'" The chameleon set out; it went not meaning. The chameleon got out; it went slowly; it loitered on the way, and as it went it ate of the fruit of a tree, which is called *bukwebeuani*. At length *Unkulunkulu* sent a lizard after the chameleon, when it had already set out for some time. The lizard went; it ran and made great haste for *Unkulunkulu* had said, "Lizard, when you have arrived say, 'Let men die.'" So the lizard went, and said, "I tell you it is said, 'Let men die.'" The lizard came back again to *Unkulunkulu*, because the chameleon had reached its destination, and he shouted, "It is said, 'Let not men die!'" But now answered, "Oh, we have heard the word of the lizard; it has told us the word. It is said, 'Let men die.'" We cannot hear your word. Through the word of the lizard, men will die." And so it has come to pass.

This story, with some difference in its details, is very widely spread in Africa; and elsewhere than in the south it is the Creator who sends the two messengers, one with the promise of life, the other with a message of death. Since the Zulus tell the story of *Unkulunkulu* as the Creator, if on other grounds we must conclude that *Unkulunkulu* is only a man, then it would appear that an action once ascribed to the Creator has been transferred to the first of the Creator's human creatures.

Some little time ago a suggestion was made by some Roman Catholic missionary, the Rev. W. Wanger, which if it prove to be sound, would explain the contradictions. He declares that in reality there are two words, spelt exactly alike when written in ordinary characters without accents, but pronounced differently and with very diverse meaning. There is, first, *Unkulunkulu*, "God, the all-great God in heaven"; and therefore is *Unkulunkulu*, "the old, old one," the first human being. According to Father Wanger then, the long dispute as to the meaning of this famous name would have been avoided if Colenso, Callaway, and others—everyone but himself, indeed—had been trained to perceive the accents and tones as they came forth from the mouth of the Natives. If he is right, this is another instance of the value of training in phonetics—a training which should be given to every missionary and teacher. If he is right, we can reconcile the statements made by Dr. Callaway, different informants. They are not all speaking of the same man. They are not all speaking of the same person whom had the Creator in mind; others were speaking of the first human being.

**Comparison of South Bantu Names.**

We know that the Bantu tribes of Africa comprise a family which had a common origin, just as the Indo-European peoples have. We are therefore entitled to judge the beliefs of one tribe by comparison with the beliefs of other tribes, and to carry the comparison far enough we may arrive at some well-grounded notion of the original ideas of

the Bantu before they divided into many sections. We are in a better position to make these comparisons than older scholars were for, in our day, the beliefs of the Bantu, and all other Africans, have been recorded as they could not be recorded before. When we address ourselves to the study we may very well find that some Bantu tribes have preserved more fully than others the ancient belief in a Supreme Being; and the clearer ideas of those tribes will then throw light on the obscurity of the ideas of another tribe.

I believe that such investigation does help us to understand the Zulu conceptions. A study of all that has been written on the subject leads us to believe that the ancient Bantu, and other Africans, conceived the Supreme Being as the personification of celestial forces, especially of the rain, thunder and lightning. In view of this conclusion we may review what Dr. Callaway's informants said of *Mkosi epesulu*, "the Lord in heaven." They were inclined to differentiate Him from *Unkulunkulu*. *Unkulunkulu* is of the earth; the Lord is in heaven. I read that to mean that *Unkulunkulu* is human; but the Lord in heaven is superhuman. The Lord in heaven causes it to hail, the thunder is his play; he sends the lightning. Offences against him are avenged by lightning. In time of drought, a sacrifice was offered to the Lord in heaven; a sacrifice which took the familiar form of black oxen. And prayer was offered directly, or through the mediation of the *amatongo*, or ancestral divinities, for rain. Moreover, on the evidence of one of Dr. Callaway's informants, the Lord in heaven was regarded as the Creator. *Unkulunkulu* was, as we saw, also spoken of by some men as Creator; but the hint seems to be conveyed that he made things below as the slave of the Lord in heaven, who created the things above.

When dealing with the ideas of God held by Central African Bantu, we shall find all these things said in much greater clearness and precision. Then, as we shall see, the Supreme Being, unlike the Zulu's Lord in Heaven has a personal name. The conclusion I reach is that the Zulus had in former days a much clearer conception of God than their descendants possessed. And perhaps it is not difficult to understand why the Zulus of our times have not kept their forefathers' belief so full of fullness. When Bishop Colenso was making his inquiries he was repeatedly told that the people did not know as much as the ancients. In one assembly, after the younger men had denied any knowledge, a grizzled grey-beard stood up, and in a serious slow tone, said, "When I was a child I heard from old women, stooping with age, that there was a Great Being *pe-ulu* (up in heaven) who bore the names *Unkulunkulu* and *Unwelingqulu*, but more than that I know nothing." At another place Bishop Colenso was told: "Our old men were killed in the wars, and we have forgotten every thing." Probably this explains it. The incessant wars waged under Chaka created chaos; the old people, the guardians of tribal traditions, were killed off, and so much of the old belief was not handed on.

#### Not a Pure Monotheism.

Perhaps so we must take another fact into account. It would seem that the theistic part of their creed—it may call it such—has never stood alone. The Bantu creed is something less than a pure monotheism. They believe in lesser gods, in the ancestral divinities, and in that impersonal energy which I described in a previous lecture. In West Africa we find the tangled undergrowth of fetishism, so-called, almost choking the religion

with its Supreme Being. Old priests, Captain Rattray, may be

recognized with its Supreme Being. Old priests, Captain Rattray, may be  
Fetiches spoil the  
the attention, and religious set  
gods. It is remarkable to have this great truth  
assigned clearly by pagan Africans. Captain  
Rattray thinks that if the Ashanti had been left to  
work out their own salvation, some African Messiah  
would have arisen to sweep their religion clean  
of all fetish, thus concentrating all religious worship  
on the Supreme Being whom they recognise. This  
is to say, the old Commandment "Thou shalt have  
no other gods before me" would have been  
declared in the ears of the Ashanti. Actually, of  
course, it has been left to Christian missionaries to  
proclaim the one God and to sweep away the rain  
undergrowth of fetishism. And on the Ivory Coast  
the prophet Harris came with that message: "There  
is but one God, God to worship, destroy your fetiches,  
and a hundred thousand obeyed."

It is profoundly significant, I think, that the  
old priests testified, Africans themselves, to an  
African recognition of a lack of harmony in their  
beliefs—fetiches spoil the gods." And not the  
fetiches only. The prevalence of ancestor-worship  
also tends to draw the minds of Africans away from  
the pure worship of the Almighty God of whom  
they are aware. Now, ancestor-worship develops  
with the growth of earthly kingship. Where a king  
assumes rule in the place of many petty chiefs, the  
ancestral divinities acquire much greater power and  
influence over the people. I think that may be a  
reasonable why the theism of the Zulus degenerated  
until the Lord in heaven was almost forgotten.

As for the Basuto-Bechuana tribes who inhabit  
the central regions of South Africa I have discussed  
in my life of Robert Moffat their conception of the  
Supreme Being. The word adopted by missionaries  
for God is *Madimo*. Robert Moffat declared that  
this word did not convey to those who heard it the  
idea of God; indeed, he held that among these  
people there was an entire absence of theological  
ideas or religion. *Madimo* is not a personal name,  
the proper pronoun to use with it is not "he," but  
"it." We see in it the common Bantu "god" which  
denotes the ancestral spirit—the ancestor regarded  
as a divinity. This would seem to indicate that the  
Basuto and Bechuana had no conception of a  
Supreme Being other than human. But this  
evidence has been collected in late years and  
savviness and that was intended to be true of the  
Zulus is true also of these tribes, namely, that  
behind their cult of ancestors there is a recognition  
of a Supreme Being, the Creator and Sustainer of  
the world. For some of the facts upon which this  
conclusion is based I must refer you to the chapters  
in my life of Moffat and to the Rev. J. D. Brown's  
valuable work "Among the Bantu Nomads."

#### Basuthona-Bechuana

Northward of the Zulus, in the region of Delagoa  
Bay, live the BaThonga, another Bantu people.  
Thanks to the long and indefatigable labours of M.  
Henri Junod, a Swiss missionary, this tribe is one  
of the best known to-day. We find among them  
as everywhere in Africa, the three religious  
elements: the belief in impersonal potency which  
we name dynamism; the belief in spirits and the  
cult of the dead, which we include under the name  
of animism; and thirdly, the conception, more or  
less vague, of a Supreme Being, or Power. The  
name given by the Ba-Thonga to this Supreme  
Being or Power is *Tlo*. It is not a personal name,  
but signifies the blue sky. The root of the word  
is that which appears in the Zulu word, *pesulu*—

quitoes, which feed upon the juice containing coumarin, coumarin syrup which has an agreeable odour and is contained in all plants of the genus. The *tribol de-son* is not present in malarious districts.

(2) May not *coumarin* play a rôle in the insects comparable to that which quinine plays in man?

It is contended by some that the absence of malaria may be due to the malaria mosquitoes biting animals in sheds near the men's quarters rather than the men themselves. This is not applicable to the present case, where the animals are never in sheds in the malarious season.

(4) The doctor gives instances of certain districts of Tuscany where malaria has disappeared spontaneously, and the malaria mosquitoes can only convey malaria of a benign character even from men who come to the districts full of malignant malaria.

(5) The disappearance of malaria in the southern provinces of Holland and in certain islands of the East Indies with the introduction of plants of the genus *Melilotus*, the seeds of which were imported with lupins. Malaria ravages certain islands where lupin has not been cultivated.

So far Dr. d'Herelle.

Herodotus saw mosquito nets in the marshes near the marshes, and Julius Caesar saw them near the mouth of the Canopic branch of the Nile. They were afterwards introduced into the Roman Empire. From the earliest antiquity nothing has protected Egypt from malaria except its leguminous crops and weeds. All Egypt's neighbours have had very poor leguminous crops and been plagued with malaria. Alexander the Great died of malaria when trying to reclaim the marshes of Babylonia without clover.

When I came to Egypt in 1881, the rich clover fields of Lower Egypt were dotted about everywhere between the deserts and the marshes, while stagnant pools of water or weedy, sluggish drains were encountered wherever one went. The clover fields stood like sentinels over the health of the perennially irrigated Delta, where there was no more malaria in Upper Egypt than there was in Lower Egypt.

#### Irrigation without Malaria.

To-day the area under perennial irrigation has increased in every direction. The Egyptian clover has increased at the expense of the other fodder crops, and the country is damp and the spring level very high while ever perennial irrigation has been introduced, and that in spite of new drains. With its wealth of leguminous crops, especially of clovers, cultivated Egypt keeps immune from malaria. The cultivated clovers are weak in coumarin compared with the wild ones, but they make up in quantity and in wealth of flowers for quality. Such is cultivated Egypt to-day, with every opportunity given to the malaria mosquito to propagate malaria, and yet without malaria. Kirkpatrick in his book on mosquitoes published in 1923 tells us that there is no lack of malaria mosquitoes, but cultivated Egypt is immune.

For years I slept in tents or in the open between the rice fields, surrounded by marshes, travelling about the northern parts of the Delta on foot with a shallow boat which was now rowed by my men and now dragged overland, for there were no roads then. I never had a touch of fever in Egypt, though I went about with any quinine through the twelve months of the year, and none of my men had fever, and we never saw anyone with it. When I went to Greece for a couple of weeks to report on the reclamation of Lake Corone, where I had every kind of protection in screened houses, I returned with malarial fever which it took me many weeks to throw off. Again I got malaria when I walked from Gondar to the equator.

In 1803 the branch canal was opened to Port Said, adding to the saturation of the deserts, and the cases of malaria rose to 2,000 in 1807, 1000 and 1901, falling to 1,500 in 1902, when the work of filling up the

marshes, levelling them and providing them with clear weedless drains kept clear of weeds and stocked with fish, all under the able direction of Sir Ronald Ross, and the figures fell to 200 in 1903 and disappeared altogether in 1904.

It has been begun by the Egyptians on the same scale in the towns, but the mosquitoes from the marshes on the north-east were free of Egyptian leguminous crops and free to work their will in the towns, the work suffered, being the workmen on the railway bridge near the marshes. Not one of the workmen escaped malaria and many died. Similar areas under sweet water in our reclamation works are immediately levelled and drained and rendered capable of growing clover. They are there and then, down with Egyptian clover and malaria is unknown. Destruction of mosquitoes over millions of acres of heavily irrigated lands is out of the question, but here, though extermination is impossible, Egypt has found out how to change malignant malaria mosquitoes into benign and harmless ones under the most adverse conditions.

There is no reason why this immunity of Egypt from malaria might not be copied in all the malarious parts of the earth. The more difficult would be the regions where wild and cultivated clovers cannot be grown in winter on account of the cold. Here it might be possible to grow lupins and protect the Egyptian varieties of *Melilotus* and *Trigonella* under them in winter and, maybe, some clover which could be allowed to flower, and then cut as we cut clover in Egypt; but there are hardy clovers in the Western States of America which promise much better.

#### What East Africa might do.

It might be tried immediately in Palestine, Transjordan, Cyprus, and under date trees, and Northern India and the Northern Sudan wherever they are irrigated. The biennial variety sown annually in neighbouring fields, by rotation, would ensure the clover being annually in flower within the lives of the critical generations of malaria mosquitoes. In the Southern Sudan, Uganda and Kenya it should answer well. It ought to be tried to reclaim salted lands in the Delta with flood and winter water and gypsum. It would help to economise summer irrigation and save the fine fertile tracts of Lower Egypt from a further ruinous rise of the subsoil water-level.

It is well worth trying to stamp out this curse of malaria everywhere by changing the malignant mosquitoes into benign ones. This is done in Egypt and can be done elsewhere by having year after year sufficient areas of suitable leguminous plants in flower for a sufficient number of years, during the lifetime of the critical generations of malaria mosquitoes. The critical generations in Egypt are those of the early summer. The listless, hopeless kind of beings who live in malarial infested tracts would be made into men as by a magic wand and once the right method of introducing the right clovers and legumes was known.

And the way to know is to carry out experiments in the open sunshine under nature's own promise and cunning, not the lavish of time, and not exclusively in confined laboratories where single mosquitoes are dealt with and note generations of mosquitoes, changing from malignant to benign over a series of years. Moreover, acres of clover in flower under a bright sun with the air laden with pollen cannot be imitated in a screened box. To introduce every kind of likely clover and leguminous plant and tree into the Sudan and Upper Nile would be an easy matter. It would be a still simpler matter

(Concluded on page 67)

### MAJOR CHURCH AND DR. LEYS HIT OUT.

Their Views of Each Other and East Africa.

Specialty Reported for "East Africa."

In our last issue we commented on the fact that the meeting of the Fabian Society to be addressed by Major G. Church and Dr. Norman Leys was announced simply as a "debate on Kenya." Before Dr. Leys had been speaking one minute on Friday evening last, his hearers were made aware of the reason for the Society's unusual reticence; the debate was, at least on Dr. Leys's side, to be conducted as a personal attack on Major Church.

#### Dr. Leys Opens the Attack.

The author of "Kenya"—who complained that Major Church had accused him in the Press of exaggerations, misstatements, and errors of fact, and who advanced the thesis that when one member of the Fabian Society criticised another, a third should not repeat the attack—opened the slanging match by reading his statement of claim, but with such rapidity that most of it must have been unintelligible to the great proportion of the audience. For even the East Africans present, though acquainted with all the circumstances, found it by no means easy to follow certain passages. Having declared that his book contains only one misstatement, the now well-known passage, in which he attributed to Sir Percy Girouard a passage taken from a leading article, raised by a Nairobi newspaper on words uttered by Sir Henry Belfield, Dr. Leys said Major Church should have consulted educated African missionaries, officers of the K.A.R., and junior Government officials in East Africa, or senior officials and settlers. Through everything written by Major Church ran the idea not of human welfare, but of maximum wealth production, the result of seeing everything through official spectacles. The Commission had traversed six countries in eleven weeks, and could not be expected to know anything. As soon as the proofs of the book "Kenya" were out of the printer's hands, they had been sent to the Commissioners in Nataland, but had unfortunately missed them. No member of the Labour Party should have accepted the testimony of the Delameres and Casgraves. When Sir Edward Grigg had recently uttered the falsehood that the majority of the inhabitants of Kenya were nomads, before the whites arrived, Major Church should not have regarded as truth utterances made at the banquets of the rich.

In an attempt to prove that but for the suppression of white settlers the Native tribes of East Africa would be governing themselves within twenty years the speaker made a rapid tour of Tibet, China, Babylon, Egypt, Greece, Rome, Ancient Britain, and New Zealand, returning with the plea that this country should adopt towards the white settlers of Kenya as strong a line as it had been forced to take years ago towards West India slave-owners. He wound up with the assertion that every able-bodied Native of Kenya was paying about 20 per annum in taxation, that being equivalent to two and a half taxes, though some paid as much as five taxes, and that more Natives had been killed in the East African Campaign than in a century of inter-tribal warfare.

#### Major Church's Reply.

Major Church deplored the rashness of many of Dr. Leys's statements in his book, in his three memoranda to the Labour Party Advisory Committee on Imperial Affairs, and in the Press. Some of them he examined in detail. For instance, Dr.

Leys's explanation that he had urged the necessity of ensuring the identification of Natives in Kenya because 50,000 Natives had lost their lives in the East African Campaign, been identified, was entirely incorrect, for the identifications which Dr. Leys had sent to the Kenya Labour Commission had been despatched two years before the outbreak of the War!

Dr. Leys had insinuated that Lord Delamere had favoured the alignment of the railway extension from Nakuru because the line ran through his concession. The facts were that Lord Delamere had sold the greater part of his property before that time, and had consistently opposed the alignment, to which he finally agreed only after two experts had been consulted, and an deference to the final judgment of General Hammond. Lord Delamere could be attacked for many faults, but it was madness for the Labour Party to base attacks upon anything but facts.

Though Dr. Leys had consistently attacked the East Africa Commission, he ignored the fact that the larger East Africa Committee in London—on which were such Labour representatives as Messrs. C. R. Buxton, John Harris, Snell, Woolf, and Morel—sat eighteen times while the Parliamentary Commission was abroad. Dr. Leys never communicated with them. Major Church first heard of Dr. Leys when he published his book, "Kenya," which contains so many innuendoes and was so mischievous in hardening the hearts of East African settlers. He suggested that the Commission culled its information only from official sources and the banquets of the wealthy. Of course he (Major Church) accepted official invitations. Were Labour members to say in such cases, "No, I do not mix with you, I am above or below you other people!"

#### Some Specifics Given.

Take the footpaths to the book: Rumuruti has four liquor licences to six white inhabitants, said Dr. Leys, while in the volume. There were cases in England of one licence to one man, which was 100 per cent, but it was ridiculous to advance that as an argument. There was the statement that Nyasaland had no provision for preventive medicine. There were sanitary officials, a whole group of people engaged in the prevention of disease. Dr. Leys said that there was no provision for research. Major Church had met the man himself. There were sneers at Mr. J. H. Thomas, Dr. Leys having stated that "next time we want a real Colonial Secretary, not a man like the last one." His crime appeared to have been that he had sent Major Church and not Dr. Leys to East Africa. Dr. Leys also said that the evidence of the Chief Native Commissioner of Kenya had been given in the presence of Lord Delamere, to whose constant criticism it was subject. That was an absolute lie. Lord Delamere had for a special purpose been present for a few minutes on one occasion when the Commission met the Chief Native Commissioner, but almost the whole of the latter's evidence was given in private.

#### Questions Asked and Answered.

Mr. H. Nehru, an Indian member of the Kenya legislative Council, asked how many Indians Major Church had met privately in the Colony. Major Church: "We met practically every Indian Association. At Kisumu we met the Indians privately. We met them privately at Government House, Nairobi, and we met a group of Indians at Mombasa. We visited the Indian schools and discussed things with the Indian headmasters, whom I have referred to as the most enlightened educationalist in East Africa."



Another member of the audience asked why Dr. Leys had not offered evidence to the Commission.

Dr. Leys: "I was seeing my boot through the press, and it was out a week after the East Africa Committee had been dissolved by the new Conservative Colonial Secretary. If it had not been dissolved there would have been plenty of time for me to give evidence. It was dissolved because the Conservative Government feared disclosure."

Mr. Filtness: "Did Major Church not say in East Africa that he was ashamed of and had discarded the Labour Party?"

Major Church: "I am still a member of the Labour Party, still a Parliamentary candidate, and I hope to win a seat for Labour at the next election. I have never made such a statement either in public or private. What I did say was that the Party was greater than its leaders."

Major Church said that the function of the Commission was to take to East Africa "our point of view," commented another gentleman. "Since there are no representatives of three Parties, what was our point of view?"

Major Church: "There is in this country a general body of opinion, Labour, Liberal, and of a strong section of the Conservative Party, which feels strongly on the exploitation of the black by the white, and we wanted to bring before East Africa settlers the voice of the average well-educated thoughtful Englishman."

"Must not the policy of the Labour Party in East Africa be fundamentally opposed to that of the other two parties?"

Major Church: "I do not think so. The policy of the Conservative Party, as displayed in the Kenya white paper, does not, I think, differ from what the Labour Party would lay down."

"What are Major Church's views about forced labour for railways work?"

Major Church: "Dr. Leys has stated in his book that he is in favour of it in certain circumstances, but I am absolutely opposed to it."

Other Speeches in Brief.

The Chairman, having intimated that any member of the audience might speak for four minutes, Lord Olivier said that the East Africa Committee had sat thirteen, not eighteen, times while the Commission was abroad. Dr. Schantz, the American agricultural expert, had stated that in his opinion Native life in Kenya would be less interlarded with a system of forced labour than by the present system of forcing Natives out of their Reserves by high taxation.

Nehra said that all the Native headmen met by the Commission were paid by Government, as were the interpreters, who would therefore not make statements likely to incur the displeasure of the local administrative officers. A patriotic Native, Harry Thuku, had been removed from Nairobi by the Government. Had the Commission seen him? No! The audience taken from Indians had been very formal, and following the practice of the local Government, and the settlers, not one member of the Commission had attached any importance to an Indian's socially.

Mr. Filtness, who had spent twenty years in South Africa and four in Kenya, said that when the Commission arrived in Kitale he addressed a registered letter to Major Church as the Labour representative.

In Kitale there had been a packed meeting of two hundred white settlers, who had refused to allow him (Mr. Filtness) to speak. He had then travelled to Nairobi to see Major Church, but he was so primed with information and possibly other things that he was not in a position to see him. In Kyamba, when Mr. MacDonald had accepted certain money from a

biscuit manufacturer, Major Church had said that he was ashamed of the Labour Party.

Major Lloyd Jones, speaking as a soldier, had spent three or four years in Kenya. Said officers of the King's African Rifles got to know the Natives as few people did. He had served in five continents and had never found greater loyalty than in Kenya. He was himself a very keen linguist, and submitted that people who went out for a very short time could get no better idea than a man who was sent to the Zoo to inquire of the polar bear about Arctic conditions.

Professor Lassky said that it was important for the Labour Party to decide whether the hopes of white settlers in Kenya were to be encouraged. "If we had to answer before the Mandate Commission of the League for our policy in Kenya could we produce genuine justification for every point of it? They were disturbed about Kenya because they found evidence suggesting that all the previous mistakes of Colonial history were being repeated and that the white man's burden was being borne by the black man. Did they intend to stand by the Devonshire Declaration of 1922, or accept the recent white paper which fundamentally altered it?"

Mr. McGregor Ross said that while he was in Kenya Native children had been taken down to Mombasa to work on water supplies. In the worst months their mortality had risen to 70 per thousand per annum. Dr. Leys, then Medical Officer of Health in Mombasa, had declared that the work was nothing less than murder, and the experiment had been abandoned in two or three months. He wished to add that Major Church could not have made a statement more unpopular in Kenya than this over his signature in the Report of the Commission recommending that an income tax should be imposed on Europeans and Indians.

Alleged Threats to Archdeacon Owen.

In the course of his reply Dr. Leys stated that there was one man in Kenya—Archdeacon Owen—who would and did stand up to the Guggs and Delameres. The Chief Native Commissioner and others had been to him and to the Bishop and threatened that unless they silenced Archdeacon Owen there would be considerable trouble with the Government grants to the mission. He (Dr. Leys) had seen a letter from Archdeacon Owen to Mr. G. E. Scott, Editor of *The Donkey and Guardian*, stating that for the sake of his mission, Archdeacon Owen could not carry out his promise to send correspondence to that newspaper from Kenya.

Major Church said that Dr. Schantz had based his statements a good deal on hearsay, having, for instance, said that only one-tenth of Kenya was uninhabited or uninhabitable, which declaration Dr. Leys would certainly not accept. Thuku had been responsible for a disturbance in Nairobi, and the Commissioners had not seen him. Indians in Kenya were eloquent on behalf of the Natives, but in other territories no one had been more vocal than Indians in urging that the Natives was a lazy dog. Mr. Filtness had been grossly insulting, and his remarks called for no reply (hear, hear), but the speaker would be quite prepared to deal with them in another place. Dr. Leys said he was in agreement on the points put by Professor Lassky. Had he (Major Church) wandered from the straight path laid down by the Labour white paper on Native policy? He like Dr. Leys and Mr. McGregor Ross, wanted justice for the Natives. He did not believe in handing them over to a white autocracy or a democracy.

EAST AFRICA'S BOOKSHELF.

## SOME SPEECHES OF MR. KIPLING.

MR. KIPLING has chosen for his new volume containing selections from addresses delivered by him between 1906 and 1927 the characteristically depreciatory title of "A Book of Words." But they are fine words, into which the essential wisdom of this great interpreter of Empire has been distilled, and so all lovers of his work—which means practically every Briton overseas—will be grateful to him for publishing this 300-page volume (Macmillan, 7s. 6d.). The speeches deal with all manner of matters, but chiefly with the faith which has built the Dominions and Colonies and which is founded on the necessity of service.

Again and again Mr. Kipling emphasises that he rates the man who does things above the man who records their doing; he delights to point to the gulf which separates even the least of those who do things worthy to be written about from even the best of those who have written things worthy to be talked about. He preaches enthusiastically the gospel of service, reminding men that they will never get more out of a thing than they put into it, and deprecating the vague and vicious idea "that one can start to do miracles or benefit one's fellow men without training or equipment of any kind except a desire to astonish the world and show one's independence." He pours scorn on those who believe that the days are gone when one can be suddenly called to power. A man's superior, he reminded the boys of Wellington College, might die and leave him in temporary charge of a district half the size of France, or a flood, a storm, or an outbreak of sickness might change his position, outlook, and responsibility between breakfast and lunch. He thinks always of the outer fringes of the world, where the unwritten law is that a man, if given twice as much to do in a day as he can well do, will do it.

We are impressed anew by his quick sympathy for men overseas. Their five great problems—he prefers to call them Five Points of Fellowship—he enumerates as education, immigration, transportation, irrigation and administration, and those problems he knows they will overcome because they are facing them in the spirit of youth. At a Rhodes Dinner at Oxford Mr. Kipling suggested that the "style of a man's play, plus the normal range of his vices, divided by the square of his work, and multiplied by the co-efficient of his nationality, gives not only his potential resistance under breaking strain, but indicates, within a few points, how far he may be trusted to pull off a losing game," which formula he then proceeds to exemplify in the following way:

Rhodes and Jameson, for example, did not draw together impersonally over the abstract idea of Imperial service. They had tried each other out long before, across the poker tables of the Kimberley Club, beside the death-beds of friends, and among the sudden and desperate emergencies of life on the Diamond Fields. So when their work began neither had to waste time in reading up the other's references. They simply fell into step side by side, and there remained till death parted them.

Travellers, in the sea trout, he says, should be caught fresh-run, with their experiences still sticking to them. Elsewhere, having declared that as soon as men begin to talk about anything that really matters someone must get an atlas, he argues that there are only two elementary smells of universal appeal—the smell of burning fuel and the smell of melting grease. "I rank wood-smoke first, since it calls up more intimate and varied memories, over

a wider geographical range, to a larger number of individuals."

a dictum with which East Africans are well prepared to agree, as they will with his tribute to the wonderful mornings of youth in brilliantly lighted lands where everything was possible, and generally done, to uneasy wakings under the low desert moon and on top of cruel hard pebbles; and, above all, to that God's own hour all the world over when the stars have gone out and it is too dark to see clear, and one lies with the fumes of last night's embers in one's nostrils—lies and waits for a new horizon to heave itself up against a new dawn."

The book presents us with new Kipling aphorisms and military and naval metaphors. Talking to the medical staff of the Middlesex Hospital, he said that the average patient looks upon the average doctor very much as the non-combatant looks upon the troops fighting on his behalf: the more trained men there are between his body and the enemy the better! And when proposing the toast of the Houses of Parliament, he commented on the wise insistence on ceremonial which at first sight appears rather a bore, since, "when you have to listen to speeches, boredom is an excellent touchstone of character. It is not the actual fighting that tries a man's nerves so much as the waiting and being ordered about between the engagements."

To say that this "Book of Words" is true Kipling is to give it the best possible recommendation. F. S. J.

## SOME EAST AFRICAN BIRDS.

NOTES ON SOME BIRDS OF DAR ES SALAAM is the title given by Mrs. Cecily J. Ruggles-Brise to the little book which she has written as the result of observations made during her first eighteen months in Tanganyika Territory. She avows herself an amateur whose most precious inherited possession is her love of birds, a possession which she is more than willing to share with others.

This 80-page book, with some thirty illustrations, published by Messrs. Jarrolds at 4s. 6d., can be cordially recommended to all bird lovers, and we only regret that its title may be responsible for restricting its sales. How much better "Some East African Birds" would have been! Better, and yet equally applicable to the contents, for probably not one of the birds described is restricted to the Dar es Salaam district.

One quotation will prove that the authoress has real feeling for her subject. "If one has held a goldcrest in one's hand and felt the exquisite softness and fragility of its tiny body, and then pictures to oneself myriads of these feathered atoms setting out on their plumage across land and sea, braving elements which often turn human beings back from a journey, then one can only marvel at the instinct which impels them to go, and the courage which empowers them, and the trust which leads them on." F. S. J.

THE proprietors of "East Africa" are prepared to consider the publication of books dealing with East African agriculture, industry, travel, and tribal and animal life. Manuscripts of which every care will be taken—but for which the proprietors do not hold themselves responsible—should be sent under registered cover to 91, Great Titchfield Street, London, W. 1.

TANGANYIKA AND THE DAWES PLAN. ARUSHA IN FAVOUR OF FEDERATION.

Germany HITS on a New Idea.

Special to "East Africa."

FURTHER details of the policy to be adopted by Germany in view of the alleged intention of Great Britain to annex Tanganyika Territory are given by Professor Dr. R. Hennig in the *Bergwerkszeitung*. He insists that Dr. Kaest, the German representative on the Mandates Commission, who is charged with having kept himself hitherto very much in the background, must win his spurs by denouncing England's plans for Tanganyika as a blow to truth and faith, and a gross breach of the statutes of the League, especially of Article 22.

Endorsing the policy already outlined of getting the smaller nations on that Commission to out-vote Great Britain, he proposes that Germany should back up Mussolini, who, he declares, has already expressed his dissatisfaction with the "Mandates comedy played at Geneva," and has made a strong protest against the declaration by the Union of South Africa of sovereignty over mandated South-West Africa. The Marchese Theodoli, he points out suggestively, is now President of the Commission. If Germany does not care to take the initiative in the matter, at least she should energetically second Italy's efforts.

There is another shot in his locker. Directly the annexation of Tanganyika is carried out, Germany must claim to have the value of her East African Colony put into the reparations account. So far, of the hundred and twenty milliards which the German Colonies were worth, and of which she was robbed on grounds well known to be false, not a penny had been repaid or reckoned towards the reparations debt. Article 257 of the Treaty of Versailles lays down very clearly that there shall be no such reckoning, only so long as the new frontier acts as the Mandatory of the League of Nations. As soon as the Mandatory Power transforms itself into a proprietor, Article 257 falls to the ground, and then there is no other possibility than to put the value of the property to the reparations account.

According to this professor, the most accurate estimate of the value of German East Africa is 304 milliards—just a quarter of the total—which is equal to ten years instalments of the Dawes scheme. Thus, continues the conjuror, if annexation becomes a fact, Germany will be freed from all reparation payments for ten years, a period of relief which she can employ to great advantage. But the claim must be made at once, lest there be no "obscure" position. In Colonial affairs Germany is, he pronounces, at one of those historical moments upon which hang the most important issues. She must make the most use of it. Weakness, a mistake impossible to rectify, would be a foul crime against the Fatherland.

THE French Academy of Colonial Sciences recently forwarded to the French Premier a resolution calling attention to German aims for the restitution of her former Colonial territories. "Monsieur Poincaré has issued the following characteristically clear reply: "The French Government has never contemplated and does not think of contemplating any abandonment of the Mandates confided to France."

If all the Mandatory Powers would convey the same message to Germany, much good might result for everyone in close touch with German affairs is aware of the strong growth of the Colonial movement in the Reich, where, of course, Britain is represented as the villain of the piece.

From an Arusha Correspondent.

THE settlers of Arusha met the Clöser Union Commission at Arusha on February 22. After evidence had been given in camera by representative members of the community, showing in no unmistakable manner that European opinion was entirely in favour of federation, a public meeting was held, at which, as in the previous interviews, every speaker's remarks merely emphasised the strong desire for federation.

It was unfortunate that at this meeting the Government officials saw fit to retire en masse, a proceeding sincerely regretted, since it appears to have been the outcome of their failure to realise that the speakers' criticisms on various points of Government policy were in no way directed against individuals.

AMALGAMATION OF THE RHODESIAS.

The Proposals of Southern Rhodesia.

THE Bulawayo correspondent of *The Times* telegraphs that, speaking at Mazabuka, the Hon. T. H. Murray, a member of the Legislative Council of Northern Rhodesia, disclosed what happened at a recent unofficial conference when he and Mr. Stirke, who represented Northern Rhodesia, met the Southern Rhodesia Cabinet for an informal talk on amalgamation.

The Premier, Mr. Moffat, expressed Southern Rhodesia's adherence to the principle of amalgamation. Opposition to the suggestions made in certain quarters for a partition of Northern Rhodesia was expressed. It was agreed that in the event of amalgamation Northern Rhodesia should have Parliamentary representation beyond the proportion to which it was strictly entitled, as well as representation in the Cabinet.

The Northerners wanted an assurance of the construction of the Kafue-Sinoia "cut off"—which would greatly shorten the railway route from Northern Rhodesia to Beira—but the Southerners said that this must await traffic development, road transport being developed meantime.

Southern Rhodesia Ministers gave the following assurances: (1) The present limitation on recruiting of Native labour in the north would be continued for some years; (2) the present regulations governing cattle transport would be continued; (3) the present rights and privileges of the Northern Civil servants would be guaranteed.

A subsequent telegram states that details of the memorandum of the informal conversations between certain elected members of the Northern Rhodesia Legislative Council and the Ministers of Southern Rhodesia on the amalgamation question have been published. The Premier of Southern Rhodesia said the desire was to unite the territories under one Government, to pool their resources for building up a greater country than could be accomplished separately. From the Imperial and British point of view a United Rhodesia would be a source of greater strength, and be better able to deal with the great problems of Africa and the future of the Native and his relation to the European than if the two Rhodesias remained separate. The memorandum shows that the Northern Rhodesia members opposed separation of the north-eastern part of their territory from the remainder of the country and its incorporation with Nyasaland. It was pointed out that the settlement and agricultural development facilities of Southern Rhodesia would be available under union for the North.

## THE CROWING CRESTED COBRA

Doubts of a Pioneer Traveller

To the Editor of "East Africa."

SIR,  
My old friend, the crested crowing snake, keeps cropping up from time to time in your very interesting pages.

I had not been very long on the Shire river in 1893 before I was assured by the Makololo that there was such a snake. It was said to have a cock's comb, to crow like a cock, and to live in tree-tops. Looking on it as a Native yarn, although I knew that Africa was quite capable of springing all sorts of surprises, I nevertheless offered a reward of five trusses of calico to any Native who would produce a specimen or show me where I could procure one with a shot-gun. That reward was never claimed, so my scepticism developed into utter unbelief.

It is now close on sixty years since Livingstone mentioned this extraordinary reptile, and yet, apparently, it has only been seen on one solitary occasion by a white man, and he, alas! seems for some reason or other to have let slip a golden opportunity—and what an opportunity! Picture a crested crowing snake not only perched up in a tree-top ten yards away from him but in the very act of crowing!

Were this snake to be found only in the depths of the Congo forests—as, for instance, the Okapi—or in the dense forest regions to the north of Lake Kivu or round about Ruwenzori, it might very possibly have escaped notice for many years yet, but I can hardly imagine such a thing happening in Nyasaland. Somebody would have come across it even since my time. If it is a cobra, its so-called "crest" may be caused by some peculiar formation of the hood, but, with all the will in the world, I simply cannot believe in its vocal talents, even though these are merely confined to "Waaa—waaa—waaa."

Cobras are fairly plentiful in many of the parts of Africa in which I have wandered, and I am therefore of the opinion that it may possibly, though not probably, be a species of King Cobra (*Hamadryad*). I say "possibly, though not probably," owing to the fact that the snake seen crowing in the tree-top seemed to be far too inoffensive for a King Cobra, which attacks on sight, and that the latter does not crow.

Your correspondent, Mr. Sakell, says that he hopes to secure a specimen before long. Well, he has my best wishes that his quest may prove successful—but I have my doubts. I wonder, by the way, what Mr. John Boyes thinks about it? If there are any men who can shed light on the subject, he ought to be one of them. I hope he can.

Yours faithfully,  
POULETT-WEATHERLEY, Capt.

The Cape-to-Cairo motor expedition organised by two Johannesburg newspapers is held up at Abercorn on account of the rainy season. The cars had advanced into the south-western area of Tanganyika Territory, but were forced to return to Abercorn.

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Johannesburg, South Africa.

## RECOVERED FROM A MAMBA BITE

A Terrifying South African Experience

To the Editor.

SIR,

In your issue of January 19 a correspondent referred to a snake which he had seen in the Port Elizabeth Snake Park, and which, he said, did not progress in the usual serpentine manner, but crawled in a straight line with his body as straight as a ruler. He asked what its name might be.

The snake in question is a puff adder (*Bitis arietans*). The shields across its abdomen are broad and the lower edges are loose. It can progress in a straight line by gripping the ground with the edges of these shields.

Your readers may, incidentally, be interested to learn of a South African police sergeant's recent terrifying experience with a mamba. According to the Press report, when he went on to his verandah late at night he felt something strike his little toe. Lighting a match, he found to his horror a mamba with head erect ready to strike again. Help came, the mamba was killed, and the toe scarified, but Sergeant Scheepers became unconscious, and when a doctor arrived he was in a paralysed state and his body quite numb. Fitz Simon's snake cure (serum) was injected, and Scheepers recovered consciousness. Recovery from the bite of a black mamba was unknown until the advent of our serum.

Yours faithfully,  
F. W. FITZSIMONS,  
Director, Port Elizabeth Museum.

South Africa.

## THE SOURCE OF THE CONGO.

A Tribute to Captain Poulett-Weatherley.

To the Editor of "East Africa."

SIR,

All geographers should be indebted to *East Africa* for finally settling the question of the source of the Congo.

Your correspondent who lives near the Saisi has definitely set at rest all doubt that the Saisi flows into Rukwa and is not a tributary of the Congo. When he says that the Chambezi lies some nine miles to the west, he means the Chose, but the Chose is not called the Chambezi until it unites with the river which flows north from Kavinda. These two rivers unite near a village called Mōne Mulva, and from thence onwards the united stream is the Chambezi.

The river to which Captain Poulett Weatherley referred in the first instance was, I think, the Chose, with its source near Matchindi, near the old Stevenson Road. The Chose flows due south, whereas the Saisi flows due east to Rukwa. It is therefore quite clear that Captain Poulett Weatherley had the real source of the Congo in mind in his original statement, and the statement of the Northern Rhodesian Director of Surveys leaves no doubt as to the Chose being the true source of the Congo.

We may now, I think, put it definitely on record that Captain Poulett-Weatherley discovered the actual source of the Congo.

Yours faithfully,  
J. F. CUNNINGHAM.

In my opinion the signs are very apparent that we must prepare for a period of commercial depression in Kenya. I hope I am wrong, but I know I am not alone in sensing an impending dull period."  
—Mr. A. C. Faunhill, President of the Nairobi Chamber of Commerce.

## Camp Fire Comments.

### Heavy Rifles for Big Game.

"I see," writes a correspondent, "that Mr. John Boyes states in his new book 'The Company of Adventurers' that Buckley, one of the original pioneer hunters in the Congo, was a believer in heavy rifles for big game, and had a 600 made specially for him. He shared this belief with the late Sir Samuel Baker, who also had a big-bore gun constructed to his own design. It carried a leaden ball weighing a quarter of a pound and filled with explosive—a miniature shell, in fact—and was fired from a rest. Sir Samuel records that though he always sat down to fire, and made his gun-beater sit down behind him to prop him up, the recoil invariably knocked them both over! However, as he said, any animal hit by the bullet died on the spot; which was no doubt the fact. I wonder if that weapon is still in existence. It surely deserved a place in some sporting museum."

### The "Quick-Change" Locust.

Science is by no means the dry-as-dust occupation many people think. It has its thrills. The Sudan Government entomologists have been investigating the migratory locust—which, by the bye, is the same insect as that which occasionally swarms in East and Central Africa. They have discovered that the solitary, sedentary form, *S. flaviventris*, Burm.—which, for shortness, may be called "F.V."—is only a phase of the migratory, gregarious locust, *S. gregaria*, Forsk. = *peregrina*, Oliv.—which we will dub "G.G." They bred, under observation, a number of F.V. and watched brood after brood changing gradually into G.G. Then, alarmed at the increase and fearing that they were nursing a dangerous swarm, they fed them on poison baits. Most of their pets died, but a few survived, and these, on breeding, gave rise to F.V. only! This they describe as a "very interesting but not unexpected result." The explanation, as a problem, will beat any cross-word puzzle ever invented.

### Nitro-glycerine for Sea-sickness.

Sea-sickness, though a devastating complaint, is one which, for reasons difficult to fathom, excites no compassion. Yet the dread of it spoils for many the interesting voyage to East Africa. It has been well said that for the first few hours the victims of sea-sickness are afraid they are going to die, and that thereafter they are afraid they are not. Any remedy or preventive is clutched at by the susceptible with the eagerness of a drowning man spying a straw, and quite a lot of such remedies have been suggested, from dangerous sedatives to "vibrating chairs." Now a Russian doctor declares in the *British Medical Journal* that he has had great success by the administration of nitro-glycerine. He has treated twenty cases with good results, one tablet of the drug (0.65 mg.) curing a sufferer so quickly that in twenty minutes he was able to eat dinner. Two drops of a 0.5% solution placed directly on the tongue is another method of his, and he claims that all his patients so treated speedily recovered. No trouble with all these remedies is that they may act well for short sea-trips but are inapplicable on long journeys. And the interesting question arises, at what point does a passenger, taking nitro-glycerine on a four weeks' voyage through the Bay to Mombasa, come under the head of "dangerous cargo"?

### A Good Word for the Somali.

Seldom does one hear a good word said for the Somali, but the following is worthless. It is with pleasure, therefore, that one is able to put on record the good work he is doing in the Veterinary Department in Tanganyika Territory. "A number of Somali guards," writes the Chief Veterinary Officer in his latest report, "have now formed part of the permanent laboratory and field staff for several years past, and are a valuable and helpful asset in both spheres, not only by virtue of the skilled work they perform, but also by their example to the younger men in training." The Veterinary Pathologist at Mpwapa has also a good word to add: "Once more the three senior Somali Veterinary Quarantine Guards stood by me with admirable constancy. During one fortnight shortly after the death of the Laboratory Assistant, while the Farm Manager was laid up with fever, the work of the laboratory would have broken down had I not been able to throw the whole onus of routine serum production on the shoulders of these Natives."

### Sport as a Substitute for War.

Some while ago we commented on the wise policy of the education authorities in East Africa in introducing sport to the Natives as a substitute for tribal wars; indeed, the necessity of giving the raw African something of real interest to take the place of the thrill of raids is fairly obvious. Now a well-known author has published a book in which he discusses the past, present and future of sport, and incidentally confirms and amplifies the principle already put into force in Africa. In reviewing the work, a London newspaper says:—

"Hitherto war has been the only international activity, and the author foresees a time when the delightful uncertainty of sport will be a worldwide substitute. Moreover, sportsmanship will become a universal virtue, with the result that even politicians will be ashamed to catch votes by means of lies and libels, or by misleading the public in any way that is 'not cricket,' so to speak. And, finally, sport will grow into something much more than an antidote to industrial dreariness—for industry itself will be made sport by introducing a competitive factor like that which led to the setting up riveting records in the shipyards during the War."

So it would appear that Africa is giving a lead to the whole world.

### A Forgotten African Episode.

Not many East Africans realise that Kenya was once the theatre of an attempt at Socialism—one of the doctrinaire efforts to achieve the perfect community the *débris* of which are scattered over the world. Dean Inge mentioned the occasion in one of his recent articles, and we are indebted to Mr. C. W. Hobley for recalling the details. About the year 1893, a leading Austrian publicist, Dr. Theodor Hertzka, founded in Vienna an association the object of which was to enlist a body of men willing to go out to East Africa to establish a Socialist colony on the slopes of Mount Kenya. Some fifty or sixty persons started and landed at Mombasa, whence a good many, being already disillusioned, made haste to return. Others proceeded to Lamu and started up the Tana river. They did not get very far, however, for lack of experience, internal quarrels and sickness broke their hearts and they made their way back to the coast. A few died, one or two stayed in the country, none reached the promised land, and the scheme for founding a modern Utopia fizzled out. Capitalist efforts have since been more successful.

Contributions to this page are welcomed and matter published will be paid for at usual rates. All paragraphs should be marked "Camp Fire Comments."

PERSONALIA.

Sir Pieter Mostyn was in Uganda when the last mail left.

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Archdeacon Haller of Zanzibar has returned from East Africa.

□ □ □ □

Sir Philip and Lady Brocklehurst have arrived in Cairo from the Sudan.

□ □ □ □

Sir Francis Newton is expected back in London from his Rhodesian visit at the beginning of April.

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Captain E. C. Blyth has assumed command of one of the Uganda companies of the 2nd King's African Rifles.

□ □ □ □

Mr. and Mrs. Robert Williams returned to London this week from their visit to the Sudan and Egypt.

□ □ □ □

Mr. L. M. Gibson, the well-known business man of Mombasa, is very shortly expected in this country on leave.

□ □ □ □

Mr. and Mrs. C. R. Morris, of Ngare Nairobi, Moshi, have returned to this country from East and South Africa.

□ □ □ □

Mr. E. C. V. Halliday, a coffee-planter near Nairobi was recently married, in Mombasa to Miss Irene Bowles.

□ □ □ □

General the Hon. Ferdinand Stanley, C.M.G., D.S.O., and Mrs. Stanley have been visiting Northern Rhodesia.

□ □ □ □

His Excellency the Governor of Northern Rhodesia recently toured the Mazabuka, Lusaka, Broken Hill, Bwana Mkubwa, and Sakania districts.

□ □ □ □

The death of Mr. D. C. Redington, who served in Zanzibar from 1911 until 1922 as Assistant Commissioner of Police, is reported from Calabar.

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We record with regret the death of Mr. Charles Mills Sheldon, the artist-war correspondent who accompanied Lord Kitchener's Sudan Expedition.

□ □ □ □

The Uganda Golf Club has elected Mr. P. W. Cooper as President, the Hon. Dr. H. Hunter as Vice-President, and Mr. E. H. Morris as Captain.

□ □ □ □

Messrs. W. F. Page and E. K. Lumley have been posted respectively to the Njombe and Kibondo districts of Tanganyika as Assistant District Officers.

□ □ □ □

The Rev. Dr. B. Stevenson, Congregator of the Church of Scotland, who returned from Nyasaland not long ago, recently gave an address in Edinburgh on East African problems.

□ □ □ □

The Belgian Consular Office announces that it will not grant a permit for M. Zoubkov, the ex-Kaiser's brother-in-law, to reside in the Belgian Congo, where he proposed to settle.

Congratulations to Mr. G. C. Ishmael on his re-election as President of the Uganda Chamber of Commerce. Mr. A. D. Jones becomes Vice-President.

Major John C. Gardner, Mr. C. A. Berry, Mr. H. le Govt Kensington have been appointed members of the Mazabuka Road Board, Northern Rhodesia.

Major J. A. McDonald, the well-known Nakuru settler, who was recently reported to have made an important discovery in connection with producer gas plant, has arrived Home on leave.

The March issue of *Tropical Woods*, the publication of the School of Forestry, The University, contains a note on Rhodesian timbers by Mr. W. B. Tongue, of the Zambezi Saw Mills, Livingstonia.

We learn with regret of the death last week of Dr. Halford Ross, whose book, "By River Ways," describing his journey along the East African Coast en route to the East, was recently reviewed.

The Mombasa branch of the Society of St. George has elected Mr. A. C. Freeman-Pennett and Mr. H. E. M. Crisp as President and Vice-President respectively. Mr. C. M. Boyd-Hindere remains honorary secretary.

Mr. and Mrs. D. M. Black are outward-bound for Nyasaland by the "Garth Castle," after having spent some seven months on leave. During his last tour Mr. Black was stationed at Port Herald as Postmaster.

Lord Delamere has been elected first President of the Royal East African Automobile Association, and Sir Edward Northey, Sir Charles Bowring, Sir J. W. Barth, and Sir Edward Denham have been re-elected Vice-Presidents.

The Rev. Father N. Sparte, of the Catholic Mission, Thika, was recently found unconscious beside his motor-cycle on the Kurru road. He had sustained injuries to the base of the skull and is reported to remember nothing of the accident.

Mr. Alexander Holm, Director of Agriculture of Kenya, has been invited by the Witwatersrand Agricultural Society to adjudge the inter-breed competitions and the supreme cattle championship of the Rand Easter Show, which opens on April 4.

The Rev. F. L. Evans, formerly Archdeacon of Zanzibar, and now Organising Secretary for the South of England for the Universities' Mission to Central Africa, recently addressed a meeting at Newbury, Duneryn on missions in Eastern Africa.

The Governor-General of the Sudan having last week refused to permit Lady Bailey to fly unaccompanied over Sudan territory, the *Johannesburg Star* asked Flight-Lieutenant Bentley, who is on his way by air with Mrs. Bentley from Nairobi to England, if he would escort Lady Bailey to the Cape, offering to compensate him for the alteration of his plans. Lady Bailey was also asked if she would accept Flight-Lieutenant Bentley as an escort from Khartoum over the danger zone.

Mr. A. D. Jones has been elected by the Uganda Chamber of Commerce as their nominee on the Inter-Colonial Railway Council.

Mr. G. ... arrived in Livingstone recently to take up the duties as Chief Secretary of the Government of Northern Rhodesia. Mr. Northcott, as most of our readers are aware, has spent over twenty years in the service of the Kenya Government.

We learn with regret of the death of Mr. W. J. Stevenson, who joined the Administrative Service of Tanganyika in 1916. Mr. Stevenson was most popular with his colleagues and with the business and planting communities, and his loss will be greatly felt.

Major-General C. J. Blomfield, who died recently at the age of seventy-two, commanded the Second Battalion The Gloucestershire Fusiliers in the Sudan expedition of 1906, being mentioned in dispatches on receiving the D.S.O. for his gallantry at the battle of Khartoum.

Bishop E. S. Johnson, Methodist Episcopal Bishop of the Rhodesia, Portuguese East Africa, Angola and the Belgian Congo, who is in England on his way to the United States, has told an interviewer that during his last tour he saw two Native ploughs in one village.

The Soughor Farmers' Association has elected the following officers for the ensuing year: Chairman, Captain F. J. Patmore, J.P.; Vice-Chairman, Mr. O. C. Harries; Honorary Secretary, Mr. G. C. Brown; Delegate to the Government of Associations, Captain M. Sayer, D.S.O., M.C.

We regret to report the recent death in Khartoum, as the result of a shooting accident, of Mr. Victor Dutson, who had been in the Sudan for nearly four years and expected to come on leave at a very early date. Mr. Dutson, the son of a Wesleyan minister in the North of England, was an enthusiastic Free Mason, and his funeral was attended by members of the local Lodges.

Mrs. S. S. Abrahams, Attorney-General, Uganda, who has been transferred to the Gold Coast in the same capacity, it is understood, to be succeeded by Mr. Neville Tunton, M.A., who was assistant to the Attorney-General of Uganda in 1921, also sitting as a judge in Kampala. He was transferred to St. Vincent as Attorney-General in 1924.

The Lady Northey Home, Nairobi, has elected the following officers: President, Lady McMillan; Vice-President, Mrs. Millett; honorary secretary, Mrs. MacKinnon; honorary Treasurer, Mrs. Legat. The Committee is composed of: Mrs. A. Davis, Mrs. Harrison, Mrs. Hunter, Mrs. Kampf, Mrs. Kent-Lemon, Mrs. Lewis, Mrs. MacCendrick, Mrs. Matthews, Mrs. Monckton, and Mrs. G. Orr.

We learn with regret of the death in Witj of Mr. Walter Mayer, an old Kenya pioneer, who, after engaging in business at the coast for many years, joined the Administration, served as District Commissioner in various stations, took part in the Nandi Expedition, and settled at Lamu some eighteen years ago. He was a Justice of the Peace, a member of the local District Committee, and a keen Freemason.

Mr. H. Douglas Brown, of Nairobi, has taken into partnership Mr. A. S. Barratt, who has been in business in the Colony for over twenty-seven years. The new company, which will be known as Barratt and Co., will act as estate agents, produce buyers and insurance agents, and the principal agents in the Colony of The Car and General Insurance Corporation, and represent Messrs. Alexander Fraser and Son Ltd., produce brokers and indent merchants of Finlady's Patent, E.C.

Mr. and Mrs. Edgar R. Beech, of Moshi, have arrived in England on holiday, having made a short stay in Switzerland en route. Mr. Beech intends to combine business with pleasure, extending his coffee and Nyraz fur connections in this country, America, and the Continent. He is, of course, well known to many of our readers as a coffee planter, buyer, and exporter, and as the producer of the finest grade of Nyraz furs trapped on Mount Kilimanjaro. He has been a very active worker for the Kilimanjaro Planters' Association.

Princesses Lady Viscountess Lascelles and Viscountess Lascelles arrived at Wadd Hall at the beginning of last week, made purchases of Japanese ivory and silver ware, visited the West House Memorial Sports Association with General Gordon and Lord Kitchener, and were present at an exhibition of Native dancing arranged by the Governor of the Province. Next morning the party visited the Second Cataract and the Twelfth Dynasty Temple of Buhen, and then returned northwards, instead of proceeding to Khartoum, as had been originally intended.

Particulars have now reached this country of the recent death of Mr. Alan FitzPatrick, son of Sir Percy FitzPatrick. Mr. Alan, who served with the 4th South African Horse in the East African Campaign, was, according to the account published by the South African *Times* *Grower*, taking a coat out of a cupboard when the hook of a spare hanger caught inside the trigger guard of a rifle and discharged it, the bullet entering below his heart and passing downwards through his body. To his wife, who endeavoured to hold him up, he said, "I must stick it out like a soldier," and a friend, Mr. H. M. Taberer, who came at once to his aid, said afterwards, "He lay in great agony, but never murmured a word, and seemed resolute not to complain in the slightest. No one ever suffered such pain in grim silence."

"The general public," says the Zanzibar *Official Gazette*, "will join with us in tendering very hearty congratulations" to Lieutenant-Colonel W. H. Murphy, D.S.O., on the well-merited award of the King's Police Medal. Apart from the abundant evidence of the ever-improving efficiency of the Force under his command, one cannot but be struck by Colonel Murphy's own keenness, enthusiasm and absorption in his work. He has lost none of the subaltern's 'go,' his impatience with red tape and the office stool and his boundless energy in personally seeing to every detail of active administration. Indeed, one can truthfully say that *William Murray* has never grown up, although he has just celebrated a birthday which ought to mark an increasing tendency to complacency and a preference for the pleasures of the arm chair rather than those of the top-mile walk."

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East Africa in the Press.

"THE LONDONER" ON THE BASILISK.

His Comments on the Crawling Crested Cobra.

"THE LONDONER," the ever-interesting essayist of the London Evening News, wrote one day last week as follows, under the title of "The Basilisk." We are indebted to the proprietors of that newspaper for permission to republish the article in full.

Said the wise Roman: "Always something new out of Africa." So it is to-day, the last new thing is the tale of the Crawling Crested Cobra.

"You have not forgotten the name of it; one does not easily forget such a name as that which belongs to the Crawling Crested Cobra. We read of it in the newspapers. But, turning over the many papers that lie on my desk, I have found the newspaper out of which, I doubt not, came the story. It is called East Africa: it is devoted exclusively to the interests of those living, trading, holding property or otherwise interested in East and Central Africa."

"Therefore I had leave to read it. I may be living in the western postal district of London and gaining my living hardly in the east central district of the same. No property of mine is in any part of Africa. Yet I may read East Africa because I am otherwise interested in the place. At the moment the thing which interests me most is that monster the Cobra who is Crawling and Crested."

"And East Africa gives me all that may be told. It begins with a letter from a gentleman of Tabora, Tabora is, I think, in Tanganyika Territory. Some body had, as it seems, been allowing himself to doubt if there be any such monster."

"The gentleman of Tabora speaks as a man who knows; he is on the spot, he lives in the lap of the Crawling Crested Cobra. Listen to him and hear what he has to say."

"First of all, he says that there is a Crawling Crested Cobra; it is common knowledge that, far from being a zoological impossibility, such a snake exists. May he describe it to you? It is about eight to ten feet long and of a dark colour; on the head and under the jaw it has a reddish crest-like that of a cock; at the tail it has long nails like those of a fighting cock. Where does it live? It lives in a hole among the anthills, and at the early morning hour when the cocks begin to crow it emerges from its hole and gives forth those mysterious crowings which, in the stillness of the bush, sound terrible."

"Black men call it the Kheboke and think its bite fatal. Before it bites it strikes its victim with that horrid tail, the tail with long nails in it. So there you have a fair picture of the Crawling Crested Cobra drawn for you by a man who knows it well."

"Has he slain many of them, this hunter of Tabora? No, he has not slain many Crawling Crested Cobras. To tell the truth he has never seen one with his own eyes. But he has heard the dreadful crowing of it in the bush at four o'clock in the morning; the noise was like waaa, waaa, waaa! One of these days he will shoot one; the black men have told him that this may be done easily."

"Is not this enough for you? I have no evidence but I should move any soul when I hear of such a serpent in East Africa. Remark that there would seem to us nothing so strange in the fashion of the Crawling Crested Cobra. Africa is full of monsters. How long is its longest python? How large is its greatest elephant? Here anywhere, elsewhere in the world, such a fan-

tastic shape as the giraffe? The hippopotamus, do not consider him? The Crowing Crested Cobra is no more than eight or ten feet long, and makes odd noises in the early morning, a roar in the morning. But so does many another beast. Indeed, I am not sure that a little later in the morning, I do not myself make odd noises while I am taking my bath, although I think that I do not crow nor cry waaa, waaa, waaa!"

"Then comes Mr. Parker of the Department of Zoology at South Kensington. He says that no such beast is known to science, that no serpent can make any sound but a hiss. Then comes the Director of the London Zoological Society's Aquarium, saying that "such a creature is a zoological impossibility. No snake has a crest like a cock nor nails upon its tail; this," he says, "is an ancient and mythical story; the Zoological Society would pay a large sum for a live specimen," but he is afraid that they will never have one."

"Now whom am I to believe? The man on the spot, who promises that he will shoot me a Crawling Crested Cobra one of these fine days; or the man at South Kensington, the man at Regent's Park, who speaks with such science, such cocksureness? Indeed it is hard to choose. I find myself drifting towards the side of the scientific gentlemen. They ought to know; it is their business to know."

"But I see a way out. It may be that both sides are right, and both sides a little wrong. Surely the gentleman in the Department of Zoology is nearest to the truth; I find him saying that the animal appears to be a lineal descendant or near relative of the cockatrice or basilisk of the Egyptians and Romans."

"Yes, it must be a basilisk. The sportsman of Tabora erred when he said that it was like a serpent. I have made a sketch of a basilisk on the white margin of East Africa. It has spiky little wings; it has the head and spurred legs of a cock, the body of a dragon. Doubtless it could crow like a cock if it should want to crow."

"I do not marvel that it should dwell among the anthills. For you must know that, where the basilisk lies, its fiery breath kills every green thing; there is no grass upon an anthill. Neither do I wonder that no basilisk has yet been shot by the gentleman of Tabora; a charge of shot would do small harm to any basilisk. But the glance of its eye is enough to slay any man coming upon the basilisk. There is only one fashion of killing it, and that is to walk backward, holding a looking-glass; it may be that the glance shall be flashed back to the basilisk and that thus he shall slay himself. Yet I think that the gentleman of Tabora, if he should ever again hear that wild crowing of the basilisk of the Crested Crawling Cobra, had better stop his ears and take another road. A man comes to no good by meddling with such things."

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**WHAT KENYA THINKS.**

*The Defence Force flying meeting.  
From Our Own Correspondent.*

Kenya's first flying meeting has just been held at Nairobi Aerodrome under the auspices of the Club of Kenya and Cobham-Blackburn Air side—a large and representative crowd collected at 4 P.M., amongst those present being Sir Alan Cobham, Sir Edward and Lady Denham, Major E. S. Grogan, and Capt. Gladstone. Four machines participated: Mr. John Carberry's Fokker, Carberry's Moth, Commander Robinson's Moth and Messrs. Africana's Klemm-Daimler. Proceedings started with exhibition flights by the two smaller machines, Commander Robinson enlightening the audience with a series of "stunts," which included "looping the loop" and other contortions so dear to the heart of the sporting pilot.

The programme, apart from exhibition flights, consisted of three events. The first was a race over a course of twenty-three miles, in which the two Moths conceded the Klemm-Daimler five minutes start. This event was won easily by Mr. J. Carberry, who maintained a speed of 86 miles per hour, in spite of three circles being included in the course, the Klemm-Daimler, which is not designed for racing, coming in scarily several minutes after the Moths had settled. A landing competition, however, gave the little Klemm an opportunity of demonstrating its powers. The third competition consisted of dropping bombs—paper bags filled with white flour—on to a moving motor car. This is evidently not so easy as one might think, very few direct hits being registered, the winner proving to be Mr. Graham Dawson, who was carried as a passenger in one of the Moths. A considerable number of the public participated in this event, numerous ascents being made by the two Moths and the Klemm-Daimler in order to test the marksmanship of as many venturesome spectators as could be accommodated in the time available.

In a brief speech during the prize distribution ceremony, Sir Alan Cobham stressed the admirable flying conditions in Kenya and foreshadowed an early date regular commercial air service between Kisumu, Kisumu, Nakuru, and Nairobi. As a matter of fact, many commercial flights have already been made. The two enterprising partners in a Nairobi motor firm chartered Mr. Carberry's Fokker a few days ago for the purpose of inspecting their branches at Nakuru, Eldoret, and Njira, and speak very highly of the advantages offered to busy men by this comfortable form of transport. Trips between Nairobi, Nyeri, Nakuru and Eldoret have frequently been made, and no news has been received of a single forced landing.

**What of the Defence Force?**

Considerable disappointment is expressed at the lethargy of Government in organizing the local Defence Force which aroused such a storm of controversy last year, though an official pronouncement declared that organisation would begin in January of this year. It will be recalled that in spite of the prospects of a noisome though numerically insignificant minority, there was some delay in getting the measure through, but generally the Bill was passed unanimously by the Kenya Legislative Council and in due course received His Majesty's assent. The delay may possibly be due to consideration of the general aspect of Defence, including the military and police organisations of the three territories, but nevertheless it is felt by the majority of those resident in rural areas that every able-bodied male should be armed and told his place in

the event of his services being required for defensive purposes. Kenya has seldom been more tranquil than at present, and it is this which teaches us the need for being prepared, and is wrong to continue paying such an inordinately heavy bill for police and military year after year if these forces could be appreciably reduced by utilising the services of a citizen army, the material for which is generously available in Kenya, with such a large proportion of ex-Navy and ex-Army men.

Meantime, valuable work is being done by the Kenya Rifle Association, composed of delegates from nine affiliated clubs. Members of these clubs are supplied with Government rifles in varying degrees of preservation, and although repeated requests have been made for facilities for the importation of new and more reliable service rifles and barrels, Government has hitherto turned a deaf ear to this very reasonable request on the part of those who are anxious to fit themselves at their own expense for the important duty of every citizen to defend his home and his country. The keenness displayed by members of rifle clubs, especially in the country districts, indicates that there is plenty of valuable material, but efficient direction has been sadly lacking since the retirement of Major Robert Ward about two years ago. Complaints have been made that members of Rifle Clubs do not always devote proper attention to the care of their rifles, but this cannot be accepted as a reason for not encouraging to the fullest extent those who wish to purchase service rifles for the exclusive purpose of target practice, and it clearly seems that the Government should formulate a scheme to meet this reasonable request. Quite a feature of target shooting in Kenya is the enthusiasm displayed by the ladies of Nairobi and Eldoret, while Mrs. Irvine, of Athi River, proved herself unrivalled as a marksman at the last Hiley meeting. It is a common sight to see as many as twenty ladies on the range under the capable direction of Capt. Bagley, K.A.R., and the improvement in marksmanship following assiduous practice shows what can be accomplished when people make up their minds to become efficient. The standard of marksmanship in Kenya is undoubtedly high, but marketry instruction should figure more prominent in the curriculum of European schools.

**Retired Civil Servants as Settlers.**

At the recently held annual general meeting of the Kenya European Civil Service Association the Governor emphasised his desire—in which His Excellency has the cordial support of the public—to encourage the settlement in the Colony of retiring members of the Colonial Service, and it is understood that the Kenya Advisory Committee, under the chairmanship of the Hon. H. J. Martin, Commissioner of Lands, is now formulating proposals in connection with the matter. A select Committee of the Legislative Council, under the chairmanship of the Treasurer, the Hon. Clifton Bramum, was appointed about the middle of last year to consider and report on the subject of land grants for retiring Civil Servants, and it was thought that it would be of immense benefit to the Colony to secure as settlers men who are well acquainted with the country and its requirements and that it is a sound policy to encourage the expenditure in the Colony of pensions provided from East African funds. The Committee recommended that the scheme should be open to officials of all the British East African Dependencies.

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their home and they are accustomed to its climatic conditions and its institutions generally. It is felt that a very special effort should be made to retain a few settlers men who can be of great assistance at a period when a system of local Government is gradually being evolved and it is hoped that Government will not be niggardly in connection with this matter and that retiring members of the various services who may wish to take up land will not be placed at a disadvantage with other new settlers under the Land Settlement Scheme now bearing fruition. Although land cannot be reserved indefinitely, certain areas might well be set aside for those who contemplate retirement within the next few years. In fact, there does not appear to be any serious objection to serving officers acquiring land as soon as provided adequate steps be taken to ensure that the land will be developed and that such development will not interfere in any way with the efficient discharge of the owner's official duties. Many retiring officials are in an exceptionally favourable position to make good as farmers or planters. In addition to their knowledge of the country and the Native languages, the receipt of a pension should obviate financial worry. Moreover, they will be eligible for participation in the benefits of the Land and Agricultural Bank which is likely to come into being in the near future.

There is also an increasing number of those who have reached the age of retirement from military, naval, official or civil life who are attracted by Kenya with its splendid climatic and other advantages—not to least of which is the absence of income tax. Many such people are looking for plots of land, from 20 to 100 acres in extent in congenial localities, and special facilities might well be provided for this desirable class of resident. Kenya at the moment lacks any appreciable leisured class qualified to take part in public affairs, with the result that participation in the public life of the Colony entails great sacrifices on the part of those who are sufficiently well-spirited to undertake such responsibilities. Retired members of the various services who have the time and qualifications might well find congenial occupation as local magistrates, members of district committees, road boards and other bodies.

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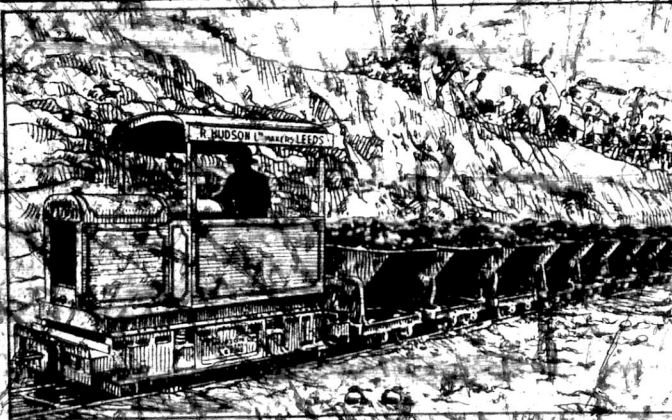
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**East Africa** is frequently asked for information by its subscribers and advertisers and by casual readers who inquires, whose questions will always be answered, provided if a stamped addressed envelope be enclosed. It has been suggested, however, that many of the inquiries may reflect a considerable number of readers, and we therefore append in abbreviated form some of the questions and answers recently received and given.

**Non-Natives in Uganda**—How many Europeans and Indians are there in Uganda?

**Reply:** There are estimated to be some 1,750 Europeans and about 11,000 Indians in the Protectorate.

**Sir Humphrey Leggett's address**—Can you tell me where I can obtain a copy of the paper recently read by Sir Humphrey Leggett before the Geographical Association?

**Reply:** We understand that a limited number of copies is available on application to Sir Humphrey Leggett's office at London House, Crutched Friars, London, E.C. 3.

**The Kikuyu Central Association**—Can you give any idea of the membership of this Association. The presentation of a memorandum to the Hilton Young Commission has been reported in the Home News although the organisation in question is said to read the mass of Native opinion in Kenya?

**Reply:** The Association claims in its memorandum the text of which we have received, to have 10,000 members. Its claims to be "the representative body of the Kikuyu community in Kenya" therefore appears somewhat extravagant.

**Sports in East Africa**—What are the most popular sports in East Africa?

**Reply:** Shooting is, of course, a general sport, though more often than not the settler shoots for the pot, especially in order to provide meat for his native labour force, rather than for a pastime. Tennis ranks first amongst games, though golf has risen rapidly in popularity during recent years. Walks are to be found near most townships, cricket, hockey, football, and polo are also played where circumstances permit. Sports clubs exist in the settlement areas, and in townships such as Mombasa, Nairobi, Nakuru, Kisumu (Kenya Colony), Dar es Salaam, Tanga (Tanganyika Territory), Kabere, Zomba (Nyasaland), Entebbe (Uganda), and Livingstone (Northern Rhodesia).

TANGANYIKA MAIL SERVICES.

Report of the Post Office for 1927.

ALLOWING the sum of £1,000 for the services rendered to Government departments, the Post and Telegraphs Department of Tanganyika Territory (Annual Report, 1927) Government Printer, Dar es Salaam) showed a deficit of 69½ Egs. in 1927. Revenue increased by £6,524 (45.9%) and recurrent expenditure by £2,463 (3.8%).

There was a distinct improvement in the regularity of all services owing to the greater number of vessels calling at Tanganyika ports. Mail dispatches by P. and O. steamers from Marseilles to Aden, and thence by first opportunity averaged twenty-five days in delivery, while those by French mail took twenty-three days. Existing arrangements for landing and shipping mails at Dar es Salaam were unsatisfactory, and were becoming more so, while postal and telegraph work has to be carried out (at Dar es Salaam and Tanga) under conditions capable of vast improvement.

Mails are now dispatched thrice a week on the Central Railway, and twice a week on the Tanga line, though there is a daily service between Tanga and Korogwe. Except in the case of the Moshi-Arnscha route, motor transport has been maintained very irregularly. The total gross post route mileage at the end of the year was 3,402.

Incoming telegrams showed the remarkable increase of 16.7% and outgoing 31.9%. The cable company accepts and delivers cablegrams direct in Dar es Salaam, their office being in the General Post Office, which is of considerable convenience to the public. Outgoing cablegrams increased 20.7% and incoming by 65.4%. There were in operation 5,805 miles of telegraph line and 474 miles of telephone wire in exchange areas.

A wireless station was installed during the year at Dar es Salaam, with a range, in favourable circumstances, of 800 miles spark and 1,800 miles C.W. It is intended primarily for communication with shipping, but time signals and broadcast news bulletins can be received from European stations. It is not designed for the transmission of speech or music.

Arrangements were made to sell quinine at all post-offices and agencies throughout the Territory, and the sum of £306 was realised by the sale of the drug during the year.

The value of money orders issued was £18,089. More than two-thirds of this amount was remitted to India.

There was a continued general improvement in the work of African mechanics and the decentralisation of the training of learners which commenced in 1924 was attended with satisfactory results. The benefit of keeping lads under instruction in the neighbourhood of their homes is realised.

FEBRUARY COTTON PIECE GOODS EXPORTS FROM U.K. TO EAST AFRICA

Table compiled for "East Africa" from House of Trade Returns.

	1926	1927	1928	1927	1928
	£	£	£	%	%
<b>British East African Territories:</b>					
Grey cotton piece goods	31,200	12,200	24,200	712	628
Bleached	473,300	5,900	663,900	9,846	2,07
Printed	735,700	397,300	967,000	13,386	11,914
Dyed in the piece	337,000	399,400	802,200	13,088	17,184
Coloured	48,500	8,300	104,600	1,567	259
<b>Non-British East African Territories:</b>					
Grey cotton piece goods	6,100	19,600	900	1,974	192
Bleached	25,700	223,000	315,000	9,835	5,444
Printed	382,800	140,200	154,600	12,063	1,781
Dyed in the piece	230,800	181,400	141,400	10,898	7,890
Coloured	124,300	67,300	63,400	3,801	1,896

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**NATIVE BASKETS, DINNER  
 MATS, FLOOR MATS,**

POTTERY,  
 WEAVING AND  
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Send  
 Samples,  
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 and  
 Approximate  
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Specialists  
 in the  
 Marketing  
 of  
 African  
 Native  
 Goods

**I. G. CHATTERTON, Ltd.,**  
 18, Berners Street, London, W. 1.

**The Keighley Gas & Oil Engine Co.**

(B. COLUMBUS SMITH)



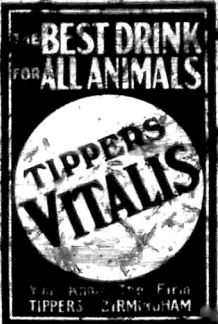
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 FOR ALL PURPOSES

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You cannot do better than install an  
**IMPERIAL KEIGHLEY ENGINE**

Head Office: 207 1/2, Upper Thames St., London, E.C. 4, England.  
 Telephone—Central 2981 (3-lines). Cable—Colbina, London.

Works: Imperial Works, Keighley, Yorkshire.  
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The most suitable drink for every-day ailments of the Farm or Stable can be given with perfect safety and the most firm belief of having a beneficial effect in Cholera and Influenza in which a rise in temperature usually occurs; also for Excretion Retention of Urea—Fulant Colic—Garret—Blown, etc.

Can be procured from Messrs. GALEY & ROBERTS Ltd., Nairobi, Nakuru, Eldoret, Jinja, Kampala and Dar es Salaam.  
 J. C. TIPPERS & SON, Ltd., The Veterinary Chemical Works, Birmingham



**Gaymer's CIDER**

Its Medicinal Value

The action of Gaymer's Cider on the digestive organs is most beneficial, exercising a favourable influence on nutrition. Apples contain more phosphates than any other edible garden product. They also contain cane and fruit sugars and a considerable amount of vitamins "B" and "C". The acids of the apple, notably malic, are particularly valuable in eliminating noxious matters which lead to jaundice and certain skin diseases. Gaymer's Cider may therefore be a preventative of those diseases which are due to a deficiency of potassium salts in the body.

Representatives:  
**THE KENYA AGENCY Ltd.,**  
 P.O. BOX 728  
**NAIROBI**



**PARKER PRODUCER GAS PLANTS**  
 FOR  
**MOTOR TRANSPORT AND TRACTOR WORK**  
 (BRITISH MADE THROUGHOUT)

**FORDSON TRACTOR PLANTS**  
 WITH  
**PARKER CYLINDER HEADS**  
 (Provisionally Protected)  
**LOSS IN POWER ENTIRELY OBIATED**

Consumes 10% less fuel  
 Burns 50% less smoke

PRODUCER  
 GAS  
 PLANTS



CYLINDER  
 HEADS

PARKER CYLINDER HEADS ENSURE THAT POWER EQUALLED THAT GIVEN BY PARAFFIN WILL BE OBTAINED WHEN PRODUCER GAS. NO OTHER SYSTEM WILL EVER APPROACH THESE RESULTS.

FUEL CONSUMPTION:

15 Horse Running on the FORDSON TRACTOR for the same work will cost approximately:

On alcohol at 25 per ton	2 1/2	On paraffin at 17/- per gallon	16/6
" " " " " "	2 1/2	" " " " " "	27/6
" " " " " "	2 1/2	" " " " " "	24/6

EASILY FITTED AND OPERATED BY ANYONE  
 EXPERT KNOWLEDGE IS NOT REQUIRED  
 HIGHLY EFFICIENT SCRAMBLING  
 SMOOTHER RUNNING

**PARKER PRODUCER GAS PLANT CO.**  
 62, Conduit Street, London, W. 1.  
 Cable—Pypagas, London Telephone—Kewst 1000 (15 lines)



### KENYA AND UGANDA RAILWAY

New Harbour and Bill Rates

Nairobi

THE Kenya and Uganda Railway Administration notify as from April 1 next, reductions in freight charges totalling £65,000 annually. This is in addition to the reductions amounting to £60,000 announced in December. These large decreases are due to the introduction of the revised port charges, which became effective on April 1 and relieve the Railway of responsibility for the loss on Kilindini Harbour, estimated at £90,000 this year. The new port charges are expected to bring in £20,000, and they represent the first step under the new system of control to make the port self-supporting.

The railway reductions incorporate alterations in the system of the classifications of goods, generally affecting *inter alia* kerosine, petrol, motor spares, fencing materials, building woodwork, road-making material, and potatoes, as well as flour, rice, sugar, and tea. The adjustments generously affect the charges for the carriage of liquors and tobacco, and should kill the road transport, which has threatened to compete seriously with the Railway. The alterations involve a few increases, notably on cotton piece goods, which are increased by 1s. per 100 lb., while the charges on simsim and groundnuts are increased by 3s. 8d. per ton. Other main exports receive substantial assistance, particularly sisal and hemp fibre.

The basis of the port charges is radically altered. Instead of a flat rate inclusive handling charge per ton, the new rates propose a wharfage charge on imports of 1% on the duty paid value, plus a handling charge of 4s. per bill of lading ton. Charges on exports are based on market value. The new system means increased charges, particularly on imports. The Mombasa Chamber of Commerce has asked that the introduction of the port charges be deferred for three months.

The rail alterations are criticised on the ground of their assistance to imported foodstuffs, which will compete with local industries now protected, and on the ground of increased charges on Native trade goods and Native export produce. The revision of the railway charges covers the whole system—that is, the Victoria-Nyanza and other steamer services—and includes Mwanza, the port of Tanganyika Territory on the southern shore of Victoria Nyanza.—*Times*.

For the unpardonable offence of having failed to salute the Italian Governor, Mr. Mahomed Ali Ibrahimji Adamji, a British Indian resident in Jubaland for half a century past, has been deported from Kismayu. Heavy sentences, we are told, have been imposed on other Indians for similar offences. To those who are familiar with the Mussolinian ways of discipline this may not perhaps come as a surprise, but one is certainly amazed at the high-handed way in which the British authorities concerned, who in this case are the Kenya Government, seem to have taken their responsibility in the matter. The closing down of the British consulate in Kismayu in September of last year is a fitting sequel to the culpable neglect, as it appears, on the part of Britain to make the necessary arrangements to safeguard the life, property and status of British citizens at the time of the transfer of Jubaland to Italian control. This is a matter which should claim the immediate attention of the Government of India. That *The Hindu*, of Madras, *à propos* an incident which certainly appears to call for explanation

### GERMAN HEADWAY IN TANGANYIKA

Noted for Greater British Efforts.

H.M. EXTERNAL AFFAIRS DEPARTMENT AND INFORMATION OFFICE, has been advised from Tanganyika Territory that the total imports for 1927 aggregated £3,672,605, an increase of £519,643 over those of the previous year. Exports, at £3,225,461, also show the considerable increase of £269,483.

Great Britain's percentage of trade is given as 38% that of India 13%, Germany 11%, Holland 9%, and Japan 6%. The percentages for 1926 were Great Britain 40.3%, India, 14.7%, Germany 9.4%, Holland 8.8%, and Japan 7.2%. Thus Germany continues to gain at the expense of Britain and India. Again and again and again *East Africa* has directed attention to this increasingly serious matter, which can be combated if British business men are sufficiently anxious to recover the ground they have lost. Are they alive even to-day to the urgency of action? Statistics appear to answer "No."

The main products exported from the Territory and comparative figures for 1926 are: Sisal, 25,022 tons in 1926 and 33,032 tons in 1927; cotton, 109,448 centals in 1926 and 88,272 centals in 1927; and coffee, 130,800 cwt. in 1926 and 131,800 cwt. in 1927.

"To rate motor cars, according to horse-power is hard on American cars," said Major Trevor, Director of Public Works, recently in the Legislative Council of Northern Rhodesia. "The honourable member," retorted the Hon. Louis Gordon, "has given us an excellent reason for passing a tax on horse-power."



JACOB & CO'S  
**MARIE**  
BISCUITS  
THE MARIE MAID BAKES THE FINEST MARIE MAID

If your grocer does not stock  
**JACOB'S MARIE BISCUITS**  
refer him to J. H. CLARK, P.O. Box 196, Nairobi  
or to the Manufacturers  
W. & R. JACOB & CO., LTD., Dublin, Ireland.

# Solignum *versus* White Ants



What has happened to this Wood?

The splinters above are all that remain of stakes that have been attacked by white ants. The stake below, the same wood and subject to the same conditions as those above was coated with Solignum.

Protect the Timber with Solignum

DEAR SIRS:

It may interest you to know that a friend from Kenya Colony, East Africa, staying with me recently was admiring your Solignum on my poultry houses when the conversation happened to turn to the preservation of woodwork outdoors. I was very interested to learn from him that the only satisfactory method he had discovered of treating fencing posts was with Solignum. These white ants would not touch whereas they speedily devoured all others.

You are quite at liberty to use the above if you wish.  
(Signed) J. STEPHEN HICKS,  
Heathfield, Sussex.

Solignum soaks well into the wood, protecting it against attack by insects or decay. The treatment is simple and inexpensive and allows timber to be used for any purpose without fear of loss through destructive agencies.



Registered Trade Mark

## THE WOOD PRESERVATIVE

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Write for name of nearest stockist to  
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REFUSE SUBSTITUTES: THE NAME  
SOLIGNUM IS EMBOSSED ON THE DRUM



# ARIEL



### ENGLISH RETAIL PRICES

	£	s	d
GRANDE DE LUXE GENT'S	8	8	0
GRANDE DE LUXE LADY'S	8	5	0
SUPREME GENT'S	6	10	0
SUPREME LADY'S	7	0	0
ALL WEATHER GENT'S	6	12	6
ALL WEATHER LADY'S	6	12	6
IMPERIAL GENT'S	5	5	0
IMPERIAL LADY'S	5	12	6
IMPERIAL LIGHT ROADSTER	5	5	0
JUVENILE BOYS	4	10	0
JUVENILE GIRLS	4	17	6
SPEED GENT'S	5	16	6
SPORTS GENT'S	5	2	6
SPORTS LADY'S	5	2	6
TRADESMAN'S CARRIER	5	2	6

THE BRITISH COMPANY WHICH PRODUCES THESE CYCLES ALSO MANUFACTURE AT VERY COMPETITIVE PRICES A HIGH GRADE MOTOR CYCLE.

CATALOGUE AND FULL PARTICULARS

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EXPORT DEPARTMENT "G."

ARIEL WORKS, LTD., Selly Oak, Birmingham.

Buy only advertised goods: only good quality can stand advertising.

### A SOMALILAND OIL COMPANY.

The Somaliland Petroleum Company Limited has been registered as a private company with a nominal capital of £1,000 in 1,000 "A" shares of £1 each and 100 "B" shares of 1s. each. The objects are to search for, win and get petroleum and other oils and the products thereof in Somaliland and elsewhere.

The whole of the "B" shares are to be issued fully paid to the Crown Agents for the Colonies on behalf of the Government of the Protectorate of British Somaliland as part consideration for the grant to the company of a licence to prospect for oil in the said Protectorate. No "B" share shall be transferred by the Crown Agents to any person other than a nominee of the Government while the Anglo-Saxon Petroleum Co. Ltd. are the holders of a third or more of the "A" shares and are willing to purchase the whole of the "B" shares at the price at which the Crown Agents are willing to sell. The subscribers (each signing for one "A" share)

W. Cohen, St. Helens Court, Great St. Helens, C.S., director of public companies.

A. Agnew, St. Helens Court, Great St. Helens, C.S., director of public companies.

The directors are to number not less than three nor more than ten. So long as all the "B" shares are held on behalf of the Government the Crown Agents may appoint one director. The first director (other than the Government director) are to be appointed by the subscribers. No share qualification is required, and the remuneration is to be fixed by the company.

Solicitors: Waltons & Co. 101, Leadenhall Street, E.C.3. File number, 228,908.

### ANKOLE TINFIELDS CIRCULAR.

ANKOLE TINFIELDS LIMITED announce that tin production at the Nyarubungu Mine should commence not long after the arrival of the engine and pump shipped on February 14. Investigations into water power from the Kagera River are being made by an Uganda Government expert, and it is hoped that conditions will admit of a supply of cheap

The London Tin Syndicate do not propose to exercise their right under the agreement of September 9 last to prospect part of the Ankole Company's unexplored territory. Certain comments on this decision may have given an unfavourable impression of the company's prospects. The directors think it advisable, therefore, to recapitulate the terms and scope of the agreement.

Seven months were allowed for the London Tin Syndicate to select up to one half of the area not explored at the date of the agreement. The Nyarubungu area, containing the tin deposit now about to be worked, was excluded from this arrangement. The syndicate was under agreement to prospect any selected area thoroughly at their own expense and any proved payable areas were to be exploited jointly with Ankole on a 50-50 basis.

The object of this agreement was to ensure that prospecting was proceeded with concurrently with the preparations for production. In effect, however, this agreement has held up the effective prospecting of the unexplored area for six months. The two engineers employed by the syndicate to examine areas aggregating nearly 1,000 square miles in the short space of seven months cannot, in the Ankole general manager's opinion, have deter-

mined finally the chances of finding further payable deposits.

The directors will now be busy prospecting in the unexplored areas, and they have secured the services of Mr. C. B. B. Pargeter, M.I.M.M., as manager under the general supervision of Mr. John C. Mansie.

The balance of the authorized capital 40,000 shares of 5s. each has been issued free of expense to the company, thus providing a further working capital of £20,000.

### AN EAST AFRICAN BANK REPORT.

The following passages are taken from the current report of the Standard Bank of South Africa:

**Kenya.**—The financial tone of the bazaar continues satisfactory. With the opening of the Uganda cotton season there has been increased activity in the cotton piece goods market, but in most lines of piece goods stocks on hand are sufficient for the next three months. The clearance of surplus stocks and the restricted indents will have the effect of hardening local prices and improving the general tone of the bazaar.

Picking of the present coffee crop is practically complete and the yield has considerably exceeded the estimates made some three months ago when drought was being experienced. The general climatic conditions prevailing during the past two months have greatly improved the coffee trees. The prospects for the next crop are favourable. The maize yield as a whole is very disappointing. In the Usini Gishu and Trans-Nzoi wheat suffered during the drought and yields are considerably below the average, but in the Mau Summit area satisfactory crops are reported.

**Uganda.**—Business continues steady, and with an improving tendency. Stocks of piece goods are not excessive. Japan is taking increasing interest in the piece goods market and competition will become keener.

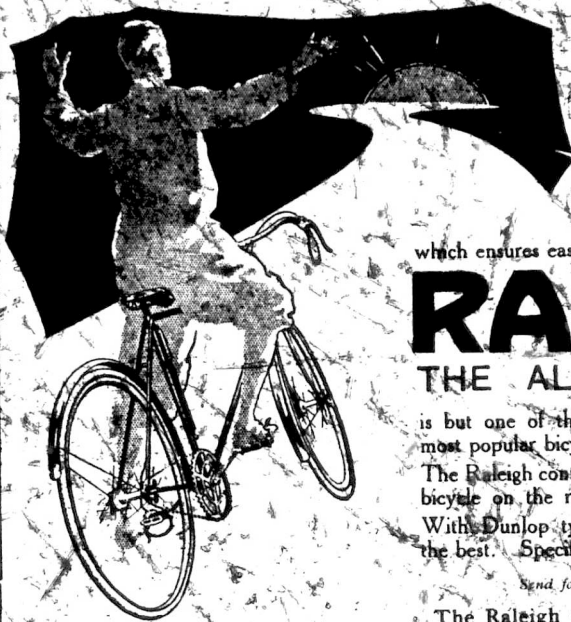
**Tanganyika.**—The bazaars continue quiet; the depression is due to the usual between-season slackness. Stocks on hand are normal and indents are restricted. The Bukoba Native coffee crop for next season has been estimated at 7,000 tons. Good rains have fallen around Mushi and Arusha, and the trees are reported to be in excellent condition.

**Nyasaland.**—Whereas during 1926 imports exceeded exports by £125,236, in 1927 exports exceeded imports by £22,410. Last year's exports reached £660,868, against £665,815, while imports totalled £938,458, against £793,051 in 1926. The condition of the tobacco crop is generally satisfactory, and the tea gardens are looking well.

### BEIRA RAILWAY COMPANY'S REPORT.

The report of the Beira Railway Company submitted for the year ended September 30, 1927, states that the company's share of the net earnings of the Beira Salisbury line was £233,347, an increase of £20,000 less than £162,011 over the previous year. There was a profit on the year's working of £110,437, which converts the previous debit balance into a credit balance of £15,574.

In order that Sir E. Drummond Chaplin may be appointed a director of the company it is proposed to raise the number of directors to eight, and the shareholders are also to be asked to increase the remuneration of members of the board to £150 each per annum, free of income tax.



# The Low Bracket

which ensures easy mounting and dismounting of the 1928

# RALEIGH

## THE ALL-STEEL BICYCLE

is but one of the many features which have made the most popular bicycle on the road more popular than ever. The Raleigh continues to be the easiest as well as the safest bicycle on the road.

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## reduces the cost of cultivation to a point unattainable with any other machinery.

By eliminating the traction losses (25% to 50%) incurred with direct traction.  
By giving a supplement speed which makes cultivating operations more effective.  
By using Diesel Oil Fuel which costs much less than petrol.  
(6) develops as much power from 1 gallon as from 12 gallons of petrol.  
By taking advantage of Fowler's 75 years' experience in the manufacture of cultivating machinery.

**JOHN FOWLER & CO. (LEEDS) Ltd., Steamplough Works, LEEDS, England.**

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

# EAST AFRICA'S INFORMATION BUREAU.

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

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

A Chamber of Commerce has been formed in Moshi.

A branch of the R.E.A.A.A. has been opened at Eldoret.

The Director of Land Surveys of Kenya is hereafter to be known as Surveyor-General.

The Fifth International Colonial Fair at Antwerp to be held this year from September 8 to 30.

It is hoped that the road from Lusaka to Fort Jameson will be through by June of this year.

Tanganyika Territory has adopted an Ordinance providing for the protection of inventions and designs.

The offer for sale last week of £2,000,000 six per cent sterling bonds of the Union Minière du Haut-Katanga, was heavily over-subscribed.

The Tabora-Mwanza railway extension is already nearing completion, and it is hoped to have trains running to the Victoria Nyanza port within the next two or three months.

It is authoritatively reported from Uganda that the Government proposes to appoint a Coffee Advisory Board. The tone of the bazaars is improving and stocks are low.

Exports from Kenya and Uganda during the two weeks ended February 11 included: Coffee, 24,972 bags; hides and skins, 1,104 bales; maize, 57,208 and sisal, 3,040 bales.

The exports of cotton lint from Mombasa during the year 1927 were 138,728 bales, valued at £500,000, compared with 180,850 bales, valued at £507,791, during the previous year.

It is notified for general information that further applications for rights of occupancy over land in the province of Iringa will not be entertained, except for special purposes, or in respect of pastoral leases or blocks of less than 5,000 acres in the Njombe district.

A group of Southern Rhodesian tobacco growers now in London have sent a parcel of "Turkish" tobacco leaf grown in Rhodesia to Sir James Barrington in the hope that it will inspire his pen to further praises in praise of tobacco.

Exports from Eastland during last year included: Coffee, 24,972 bags; hides and skins, 1,104 bales; maize, 57,208 and sisal, 3,040 bales.

Imports into Kenya and Uganda during the first fortnight of February included: Agricultural implements, 4,743 packages; cement, 2,030 sacks; cotton piece goods, 3,302 packages; galvanised sheets, 2,453 packages; and iron and steel manufactures, 14,001 packages.

Colonel Griffiths, presiding at a recent meeting of the Kenya Farmers' Association, stated that that body had been able to bring down the price of ploughs in Kenya by no less than £10 and had forced local traders to reduce the prices of various other articles.

The recent census shows Lourenco Marques to have a total population of 37,311, of whom 14,428 are Europeans, 9,001 being males. British Indians number 1,176 males and 128 females. Since 1912 the European population has increased 61%; the African 33%, and the Indian 73%.

The projected expenditure of between four and five millions sterling in the development of Rhodesian railroads in the course of the next few years offers singular opportunities to British motor manufacturers, says a correspondent, since motor road services are to be enterprisingly developed.

Mr. R. Carr and Mr. J. D. Lawson, Directors of the well-known East African motor company of Messrs. Carr, Lawson & Co., Ltd., are the first two East African business men to undertake a business tour by air. They recently hired an aeroplane at Nairobi, and made a rapid tour of their branches at Nakuru, Eldoret, Jijiga and Kampala.

Mr. J. E. Mather, chairman of Messrs. Mather and Platt, Ltd., who has just returned from a visit to East Africa, tells us that the main requirements of Kenya and Tanganyika which can be filled by British engineers seem to him to be agricultural machinery and motor cars. Apart from motor cars, it struck him that British engineering firms were well represented in Kenya, but that the returns coming to any one manufacturer were small. He entertains not the slightest doubt concerning the ever-increasing development and prosperity of Kenya, Tanganyika, and Uganda, and he is convinced that British engineering firms must benefit from the advancement of the territories, if they will only study the requirements of the market and appoint suitable agents.

**GENERAL HARDWARE**

**TOOLS, ETC.**

can be bought economically by  
utilising the Specialistic Organisation  
of

**W. A. FORBES & Co.,**

Engineers, Merchants and Shippers,  
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AND PROSPECTORS**

Ask us to Quote C.F. your port  
for British Goods.

It will cost you nothing, but will  
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All types of MACHINERY TOOLS,  
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OTHER SEEDS, &c.

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Representatives - London (Bartley's, Ltd. C. 44)

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Stocks are held in Dar es Salaam by  
Samuel Baker & Co. (East Africa) Ltd.,  
Sole Agents for the East and Tanganyika Territory.



**HERE IS A BIG ONE!**

A Monkey Winch pulled this big beech out  
by the roots! Frankly, it's exceptional, but it  
shows what this portable hand power machine  
will do when it comes to clearing land. It will  
cut your costs drastically and speed up your land  
clearing in a way that will please you greatly.

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24, Island Rd., Handsworth, Birmingham

or  
GAILLY & ROBERTS NAIROBI, KENYA.  
BLANTYRE & EAST AFRICA, Ltd., Blantyre, NYASALAND  
SAMUEL BAKER & Co. (East Africa), Ltd., Dar-es-Salaam,  
TANGANYIKA TERRITORY.

**SIMPLEX PETROL LOCOMOTIVES**

Built for all Gauges - 1' 4" to 5' 6"

THEY INCREASE PRODUCTION & REDUCE EXPENSES.



THERE ARE NO STANDBY LOSERS OR BOILER TROUBLES  
THE IDEAL LOCOMOTIVE FOR PLANTATIONS.

ALSO RAIL AND INSPECTION CARS up to 5 H.P. TO  
160 H.P. BUILT TO SUIT ALL CONDITIONS.

FULL PARTICULARS ON APPLICATION.

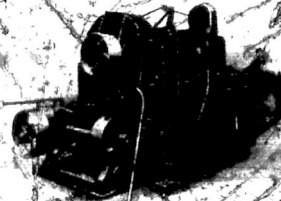
Manufacturers and Distributors

**THE MOTOR RAIL & TRAM CAR CO., LTD.**

Simplex Works, BEDFORD, England.

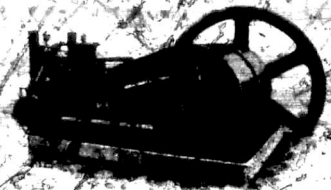
Telegrams & Cables: "Worral, Bedford."  
Code: A. & C. Eng. & Ed. & Bentley's.

**ROBEY & CO. LTD.**  
LINCOLN, ENGLAND.



Sisal  
Factories  
completely  
equipped.

Complete  
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Oil  
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Boilers  
(all types)

Sole Agents:

**DALGETY & COMPANY, Ltd.**

Sixth Avenue NAIROBI

Spares parts stocked.

Tell your friends you saw it in "East Africa"



## PASSENGERS TO EAST AFRICA

The s.s. "Garth Castle," which left London on March 22 and Plymouth on the following day carries for

<i>Beira</i>	Mr. E. F. Holland
Major I. H. Barnes	Major D. Holland
Mr. D. M. Black	Mr. R. C. Manley
Mr. Black	Mrs. R. L. Mather
Mr. V. M. Coles Webb	Mr. R. W. Muckleston
Mr. R. Dixon	Mr. A. B. Plaston
	Miss M. Scott

The s.s. "Aviateur Volant Garros," which left Marseilles on March 20 for East Africa, carries the following passengers for

<i>Mombasa</i>	Mrs. A. C. Main
Captain E. J. Hawes	Mr. H. Maxwell
	Mrs. M. E. Robinson

## NEWS OF OUR ADVERTISERS

Messrs. Aplin & Barrett and the Western Counties Creameries Ltd.—manufacturers of the "St. Ives" brand of cheese and other foods—have registered their trade-mark in Uganda.

The anti-venomous serum manufactured by Mr. H. Fitzsimmons, Director of the Port Elizabeth Museum, South Africa, which has been advertised recently in these pages, is guaranteed to keep in good condition for two years after issue to the purchaser, and is the only known antitoxin equally efficacious against the venom of any species of African snake. The complete outfit can be obtained for 65s. post free from the above address.

We have received from Messrs. Hobson & Sons (London) Ltd., of 1-5, Lexington Street, London. With their new illustrated tropical kit and equipment catalogue, of which copies can be obtained post free by any readers mentioning "East Africa." The booklet is very well produced and contains a complete list of kit and equipment necessary for a Colonial official on first appointment in the tropics. Messrs. Hobson also specialise in taxidermy and in tailoring for men on leave. A special line to which they draw attention is a range of mosquito boots for women.

The African Marine and General Engineering Company, Ltd., whose advertisement will be found elsewhere in this issue, has arisen at Kibindini on the foundations of the old African Wharfe Company's engineering department. We are informed that the new company is equipped in so up-to-date a manner that it can provide a steamer with a new funnel, a service recently rendered, build a lighter, make motor accessories, manufacture quills and bits, or produce beds or household furniture. Indeed, since it is specialising in this latter direction, the enterprise seems likely to become well known to the East African settler community, and not merely in business circles. The general managers of the company are Messrs. Smith, MacKenzie and Co., who have entrusted the engineering side to Mr. Anderson, and the commercial management to Mr. H. Samuel.

## EAST AFRICAN STEAMSHIP MOVEMENTS

BRITISH LINE

Mawana left Aden on Saturday, March 22.  
Mantola left Aden on Saturday, March 26.  
Modasa arrived Beira, March 26.  
Khandalla left Durban for Bombay, March 26.  
Kangala left Bombay for Durban, March 28.  
Karapata left Seychelles for Bombay, March 28.  
Karoo left Dakar-Salé for Durban, March 28.

CITRA LINE

Francesca Erissi left Aden homewards, March 19.  
Casafaro left Aden outwards, March 19.  
Casaregis left Mogadiscio homewards, March 19.

CLAN-EILERMAN-HARRISON

City of Chistiana arrived Mombasa, March 20.  
Harmonides arrived Mombasa outwards, March 23.  
Clan Ogilvy left Mombasa for East Africa, March 25.

HOLLAND-AFRICA

Randfontein arrived Durban homewards, March 17.  
Springfontein arrived Durban for further Cape Ports, March 18.  
Molikkens left Hamburg for East Africa via Suez, March 20.  
Kijfontein left Hamburg for South and East Africa, March 21.  
Arlon left Marseilles homewards, March 19.  
Grievous left Port Said homewards, March 17.  
Billfontein left Mombasa homewards, March 15.  
Heenskerk arrived Durban-Swazim homewards, March 10.  
Rypekerk arrived Durban for East Africa, March 14.  
Sumatra arrived Cape Town for East Africa, March 18.  
Jagfontein left Rotterdam for South Africa, March 10.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES

Chambord arrived Réunion homewards, March 22.  
Explorateur Grandier arrived Majunga, March 25.  
Bénardière St. Pierre arrived Diego Suarez homewards, March 24.  
Durban left Port Said outwards, March 21.  
Prométhée left Mombasa homewards, March 21.  
General Vayron left Mombasa homewards, March 21.

Baumbury Castle arrived Port Sudan for East Africa, March 20.  
Cherston Castle arrived Moqa Bay for Madagascar, March 25.  
Quindrum Castle left Lourenço Marques for Beira, March 25.  
Dundee Castle left St. Helena for Beira, March 23.  
Durham Castle left St. Helena for London, March 24.  
Garth Castle left Plymouth for Beira, March 23.  
Casson left Natal for Mauritius, March 23.  
Glenage Castle left East London for Beira, March 25.  
Glantully Castle left Graham for London, March 25.  
Guldford Castle left Cape Town for London, March 25.  
Lanstephan Castle arrived Mombasa for London, March 23.  
Ripon Castle left Mauritius for Cape Town, March 24.

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