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EAST AND CENTRAL AFRICA.

A WEEKLY JOURNAL



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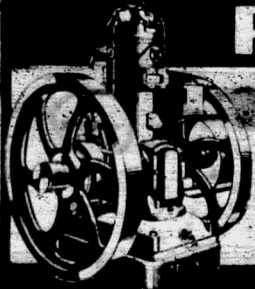
"EAST AFRICA'S" FIRST FIVE YEARS.

THE messages which we are privileged to publish in this issue from many leading East African settlers, business men, and administrators are proof that *East Africa* has more than justified its existence, and that in entering to-day upon its sixth year the journal carries with it a reputation for honest service to the best interests of the territories within its sphere. Such a reputation we value highly, and shall always endeavour to preserve, for, as we said when presenting our first issue to the public five years ago, our aim is to contribute to the well-being of the East and Central African Dependencies, not merely to conduct the journal as a money-making enterprise. That, of course, does not mean that we underrate the importance of increased revenues; on the contrary, the greater our revenue the greater the paper's power for good and the greater the size of the issue which we shall be able to give to our subscribers. What we do mean is that considerations of revenue have never weighed and shall never weigh unduly; they are not permitted to bias our

editorial judgment, to temper criticism when we deem it desirable, or to influence what we admit to or exclude from our pages. One company known to all East Africans, anxious that we should relax our vigilance, attention to Germany's colonial ambitions in Tanganyika Territory, has twice unsuccessfully sought to bribe us with large advertising contracts, on the second occasion even offering to pay double our scale charges, and other interests have unavailingly tried to bring private pressure to bear upon us to make a part of our policy inconvenient to them. Such attempts, whether overt or covert, are foredoomed to failure, for the unflinching test which we apply is: will this or that best serve the interests of East Africa as a whole? But, as our regular readers know, the opinions of those who disagree with us may always be expressed in our pages, which are open to free discussion of any matter of wide East African importance or interest.

Among *East Africa's* chief objects from the date of its establishment have been to spread far and wide views instead of parochialisms, to advocate co-operation between neighbouring territories and different communities, to urge that common problems should be treated on an inter-colonial basis, and so to contribute to the evolution of a sound East African public opinion. Now it seems incredible but it is true that only five years ago our conditions and needs was regarded as so strange and so much in advance of the times that of the dozen leading East African public men to whom we confided our intention of launching this newspaper to serve East Africa as a whole, eleven said bluntly that they believed it would fail, and the twelfth, while expressing interest, said he would not put a penny of capital into the venture if he were asked—which he was not. Could there be a more striking indication of the advance of public opinion in a mere half decade? What in 1924 seemed so far above practical politics has in less than five years secured the support of all serious students of and participants in East and Central African progress. In the creation of broader views it has been *East Africa's* privilege to share, and indeed, as the paper has subscribers throughout the whole of East and Central Africa, and concerns itself with matters as diverse as cotton-growing in the Gezira, commerce in Kenya, the ecology of the Great Lakes, Closer Union, the preservation of African game, indirect rule in Tanganyika Territory, and the construction of the Zambezi Bridge—in all their implications—breadth of vision may justly be claimed for it. Breadth of view, breadth of treatment, and breadth of interest will continue to be our policy.

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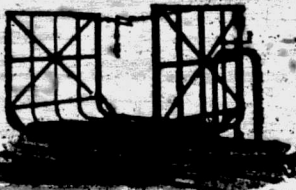
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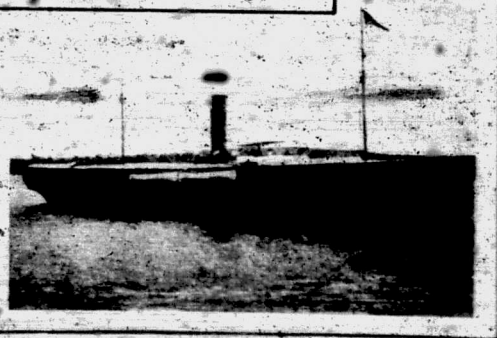
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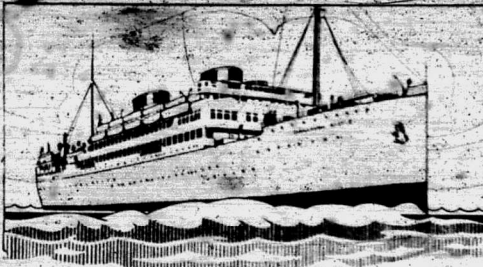
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APPRECIATIONS OF "EAST AFRICA"

On the completion of the first five years of its existence "East Africa" has received many appreciations and congratulations from leaders of public opinion in the Territories to which the journal is devoted. From such messages we quote the following:—

The Rt. Hon. Earl Buxton, P.C., C.C.M.C.

President of the African Society and Governor-General of South Africa from 1914 to 1920.

"East Africa undoubtedly supplies a real want and has met it effectively and well for the last five years. Very best wishes for its continuance and prosperity."

**The Rt. Hon. Lord Lugard, P.C.,
C.C.M.C., C.B., D.S.O.**

The great African explorer, administrator, and Empire-builder, and author of "The Great Mandate in British Tropical Africa" and "Our East African Member of the Permanent Mandates Commission of the League of Nations and of the Advisory Council of the Joint East African Board."

"I very gladly add my testimony to the many other letters of appreciation which I am sure you will receive on completing the fifth year of East Africa. The paper is invaluable to those who wish to keep in touch with East African affairs, and your constant aim to present a judicial and impartial statement of controversial issues greatly enhances its value. I heartily wish you continued success."

The Rt. Hon. Lord Cranworth, M.C.,

One of Kenya's best Provan pioneer settlers and sportsmen. Author of "A Colony in the Making." A Member of the Executive Council of the Joint East African Board, President of the East African Sisal Growers' Association, and until recently Chairman of the East Africa Advisory Committee in London and of the Associated Producers of East Africa. A member of the Committee of the East Africa Dinner Club.

"At the end of your fifth year I should like to extend my congratulations to you. It certainly appears to me that East Africa, with its wise spirit of impartiality and fair play, has been of immense service to the territories with which you are principally concerned. You have proved a worthy champion on the several occasions in which Kenya more especially has received ill-informed and sometimes malicious abuse, and you have been an unbiased critic when criticism of internal affairs has been necessary. While such is your attitude, I feel that you will go on from strength to strength. All best wishes for the future."

**General Sir Reginald Wingate, C.C.B., C.C.V.O.,
C.B.E., K.C.M.G., D.S.O.**

A former Governor-General of the Sudan and Sirdar. Now a Director of leading East and Central African commercial enterprises.

"Although only five years have elapsed since the inception of East Africa, this newspaper has already assisted to enlighten the public on African problems, and I wish it a future of success and prosperity hand in hand with an ever-widening circulation."

The Rt. Hon. W. G. A. Ormsby-Core, P.C., M.P.

Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies in the last Government and Chairman of the East Africa Commission of 1924. Has visited every British territory in Africa except the Somaliland Protectorate.

"I should like to offer you my sincere congratulations on the completion of five successful years' production of East Africa. Your paper has been really useful. I have not always agreed with all your policy, but I have admired the courage and independence with which you have conducted the paper. It has filled a very real want, and has provided people both in England and in East Africa with a very useful piece of liaison. You have done really useful propaganda work for East Africa as a whole without becoming subordinate to any particular local or sectional interest, and this is still the great need of those territories, where partisanship has been too common. East Africa has been of genuine service to the Empire, and I hope it will long continue with the same freedom and the same standards."

**General Sir Hubert Cough, C.C.M.C.,
K.C.B., K.C.V.O.**

Chairman of the East Africa Dinner Club and a Kenya landowner.

"On the occasion of the completion of the first five years of East Africa's useful life I would like to offer you my sincere congratulations. East Africa is a rising country, and it is of great value that there should be a newspaper published in this country which not only provides news of occurrences in Africa, either personal, commercial, or political, but also expresses the opinion of the inhabitants in a very moderate, fair, and honest manner. These attributes are possessed by your paper, and we should all indeed be grateful for the excellent work you do. May I wish you a long and prosperous career?"

Major-General Sir Edward Northey, C.C.M.C., C.B.

Governor and Commander-in-Chief of Kenya from 1918 to 1922. Commanded Nyasa-Rhodesia Field Forces, 1916-1918, during East African Campaign.

"Heartly congratulations to East Africa on its fifth birthday. It is much appreciated by East Africans. Its news is of interest and up-to-date, and its criticisms on political matters concerning our young African Dependencies seem fair and outspoken, hurt nobody, and are often helpful. My best wishes for the future."

**Sir John H. Davidson, K.C.M.G., C.B.,
D.S.O., M.P.**

Chairman of the East African Advisory Committee in London, a member of the Advisory Council of the Joint East African Board, and a Director of the African Mercantile Company Ltd.

"I am glad to take this opportunity of wishing all success to East Africa. This journal has, in my opinion, served a very useful purpose in that it helps

to keep those at home and in East Africa in touch with each other. Apart from valuable leading and other articles, it is of considerable use from the point of view of business, and helps to form public opinion on the many important issues of the day by airing views both of individuals and associations. I certainly trust that this journal will increase in prosperity as it grows older.

Sir Alfred Sharpe, K.C.M.G., C.B.

One of the foremost East and Central African explorers and administrators alive. First Governor of Nyasaland, a Vice-President and Gold Medallist of the African Society, a member of the East African Advisory Committee in London, of the East Africa Dinner Club, and of the Advisory Council at the Joint East African Board.

"I congratulate you and *East Africa* on the completion of the first five years of the paper. It has filled a want."

Sir Trevorlyn R. Wynne, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E.

A member of the East African Advisory Committee in London and a member of the Council of the Joint East African Board.

"*East Africa* is now five years old, and as a regular reader of this paper, I have noticed year by year the information it supplies and the articles it contains grow in interest and value. It is a most useful paper to anyone desirous of keeping in touch with our Colonies in East Africa."

Sir Milsom Ross, K.C.V.O.

Laryngologist to H.M. The King, and a large landowner in Tanganyika Territory.

"I heartily congratulate *East Africa* on its fifth successful year of publication. May it have at least another fifty birthdays under the same editor. Each issue I read with greed on the evening of its arrival, which naturally infers that I look forward to it with joyful anticipation. When abroad, I insist upon its being forwarded to me, as I desire to be kept in immediate touch with East African affairs, and *East Africa* is the only periodical I know that can give me of this."

Sir Charles C. McLeod, Bt.

Director of the National Bank of India, a former Chairman of the Council of the Royal Asiatic Institute, and keenly interested in the British Empire.

"I would like to congratulate you on *East Africa's* success. It is very important that those connected with that part of our Empire should realise the great possibilities for future development which your journals so carefully records. It is a country still in its infancy with practically an unlimited scope for British enterprise and well worthy of particular attention in the interests of Imperial trade. I wish *East Africa* a continuance of its established success."

Sir Francis Agar.

Proprietor of the sisal industry in Kenya and Tanganyika.

"*East Africa* is the principal medium by which one is kept in touch with all the vital interests concerning East Africa, and fills a place with great credit to itself as a journal, and of high service to the public and private concerns of the ever-fascinating countries of East Africa."

Sir Sydney H. H. Henn, K.B.E.

Chairman of the Joint East African Board and a member of the East African Advisory Committee in London.

"When Mr. Jackson came to consult me in the City more than five years ago regarding his proposal to start a London weekly journal devoted exclusively to East African affairs, I told him quite frankly that I was sceptical of its success. I have lived long enough to learn that I had not then realised the depth of the affection which Africa, and more especially Eastern and Central Tropical Africa, creates in the hearts of those who serve it and leave it as well as of those who make it their permanent home. On the establishment of *East Africa* I would offer it my sincerest congratulations. No journal has deserved better of those it serves in East Africa."

Sir William Himbury.

General Manager of the British Cotton Growing Association.

"I should like to congratulate *East Africa* upon the successful completion of five years of life, and to add that I am agreeably surprised at the way this journal has improved. It is generally realised in England that the information and news from East African Colonies and Dependencies, and your paper, whose articles and news are informative, interesting, and up to date, serves as an excellent connecting link between the Mother Country and those great tropical possessions. I do think, therefore, that a paper such as yours does an immense amount of good in helping to promote an active interest in and a better understanding of the conditions in that part of the Empire. *East Africa* must also be of the greatest use in the stimulation of commerce."

Major Sir E. Humphrey Leggett, D.S.O., R.E.

Chairman of British East Africa Corporation, Managing Director of the East African Lands and Development Co. Ltd. Chairman of East African Section, London Chamber of Commerce, and member of the Executive Council of the Joint East African Board.

"I understand that this week sees the fifth anniversary of the founding of *East Africa*. While offering my hearty congratulations on the definite success achieved, and my cordial wishes for the future of your enterprise, I should like, in particular, to express the best thanks of the East African Section of the London Chamber of Commerce (and the East African Sections of the Liverpool and Manchester Chambers) associated with the London Section, for the ever-faithful and valuable assistance that your journal has always given to the development of British trade with, and in, the group of British East-African territories to which your columns are devoted. I think that I am correct in saying, in round figures, that during these five years the annual trade (imports plus exports) of Kenya, Uganda, Tanganyika, and Zanzibar, has increased by almost exactly 40%—from 8 to 16 million pounds sterling. This is a rate of progress probably unqualified by any other part of the world, inside or outside the British Empire. It has been achieved in spite of great natural difficulties, drought, locusts, and the as yet admitted inadequacy of communications. Your journal has generously and much more than valuable space and editorial ability to a well informed and sober publicity of this Imperial trade and its development."

performing an imperial service with conspicuous ability. The need and the call for the services of trained journalism in the interests of the Imperial trade and development grew ever more insistent and your record of the last five years may well give confidence that the call will not be neglected by *East Africa*.

Major Ewart S. Crogan, D.S.O., M.L.C.

The well-known Kenya Pioneer and Member of the Legislative Council, the first European to walk from the Cape to Cairo.

I congratulate you most sincerely on the progress you have made with *East Africa*, and think that all the East African territories owe you a great debt of gratitude for the service you are rendering them. If I may say so, you see the essential factors with wonderful clarity, pursue them with steady skill, and have done much to modify the "liette note" which for some reason or another had developed in the discussion of East African affairs. Long may you continue the good work.

C. W. Hattersley, Esq.

Secretary of Uganda and author of "The Uganda of 1890," "Alexandra by Day and by Night," etc. A member of the Executive Council of the Joint East African Board and of the Committee of the East Africa Dinner Club.

As one of your readers from the very first issue of *East Africa*, I would like to congratulate you on the manner in which you have carried out the difficult duties of an editor, and the way in which you have continually improving the paper in general, and the excellent and compelling way in which you present the synopsis of each subject in turn. I find the paper most useful and full of information which it is not easy to obtain elsewhere.

Campbell B. Hausburg, Esq.

One of the pioneers of sisal growing in East Africa. A member of the East African Advisory Committee in London, of the Executive Council of the Joint East African Board, and of the Committee of the Associated Producers of East Africa.

East Africa has always dealt and does deal with the problems of the moment fully and fairly, and in addition, contains a large amount of matter which is alike interesting to the general public and of great value to the settler. The various countries and interests served by this journal owe a large debt of gratitude to the editor for the very great amount of time and labour he expends on the work, and my best wishes go with him for the continued success of his enterprise.

D. O. Malcolm, Esq.

Director and member of the Executive Committee of the British South African Company, and director of numerous other East and Central African enterprises. A member of the East African Advisory Committee in London, of the Council of the African Society, and of the Executive Council of the Joint East African Board.

I heartily congratulate *East Africa* on the completion of the first five years of its existence. I think that the conduct of the paper reflects great credit upon its proprietors and upon its editor, and I have no doubt that a journal of the standing of *East Africa* plays a most useful part in keeping the public of Great Britain in touch with the problems of a very important and rapidly developing portion of the Empire and in furnishing reliable information concerning it.

Libert Oury, Esq.

Director of the Mozambique Company, British Central Africa Company, Zambezi Mining Development Ltd., Beira Railway, Sena Sugar Estates, etc., etc.

East Africa, now completing its fifth year of existence, established itself with remarkable rapidity as the medium for the discussion of the special problems, many of them of great interest, connected with the part of the African continent. This may be taken as proof that the new journal filled a blank and filled it satisfactorily. I hope that it will continue to prosper and expand during the years to come, which will be years of important changes and development, not least in the southern portion of East Africa, which may soon rival the northern area in progress and prosperity.

Henry Portlock, Esq.

Chairman of East Plantations Ltd., Usumbira Plantations Ltd. and Henry Portlock & Co. (East Africa) Ltd.

Congratulations of the way *East Africa* is conducted and the enthusiasm and interest that it always displays on all matters attaching to the welfare of the very interesting territory whose name it bears and in which we are all so keenly interested. I look forward to your continued progress and success with the greatest interest and trust the last five years are only a precursor of many more useful years to come.

J. H. Sinclair, Esq., C.M.C., C.B.E.

British Resident in Zanzibar from 1921 to 1923.

East Africa is invaluable to all who are interested in the progress of the British Dependencies in East Africa, and especially, I think, to those of us who, having played our part, were it not for the weekly appearance of *East Africa*, find it impossible to keep in touch with the many new developments in that country. I wish to add to the congratulations which you will doubtless receive on the fifth birthday of your paper my personal thanks and best wishes for its continued success.

The Rev. E. W. Smith,

Author of "The Golden Stool," "Aggrey of Africa," "The Shrine of a People's Soul," etc.

I heartily congratulate *East Africa* on the completion of its fifth year of publication. I have studied each number from the beginning. To any one who wishes to follow the movements of thought and action in Africa the paper is quite indispensable. I wish it continued and increased prosperity.

Major Conrad L. Walsh.

A member of the East African Advisory Committee in London and the Executive Council of the Joint East African Board. Managing Director of the largest sisal estate group in Tanganyika Territory.

It required a large heart and much courage to embark on an enterprise such as Mr. Joelson set his hand to five years ago, when he presented to us his first issue of *East Africa*. I have an original copy of which I have always retained. At the end of five difficult and most important years in the political and economic history of East Africa Mr. Joelson has well justified his perseverance and *East Africa* stands today an established institution—it is clearly more than a journal. Long may you carry the torch.

(Some further messages will be published in our next issue.)

CANDID COMMENTS

LAST week, upon receiving the text of the categorical repudiation made by Sir Edward Crigg on his return to Kenya of our report of Sir EDWARD CRIGG'S DILEMMA certain of his statements at a meeting of the Executive Council of the Joint East African Board, we called to His Excellency asking whether he had any statement on the matter which he would care to telegraph. Up to the time of writing seven days have passed, but we are still without reply from Kenya's Governor, who, no doubt, finds it exceedingly difficult to decide what course to adopt. Shall he continue to deny the accuracy of a report which was submitted to and approved by him prior to publication, or shall he admit belatedly that his repudiation is material? Those are the questions which he must have asked himself many a time in these last few weeks. Lest he remain in doubt, *East Africa* reiterates (a) that Sir Edward Crigg did use the words in question by us in our issue of July 11 and subsequently repudiated by him; (b) that, as a matter of courtesy, a copy of our draft report was submitted to him before publication; (c) that that draft was returned by him with an expression of approval, subject to one or two minor alterations, each of which was incorporated in the published report; (d) that we retain our typewritten with the Governor's pencilled suggestions; and (e) that we still possess our shorthand notes.

Under the heading "A Question of Veracity," the matter at issue was recently discussed in a column leading article by the Nairobi *Times*, which on the same day featured in bold type as its main news item our reply to the Governor's strange *démenti*. The Governor's mere denial, says our Nairobi contemporary, "particularly when met by counter-denials of so categorical a kind as that from the editor of *East Africa* which we publish to-day counts for nothing, especially as subsequent issues of the journal in which the statement appeared, and published before His Excellency left England, contain no denial of any sort from him." We await with interest the Governor's next move. Meantime, we suggest once more that Kenya will now expect him to explain not merely the grounds to which the general public at Mombasa and Nairobi took exception, but also his effort to evade the consequences of charges which he made, and, as we have shown, authorised for publication in our columns. For the fourth time we suggest to Kenya's Governor that a public man, and especially an old journalist, who attacks the Press should, when he is proved inaccurate, apologise as publicly as he made his original charge.

Immediately we learned that the Director of Agriculture had been nominated a member of the Commission constituted to inquire into agricultural conditions in the Colony, we protested against so obviously inappropriate an appointment. Nine weeks later, Sir Edward Crigg has recognised what should have been immediately apparent—namely that to place amongst the judges the official whose Department must be brought under searching examination would inevitably prevent the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth being testified by witnesses subordinate to that official. We dealt

and deal solely with the principle at issue, not with the personal qualifications of the individual, who, we are sure, will be able to do himself and his Department far better justice as chief witness than as a member of the bench. The reconstituted Commission is to be under the chairmanship of Sir Daniel Hall, Scientific Adviser to the British Ministry of Agriculture.

We learn from a usually very well informed source that a certain East African Governor is likely to surrender his present office within a few weeks. The statement is **CUBERNATORIAL POSSIBILITIES** that he has in recent months been in open conflict with an important section of the non-Native community on various points. Nor, we fear, reveal his identity beyond dispute, for there have been passages at arms between Governor and governed in more than one Dependency. These are more unlikely things than that his successor will be a popular former Governor with a wide knowledge of East Africa, a well-deserved reputation as a sportsman, and reputation as a hard worker. To many readers the above indications may be ample.

How many of those who delight to criticise the Kenya settler will be fair enough to pay tribute to one of their number, Mr. Oswald Bentley, of Kitale, whose public spirit has saved the lives of four of his Native labourers? When another Native was killed on the farm some eighteen months ago these four men were arrested, tried, and sentenced to death, but their white *buana*, convinced that a miscarriage of justice was taking place, intervened at his own expense, carried the case to the Court of Appeal, and secured an order for a new trial. When that took place a few days ago the four accused were acquitted, the judge stopping the hearing after the evidence for the Crown had been presented. Does such a case not cast a strong light on the oft-repeated assertion of Kenya's vocal enemies that the settler looks upon the Native merely as a hewer of wood and a drawer of water? Mr. Bentley—whom we salute—is by no means in a minority of one among the settler community which, as a whole, discharges its duty to the African in generous degree. When callousness is laid at the door of the unofficial European, let Mr. Bentley's devotion to our Native labourers be remembered.

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

GERMANY OBJECTS TO CLOSER UNION.

Protest to the Permanent Mandates Commission.

At the time of the admission of a German member to the Permanent Mandates Commission of the League of Nations... The accuracy of our forecast is now proved by the letter addressed to the Commission by Dr. Kaest, the German member, during its July session, but only now revealed by the publication of the minutes. Referring to the Report of the Hilton Young Commission he wrote:

The Report detailed the proposals for a union... The British Empire's interests, and he will assist the Council for the League of Nations... The Governor-Generals duty will be to protect the British Empire's interests, and he will assist the Council for the League of Nations...

The Report's ultimate aim is to form a generally administered territory... The Report gives as a reason for the proposed amalgamation the unification of native policy in the three territories... In Kenya, European colonization predominates, while the economic system of the Uganda Protectorate is mainly based on Native Cultivation. The Mandated Territory of Tanganyika, on the other hand, comprises both Native Cultivation and European plantations and farming settlements.

From the point of view of the economic stability of all the Members of the League... The Mandate Power should not take for granted to take, and measure which would be detrimental to the territories under Mandate.

From the point of view of the economic stability of all the Members of the League... The Mandate Power should not take for granted to take, and measure which would be detrimental to the territories under Mandate.

...of the one hand... The... joint... the... only... another... and... system of... Mandates... to the... goes in... of the Man... the German... of the Allied... concluded... deviation... trustship

What Germany's Spokesman Ignores.

The German spokesman conveniently ignores the... The Mandates Commission... administrative union... the measures... provision of this... under his plea.

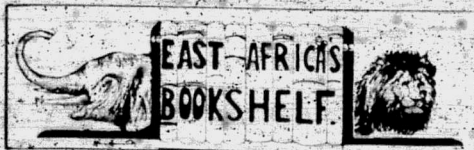
The Report on the... as we have repeatedly shown... scrupulously careful, not to infringe the provisions of the Mandate in any way, and objections such as Dr. Kaest raises are mere bluff, to which neither the British Empire nor the Council of the League need attach importance. They will realise that Germany's spokesman will put forward pleas, however feeble or extravagant, in the faint hope of frustrating a much overdue administrative rationalisation of Kenya, Uganda, and Tanganyika which, once effected, will destroy for ever any hope of the restoration to Germany of her former East African Protectorate. All the world but Germany has known for years that the Reich has no chance of repossessing now Germany must admit a much, however bitter, fact.

Dr. Kaest's... believe has never even visited East Africa... Sir Edward Hilton Young and his colleagues... that their emphatic assertion that a united Native policy is East Africa's chief need is baseless... every East African who has studied the Hilton Young Commission... absolutely right in at least that respect.

The rest of his charges are, if will be observed, equally unsubstantiated. Has he failed to understand the Hilton Young Report or has he deliberately misconstrued it?

Sir Donald Cameron's Slip.

At the same meeting of the Mandates Commission Sir Donald Cameron was the subject of a reprimand when the Chairman pointed out that in the Official Gazette of the League, dated December 3, 1928, a telegram sent by Sir Donald Cameron to the Prince of Wales had expressed the elevation to the 'sovereign' of the Territory. The Chairman said this was the second time that a grave error of principle had been committed in an official document. He would like to see a statement which was not contained in the Official Gazette of the League and he regretted that the expression should have been used by Sir Donald Cameron, who had given the Commission the impression that he had a complete and correct understanding of the Mandates Commission's work.



THE PERMANENT MANDATES COMMISSION.

Dangers that may Arise.

A book which calls for the earnest attention of those interested in the future of East Africa in general and of Tanganyika Territory in particular is "The Mandates System in Relation to Africa and the Pacific Islands," by Joffroy Elizabeth van Maanen-Helmer, Ph.D. (P. S. King and Son, 158.). The work embodies a thesis approved for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy in the University of London, is scholarly and exhaustive, and must be of value both to those who wish to know what the Mandates system is and to those who would foresee what it is going to become, especially for these last.

There is no way to recount in detail the origin and inception of the Mandates system. It is sufficient to emphasize that, in the author's own words:

"By Article 119 of the Treaty of Versailles Germany renounced her rights and titles over her overseas possessions in favour of the Principal Allied and Associated Powers." Accordingly it was these Powers, represented in the Supreme Council of the Peace Conference, rather than the League of Nations, which had the duty of allotting the possessions under mandate to the respective Powers as Mandatories.

It may here be noted that it was the Supreme Council, and not the League of Nations, which approved of the transfer of Ruanda Urundi to Belgium.

Thanks to the dilatory action of the United States, it was not until 1922 that the Mandates system was embodied in Article 22 of the Covenant of the League and was in full operation in regard to all the ex-German Colonies. The pivot of the Mandates system is the Permanent Mandates Commission, which was provided for in paragraph 9 of the fundamental Article.

The Commission was constituted, writes our author, to receive and examine the annual reports of the Mandatory Powers and to advise the Council on all matters relating to the surveillance of the Mandates. The provision in the Covenant for a Commission was an after-thought. It does not appear in any of the earlier drafts of the Article on Mandates, but the Mandates Commission has proved inevitably the *ant and bonum* of the reality of the whole system.

It is, therefore, chiefly to the evolution of this Commission and its development that Dr. Maanen-Helmer devotes his attention. As to the relations between the Mandatory Powers and the League, she is quite definite.

The complete responsibility of the Mandatory Powers for the type of administration which they are to put into operation in the territories entrusted to their care is to be found in the provision of the Mandates that the Mandatory shall be responsible for the peace, order and good government of the territory, and for the promotion to the utmost of the material and moral well-being and the social progress of its inhabitants. Thus, provided that the Mandatory Power does not interfere in any of the other provisions of the Mandate, or of Article 22, it may establish any kind of administrative machinery. It may treat the Natives directly through its own officials, or indirectly through the Natives themselves, or may encourage the Natives to carry on their own production, it may give the Natives a European education, or it may give them technical education. So long as its administration can be shown to be really securing the well-being and development of the people established in it, the Mandatory Power cannot be interfered with.

This point of view has been upheld by the Permanent Mandates Commission on every possible occasion. In their discussions on the lists of questions drawn up to assist the Mandatory Powers in the preparation of their annual reports, the members of the Commission stated repeatedly that the questions were designed, not to force the Mandatories to adopt one system rather than another, but to find out what system they had of their own accord chosen to apply.

That latter paragraph is worth noting. During the Peace Conference, British Dominions, such as Australia and New Zealand, declared that the Mandates system was wholly unacceptable to them if it assumed the character of the international government of the New Hebrides, for they dreaded constant outside interference in the Pacific Islands which they were occupying; and they succeeded in their objections to the "open door" and unrestricted immigration. This was done by the establishment of "C" Mandates, under which the territories are administered "under the laws of the Mandatory as integral portions of its territory, subject to certain safeguards in the interests of the indigenous population." Tanganyika Territory, of course, is under a "B" Mandate, in the text of which the above clause does not appear.

The point from which the "interference" is meant by "interference" with the Mandatory Powers in their administration under the system? At what point does "supervision" pierce into "interference"? The Permanent Commission, as stated above, declared any intention of "interference," but it was not long before it drew up a *questionnaire* on points of administration which it requested the Council of the League to submit to the Mandatory Powers for reply. This eventually took the form of a list of 118 questions, which was adopted by the Commission at its ninth session. The British delegates emphatically protested:

"It seemed to him," said Sir Austen Chamberlain, "and he knew that this feeling was shared by other members of the League and of the British Empire who exercised Mandatory authority, that there was a tendency on the part of the Commission to extend its authority to a point where the Government would no longer be vested in the Mandatory Power, but in the Mandates Commission."

It was clear from that document (the Covenant) that these territories were to be put under the tutelage of advanced Powers, and that they would exercise their authority under the supervision of the League, for which purpose the League would have a Commission to assist. But it was not, according to his reading of that document, intended that the governing authority of those territories should be any other than the Government which had received the Mandate.

He saw great objection *prima facie* to the adoption of so detailed and so extensive a *questionnaire*.

General Smuts, speaking for South Africa, said:

Gradually and probably involuntarily, the impression had grown in the Mandated territory that he represented a "C" territory that the more it developed constitutionally the greater the assumption by the Permanent Mandates Commission of power to direct the government of the territories. He would urge the Council not to overlook the fact that in the very exhaustive *questionnaire* matters were touched upon which really did not concern the Permanent Mandates Commission.

Dr. Maanen-Helmer proceeds with great pains and ingenuity to calm these fears of the British delegates and to represent the Commission as superlatively wise and discreet.

Legally the Commission has always had as wide as possible a right of observation of the administration in the Mandatory Powers. Only by the most careful and just exercise of its powers, however, has the Commission been able to translate this right into practice. Through an exercise of tact, wisdom, and impartiality the Commission has been able to extend its control to wider and wider limits, and has succeeded not only in checking abuses, but also, without being officious, in helping the Mandatories to build up systems of government based on

knowledge, and would be a chance rather than a chance and an opportunity to examine the local conditions such as prevail in most of the colonial territories.

East African readers will do well to mark those sentences. Applying the claims and policy therein, the author considers Tanganyika Territory.

Under Sir Horace Byatt, Tanganyika was being administered as a Native territory, out of deference to the Mandate system. Under his successor, Governor Cameron, more is being said about the protection of Native rights, but also a good deal more land is being granted to white settlers, while Sir Horace Byatt's policy that Tanganyika was to be developed chiefly by Native production has been definitely disclaimed. So careful is the Mandate Commission to preserve its neutrality between competing systems of production that it has not even said that it acted with regret that the Natives of Tanganyika are now threatened with a flood of white settlers who are to live not even on reserved areas but right among the Natives, so that the Natives can have the privilege of working two or three days on their own lands and the rest of the week for the white man. The members of the Mandate Commission must be endowed with special optimism to believe that Native rights will really be safeguarded under such an arrangement. In fact, even with the history of South Africa before its eyes, the Mandate Commission has not tried to persuade the world to change its policy.

The author points out that the Commission considers that official reports such as are submitted to it, are "inevitably one-sided," and that in order to form a correct view of the administration of the Mandatory, the Commission itself or through agents should visit the Mandated territories and carry out an investigation, or it should hear, in word or in writing, persons competent to expose the point of view which is not represented before it through its usual sources of information. The latter course has been officially adopted.

According to the present proceeding, the Commission gives no official audience to petitioners, and the members are not prevented from receiving such persons privately. The Commission would be going very far, and, indeed, would be making itself rather ridiculous, if it decided that the only people in the world whom its members must take care not to meet were people who could give them first-hand information as to the position in the Mandated territories. All they could ask was that such interviews should be kept strictly private and that it should always be made clear to any petitioners who might be received by members of the Commission that their interviews were entirely unofficial.

This procedure will hardly enhance the ordinary man's respect for, or opinion of, the Permanent Mandate Commission; it smacks too much of back-stairs gossip and medieval methods of gathering evidence. Personal investigation by visits to Mandated territories has not yet been adopted, but evidently the Commission is acquiescing with the notion. A good example was supplied by Palestine, whence came an enormous quantity of complaints of all kinds of such scope that they embraced, in fact, the whole policy of the Mandatory Power. The Commission licked its lips; here at last was the chance of a visit.

It would be materially impossible for the Commission to ascertain whether these various complaints were or were not well founded. The *rapprocheur* thought that a visit to Palestine would make it possible for the Commission to obtain a general idea of the whole situation.

And had it not been for Lord Lugard, the precedent might have been set.

The proposal that the Commission should either visit Palestine itself or send a sub-committee to conduct an inquiry, is quite conceivable, as its first Lord Lugard, the Mandatory Power, could not get a better precedent. It is also conceivable that the Commission or sub-committee would be in the position of a court of inquiry in which the Mandatory Power was the defendant.

That attempt failed, but from what one gathers of the "Commission" of the Commission, Mandated

by Dr. Maanen-Franke, it will be made again, as the Commission extends its limits. Lord Lugard may not be present then, and the case for the Mandatory Powers may be in the hands of a less clear-sighted, patriotic, and experienced advocate. It is well to be warned in time.

One cannot be too grateful to Dr. Maanen-Franke for her book. The picture of a group of Commissioners—ten of them, the majority nationals of non-Mandatory Powers—sitting in Geneva and enlightening the astonishing ignorance of local conditions such as prevails in most Colonial administrations, "speaking strictly in private" petitioners with a grouse against the Mandatory, and steadily bent on extending "to wider and wider limits" its powers of supervision is one which springs to the eye or a study of her work. It is one which cannot and should not be forgotten.

The author might have been more careful in her selection of authorities. To quote Dr. Raymond Buell as an authority on African questions is to reduce the value of her own work in the eyes of all who have a first-hand knowledge of the continent. His "monumental study" was the outcome of a long visit, lasting only fifteen months, spent in travelling throughout the South to French Equatorial Africa, from Zanzibar to Nigeria, and is definitely in the globe-trotter class. A. L.

A TRAVELLER'S MEMORIES OF ADEN

THE many East African residents who have at one time lived in India or Ceylon will be interested in the volume entitled "Eastwards," in which Mr. F. A. Hook recally records the impressions of his winter visit to those two countries. Of Aden, which most of our readers know, he says:

"As you have driven to the Tanks and as you have come back, you have passed a Native shuyard. Lying off, are dhows in commission, still capable of earning a living for their owners. On the beach, propped up by vertical struts, are dhows which will never go to sea again; their ancient timbers bleach year in, year out, under Aden's blinding sun, and will do so until the dhow falls asunder, and are shreds no more. What tales these old craft, had they speech, might tell. Of slaving on the Somali coast, of hard-run voyages, with human cargoes, in the Red Sea or Persia way; they are old enough to have compiled a picturesque record of sin; and there they lie in a state of senile decay, remorseless.

"That which matters more, on this hot day, than anything else in Aden (this is admittedly disputable), is that their race is not extinct. Propped up, near their decaying ancestors, and like them, above the water-line, as yet, are three of these Arab craft, of various sizes, in various states of construction. The lines of their unfinished hulls are convincingly beautiful, giving assurance of the happiest of marriages between ship and sea whenever their graceful forms, masted and canvassed, shall take the water. Frames and planking, sweeping through the sheer line from prow to stern, are expressive of speed, of a swift parting of the waves under pressure of monsoon winds or the lightest winter airs. It is probably a safe assumption that their builders work by inherited tradition, that nothing answering to the naval designer's board has any part in their production. Be that as it may, Coves might, any autumn, be the livelier if there could be brought to the waters the bitumen-sail and swift hull-form of these eastern progenitors of the fore-and-aft rig. Of these woodwork, beautiful craft which have provided impetus to the young British sailor, who, knowing Coves and the sea, has come forth from Portsmouth and the Solent, to be seen, in the hundred years past, coasting round the world, the alien traffic of the show of the Arabian seas.

Mr. Hook's book, which is published by the Blue Peter Publishing Company, London, at the moderate price of 1s. 6s. is most entertaining.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

PROPHYLACTIC QUININE FOR MALARIA.

Why, When, and How to Take the Drug.

To the Editor of "East Africa."

SIR,
The letter published by you on September 5 induces me to draw your attention to the "Notes on Malaria for Officers and Men," which, though printed early during the War, contain practically all that the average man, the layman in a malarial region wants to know, and in a form that he can readily understand.

Before the War malaria was almost a cut-and-dried subject, and the progress, as the result of the research being following epoch-making discoveries by Ross and others, and the prophylactic measures necessary were thoroughly well recognised. What little may have been added to the subject since the War is of purely scientific interest. There are no new theories that can in any way modify the old well known mosquito net and quinine preventive measures. To throw doubt on these without suggesting a better can do infinite harm, in my opinion, merely setting back the clock.

Quinine kills the malaria parasite in the earliest one-fifth stage of its life in the blood, and there is no getting away from that fact. What effect it may have in the later stages is another tale, a matter of treatment. As regards prevention, if only a sufficiency of quinine is in the blood at the right time the battle is won, for the attack of the young mosquito-bred parasites fails. Quinine taken, however, is only one of the available defensive measures against fever. Efficient mosquito-net protection is even more important than quinine. The reason is given in the leaflet of which I send you a copy. If you could find room to print it in your widely known journal so that it could be taken out for ready reference and leisurely absorption, you would be doing a good turn to a very great many, and would be performing a far-reaching piece of useful propaganda.

The malarialogist—the expert research man—completes his work, is proud of it, and publishes it, but not where the ordinary man who wants to make use of it can get hold of it. It was for this reason that I was asked in East Africa during the War to compile the above-mentioned leaflet, many thousands of which were printed and issued by the military authorities to both the East African and the Mesopotamian Expeditionary Forces.

Yours faithfully,

Royal Societies Club, CUTHBERT CHRISTY,
London, S.W. 1.

From Major Cuthbert Christy's most interesting and useful pamphlet with extract for the benefit of our readers the following salient passages:

Quinine is the only known drug in the world which will kill the malaria parasite, consequently quinine is the only drug of any use as a prophylactic against malaria that is not the result of a previous attack, and it is the only medicine which will cure the disease. Quinine being absorbed into the blood kills the parasite freshly injected by the mosquito, but when after three or four hours these have entered the muscles quinine has less effect upon them.

Quinine should be taken early after any risk has been incurred, but at the earliest time of the risk can surely be determined. The best way to accomplish this is by taking a prophylactic dose of five grains after

the risk has been incurred, but not later than a quarter of eight in the evening, and it is recommended that quinine should be taken every 24 hours that must be introduced at intervals of not more than 12 hours of daylight, and not at intervals of more than 12 hours of darkness. It quinine is taken only at intervals of 24 hours, and a person may be bitten by a mosquito, and the malarial parasite may have entered the body, and the parasite, instead of being killed, may have entered the blood, and the attack of fever is unavoidable. Quinine taken will not reduce the chances of infection more than perhaps 50 per cent, but quinine plus the mosquito net, an efficient mosquito net should reduce those chances by at least 90 per cent.

Quinine is the only specific for malaria. It cuts short the attack by killing the young parasites, as each successive crop develops in the blood. If taken in sufficient quantities during the attack, it will prevent the formation of the crescentic bodies, which, once formed, constitute the normal stage of the patient a danger to his fellows, and which are apt to remain in the body for a long period.

Opinions regarding the after-treatment by quinine frequently differ as to when and how the drug should be taken, but the main point to realise is that dosage should be only for three months, and the daily dose sufficiently large during the first month of the three. If a relapse should occur the three months' treatment must be commenced afresh. A good method of quinine after-treatment, that is, from the date of the subsidence of the fever, is as follows:—at least two or three grains daily for two weeks, fifteen grains daily for two or three days, and five grains daily for two months.

The segregation of the individual beneath an efficient mosquito net at night is by far the most important and effective means, not only of guarding against a primary attack, but of preventing infection being carried from the sick person to healthy persons. Owing to the development of crescentic carrier bodies after and not during the continuance of the fever, the use of an efficient mosquito net is far more important to the welfare of the community after than before an attack. One person (or even a baby) with crescentic bodies in his blood sleeping without a mosquito net, or with one that is defective, may be and often is the nucleus of an epidemic.

Hence arises the danger of sleeping near a Native village because in a malarial locality a large percentage of the youngest children have active parasites and crescentic bodies in their blood and yet play about without showing symptoms of fever. Adult Natives on the other hand in a malarial locality are not usually a danger, for, having suffered severely in early childhood, they have acquired a partial immunity and in consequence suffer little from malaria. Soldiers, however, from upland regions where there is no malaria, and who have suffered from the disease in childhood, have acquired no immunity, and are soon likely to be affected on reaching a malarial district at a lower level. Indians rarely seem to acquire any immunity, and are very susceptible to malaria. Their proximity is a danger to Europeans.

There are other methods of individual segregation than by the mosquito net. The best of these is by the use of Bamber oil, a mosquito lotion used extensively by coolies on the plantations in Ceylon, etc. Its composition is as follows:

- 1 Citronella oil (not lemon grass oil) 11 parts.
- 2 Geraniol (paraffin) oil 1 part.
- 3 Coconut oil 2 parts.

to which is added carbonic acid gas.
Its efficacy lasts from four to six hours, sufficient to give a night's sleep in comparative safety when a mosquito net is not available or cannot be used. (Ed. "E.A.")

BY AIR TO EAST AFRICA.

ABOUT the end of September a three-engined plane will leave London for Nairobi via Egypt and the Sudan.

Special fares for this inaugural flight of WILSON AIRWAYS LIMITED.

Full particulars from Mr. T. CAMPBELL, B.A., Managing Director, Wilson Airways, c/o East Africa, 91, Great Titchfield Street, London, W. 1.

PROPOSED RAILWAY FROM MTWARA BAY VIA SONGEE TO BROKEN HILL.

Mr. A. J. Higgins on the Project.

To the Editor of *East Africa*.

In your issue of September 5, you say it is ludicrous to suggest the building of a line from Mtwara Bay via Masasi, Songea, and Fife to Broken Hill as a practical alternative to the Zambezi Bridge.

Writing for *The Times*, East African Number, Mr. Amery stated: "An essential factor in all development in East Africa is, of course, the provision of better transport facilities. More railways, more roads, more bridges, more steamers, improved harbour works are all required. The real problem is to be able to judge, by careful scrutiny on the part of all authorities concerned, the relative importance of the various projects. Another correspondent suggested that with the link line from Blantyre to Lake Nyasa the whole of the water-borne traffic of the Lake, including that which comes from Portuguese East Africa and from southern Tanganyika, as well as from Northern Rhodesia when feeders are constructed—together with that which will come from the Simoi-Kafue cut-off, when it is built, will come through Beira as there is no other port as close to Nyasaland on the East Coast."

Every Commission that has reported upon East Africa has emphasised that the Southern Highlands of Tanganyika are amongst the most suitable places for European settlement in East Africa. The need for communications has been equally emphasised, and various routes have been suggested. None of the routes suggested is as cheap or as practical as the one that I have made public, and the chart will prove that Mtwara Bay is, as I state, the best harbour on the East Coast. I know the others well. I quote, as you do, the findings of the Hilton-Young Commission, but you forget that the harbour was not known to them when any of the Commissions went into the subject.

As regards the route, well there is a tram line from Lindi to Masasi as well as a motor route to Songea which is used a great deal, and another road to Njombe. Hence the route will run into the surveyed Dodoma-Fife route, thus running through the whole of the Southern Highlands. I take it that you do agree that the Southern Highlands need an outlet, and that Beira will be fed by produce from the Lake and Northern Rhodesia. The Lake could be just as easily tapped from my route as could Lake Tanganyika, by running feeders. With a harbour at our door it is surely much more ludicrous to talk of draining Southern Tanganyika through Beira. Yet I have not seen any comment from you on that article. As regards land values, it is very easy to increase these for thirty miles deep on either side of a railway from practically nothing to from a sovereign to several pounds an acre, according to the distance, fertility, and possibility of irrigation, as the history of any railway in Africa will show. And the minerals that were inaccessible, or of too low a grade to be economically worked, become accessible and workable as the transport is cheapened.

Land values will undoubtedly increase tremendously around Beira as that port is developed. The money that is spent in building the Bridge will, to the extent of about three-fifths, go to pay Portuguese labour and help to establish agriculture in the districts of the Bridge and along the route. I am

bridge is looking to complete the link with Blantyre, but it does seem ludicrous that, because our Government assisted the Portuguese to build their line by guaranteeing the interest on the debentures—they could not have built it unless we had assisted them—we now have to find the money to build a bridge, so that we do not lose over the deal, and that we have to refrain from building British lines because of endangering our chances of recovering the money with which we assisted the Portuguese to build theirs! The Zambezi Bridge will cost a great deal of money before it is built and made secure, the history of Indian Bridges and those of any tropical country will show that the vagaries of tropical rivers make it impossible to guarantee the security of any very long bridge built across them. If, as is suggested, we are to hold up a better road to the Southern Highlands so that the bridge has to be built to assist the development of coalfields, owned by foreigners, the produce of which will be sold at preferential rates to foreign firms, thus handicapping our own firms and competing with our own coal mines, then it is certainly far from ludicrous to suggest allowing the Bridge to wait.

As regards the objective of my route, it is reported on all sides that the mines of Northern Rhodesia offer a market much bigger than that of the Rand—twice as rich, according to the leading financial journals, and your own journal of September 5. The Simoi-Kafue cut-off and the Beira-Blantyre routes, as well as the Lobito Bay line, have the same objective. Is it suggested that Tanganyika should be forbidden from making a bid for the same markets with an all-British route?

You state that "to advocate a line along the Rovuma and thence by the northern end of Lake Nyasa as an alternative to the Zambezi Bridge was the worst possible way of securing East African support to the project." I should imagine that British East Africans would certainly favour an all-British route that would be cheaper and better before one which goes to enrich a foreign port and territory, particularly when that route is not only shorter and cheaper, but passes through a country where their fellow Britons are building homes. You state again that my route would have none of the advantages of the northern line which you suggest, meaning by that there would be no link between Kenya and Tanganyika. But it would link up with the Cape-to-Cairo and, when it is completed, the Lobito lines, thus opening up a system that would be immeasurably more useful, looked at from either a political, strategical, or economical point of view. The Beira-Blantyre line will end at Nyasa unless money is spent upon other lines to feed it. Even then it will depend upon British capital and British endeavour to feed it and develop the port of Beira. Is not the money better spent upon developing our own Empire and peopling our own lands?

Mr. Somerville may have meant that the cost of a line to Nyasa via Songea would be about £5,000,000, but I notice a suggestion that Great Britain should give Russia a credit of £15,000,000 to be repaid over five years. A graft like that would return a great deal more to the Empire if spent upon the route I propose.

You suggest that it would be a disadvantage for the line to pass through sparsely populated districts. It is an advantage, I claim, if the Tanganyika Government will not alienate land which is in proximity to large Native populations, and the land alienation question throughout the whole of Africa is one long struggle between Native needs and those of Europeans. The old-time planter or miner or lumber-cutter of Africa reckoned that the land was his.

the work had to remain undone. These are only about one million Natives in Northern Rhodesia, one and a quarter in Nyasaland, and four and a quarter millions in Tanganyika. There are not nearly enough Natives to develop the vast mineral and agricultural areas in the old-fashioned manner, and we must make up our mind that brains will have to replace the old "shot for" "mors boys." In Australia one man, with a bullock team and a set of traps, will go out into the bush and bring in a log alone that it would take two hundred Natives to move in Africa.

Thousands of Natives, from Songea, Masasi, and Tunduru and the vicinity, near which my route will pass, travel every year to the northern plantations and to those of the coast and the Central Railway seeking for employment (*vide* Tanganyika Territory Native Labour Report for 1928). Their wages in the south west amount to roughly one-quarter to one-fifth of what they can obtain in the north and on the coast. A very great percentage of their time is lost in travel. They had to be built in the north labour would of necessity have to be obtained in the south and south-west, thereby interfering with the supply to the northern plantations and further disturbing the development of the southern areas, as well as unsettling the communal life.

The extraordinarily accelerated development of the great mining areas of Northern Rhodesia and the Congo is precipitating a grave economic and labour crisis in Central Africa. Briefly, there is not enough black labour to go round, but the demand for copper continues. What is the solution?

The value of a highly concentrated corridor of purely European British effort running through a real "white man's" part of Africa, with a splendid harbour and the best objective that exists in Africa, surely calls for patient investigation by those who have at heart the welfare of Britons and Natives and that of peace between Asiatic and European. The route could be surveyed at a comparatively small cost by aeroplane: 30s. per square mile is, I think, the cost. A hundred-mile strip from the Cape to Caffre line to Mtwara Bay would cost roughly about £200,000, and would result in opening up one hundred million acres of the Empire, wonderfully rich in minerals and from the agricultural point of view, and where thousands of Britons could find homes and where markets already exist, and a bonus that sum would pay the cost of a survey of the route by engineers.

The Cia. do Nyassa were prepared to spend £7,000,000 upon a railway to the southern end of Lake Nyasa from Porto Amelia. I was the only British settler on that route when the survey went through in 1912, and I can state without fear of contradiction that my route is far superior in every way, and that Porto-Amelia does not compare with Mtwara Bay as a port. But I have not seen the term "ludicrous" applied to the Cia. do Nyassa's venture.

Nothing short of a bias in favour of the smaller federation between Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika could induce any way to refuse to consider the possibilities of a route which has exactly the same objectives as the two other routes from Portuguese ports and which run through Portuguese territory, and by a decided bias in favour of those capitalists who, either from ignorance or from shortsightedness, have insisted that the money must be spent in territory where Tanganyika's fate was supposed to be in the balance. The Mandate is responsible for that, probably as much as anything else that has happened in the past few years faithfully.

Like Mrs. Anger, we believe that more railways are required in East Africa, and that the relative importance of the schemes proposed must be carefully considered. From that standpoint we do not hesitate to say that the idea of a line from Mtwara Bay 774 Songea and Fife to Broken Hill cannot possibly be given preference over the proposed railway from Dodoma towards Fife or from Tunduru to Manda, either of which would facilitate development of the rich Tanga Province and would constitute a feeder to the present Central Tanganyika system. Mr. Siggins himself suggests that one of his aims is to provide railway transport for the Itunga Province, but his proposal would involve building at least 600 miles to reach Itunga and say 300 miles to Fukuva, as against approximately 100 and 150 miles by the better-known routes.

He does not enumerate the drawbacks to the Mtwara Bay Fife line. Will he admit that construction, as far as Masasi would be difficult and costly on account of the hilly nature of the country; (b) that the greater proportion of the area from Masasi to Songea (281 miles apart) is famine country, devoid of water, depopulated, and thick with tsetse, some parts being closed even to Natives on account of sleeping sickness; (c) that while the Kawama valley is rich, that fertility generally gives place to barren, uninhabited waste within an average of about twenty miles from the river; and (d) that construction from Dodoma onwards would be exceedingly difficult and expensive, since the Livingstone range of mountains would have to be scaled. If the Songea district is to be given a railway, a suitable natural outlet should be *the Itunga route to the coast*, which is a distance to Dar es Salaam, not across an unproductive waterless waste to a port yet to be built.

Our correspondent still appears to favour his proposal a practical alternative to the Zambezi Bridge, Lobacoo and tea planters and merchants in Nyasaland will certainly not regard it in that light. Then he talks of his route running through "a real white man's part of Africa," whereas that is precisely what it does not do.

What does he mean by saving "a hundred-mile strip" from the Cape to Cairo line to Mtwara Bay, would cost about £200,000. The distance from the southern end of Lake Nyassa, which is presumably the port, he has in mind on the projected Cape to Cairo line, to the coast at Mtwara Bay is well over 500 miles, and, as we have shown, much extremely costly construction would have to be done in mountainous country. Yet he allows an outlay of only £2,000 a mile, whereas even in normally easy country in East Africa £3,000 to £4,000 per mile must be reckoned. The Tabora Mwanza line, for instance, which had nothing like the natural obstacles of the Mtwara-Masasi or Songea-Fife seems to overcome cost approximately £200 per mile, and the Kenya and Uganda Railway extension from Turbo to Mbulu at £1,000 per mile.

Mr. Siggins is under the impression that we expect the Zambezi Bridge to lead to the evacuation through Beira of produce from the Southern Highlands of Tanganyika and that we advocate it on those grounds. We advocate it solely because we believe it will benefit Nyasaland. Produce from the Southern Highlands of Tanganyika will, we imagine, continue to find its way to the world's markets through Dar es Salaam. In suggesting that Tanganyika should attempt to compete with the Beira and Lobita Bay routes for the carriage of Northern Rhodesian mineral traffic our correspondent ignores the very convincing evidence of the Hilton Young Report.

(Ed. "E.A.")

NAIROBI DISTRICT COUNCIL.

A PPLICATIONS are invited for the post of Clerk to the Nairobi District Council. Previous experience of Local Government organisation will be considered an advantage, and qualifications or experience in road engineering will be an additional recommendation. Salary will depend on qualifications but will not exceed £750 per annum at commencement with leave conditions as for similar civil servant appointments.

Applications, with the names, ages, experience, and other particulars to be forwarded to the Nairobi District Council, Council Chamber, Memorial Hall, Post Office, Nairobi, Kenya, by 11.00 a.m. on 27th East African experience preferred.

Personal interviews will be held on the gift of the Council at strictly confidential hours. Final list shall be sent by a committee for appointment.

CARS SUITABLE FOR EAST AFRICA.

THE 1930 HILLMAN RANGE.

Great Growth of Oversea Sales.

Specials written for "East Africa" by "The Car"

It is probably quite safe to say that no British motor manufacturer has shown more enterprise in the last few years than the Hillman Company, the first concern in this country to make a Straight Eight in a popular price, the first to produce safety models, and the first in the field with the fabric sports type coupe, this having been evolved in close co-operation with Major Sir Henry, C.B.E., the well known racing motorist and designer.

A few days ago I was afforded the opportunity of inspecting the Hillman 1930 models, of which it is the aim of the makers to export a substantial proportion. By the way, their Oversea sales chart, which has just been published, indicates a very healthy upward trend in the Dominions and Colonies, having about doubled during each twelve months of the past four or five years.

The success of the Straight Eight was one of the events of last season in this country, it being the first time that an eight-cylindered car had been sold in Great Britain below £500. Thus, when introduced at £435, the Hillman Eight claimed immediate popularity, and the new season's model, made in both the safety and the standard types, bids fair to increase the car's reputation and sales. For re-designed springing and shock absorbers give greater comfort, oilless shackles have been incorporated, the petrol tank capacity increased, all steel running boards fitted, one-piece domed wings standardised, and the comfort and appearance of the car considerably improved by modifications to the bodywork. All exterior and interior fittings, including the radiator and lamps, are chromium-plated, locks are provided to all four doors, and the upholstery is of the best English leather. This model, like the Fourteen, has four speeds and six brakes.

The Cheapest Straight Eight.

The overall length of the saloon and tourer is 14 ft. 2 in., or 15 ft. 3 in. with the luggage grid down; the overall width is 5 ft. 8 1/2 in., the ground clearance 7 1/2 in., the track 4 ft. 8 in., and the wheel-base 10 ft. 0 in. The equipment includes luggage grid, electric screen wiper, electric horn, illuminated instrument board, speedometer, dashboard thermometer, clock, oil gauge, petrol gauge, ignition lock, dipping switch on steering wheel, wheel jack, pump, a complete set of tools, and carpets.

The car, far and away the cheapest British Straight Eight, is, as will be seen, a real luxury vehicle from the standpoints of appearance, comfort, and performance, and there seems little doubt that people who have in the past been in the habit of purchasing cars costing hundreds of pounds more, will decide to become owners of this new Hillman model.

The Hillman Fourteen, which we predicted a year ago would achieve considerable success in the Oversea Empire, is still further improved in points of detail. Last year's track width of 4 ft. 8 in. has been retained, and has the ground clearance of 8 1/2 in. so popular abroad, but the low-bulk body is very effective in insuring that clearance and in saving space in a car, in a considerably higher price class. As the equipment, exterior, upholstery, and other details are in the main those obtainable with the Straight Eight, the general effect is one of extreme comfort allied to the dependability which is an absolute

Views of East African Owners.

What do East African think of the Hillman Fourteen after using it under all sorts of conditions in the territories?

Major O. Lennox Browne, who is now spending some of his leave in Inverness-shire, and who has used a Hillman Fourteen extensively in Kenya, Uganda, and Tanganyika, has sent some most interesting comments on the performance of the car to Messrs. Rootes Ltd. From his remarks we are permitted to quote the following:

"I was kindly to the Uganda border we traversed some very rough roads, but in Uganda the roads are all made with bitumen, and the surface is good. Here it was struck with the machine, and the Hillman held the road and the feeling of comfort and security it gave me to 20 m.p.h. Though good on the whole, the roads in Uganda are very winding and in places not very well cambered, and it requires a good car to hold the road at speed. Two companions in a 20th American car did not find the same ease and comfort and I had continually to wait for them to catch me up."

At Entebbe the Hillman Fourteen met her larger sister, the Straight Eight, a saloon model, which had just arrived for the Governor of Uganda. I was kindly allowed to take the car for a short run and was delighted with the comfort and amazing smoothness in running. I sailed several miles of the fourteen and not one had the slightest complaint to make. One car, which had done 120 miles and had not been touched, appeared to go as well as ever.

The wonderful feeling of security in a Hillman should be far in upholding its position against American opposition, for this security is especially important in countries like Kenya and Uganda, where one goes hundreds of miles out into the "blue" and garages exist only in one's dreams.

Lieutenant Colonel E. L. Baxter, who is so well known to many of our Nyasaland readers, is another recent owner, who, now that he is home on leave, has been asked by Messrs. Rootes whether he is entirely satisfied with his purchase—for the export and service departments of the company follow the wise practice of asking for candid criticism from buyers. Colonel Baxter, like a good East African, has readily agreed that his opinion should be available to other settlers in the Dependencies, and so we are able to quote from his letter. He wrote—

"I bought a Hillman because I had heard it spoken of very favourably. I know three owners, one in Tanganyika Territory, one in Northern Rhodesia, and the third in Nyasaland. The last-named, Mr. Smithman, is a man of great experience with motors and his opinion decided me. He drives transport, which is the most critical test, especially in the rainy season, when after a heavy down-pour the mud roads become as nearly impassable as can be. He has a Hillman touring car; since in his opinion no other four-cylinder car stands up to the work so well he told me that he had never had any engine trouble, in spite of the great calls made upon it, and was emphatic in his opinion that it is the best car of its kind."

Such volunteered and disinterested eulogies indicate that the car performs well under East African conditions, a talk with the world export agents makes it clear that they mean to concentrate on marketing it in Africa.

**COLOURED IRISH LINEN**

THIS season we are showing wide ranges of Coloured Linens, including several new cloths which will give complete satisfaction. Carriage and freightage paid to port of embarkation. Foreign and Colonial orders of £10 and upwards.

TYROLEN DRESS LINEN MOYNA DRESS LINEN

These materials are made in Ireland and are of the highest quality. They are suitable for all climates and are very durable. The Tyrolen Dress Linen is a fine, light-colored fabric, while the Moyna Dress Linen is a darker, more substantial fabric. Both are available in a variety of patterns and colors.

1/9

2/6

3/9

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"I rode, Kabi, to the Uganda border, we traversed some very rough roads, but in Uganda the roads are all made with tarmac, and the surface is good. Here I was struck with the amazing way the Hillman held the road and the feeling of comfort and security it gave to go 50 m.p.h. Though good on the whole, the roads in Uganda are very winding and in places not very well cambered, and it requires a good car to hold the road at speed. Two companions in a 1929 American car did not find the same ease and comfort, and I had continually to wait for them to catch me up."

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A dress material that is soft, smooth, and comfortable. It is made of the finest quality of cotton and is perfect for the warm weather. It is available in a variety of colors and patterns.

1/9

2/6

3/9

SUBURBANISED EAST AFRICA.

An Old-Timer's Welcome to his Son.

"But, when he days, getting much too respectable and highly suburbanised. Ultra-respectable and suburbanised, he spread like a shroud over that fascinating country." Thus an R.A.R. Officer in "The Morning Post".

Now, once upon a time, in Africa's sunny clime,
We were wild and woolly, free, and fighting fit,
We went about in shorts, shirts, and Terai hats,
Like sports.
And thought ourselves emphatically "it"
What we wanted we just shot, for trophies, fun, or pot.
And we pitied those at home in England then
Who sat solemn on a stool, in office, shop or den,
And slept down in the "sububs," like West
Ken.

But, the burthen of the change, that's
Come along,
See us now—pomaded, shaved, as "man" can be,
Promenading down the street, in a pair of rubbers on
our feet.

Playing tennis, with the ladies after tea,
Life is priceless—serene with its cut and dried
routine.
Office hours, we take meals three times a day,
While a K.U.R. excursion is quite the modern
version—

Bai Jove! We have to strap-hang all the way.
As for a bit of shooting, Uganda might be too bang,
Or elephants be sought on Turnham Green,
The once romantic nyika is the last place you would
seek a

Tommy—and a lion's never seen.
Nairobi is as solemn as Rickmansworth or Balham,
Mombasa is as mild as Surbiton,
Where a joy-ride in a flivver gives the unco' gaid a
silver

We're "suburbanised" and that's the trouble,
Son.

But if Africa is tame, England carries on the game,
Life is short and snappy now in London Town,
A car will knock you silly if you are crossing
Piccadilly.

Or a herd of motor-buses charge you down,
To face a frantic rhino is a fleabite to a Cyno,
Whizzing wildly down Whitehall or Regent
Street.

An exploding man-hole, flying, strews the road with
dead and dying,
And a six-wheeled lorry makes the job complete.
So you be glad, my lad, you have listened to your
Dad.

And have come out, while you still are good and
young,
Where the worst thing you will meet is, believe me,
prickly heat
Or the clatter of a Tinka flapper's tongue.

AL. N. GLEE.

DEATH OF MR. P. C. PEARSON.

An Old Hunter of the Lado Enclave.

It will be recalled that we recorded the death in Kampala following an operation of Mr. Peter Christian Pearson, late a Ranger of the Uganda Game Department and for many years a well-known big game hunter in East and Central Africa. Indeed, for thirty years he had followed that dangerous profession, and his experience with elephant made him so recognised an authority that he was selected to accompany H.R.H. the Prince of Wales during part of his African safari last year. Mr. Pearson was appointed a Game Ranger in Uganda on March 22, 1924, but previous to that he had been one of the famous band of hunters who harried the elephants of the Lado Enclave—now the West Nile Province of Uganda, but then a sort of No Man's Land. Mr. John Boyce writes in his book "The Company of Adventurers," "Clarke and Pearson, for example, were two good and true men who played their part well in those halcyon times, and are to-day game rangers in Kenya and Uganda respectively. Subsequent to these no less efficient or zealous in their work because they were once prominent hunters themselves in the Lado and Congo."

DIVED OVERBOARD TO SAVE A DOG.

East Africa learns that while the British Indian liner "Modasa" was on her way from London to Marseilles a passenger dived overboard after a pedigree dog of his which had fallen over the ship's side. Both man and dog were picked up none the worse for their adventure.

NEWSPAPERS



HACHETTE'S SUBSCRIPTION AGENCY (E.A.)

The Largest Newspaper Distributing Enterprise in the World.

ESTABLISHED 1826.

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ENGLISH AND EUROPEAN THOUGHT

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HACHETTE'S SUBSCRIPTION AGENCY (E.A.),

10, Abchurch Lane, London, E.C. 4, England

Mr. Monck Mason Moore, Kenya's first Colonial Secretary, inspected the pre-historic pyramids. He passed no comment, but if experience had anything to do with it, he probably thought it had. It has been suggested, and there may be some thing in it, that the Ordinance to Provide for the Preservation of Ancient Monuments and Objects of Art, or of Artistic Interest, is

PERSONALIA

Captain I. B. Stevens has arrived home from Kenya.

Mr. E. H. Rogers, District Officer in Uganda, is on leave.

The Hon. Henry and Mrs. Wood have just completed a brief visit to the United States.

Mr. Justice Joseph Sheridau of Kenya has been appointed Chief Justice of Tanganyika Territory.

Mr. J. H. Conde, the well-known author and traveller, is motoring through Central Africa in Cairo.

Mr. J. H. Clair Tisdall, M.C., is at present Commissioner for the West Side area of Kenya.

Mr. J. L. Carrington, recently resigned the editorship of *The Budget*, has arrived back in London.

Mr. H. M. Robertson, manager of the Dar es Salaam Branch of Barclays Bank (C. and O.), is at present on leave.

The marriage recently took place at Eldoret of Miss Dorothy Rudland, of Nandi, to Mr. A. B. Marshall, of Songhor.

Mr. R. H. W. Pakenham and Mr. I. H. D. Rolleston have recently joined the Zanzibar Administrative Service as Cadets.

Sir Horace Byatt, Governor of Trinidad and Tobago since he left Tanganyika Territory in 1924 is to retire on account of ill health.

Mr. H. H. Robinson, Chairman of the Dar es Salaam Chamber of Commerce, expects to arrive in this country on leave within a few weeks.

Colonel C. F. Birney, D.S.O., who has been General Manager of the Rhodesia Railway system for the past ten years, is to retire in April next.

Mr. C. Pawlett-Leitch, the secretary of the Buganda and the Basoga Seed Cotton Buying Associations of Uganda, is on holiday in South Africa.

Brigadier-General Sir Joseph Bybne, formerly Governor of the Seychelles, and at present Governor of Sierra Leone, left Liverpool last week for Freetown.

Mr. G. Howe of West Hartlepool, an old student at Armstrong College, Newcastle, has obtained an appointment in the Veterinary Department of Tanganyika.

Messrs. H. N. Jackson and J. W. Dickson have been appointed members of the District Council of the East African Protectorate. Messrs. A. G. Howe and P. H. Heard, resigned.

Lieutenant Colonel the Hon. R. M. Preston and Mr. G. W. Gray, two of the directors of the Rio Tinto Company Ltd., are visiting the mining areas of Northern Rhodesia.

Mr. R. G. Vernon recently paid £5,000 for the lease of a plot of land of 7,662 square feet in Eliot Street, Nairobi. The lease was for ninety-nine years from 1911 at an annual rental of 150s.

The name of Rowan Dinslaw is known to all East Africans, who will learn with regret of the death by drowning of two of his young grandsons, one aged twenty-five and the other thirty.

Mr. John Sandeman Allen, M.P., Vice-Chairman of the Joint East African Board, has accepted the chairmanship of a company formed with a capital of £50,000 to build and operate a trade exhibition hall in Saltdorf.

The Rev. A. A. Verbi, the well-known Kenya missionary, is at present holidaying on the Continent, but is expected back in London at an early date. He intends to spend his retirement in his beloved Teita hills.

Mr. Alan Cameron, senior partner of the well-known Nakuru firm of Messrs. Cameron & Selke, underwent an operation on Monday last. His friends will join with us in wishing him a speedy and complete recovery.

Recent postings in the Uganda Medical Department include Dr. R. P. Barrett to Madi, Dr. J. McDaniel to Hoima, Dr. S. W. T. Lee to Jinja, Dr. J. J. Mitchell to Masaka, and Dr. R. S. F. Hennessey to Mbale.

Mr. J. H. Hofmeyr, the former Administrator of the Transvaal, who visited Kenya some few months ago, has accepted an invitation to contest the Johannesburg North constituency as a candidate for the South African Party.

The engagement is announced between Mr. A. B. Marshall, of Songhor, Kenya Colony, eldest son of Dr. and Mrs. J. B. Marshall, of Farnham, Surrey, and Dorothy, youngest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Rudland, of Nandi.

Mr. C. S. Midgeley, who will be remembered by many of our Nyasaland readers as a former Ilmbe resident, was runner-up in the Rhodesian amateur golf championship with a score of 162 for 36 holes. The winner returned a score of 155.

Mirza R. H. Walshe Bey, D.S.O., M.C., who is to retire from the Sudan Defence Force at the expiration of his present leave, is, says *The Sudan Herald*, to be succeeded by Kamakam Vicary Bey, M.C., in command of the Eastern Arab Corps.

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Capt. H. C. Davis, of the P. & O. liner Mantua, who sailed at sea last week off the coast of China, was awarded the D.S.O. in 1916 for boat work off the East African coast. At that time he was a lieutenant commander in the Royal Naval Reserve.

Mr. J. C. Hour, who for the past couple of years has been a member of the staff of the head office of the National Bank of India in London, has sailed for Kenya to take up an appointment under the Bank in that Colony. He is, we hear, a keen sportsman.

We learn with great regret of the death in Mombasa of Mrs. J. Beeston, wife of the Nakuru auctioneer and timber concessionaire. Mr. Beeston is one of the widely known pioneers of the Colony, and much sympathy will be felt with him in his bereavement.

Major Walter Elliott, until recently Under-Secretary of State for Scotland, was in Northern Rhodesia when the last mail left. He intended visiting the mining areas, the Katanga Province of the Belgian Congo, and Tanganyika Territory on his way to Kenya.

Mr. E. Brand, who is at present on leave in Manchester, is, we hear, retiring from the Tanganyika Agricultural Department in order to establish himself as a planter and land agent in the Mombasa district. Mr. Brand has spent the last twenty-eight years in the tropics.

Captain F. R. Murphy, who left England recently to take charge of a sisal and coconut plantation in East Africa, has, says *West Africa*, been a planter in South India, Ceylon, Nigeria, and the Belgian Congo. During the War he served with the Royal Artillery and was severely wounded.

The engagement is announced of Mr. Edward Bryan Stanley Clarke, Administrative Officer, Uganda, only son of Mrs. Stanley Clarke, Portway House, Frome, and Miss Jean Evelyn Gordon Tod, younger daughter of W. J. Tod and Mrs. Tod, Glenesk, Polton, Mid Lothian.

The Secretary of State for the Colonies has approved the appointment of Lieutenant-Colonel D. O. Turnbull, D.S.O., Deputy Chief Veterinary Officer of Northern Rhodesia, to be Chief Veterinary Officer, Nyasaland, in succession to Mr. J. A. Griffiths. Colonel Turnbull expects to take up his new appointment early next year.

Mr. J. V. Gray, general manager of the largest group of sisal estates in Tanganyika Territory, is outward bound for Tanga by the "Modasa." Mr. S. M. Saunders, of the same group, was to have returned by the same ship but, having lost himself in the wilds of Devonshire, could not be advised in time. He therefore sails this week from London.

His name, East African friends will be glad to hear that Archdeacon Hallett, who was invalided home from Zanzibar some months ago with acute asthma, is in much improved health. He is, however, still in hospital, and the doctors do not expect to be able to say for several more months whether he will be able to return to resume his work on the East Coast.

Severe criticism of the Food Control Board of Kenya was voiced in the Legislative Council recently, Colonel Kirkwood, Capt. Keneally, and Mr. J. J. O'Shea being especially outspoken. Capt. Keneally said the figures showing the position of maize available in the Colony had been thrown at the settlers like a bone to a dog, but they had found that there was no meat on the bone.

For the first time since 1922 Kenya has won the Manning Shooting Competition with a score of 1,834 points, the other scores being: Uganda 1,784 points, Nyasaland 1,771 points, and Tanganyika 1,653 points. The winning team was composed of Captain and Mrs. C. Irvine, Mr. P. Bouche, Mr. J. G. Ralph, Mr. A. Orchardson, Mr. J. Lang, Mr. J. O. Henry, and Mr. H. D. Brown.

Mr. D. J. Mark, of the Nyasaland Postal Department, has been sentenced to six months' imprisonment with hard labour for appropriating sums of £5, £10, and £11 entrusted to him in his capacity as officer in charge of the Savings Bank at Zomba. The accused, who had acted as Postmaster-General of the Protectorate, had spent twenty years in the official service and was nearly due for pension.

Mr. R. H. le Touzel Chapman, who first went to Nyasaland nearly twenty years ago for the B.C.A. Company, and who served with the Nyasaland Forces during the East African Campaign, passed away in Mlango last month. After the War he first planted in several districts and then became a hotel proprietor and auctioneer in Zomba. Later he moved to Mlango for the same purpose, and speedily became its most popular inn that region.

Sir Gilbert Clayton, the British High Commissioner for Iraq, who collapsed while playing polo in Baghdad last week and died from a pneumonia, rendered excellent service to the Sudan from 1898 until the outbreak of the Great War. He was present at the battles of Atbara and Khartoum as an officer of the Royal Artillery, and when, in 1910, he retired from the Egyptian Army with the rank of Captain, he transferred to the Sudan Civil Service, becoming private secretary to the Sirdar and Governor-General. In 1914 he was Sudan Agent in Cairo, and when made Director of Intelligence, discharged his duties with marked ability. Incidentally, he is credited with having discovered T. E. Lawrence and secured his transfer to the Arab Bureau.

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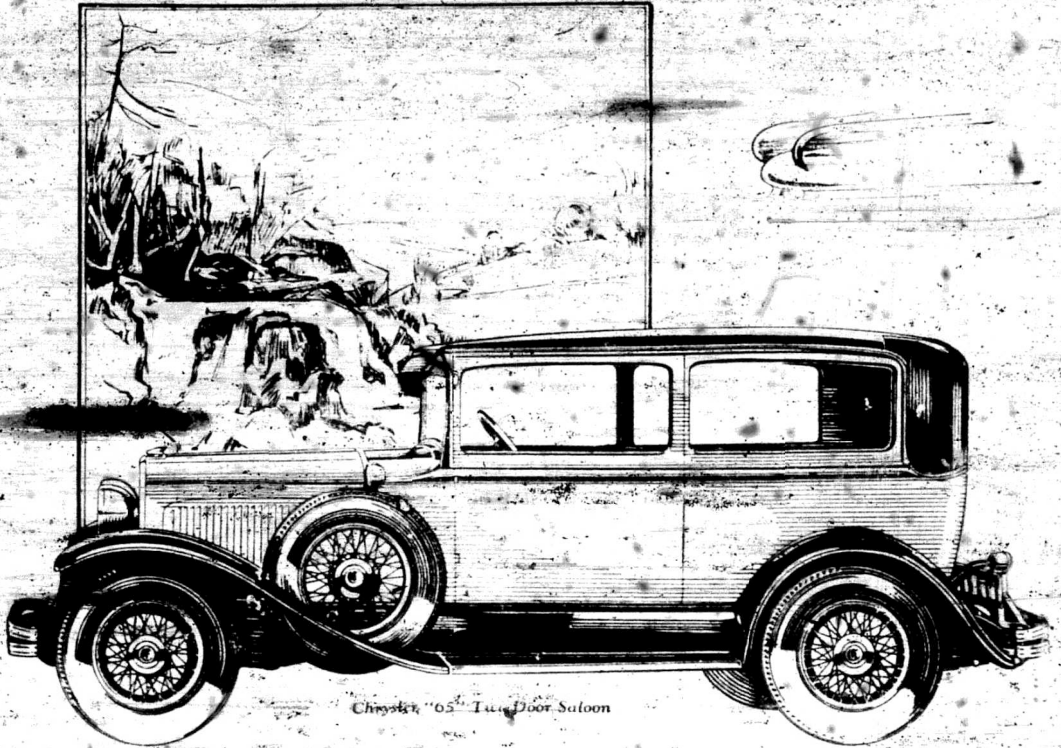
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East Africa in the Press.

SHOULD THE NATIVE LEARN ENGLISH?

THE current number of the *Journal of the African Society* contains a most interesting article on Native education in Nyasaland from the pen of the Rev. Dr. Robert Laws, who incidentally questions if the Government will make £2 do what the missions have made £1 do in the past. He is firmly of the opinion that the medium of instruction in the secondary schools should be English. On this point he says—

"The adoption of some (one, or more) widely spoken Native languages as a *lingua franca* for secondary education is suggested. There are some cogent reasons for this, such as the possibility of getting the beginning of a literature in these to an extent prohibitive, because of cost, in all the vernaculars. Also that by this means closer contact would be got among the Native tribes, and for the purposes of East Central Africa, Swahili, Nyanja, and Bemba have been proposed. At one time I was favourable to this, but I have had to give it up and now advise English as the *lingua franca* which will be most useful.

The Germans imposed Swahili for Tanganyika Territory because they considered it dangerous that the Natives should learn German. But the Natives in Tanganyika at the north end of Lake Nyasa ask why they should learn a language which is spoken by people living a month's journey from them but not among themselves. Other Natives from the west have asked why, when coming to Nyasaland, they should learn a language they never hear, and which is of no use to them at their own homes, while English would be so. From the teacher's side comes the objection that even in Swahili, which is the most advanced of these languages, there are not, without coming them, the words required for teaching the more advanced subjects of theology or medicine or even of giving instruction in electricity, the need for which, with the development of electric plant throughout the country, is being increasingly felt.

The Natives themselves are demanding a knowledge of English as they see that it is economically profitable. In the Blantyre district of the Shire Highlands its use is so common that a European well able to speak with authority gave it as his opinion that in two or at most in three generations nothing but English would be used.

Besides the advantage already stated of English as a *lingua franca* there is the great consideration that its use would make for peace, contentment, and the prosperity of the country. There is no more fruitful source of suspicion, misunderstanding, and the hatred and war that spring from such than the inability among different peoples to understand each other when they do not have a common language. Wherever the Natives in a British possession lack English, there are the seeds of trouble sown, and their future happiness depends on the efforts that are made to give them a knowledge of the English language, which means that they will be able to understand their own Government and obey its laws, and that they will be able to understand the ignorance of their own people, and that they will have a knowledge of English which will help them to attain the highest level of civilization.

is at once available to the student in books at prices at which none of these could be produced in a Native language. What this may mean for the intellectual advance of the Native the future will abundantly show."

Of the importance of education the great African pioneer missionary writes—

"A good playground is in some respects the most essential class room of the school. Games which require team work are most valuable, leading to consideration for others; the seeking of the good and success of the whole instead of encouraging individual selfishness, and accepting fair defeat with good temper and with goodwill and appreciation of their victorious opponents. For the erection of good school buildings there is the necessity of the Native villages remaining permanently on the site in which the schools are built, and till there is this permanency of occupation much loss and delay will continue. Improved sanitation of the villages is one of the first requisites to prepare for such permanency, and hence the necessity of the teaching of hygiene in the schools."

The paper, which justifies the fact that many Africans derive from education "a bumptious self-conceit alike foolish and despicable," deserves the careful study of everyone interested in this important subject.

TREATMENT OF BLACKWATER FEVER.

DR. W. M. HEWETSON, of Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia, who has had sixteen years' experience of blackwater fever, proposed some four years ago to treat that disease by opening the gall-bladder and evacuating the rapidly accumulating bile, which, he argued, was the real toxic agent. In an interesting paper in *The Journal of Tropical Medicine and Hygiene* he now recapitulates his thesis and gives details of typical cases in support of his argument. He states that two surgeons now consider his proposal to be sound and are prepared to do cholecystostomy in suitable cases. Dr. Hewetson is of opinion that the operation, if made use of at all, must be done early and not after fatal toxic effects have told on heart, liver, and kidneys. The general effect of the operation would be the immediate cessation of the disastrous restlessness and vomiting and a clearing of mental symptoms. There would be none of the dangerous relapses.

Incidentally the author brings out clearly the difference between blackwater and yellow fever. In the former, he says, the onset is not marked by serious symptoms; he quotes cases of patients "walking jauntily" into hospital and announcing that they had blackwater, and feeling no pain or illness on the first day, though the second day saw the rapid onset of the disease with its severe mental confusion and drowsiness. In yellow fever, on the other hand, there are typically two distinct stages: the first, acute enough with headache and pains in the body but with a remarkable sense of recovery after a short time. In yellow fever epidemics in the West Indies, he says, have been known of patients, at this stage, declaring they were quite well and walking home, only to die rapidly, as the second stage of the disease, and stage of jaundice appears, but the most characteristic symptom is the slow but steadily rising temperature, and the rapidly rising temperature.

Dr. Hewetson's surgical interference is perhaps a little premature, but his advocacy of it inspires confidence, and it is to be hoped that he will be able to do more to the clinically

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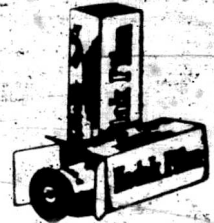
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OUR FIRST LEADING ARTICLE

As *East Africa* enters upon its sixth year, we recall our first leading article, which read:

To the readers of this first number of *East Africa* we beg leave to state the faith that is in us, and the ends towards which we shall ever strive.

Eastern Africa, we believe, is destined to play an increasingly important part in world affairs. Its resources and potentialities are becoming more and more known in business circles. Its products are entering new markets. Consequently, its purchasing power is expanding, and its capacity to buy the manufactured wares of Great Britain is developing progressively.

The manufacturer's and merchant's interest in East and Central Africa is greater than it has ever been. The man contemplating migration to one of the Englands overseas no longer regards the young East African as a mere question for him. The politician begins to realize that those colonies, protectorates and mandated territories can never again be the playthings of caprice. They are marching steadily forward determined to claim their birth right of progress and prosperity. The apathy of ages has yielded to the white man's persistence, and the abundant harvest of his toil is imminent. Depression and distress are giving way to optimism and enterprise. The twentieth century is Africa's. It awakened to a separate existence but recently its infancy is hardly forgotten, its adolescence, with its hopes, and its ambitions and its restless intolerance of delay, may sometimes worry the older lands, but youth demands expression of its ideals, its strivings, and its achievements.

East Africa's aim is to serve hopefully, whole heartedly in that way, recording faithfully and with growing comprehensiveness all phases of activity in the territories lying within its sphere. Anything that is calculated to help Eastern Africa will secure our support. Neither politics nor party will weigh with us; preconceptions we shall endeavour to re-examine in the light of our one test: "Will it benefit East Africa?" All that passes that test may look to us for what help we can give. To serve such ends will be our pleasure and privilege.

Our interests are as wide as the territories are vast and varied. We want to cover all noteworthy matters, and we have plans for many new features. Moreover, we shall always welcome suggestions from our readers. *East Africa* is not established merely as a profit-making enterprise. We seek to labour in the cause of Eastern Africa and our inspiration and our motive power are better than cash.

Service is our watchword. Service to East Africa, service to British trade, service to our readers, and to our advertisers. It will not be lip-service only; it will be the best, most practical, most stimulating assistance we can give.

East Africa is in the hands of our friends—for so we number all who are working, have worked, or wish to work for the advancement of the lands with which this journal deals. It is our contribution towards the advancement of which we believe it will prove an able, worthy and valuable instrument.

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GORILLAS IN CENTRAL AFRICA.

Lieutenant Colonel H. F. Fern, D.S.O., writing to *The Times* on the subject of gorilla preservation in British and Belgian Territory in Central Africa, says:

I estimate that in the mountains to the south-west of Lake Kivu, about one hundred miles distant from the Parc National Albert, there are two to three hundred gorilla of the Highland type. This community, so far as I could judge while in the district in 1927, exhibited considerable physical variations from the better known type on the slopes of Mount Milens. Gorilla, again, are to be found on one of the ranges on the north-west shore of Lake Tanganyika, which is, of course, Belgian Territory. I am, therefore, of the opinion that the estimate of from five to seven hundred gorilla in the Belgian Congo is very wide of the mark; in fact, I think this number might safely be multiplied by ten. As regards gorilla in British territory, they are to be found on the slopes of Mount Sabiro.

Your Scientific Correspondent is right in his inference that there is no distinct Native population in the gorilla haunts. Very few, if any, Natives, other than Batwa pygmies, are so there. Neither in the district south-west of Lake Kivu nor in the Parc National Albert have I observed any nests or sleeping beds whatsoever in trees, though I believe the very young gorillas are occasionally cradled in the branches by their parents. Their nests are to be found on the ground usually in a semi-circle, with the young in the centre. I have questioned many of the Natives who are the only African tribe in this part of the country acquainted with gorilla, and they state that the family relationships are permanent in so far as the male lives with his three or four wives and children until such time as some younger and stronger male defeats him and takes his place. I saw several families, but never more than one fully grown male in any one troop.

The fear of Native poachers raiding the gorilla communities is certainly not serious. Usually, I do not think it ever occurs. All the Natives are far too afraid of gorilla, even the Batwa never tackle fully grown ones. If skins were obtained it would be practically impossible to get them past the Customs and out of the country.



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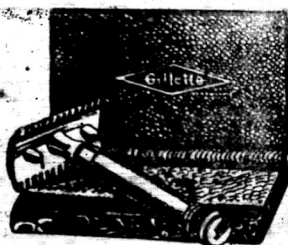
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FILM TRAVESTIES OF EAST AFRICA.

The Possibilities of a Film Bureau.

MR. E. RATCLIFFE HOBBS, the well-known big game cinematographer and author, writes as follows with reference to Mr. M. A. Wetherell's proposal of an East African Film Bureau—

"When it was recently announced that Tanganyika proposed to control the production of cinematograph pictures within its bounds, those British producers who necessarily know most about the subject welcomed the decision, but foresaw no little difficulty in the application of the edict. Tanganyika, one learned, would refuse an export permit to such pictures as offend it either in manner or matter, but how, when, and where were the pictures to be judged, and by whom? Would a permit be granted on the *prima facie* evidence of a scenario alone? If so, what was to prevent the sort of producers whose activities most need curbing from presenting a perfectly good script and then going off and making their own choice? That some would do this is beyond question. Ordinary film-producing firms are in the game for what money they can make, have no ideals, very few scruples, and are most notable for pandering to the worst tastes of the mob. Short of setting some unfortunate official to stand over the cameras, there could be no actual control, and even then it would be no long odds against his being completely hood-winked. The films could only really be judged in the stage at which a positive print could be put upon the screen, and how was this to be done? Most pictures made in Africa in these days are sent to Europe or America for development. Even if they are developed on the spot there is no possible chance of printing a positive, and the screening of negative is not only a risky business, but of little use for the purpose under consideration.

Costs must be Kept Down.

The suggestion of Mr. Wetherell that a film laboratory should be established at which all films made in the Territories can be developed, printed, of course, thus affording to the producer editorial facilities and to the authorities the opportunity of exercising real control, is admirable so far as it goes. No British producer would cavil at reasonable supervision, and everyone would welcome the chance of seeing an early print of his work, but it is sincerely to be hoped that advantage would not be taken of the circumstances to impose unreasonable charges. The work should be no more costly than it is at home.

The official in-charge would have to be a very competent man, not merely a delightful fellow who was the *protégé* of an influential patron. He should be experienced in various branches of the film business, and particularly in production, because, admirable as Mr. Wetherell's embryo scheme is, it could so very easily be carried further, with no greater expense in the long run, to the immense advantage of the Territories and their inhabitants, both European and Native.

If such an organisation is to be occupied only with the intermittent activities of peripatetic producers I cannot see it enjoying long spells of idleness. Why should it not produce films, not in competition with the trade, but pictures which would be of great educational and propaganda value to the African community and the Empire?

Cater for the Native.

What could be better for the African Native than a series of short pictures illustrating agriculture, cattle-raising, child welfare, hygiene, and so on? A film department might easily be armed with sufficient

power to insist that a certain percentage of such pictures should be shown in every cinema to which Natives are admitted. They might even be shown officially at very little cost, in areas where no cinema existed.

How many educational subjects might thus be dealt with for the benefit of Native youth in the schools? All educational authorities agree that there is no method so equal in value to visual, especially when given in conjunction with a simple explanation. Such a medium would have been employed at home long ago but for the fact that suitable equipment was not in existence; that there was risk of fire; and for the more painful reason that *no real educational films existed.* The first two difficulties have been removed by the perfecting of the non-flammable film and the home projector which can be used in any room. The last will never be removed by the trade, because it can see no money in such pictures! Suitable films might have been made in the past by more than one producer, I could name who would have been only too willing, if he could have been assured against loss, but there has never been an organisation in the department, or a philanthropist anxious to provide even the cost of raw materials. Some work of a semi-educational did propagandist character has been carried out by a few enthusiasts, but a single one of whom has ever succeeded in recovering the capital expended, because the trade dubs such efforts mere "interest" films, using the term as one of contempt, and steadily pursues a course which bids for ultimately to bring the cinema to the level of the penny gaff, from which indeed it started.

Who will do it?

If real educational pictures are to be made in Africa they must be, and might easily be, made by such a Bureau as is proposed. The cost would be small, the educational value beyond computation. Pictures of this kind would have a certain value in Europe as "topical items"; not a large money value, perhaps, but one which might, for instance, cover the cost of selected topicals of European towns and beauty spots and of factories where the raw materials of Africa are metamorphosed into the articles which their producers hope the African Native will purchase.

Here, surely, is a work worth doing, but who is to do it? Not the Government, perhaps, but why not the great African interests? What a project for the people who talk so loudly of Native welfare and Imperial prestige. They might thus bolster their claim to kudos and at the same time increase their dividends. Surely such an enterprise might be favourably considered by the Empire Marketing Board. Would not a few hundreds per annum thus expended at least equal in value the investment of thousands in large size posters? Is such a scheme within the province of the Joint East African Board? If not, could that excellent body not take steps to embrace it? It is a deed for to-day, with the benefit to posterity. There were great men of yore who thought for posterity rather than for themselves. Have they all passed?

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THE Editor of "East Africa" is always pleased to consider articles and sketches of East African interest, and to pay promptly on publication for such as he is able to publish. Photographs which illustrate the story are welcomed.

WATER CONSERVATION IN EAST AFRICA. JO'BURG TO NAIROBI IN SEVEN DAYS.

A Pamphlet for Settlers to Note.

As Dr. F. Dixey's original paper on "Weirs, Dams, and Reservoirs for Estate Purposes" (Water Supply Paper No. 2, 1924) is out of print, the author has rewritten and amplified it, and it is now issued as Water Supply Paper No. 3, 1929 (Government Printer, Zomba). It will be found very instructive to the settler anxious to conserve his water supply, especially for nursery work and similar objects.

Dr. Dixey is very practical, giving full instructions for building dams of different materials, from earth to iron and steel, from loose rock to timber, and he does not omit the important item of cost. In Nyasaland, he says, a rough guide is that 60 cubic yards of dam cost £1. A good reservoir with an area of half an acre and with an average depth of seven feet should be made for from £15 to £30.

The distinction between weirs (over which water runs) and dams (over which water must never run) and the relation of dams to irrigation supply is discussed. This is a very valuable paper, to which the attention of all settlers should be called.

By motor from Johannesburg to Nairobi in seven days and six hours is a great achievement, on which congratulations must be extended to Mr. and Mrs. F. Kingsley and Mr. D. Buils, who drove night and day, and whose achievement would have been still more remarkable but for the fact that they had to wait seven hours at the Victoria Falls for a railway truck to convey their car across the Victoria Bridge, lost five hours near Pemba, Northern Rhodesia, owing to the closing of a road, and were delayed twelve hours in Arusha by a broken spring. Mr. Kingsley has been prospecting in Tanganyika for some months, chiefly for diamonds at Shinyanga and gold near Sekenge.

The President of the East African Institute of Architects suggests that an architectural competition be held for the building of the new central Government offices and Law Courts in Nairobi. The present procedure is regarded as unfair to practising architects as a body.

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BRAZIL'S COFFEE GROWING INDUSTRY

Review of the Present Position.

The coffee policy of Brazil is of direct importance to East African planters, who will therefore be interested in the following extracts from the message recently addressed to the Congress of the State of Sao Paulo by Dr. Julio Prestes de Albuquerque, the President. Of the Coffee Institute and its work and of the general position of coffee growing and export he said:

"The balance sheet of the Institute of Coffee showed for the year a total of 11,820 contos (nearly £300,000) received, and 8,824 contos (£230,000) expended; the property of the Institute meanwhile increased in value by nearly 12,000 contos (£300,000), and the favourable balance was thus, on December 30, 1928, 296,813 contos, or £5,737,825.

During the year 1928, coffee exported through the port of Santos, 8,050,000 sacks of coffee, valued at 2,006,816 contos of reis, or about £50,000,000. These figures show a decrease in the number of bags exported, as compared with the previous year, of 1,307,857 bags, but an increase in value, of 462,640 contos, or over £4,000,000.

The defence of coffee, operated upon the bases arranged in 1927 and confirmed in 1928, is rigorously maintained, depending upon regularity of transport from all exporting points, as well as upon propaganda and financing. Reduction of the quantity exported is to be attributed to continuous attacks upon coffee defence, carried out not only in foreign countries, but also in Brazil. To this factor is also to be added the damage done to some six million bags of coffee by the rains of 1927 during the harvest season.

The Coffee Institute.

In October, 1928, the campaign waged against the Coffee Institute with the aim of lowering prices, culminated with the organisation of a powerful group of speculators of the Boston Stock Exchange. In addition to propaganda based upon inaccurate data, stating that the Institute did not possess sufficient resources to finance the stock, that unwieldy stocks were being accumulated in warehouses, and that the world's total stock of coffee would attain in July of 1930 the colossal figure of 25,000,000 sacks, or more than double the normal quantity, this group sold coffee futures at prices below those of the market at the time. Simultaneously the bears operating in Brazil tried to cause confusion and lower confidence; fantastic statistics were employed in the attempt to show that Brazil had lost the supremacy and control of production, and that the policy of valorisation of the Coffee Institute had resulted in the increase of plantations in other countries; also that the Government of the United States was opposed to our defence of coffee, and would combat the plan in the same way that it had combated the Stevenson plan for maintaining the price of rubber.

The action taken by the Institute, however, proved successful. Refutations of all inaccurate statements were broadcast, and with confidence re-established in foreign markets, reaction was marked, sales improving and bills of exchange being sold at a handsome abundance. Exchange was steadied, and the Government of the United States of Brazil as well as ourselves were victorious over the group engaged in bearing Brazilian exchange. Our opponents were finally convinced that the intention of the Coffee Institute was not to raise the price of coffee artificially, but simply to defend it against

speculators, so that the planter should not be obliged, as had happened in the past, to sell his crop at a loss.

Present Production.

Brazil possesses 2,277,576,000 coffee trees, out of a world total of 3,360,806,000. The State of Sao Paulo has 1,150,983,000; Minas Geraes, 588,284,500; Rio de Janeiro, 1,167,400,000; Espirito Santo, 120,456,000; with the remainder divided amongst other States in smaller numbers. The record of Brazilian production of coffee in comparison with that of other countries, is as follows:

Year	Brazil	Other Countries	Percentage Brazil	Percentage Other Countries
1927-28	12,131,000	4,205,000	74	26
1928-29	11,450,000	5,284,000	73	27
1923-25	13,438,000	5,053,000	73	27
1915-16	14,374,000	4,884,000	70	30
1916-17	12,741,000	3,051,000	76	24
1917-18	15,870,000	5,011,000	84	16
1918-19	9,712,000	4,500,000	68	32
1919-20	7,500,000	2,081,000	40	60
1920-21	14,409,000	5,257,000	71	29
1921-22	14,409,000	5,257,000	67	33
1922-23	10,104,000	5,083,000	64	36
1923-24	14,804,000	6,868,000	68	32
1924-25	13,721,000	6,702,000	67	33
1925-26	14,000,000	7,047,000	66	34
1926-27	14,184,000	7,068,000	65	35
1927-28	8,334,000	8,603,000	78	22

These statistics are sufficient to demonstrate the mistakes of the opponents of the Institute, and to re-establish confidence in the world markets of coffee. All other fanciful deductions fall to the ground before the eloquence of these figures; but we had already proved triumphant when in December last we attained the highest export figures of the half-year, with shipments of 836,000 bags; the importing countries of the world were proceeding to replenish their stocks.

Propaganda for Coffee.

Propaganda was intensified with successful results during the year in France, Belgium, Germany, Switzerland, Austria, Yugoslavia, Czechoslovakia, Norway, Greece, Morocco, Argentina, Uruguay, and Paraguay. Arrangements have been made, but were not yet in force at the end of 1928, for similar work in Poland, Hungary, the City of Danzig, Bulgaria, Turkey, Egypt, Denmark, and South Africa. In the United States, following the annual convention of coffee roasters, a number of the most important North American firms were confirmed in the representation of the Coffee Institute.

The firmness and patriotism of the measures taken by the Federal Government, maintaining the stability of exchange and balancing the national budget, have promoted the development of our country and assured our prosperity; national credit constantly augmenting, raises the value of our products. We are able to count upon the certainty of this policy in organising the defence of the products of the State. So that if it is true that we exported in 1928 a diminished quantity of coffee and collected smaller taxes on coffee shipments, yet in compensation the State Treasury collected from general sources a sum increased by 30,187 contos (nearly £750,000 more than was estimated). Exportation produced altogether 46,666 contos more than in 1927, coffee shipments accounting for 162,640 contos of the total. Our planters actually gained more profit than in 1927 and still remain with a surplus not yet exported, worth 261,561 contos (nearly £6,540,000).

Reduction of coffee imports by the United

States was not a state of hostility against the Institute, all producing countries suffered from constant demands for more coffee, to the more than 100,000, which Colombia lost 750,000, Cuba lost 1,000,000, and Central American sales were reduced by 2,000,000. Causes were various. India was put down to a accumulation of world supplies, which needed absorption. Brazil alone registered a crop of 28,000,000 sacks in 1927-28, a quantity larger than a year's world consumption, with the following harvest relatively small, we counted, in July, 1929, a stock of about 8,000,000 sacks. In the first four months of this year the quantity and value of coffee exported were higher than in the corresponding period of previous years.

The whole of the early development of Kenya Colony has been warped by being handled on the basis of the assumption, not that Native interests were to be paramount, not that the Government were trustees for Native interests, but that the paramount duty of Government was to promote the rapid, systematic, and exploitation by Europeans of the country's resources and to use all its power and influence to promote this development by getting Natives to work on estates. The interests of the Natives coming in only at the tail end of this process, through the economic and educational benefits to be derived by them in the earnings of wages and through contact with Europeans. *Lord Olivier, in "The Contemporary Kenya"*

JUNE COTTON-PIECE GOODS EXPORTS FROM U.K. TO EAST AFRICA.

Table specially compiled for "East Africa" from Board of Trade Returns.

British East African Territories		5,000	11,500	48,000	219	358	1,862
Grey	218,700	100,700	168,000	7,917	5,134		
Bleached	577,400	742,800	542,800	10,078	20,975	15,829	
Dyed in the piece	102,400	580,100	541,100	13,945	22,514	21,781	
Coloured	73,800	72,700	70,400	2,015	2,218	2,403	
Non-British East African Territories		244,300	101,600	109,200	3,909	1,812	1,687
Grey	608,000	331,300	245,600	12,212	6,876	4,489	
Bleached	439,400	124,300	117,400	4,860	3,969	3,800	
Printed	430,300	272,000	169,400	3,984	9,435	7,725	
Dyed in the piece	152,400	176,200	41,200	3,901	5,496	1,150	
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Capt. Guest's Flight.

NATIONAL FLYING SERVICES LTD. have been considering the extension of their activities to areas outside the British Isles. It will be remembered that prior to the formation of the company the Chairman, Captain the Rt. Hon. F. E. Guest, foreshadowed the possibility that this organisation might ultimately provide feeders or branch lines for the main Imperial air routes. This possibility has now been given concrete shape by the decision to open an air service covering certain districts in East Africa.

The Chairman is proposing to leave his country on October 5, taking with him three machines and pilots, who will include Pilot Officer E. H. Fielden, R.A.F. Reserve, flying Officer E. J. Hardern, R.A.F., and Miss Winifred Spomer, all of whom are possessors of Class B licenses, which qualify them to fly over the proposed air routes.

Nairobi as Headquarters.

It is proposed to open an office at Nairobi and to inaugurate an air taxi service between the various centres of population. So soon as the main Cape to Cairo air route is in service this local organisation will be in a position to take passengers from outlying centres to the main station on the trans-African route. It is hoped by these means considerably to popularise the trunk service.

National Flying Services Ltd. have satisfied themselves that there is a very great potential demand for the facilities which they will be able to afford, particularly in that their machines will bring Government servants or settlers, either on leave of duty, many days nearer to England.

MEETING OF SISAL SUB-SECTION.

At last week's meeting of the East African Sisal Producers' and Importers' Sub-Section of the London Chamber of Commerce, over which Mr. Campbell Haubling presided, it was announced that Lord Stanworth, Chairman of the East African Sisal Growers' Association, had accepted an invitation to join the Sub-Section.

The proposal that the Sub-Section should assist in the formation of a hard fibre section of the British Empire Producers' Organisation and appoint three nominees to the Council of that body was debated at some length. The B.E.P.O. it was stated, would not interfere in the domestic matters of the industry, such as shipping rates and local details, but would use its influence on questions of general policy affecting British fibres as against foreign fibres. The idea of broadening the basis of the industry as far as possible was welcomed, but Major Walsh pointed out that the interests of producers, who would certainly welcome alliance with the B.E.P.O., were not identical in the matter with those of the merchants and brokers. That being generally agreed, Messrs. de Witts refer the matter for consideration to the Associated Producers of East Africa and the East African Sisal Growers' Association. That Major Walsh said amid laughter, would avoid irritating the brokers, who would regard themselves for irritation by claims against the producers.

That the whole question of insurance is in need of drastic examination and revision was agreed, and Messrs. Ball, Grant, McNeish and Portlock were appointed a committee to make recommendations to the Sub-Section.

THE EUROPEAN AND THE NATIVE.

Giving Schoolboys the Right Idea.

That European children in Africa should learn to obey before they attempt to command is, in the opinion of Mr. W. Jesse, the Principal of Kenyon College, Kijabe, Kenya, one of the most important lessons for the school to teach. Thus at the recent speech day he said:

"No boy while he is at the school is permitted to address a single word to a Native for any reason whatever. The African has many merits, but we are convinced that it is not good for European boys, especially when they are very young, to be on intimate terms with him; and we would appeal to parents to support us to the best of their power in keeping their sons as far as possible from contact with the Natives."

SIR SAMUEL WILSON'S REPORT.

To be Published on October 5.

East Africa is officially informed that the date of publication of Sir Samuel Wilson's report has been postponed to October 5, on which date it will be published simultaneously in its original form in East Africa.

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Camp Fire Comments.

Women as Aviators.

In your review of "Women and Flying," writes an aeronautical friend: "I note that Miss Stella Wolfe Murray declares that women are better fitted by Nature for flying than men. I believe that lighter hands (very important for flying) are her actual words. I now read in a London newspaper that Mr. A. H. Alhott, a pilot who is spending his honeymoon in teaching his wife to fly, says that he finds women pupils a little heavier on the controls than men." "If you tell them to put the tail up or down, they are inclined to do it with a bang. Men have a lighter touch. A bit confusing, isn't it?"

Mud-coloured Goldfish.

A report of acclimatisation as given by a visitor who is in charge of the aquarium at the London Zoo. Some years ago the members of a deputation from Madagascar on a visit to Europe were struck by the beauty of the goldfish they saw that they took a large consignment back with them. In a few years the goldfish, meeting with little competition in the struggle for existence, got the upper hand of the only Native edible fish in the island; and to-day Madagascar abounds with goldfish, which, however, have lost their beautiful colour and have reverted to the mud-coloured livery of their carp ancestors.

Vocabulary in African Languages.

"If the Ashambala have distinctive words for maize at all stages of its growth," comments "Effendi," the Masai have "literally dozens of different words to describe cattle. In English we have 18 say of 'brown heifer with a black back' or 'that two-year-old bullock with a twisted horn.' The Masai, in whose everyday life cattle play so great a part, have single words conveying such descriptions, which deserve to be remembered when, as sometimes happens, dwellers in East Africa aptly and erroneously declare that Native languages are poverty-stricken means of communicating ideas. Sweeping statements of that kind, usually made by men with but the scantiest knowledge of any African tongue, are as dangerous as they are inaccurate."

Does the Zambezi run Underground?

A remarkable suggestion is credited to the Mayor of Pretoria, who, according to the South African Farmer's Weekly, has protested against any water being taken from the Zambezi river for large-scale irrigation purposes because he believes that all the water of the Zambezi does not escape by the gorge

but that some runs underground, to reappear in the Union as the springs at Mafeking and Pretoria which constitute an important part of those towns' water supply. He wants the whole subject investigated, but the Pretoria is some five hundred miles as the crow flies from the Zambezi Gorge, and Mafeking is even further, the sear seems rather far-fetched. Even Rider Haggard did not visualise an African river running underground for five hundred miles, though he had a bold, unbridled, reckless imagination so far as natural phenomena were concerned.

African Whistles.

Readers of Mr. John Boyes's readable book, "The Company of Adventurers," will remember his account of the Congolese method of conveying news by means of whistle signals.

Nearly every man, the great of one district, carries hung round his neck a whistle, from three to four inches in length, made of ram's horn, and by means of a code of signals, somewhat after the fashion of the Morse system of long and short blasts, they are able to convey news of the movements of the officials, or of any party entering the country, over enormous distances in a remarkably short space of time.

Dr. Stephen Chauvet fully confirms this account in his monograph on "Negro Music," in which he gives both descriptions and pictures of the whistles. Sometimes carved, they are of wood, horn, bone, or ivory. Some have as many as three holes for different notes. It is among the Azande, he states, that they are chiefly used for signalling; other tribes employ them also as musical instruments, for dances and while hunting.

Time-keeping Afriga Bees.

"You will have seen," writes a regular subscriber, "that at the Conference of Empire Insectologists Mr. J. C. F. Fryer stated that he had imported bees from the Red Sea to Khartoum and had noted that while the local Khartoum bees were up and working, the imported insects stayed in their hives and did not venture out until their regular time, which, on the Red Sea, was determined by the waning of the gale which is a daily feature of the Red Sea coast. That would seem to indicate that the bees had some sense of time or that they were under the influence of an ingrained habit too strong for them to break. I doubt this latter explanation, for when I was in the West Indies, some years ago, I tried to keep European bees, but failed because the insects lost their habit of killing the drones. In Europe the worker bees always get rid of the drones on the approach of winter; but, at being 'summer all the time' in the western tropics, they apparently became bewildered and allowed the males to live—and the drones ate all the honey! While this fact indicates that bees can break through long-established habits, it also shows that they are affected by meteorological conditions, which was a point at issue at the Conference. It is a very interesting subject."

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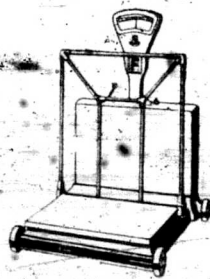
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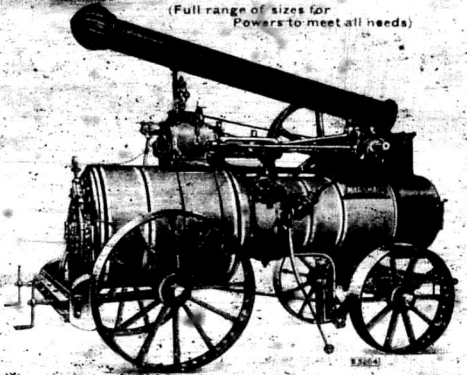
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"EAST AFRICA'S" INFORMATION BUREAU.

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

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

The Kampala General Agency has opened a branch in Dar es Salaam.

A memorial to King George V is to be erected on the south coast of Lake Tanganyika near the Victoria Falls.

Mica mining has been begun in the West Suk district of Kenya, in which several tin claims have also been pegged.

The Kilo-Moto Gold Mines produced 3,398 kg. last year, or 78% of the total gold production of the Belgian Congo.

Imports into the Sudan during the first three months of this year were valued at £E1,797,893, compared with £E1,577,665 for the corresponding period of last year.

American copper trade authorities are stated to believe firmly that Northern Rhodesia's copper production will be not less than 400,000 tons per annum within seven or eight years.

The new railway and road-bridge which is now being built across the Victoria Nile is to have a total length of 460 feet and is estimated to cost some £80,000. It will be open for traffic about the end of next year.

The Egyptian Government has approved a credit of £100,000 for the building of a railway between Khartoum and Gebel Aulia in connection with the dam which is now being built there, and which is expected to be completed about a year hence.

That some three hundred Dutch settlers are leaving Kenya to take up land in Northern Rhodesia has been stated in the South African Press. The first party to leave Kenya numbered twenty-six and trekked, not with ox-waggons, but with American motor lorries!

Kenya coffee is to be provided at the Antwerp Exhibition in 1930 both for exhibition and for distribution. For this purpose the Coffee Planters' Union has asked members to assist by contributing a bag each of either "A" or "B" grade. Altogether about 21 tons are required.

Officers of the King's African Rifles Reserve at present liable to be called up for service only in British territories in East Africa. By an amendment to the appropriate Ordinances it is now proposed to give Governors power to call up such officers for service in any part of East Africa.

The Khabala, the first tin-ore stevedore steamship owned by the Sultan of Zanzibar, was recently sunk six miles off Durban. This ship, which will be remembered by many of those who served in the East African Campaign, was for long a frequent visitor to the island ports.

With reference to the statistics which we published on July 1 on the subject of tea planting in Nyasa Land, Mr. W. F. Powie points out that the output of tea in the Tloha districts is much above the figure of 75,000 lb. quoted by our correspondent, one factory alone having produced 137,000 lb. this year.

The monthly review of Barclays Bank gives the following information:

Kenya. The building trade is still active and further steady demand is anticipated. Motor sales are better, and if the expectations of favourable export materialise trade, generally in the Colony, should be stimulated.

Tanganyika. Business in the bazaars is steady, and the motor trade is active.

Northern Rhodesia. Trade is up to the average, though reports of the amethyst crop are disappointing.

An auction sale in respect of eighteen parcels of land in the Mbali district of Tanganyika was held a few days ago. The land in question is, we believe, that settled some time ago by the group of German colonists who have had considerable difficulty in securing a road and whom it was at one time the intention of the local authorities to dispossess unless such a road were built. Two of three reports were made this July Britain in the district meantime showing a weary of the position and returning to this country, and now we gather that something is at long last to be done.

The Kenya Government has been repeatedly pressed to publish details of land alienations, and we have now received a copy of the list of land grants and exchanges made by the Administration during the first six months of this year. The most striking feature is the prominence given to sisal growing, 32,871 acres having been granted for this purpose, and another 13,600 acres having been applied for. Two interesting entries are applications from Captain T. O. Ney for 5,000 acres at Muhoroni for the establishment of a sugar factory, and an application for 100,000 acres on the Sereni Metti plains from the Hon. D. Finch-Hatton for water-boring purposes under the scheme of grants according to the extent of water discovery.

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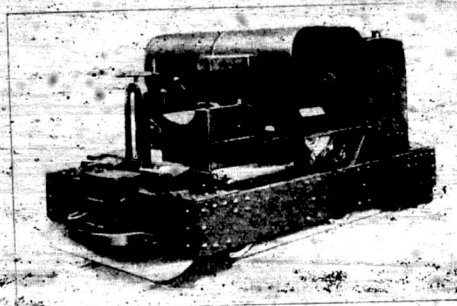


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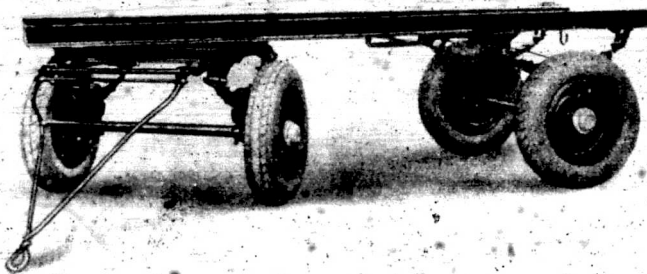
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EAST AFRICAN PRODUCE REPORTS.

COFFEE.

At last week's coffee auctions only small supplies of East African sorts were offered. There was a fair demand for most descriptions, and prices were unchanged.

Kenya	A sizes	1105 od. to 1315 od.
	B "	975 od. to 1105 od.
	C "	855 od. to 1045 od.
	Peaberry	1005 od. to 1285 od.
	Ungraded	875 od.
Tanganyika	London cleaned	
	Mixed sizes	1125 od.
Uganda	A sizes	1175 od.
	B "	1095 od.
	Peaberry	1405 od.
Togo	Greenish mixed	855 od.

London stocks of East African coffees in London for September 1929 are 1,240 bags, compared with 4,301 bags in the same month of last year.

OTHER PRODUCE.

Beeswax. The market is quiet, the spot value of fair to good Dar es Salaam descriptions being 157s. 6d. to 160s. 6d.

Castor Seed. Prices have recently declined to between £16 15s. and £17 per ton.

Chilies. A parcel of Mofibusas, for September-October shipment, has been sold at 7s.

Cloves. The market is dull, and prices have declined. Spot value of fair to good is now 12 od. to 15 od., while for August-October shipment the value is 9d.

Copra. The market is steady, with a slightly upward tendency. The value of No. 1 Tanga Sundried is £2 15s. per ton c.i.f.

Cotton. The Liverpool Cotton Association report a fair business in East African cotton during the last week, quotations being reduced in points. Exports of East African and Sudan cotton into the U.K. since August 1st last total 8,911 and 4,186 bales, respectively, compared with 7,000 and 8,000 bales during the corresponding period of last year.

Cotton Seed. The nominal quotation is 28 1/2 per ton.

Groundnuts. On an improving market the quotation is £20 25 per ton c.i.f. for September-October shipment.

Gum Arabic. The London market is firm, and prices have advanced. For 1929 crop sellers quote 55s. in the case of natural sorts, while for cleaned sorts the quotation is 85s. 6d. Spot value of natural and cleaned sorts is 125s. and 130s. respectively.

Hides. There has recently been more inquiry for hides, and some descriptions have advanced in price. Quotations for Mombasa hides are as follows: Heavies, 16 lb. and upwards, 11 1/2 per lb.

10 lb. and upwards, 10 1/2 od.
Lights, 12 lb., 30/10/30 od.
8 lb. to 12 lb., 25/20/25 od.
4 lb. to 8 lb., 30/15/20 od.

Waxes. In the absence of supplies, the nominal value of East African No. 2 is 30s. 6d.

Rubber. The nominal spot value of Uganda descriptions is 6d. to 7d. per lb. Plantation grades are steady at 10d. to 10 1/2d., while the spot quotation for East African manihot is 6d. to 8d. per lb.

Sisal. The market is steady but quiet. For August-September shipment the value is about £20 15s. per ton c.i.f.

Sisal. The value of No. 1 Kenya and Tanganyika now stands at £20 10s. while that of No. 2 is £1 lower.

Ted. At last week's public auctions 68 packages of New Zealand tea from the Sayama Estate realised an average of 11d. per lb.

Tobacco. In their monthly report Messrs. Frank Watson and Co. Ltd. state that the new crop dark-fired Nya wrapper description has shown up well, and will, it is anticipated, meet with a big demand at prices approximately on a par with those of last year. During the month of August imports of Nyaaland leaf totalled 8,633 bales, compared with 6,731 bales last year, while strips imported during the month totalled 4,460 bales, compared with 7,711 bales in August, 1928. Imports of Rhodesian tobacco over the same period totalled 2,048 bales, compared with 14,678 bales in August, 1928, strips, 618 bales, compared with 475 during August, 1928.

Zanzibar Shell. The present value of Zanzibar sorts is as follows:

Small to good	30s. to 45s.
Small to medium	25s. to 25s.
Good, fair to good	10s. to 25s.
Yellow shells fair to good	20s. to 60s.

Beetle Bark. The market is slow, the nominal value of East African cleaned being 70 7/8 od. per ton, and that of uncleaned £20 15s. per ton.

NEWS OF OUR ADVERTISERS.

Messrs. Petters Ltd., of Yeovil, are exhibiting this week at the Shipping, Engineering and Machinery Exhibition in London.

PERSONAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

Private and trade advertisements are now accepted by "East Africa" for publication in this column at the "REPAID" rate of 3d. per word, per insertion, with a minimum of 25. per insertion; three consecutive insertions for the price of two. For Box No. advertisements there is an additional charge of 1s. per insertion, forwards cost of forwarding replies. Advertisements appearing in East Africa on a regular Titchfield Street, London, W. 1, after Tuesday morning will not appear until the following week. Announcements will appear under such headings as Births, Fourth and Marriage, Matrimonial, Deaths, Memoriam, Appointments Vacant and Required, Land for Sale and Required, Agencies Wanted and Offered, etc. In Memoriam announcements can be inserted for five or ten years at special rates.

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PASSENGERS FOR EAST AFRICA.

The s.s. "General Voyrop," which left Marseilles for East Africa on September 12, carried the following passengers for—

<i>Mombasa</i>		<i>Zanzibar</i>	
Mr. J. D. Anderson		Mr. S. W. Dyer	
Mr. C. O. Chamberlain		Mrs. S. W. Dyer	
Mr. and Mrs. R. C. Gilfillan			
<i>Dar es Salaam</i>			
Mrs. M. E. Masse		Mr. C. W. J. Cant	
Mr. S. N. Mitra		Mr. A. H. Mills	
Mr. T. M. Gibson			

LAST WEEK'S RAINFALL IN KENYA.

H.M. EASTERN AFRICAN DEPENDENCIES' TRADE AND INFORMATION OFFICE has received an official cable giving the following details of rainfall in Kenya last week: Kericho, 2.33 inches; Kericho, 2.14 inches; Nanyasha, 1.66 inches; Lambwa and Rongai, 1.30 inches; Sonjhor, 1 inch; Kitale, .8 inches; Nakuru, .5 inches; Njoro, .4 inches; Ravine, Eldoret and Moiben, .1 inch.

EAST AFRICAN MAILS.

MAILS for Kenya, Uganda, Tanganyika and Zanzibar close at the G.P.O., London, at 6 p.m. today, and at the same time on September 24, 26, October 3, 8, 10, 17, 22, 24, and 31. Mails for Nyasaland, Rhodesia, and Portuguese East Africa close at the G.P.O., London, at 11.30 a.m. tomorrow, September 20.

Inward mails from East Africa are expected in London on September 21, 30 and October 5.

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EAST AFRICAN STEAMSHIP MOVEMENTS

BRITISH INDIA.

Mombasa "left Port Said homewards, September 12.
Modasa "arrived Port Said outwards, September 13.
Malda "arrived Beira outwards, September 14.
Karaputa "left Seychelles for East and South Africa, September 17.
Karon "arrived Durban, September 18.
Karaputa "left Zanzibar for Mombasa, September 18.
Ellora "arrived Bombay, September 14.

CYAN-ELLERMAN-HARRISON.

City of Bath "arrived Mombasa outwards, September 13.
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HOLLAND-AFRICA.

Jagerfontein "arrived Beira for the Cape, September 9.
Gloekerk "left Beira for East African ports, September 9.
Randfontein "left Suva for East Africa, September 8.
Meli-kerk "left Durban for East Africa, September 10.
Gloekerk "arrived Swartkop outwards, September 8.
Gloekerk "arrived Swartkop outwards, September 8.
Springfontein "arrived Marseilles homewards, September 12.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

General Duchesne "arrived Diego Suarez outwards, September 11.
General Voyrop "left Marseilles, September 12.
Explorateur Grandiffé "left Majunga homewards, September 10.
Bagnard "de St. Pierre "left Djibouti homewards, September 7.
Lecomte de Lisle "left Djibouti outwards, September 6.

UNION CASTLE.

Bratton Castle "arrived Majunga from New York, September 14.
Dronore Castle "left London for East Africa, September 12.
Dronore Castle "arrived New York from Beira, September 14.
Durhams Castle "left Mombasa for London via Suva, September 15.
Glenquoil Castle "left Las Palmas for Lourenco Marques, September 11.
Gloucester Castle "left Ascension for London, September 6.
Grantully Castle "arrived Natal for London, September 14.
Llandan Castle "left Dar es Salaam for Natal, September 15.
Rudely Castle "left Port Said for London, September 11.
Sandgate Castle "arrived Walvisch Bay for Beira, September 13.

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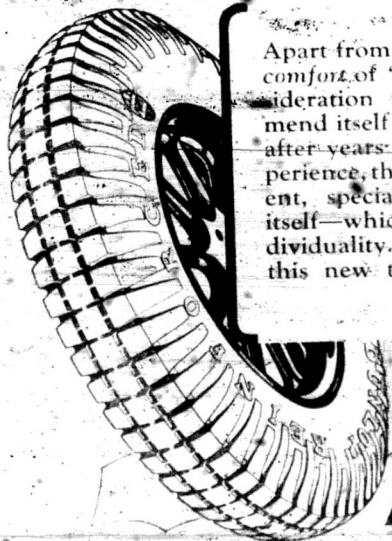
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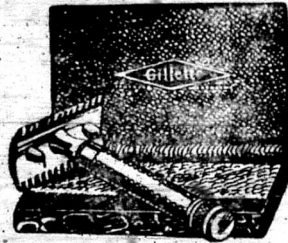
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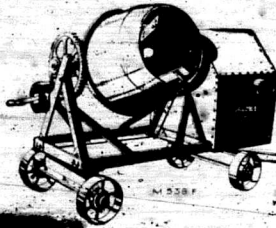
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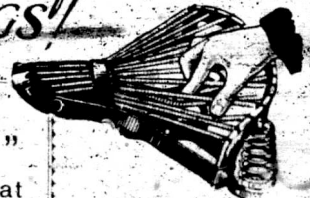
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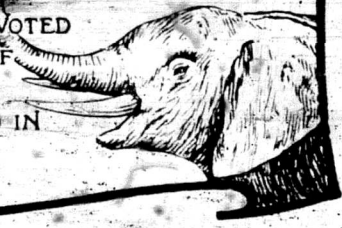
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Vol. 6, No. 262.

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THE LEAGUE AND TANGANYIKA.

THE British Press, always singularly indifferent to matters affecting Tanganyika Territory which passed under Imperial control only as a result of great losses in blood and treasure, has almost ignored the international manoeuvres regarding Mandates reflected by the statements made a few days ago, before the Council of the League of Nations. These statements are, however, of the first importance to Great Britain, and we therefore publish them in full in this issue, thus giving the public the first opportunity of learning exactly what was said. Inquiries regarding the "temporary character" of the Mandates were, it will be seen, made by both the German and the Italian spokesmen, and since Great Britain seems to be the leading point after point to an idealistic internationalism, we feel it desirable to recall certain definite declarations from which the present Government can scarcely retreat.

Speaking on the instructions of the British Cabinet at the opening of the first session of the Legislative Council of Tanganyika, Sir Donald

Cameron, the Governor, told the European, Indian, and African communities:

"The Mandate for Tanganyika, under its termination or transfer. It constitutes in fact, merely an obligation, and not a form of temporary tenure under the League of Nations. This obligation does not make British control temporary, any more than other Treaty obligations (such as those under the Berlin and Brussels Acts or the Convention relating to the Congo) render temporary British control over Kenya or Uganda, which are no more and no less likely to remain under that control than is Tanganyika Territory."

So unequivocal and authoritative a statement needs to be remembered when hyper-legal minds attempt to import new meanings into the perfectly clear phraseology of Article 22 of the Covenant of the League. Tanganyika, it cannot be too often repeated, is held by Great Britain by right of conquest under the Treaty of Versailles and our tenure is therefore neither temporary nor uncertain. As Mr. Amery said at a dinner of the Corona Club when he was Secretary of State for the Colonies:

"We mean to fulfil in the fullest sense, in the letter and in the spirit, our obligations to the League of Nations with regard to that Mandate under which we voluntarily assumed certain obligations. We hold Tanganyika as a territory open to the world and with no prepossession of discrimination. Our former enemies, like former Allies are free to trade and free to settle in what was once German colony, but as regards the permanence of our position in Tanganyika, as in any other territory we hold and administer, I need not say more in answer to Dr. Schuee and other critics than what Mr. Chamberlain once said years ago in answer to a somewhat similar criticism from the same quarter. 'What I have said, I have said.' His previous statement, made at the East Africa Dinner, 1919, 'Tanganyika Territory has now been permanently incorporated in the British Empire. I stress that permanently. It is an entire delusion that it is less British than any other colony.' It is essentially a part of the British Empire. Though we have laid ourselves under an obligation to the League of Nations, it is not one whit less British nor does it make our tenure there one whit less permanent."

Could the position be clearer? Such statements, ratified in the House of Commons by the late Foreign Secretary and even by the late Premier, have told the world the exact views of the Empire for the Dominions are even firmer than the Mother Country in this matter. It must be made clear that discussion in Geneva can have no effect, indeed that the British Empire has no intention of being drawn into arguments on the subject. To publish a discussion will be to play into the hands of Germany, which seeks an opportunity for world publicity for her specious, yet spurious, claims. The right course we are convinced, is for the British Government to make clear to the League of Nations its determination not to be drawn into such fruitless academic debates.

APPRECIATIONS OF "EAST AFRICA"

On the completion of the first five years of its existence "East Africa" has received many appreciations and congratulations from leaders of public opinion in the Territories to which the journal is devoted. Some such messages were published last week, and from those since received we quote the following:—

**Lieutenant-Colonel Lord Francis Scott,
D.S.O., M.L.C.**

An Unofficial Member of the Legislative Council of Kenya.

On the completion of *East Africa's* fifth year, allow me to offer you my congratulations on the great success of your paper. You have undoubtedly done a great service to all British interests in East Africa by its publication. May *East Africa* flourish!

Sir John F. Ramsden, Bt.

The well-known Kenya landowner.

I have the greatest admiration for your journal and consider that the position it has attained, in so comparatively short a life, is a wonderful achievement. I believe it has rendered, and is now rendering, very great service to the Empire and to England. I read it every week with interest.

Sir Neville Pearson, Bt.

Head of the great newspaper and publishing house bearing his name, and a large landowner in Kenya.

Although a comparative baby in the field of journalism, *East Africa* is a most useful and attractive publication, and I should like to offer you my sincere congratulations and good wishes. To those of us who have extensive interests in that part of the world, *East Africa* is of invaluable service. Without being long-winded, it keeps us in touch with the life out there, and frequently draws our attention to some unfamiliar aspect of colonial life, which, though it may not concern every individual settler, gives to all of us a background of understanding of the many difficulties, and also of the great opportunities, which *East Africa* keeps in store for those of us who have the courage to go after them.

Sir Hesketh Bell, C.C.M.C.

First Governor of Uganda, 1907-1909, Governor of Northern Nigeria 1909-1912, and Governor of Mauritius, 1915-1924. Author of numerous works, including "Foreign Colonial Administration in the Far East."

"I think *East Africa* one of the most interesting and best of overseas publications. It is always full of interesting news, concerning all sorts of East African interests, while the leading articles are usually remarkable for their fairness, lucidity, and breadth of view. I always read the paper with great interest and find much to remind me of the pleasant days I spent in Uganda twenty years ago. *East Africa* is rendering valuable service to that part of our Colonial Empire with which it chiefly deals, and I cordially wish the paper a constantly increasing measure of success."

Sir George Smith, K.C.M.C.

Governor and Commander-in-Chief of Westland from 1913 to 1923.

"As one of the many who welcomed the first appearance of *East Africa*, may I be allowed, now that you are approaching the statistical limit of

infancy, to congratulate you on the progress you have made? The portions of the Empire you represent require an exponent of their trials and troubles and successes that the world might learn—a service you have very faithfully rendered. That you may grow rapidly to full stature is my hearty wish."

**Brigadier-General Sir Henry Page Croft, C.M.C.,
T.D., M.P.,**

An estate owner in Kenya Colony and a Member of Parliament recently interested in East African affairs.

"I congratulate you on five years' good work with *East Africa*. The information which you give to all of us interested in the countries under the flag in East Africa is most valuable. May you go from strength to strength!"

Lieutenant-Colonel Sir Randolph L. Baker, D.S.O.

A member of the East African Advisory Committee in London, a large landowner in Northern Rhodesia, and former M.P. for North Dorset from 1910 to 1918.

"May I be allowed, at the conclusion of the first five years of life of *East Africa*, to express my appreciation of the work which you are doing? I feel certain that you are doing much not only to help those who are living and working in East Africa, but also to cement the bonds of Empire in that particular portion of it."

Dr. F. Charleson.

A member of the Committee of the East Africa Dinner Club and formerly Medical Officer to the British Residency in Zanzibar.

"Everyone who has the interests of East Africa at heart must join in congratulating you on the completion of five years during which your journal has done so much to further those interests. By the conveyance of reliable information, both on current and historical events, not otherwise available, by the absolutely disinterested manner in which this has been done, and by the independence of its criticisms and general soundness of its views, *East Africa* has throughout shown a single-minded activity in which the interests of the Dependencies concerned has been the sole consideration, and has thereby made itself a greatly respected and important influence in furthering those interests. I hope you will continue to have for many long years the increasing support of all who wish well not only to the countries but to the principles for which you stand."

Lieutenant-Colonel R. P. Collings-Wells, D.S.O.,

A member of the East African Advisory Committee in London, a member of the Committee of the Associated Producers of East Africa, and a Vice-President of the Coffee Planters' Union.

"The successful career of *East Africa* in five years is acknowledged by all, and is to my mind entirely due to your policy of supporting the settler in all his ordinary troubles, especially the man right in the blue, who has no way of making himself heard."

Major W. M. Crowdy,

A member of the East African Advisory Committee in London, Chairman of the Associated Producers of East Africa, and a member of the Executive Council of the Joint East African Board.

"East Africa has done five years of sterling work. When it first started I looked rather shyly on this journalistic *débutante*, having known some others; and I greatly wondered why it had been born, how long it would live, and when I should attend the funeral. I have seen it discard its baby clothes and develop into a healthy five-year-old, cutting its teeth by the way and on occasion using them politely—in general on the people I wanted to see bitten. I have not discovered that it had like Goldsmith's dog any 'private end' when it bit—or when it wagged its tail, for that matter—except the legitimate private end of all newspapers—to make things public.

"We humans usually read a journal because it sometimes expresses views of which we approve. *East Africa* has expressed a great many opinions which I share. It has shown interest in the Nandi bear, the future of Tanganyika, coffee, communications, sisal, land settlement, shakes, and malaria—which particular subjects occur to me as I write. It has done much more; it has maintained touch between East Africa and Great Britain, it has explained East African news to people at home, and, above all, whether differing from or agreeing with Governors, Joint Boards, or less considerable people, *East Africa* has always been courteous, moderate, and independent. I attribute to those qualities the position which it holds to-day."

Mr. Norman B. Dickson.

Chairman of the Central Africa Railway and the Shire Highlands Railway, and a Director of the Trans-Zambesia Railway.

"*East Africa* has just completed the first five years of its existence, and I would like to express my congratulations on the progress which the paper has made in that short time. It seems to me that its record to date is the best attimony for a long and useful life of service in the cause to which it is devoting itself, and I wish it every success."

Major A. Radclyffe Dugmore.

Author of "The Wonderland of Big Game," "The Vast Sudan," "Camera Adventures in the African Wild," etc.

"May I tell you how much I admire your paper *East Africa*? It is always interesting and I always enjoy it."

C. W. Guy Eden, Esq., C.M.C.

The well-known Provincial Commissioner, who, after serving in Uganda since 1894, retired last year.

"As one who retired from the Colonial Service in Africa just short of a year ago, I find *East Africa* a blessing in keeping me in close touch with the progress in spheres where one's heart still remains. I rejoice that through this valuable and impartial journal I can rely on learning the facts of personal, commercial, and political development."

Robertson F. Gibb, Esq.

Joint General Manager of the Union-Castle Line.

"I should like personally and on behalf of the Union-Castle Company to congratulate you on the completion of the first five years of existence of your journal *East Africa*. I have watched the

growth of the paper with a considerable amount of interest, and, having recently returned from a visit to Kenya, Tanganyika, and other places in East Africa, I am impressed with the importance of these districts being served by a real live journal such as yours is. The potentialities of East Africa are enormous, and I trust that you will share in the progressive development and prosperity which, in my opinion, are sure to come."

W. H. Hooker, Esq.

Dozen of the East African mercantile community in London, and for years Vice-Chairman of the East African Section of the London Chamber of Commerce.

"*East Africa* forms a necessary link between London and East Africa, and I hope that it will continue to show up the merits and delinquencies, when necessary, of that part of the world."

Charles Ponsonby, Esq.

A member of the East African Advisory Committee in London, a member of the Executive Council of the Joint East African Board, Treasurer of the East Africa Dinner Club, and Managing Director of the British Central Africa Company Ltd.

"As I have been all through those countries lately, I can say without reserve that your paper has been a most important factor not only in making East Africa known to the general public, but, what is perhaps more important, in making the inhabitants realise that their own country is not an isolated unit, but that it is one part of a complicated whole and that each part has much to learn from the other and much to gain occasionally by joining with the others in presenting a united front to ignorance and prejudice. I am sure that the people of Nyasaland are most grateful to *East Africa* for giving just as much prominence to their problems as to those of their hitherto more advertised neighbours."

W. A. M. Sim, Esq.

A former Unofficial Member of the Legislative and Executive Councils of Kenya and a Past President of the Association of East African Chambers of Commerce. A partner in the old-established East African merchant firm of Smith, Mackenzie and Company. Now a member of the East African Advisory Committee in London and of the Executive Council of the Joint East African Board.

"It is hard to realise that *East Africa* is drawing to the close of its fifth year. When in East Africa I read it and now in England its contents are always interesting to me. You certainly have succeeded in crystallising views and opinions about East Africa and gathering together a great deal of very interesting information. From what I can see the success of the paper is assured, and I hope it will go from strength to strength."

A. A. Somerville, Esq., V.D., J.P., M.A., M.P.

Conservative Member of Parliament for Windsor, and Chairman of the Parliamentary Delegation which visited Tanganyika Territory last year.

"I am glad to congratulate *East Africa* upon the completion of five years' useful work, and to wish the successful continuance of its labours for the benefit of our East African territories. It is well that public opinion here should be informed by a journal possessed of intimate inside knowledge of East Africa and, in particular, that the points of view of the British settlers in that part of the Empire, should find expression in an independent London paper."

CANDID COMMENTS

Our challenge to Sir Edward Grigg as a result of his strange repudiation of our perfectly accurate report of certain statements made by him in London continues to arouse much interest in East African circles, which are at a loss to account for the Governor's attempt to deny words which, as we have shown, he not merely used but authorised for publication. In the last copy of the Nairobi Times to reach us appears a letter from a correspondent who writes: "Sir Edward Grigg induces us to credit a London newspaper reporter with having imagined him to have said: 'He wished to express the feeling which undoubtedly existed in Government circles in Kenya that there was a distinct tendency on the part of the Mombasa public always to back the Government... an attitude which certainly did not help matters, especially when, as not infrequently happened, the Government would huff up to abuse. Mass meetings in Mombasa or in Nairobi for that matter—seldom did any good... However, intimate a knowledge the reporter may have had of East African affairs and His Excellency's relations with commerce, to put those sentiments into the mouth of the Governor at a London meeting would seem to be a considerable feat of imagination, while to secure their publication in a journal by no means unfriendly to their supposed speaker would appear a still greater success in boaxing." We have received many messages in support of our attitude in this matter, and we await with interest any explanation which Sir Edward Grigg may offer. Our recent cable inviting him to make a statement remains unanswered.

Elsewhere in this issue will be found an extract from a letter written to the editor of this journal by Mr. A. A. Somerville, M.P. for Windsor and Chairman of the Parliamentary delegation which last year visited Tanganyika Territory. In the course of the same communication Mr. Somerville says: "Settlers who treat the Native fairly—and these are in the great majority—have little difficulty in obtaining an ample supply of labour, and Native cultivation benefits by the example of industry and efficiency set by the white man. The keynote of the relations between the settler and Native is not exploitation, as some would have us believe, but co-operation." If more M.P.'s realised such facts, debates in the Mother of Parliaments would enjoy greater prestige in the British African Empire than they at present do, for it cannot be denied that the tendency in recent years to treat East African matters in general, and those of Kenya in particular, as the sport of party preconceptions (and misconceptions), has done much to weaken the confidence, of even the most fervent constitutionalists resident in the Dependencies. The growth of such a feeling is unquestionably to be deplored, and if the Labour Party, now that it is in office, determines to judge the problems on their merits, and not from the standpoint of the tub-thumper, the gain will be great. While they were in office Mr. Amery and Mr. Ormsby-Gore, urged again and again, but with little success, that East African affairs should be raised above party politics. May the peevish critics who refused to accept such reasonable advice from Conservative Ministers act

upon it now that their own leaders bear the responsibility of administering East Africa, which is non-political, but which watches with care the actions and declarations of all parties on East African matters, trusts that its hopes in that direction may not be misplaced.

Mr. W. Jesse, Principal of Kenyon College, Kijabe, Kenya, said at a recent speech day that no boy while at the school is permitted to address a single word to a Native for any reason whatever, since he does not consider it good for European boys, especially when very young, to be on terms of intimacy with Natives. This opinion, it will be noted, is entirely consistent with the recommendations of the Commission on Education in Southern Rhodesia, which we recently quoted as having emphasised the danger to European children of being able easily to command the services of others. Moral deterioration to themselves and a false idea of what constituted menial labour were the risks such children ran, and the Commission begged for an early and serious exploration of the problem. Mr. Jesse's policy, while drastic and, we imagine, extremely difficult to pursue during school holidays, is nevertheless one which will, we believe, be endorsed by the great majority of European parents in East and Central Africa. As far as we know, the policy has not been adopted elsewhere in tropical Africa. If we are correct in that belief, Kijabe's enterprising Principal deserves to be congratulated on setting a good example, which will, no doubt, be speedily copied by other schools.

It is now quite indispensable to our expedition which reaches within range of the Ituri Forest to film the pygmies. It is one of the things which is done by the latest of the Hoefler expedition, which, on arriving in England has announced that for three weeks the outfit fed 117 pygmies so that they might film them. They are a very retiring race of people, the world is told, and we had to persuade the Bantu tribe to send a message over the drums into the forest fastnesses before we could meet them. That will be recognised as the human interest appeal, on which publicists lay such stress. But is not this business being overdone? Since Stanley's time the pygmies have been fairly harried by explorers eager to photograph them. Certainly no American trippers from Martin Johnson onwards and backwards, have missed the chance, though none of them, so far as we can recall, has mentioned the not unimportant fact that thirty years ago the Rev. A. B. Lloyd paid a visit to the pygmies and that for many years now the C.M.S. has had a mission among them under the famous Canon Apolo Kivebulaya. The little people must be getting to the stage of cinema stars by this time, and may before long become as sophisticated as the "Red Indians" of Niagara Falls. But movie fans in the States must be kept contented, and so East and Central Africa continue to be depicted in the American Press, on the American screen, and from the American platform as the savage lands of slave raiders or the lotus lands of incredibly wealthy Native kings, with a few hundred dusky queens.

FOR M.P.'S TO NOTE.

MISREPRESENTING EAST AFRICA.

TANGANYIKA AND THE LEAGUE.

Germany and Italy criticise Closer Union.

Special to "East Africa."

As we state in our leading article, the British Press has paid singularly little attention to the important statements regarding Tanganyika Territory made during the September session of the Council of the League of Nations. *East Africa* has, however, procured a copy of the official minutes of the meeting in question, and quotes the salient extracts hereunder. Cross-headings have been introduced editorially.

"Dr. Stresemann said that in his report the Rapporteur had referred to the fact that the Mandates Commission had felt some anxiety in connection with certain parts of the report of the Hilton Young Commission. He agreed with the Rapporteur's statements. Certainly, the time had not yet arrived when it was possible to say whether the measure taken by the Mandatory Power was incompatible with the terms of the Mandate. At present, an independent Commission was engaged in a semi-official inquiry, and, as the Council was aware, the British Government had not yet taken any decision on the question whether it would give effect to the conclusions of the Hilton Young report.

"He thought, nevertheless, that, when so important a question of principle was involved, the Mandates Commission, which was conscious of its responsibility, had acted rightly in thoroughly examining the report which the British Government had forwarded to it. He also thought that the Mandates Commission had been fully entitled to inform the Council of the particular points on which the majority of its members had felt some anxiety when examining the report.

The German Point of View.

The whole Mandates system was, indeed, based upon the fact that the Mandated Territories constituted international and independent units for the administration of which the Mandatory Powers were responsible to the League, which had conferred the Mandates upon them (*sic*). This guiding and all important principle had been embodied in the Covenant itself, and it governed all the provisions of the Mandates, none of which could be interpreted in a manner which could be invalidated.

"While admitting, therefore, that under the Tanganyika Mandate, certain forms of union between that territory and the neighbouring territories might be contemplated from the administrative point of view, there could be no question of any confusion arising which would call in question the existence of the territory under Mandate as a politically independent unit, and which would consequently render doubtful the permanency of the League's control over the execution of the Mandate. For the moment he would say no more.

"The accredited representative of the British Government before the Mandates Commission had understood that the Commission might take up the matter again at its November session before the British Government had taken any decisive steps. He trusted that this would be the case, and that, as a result of co-operation between the Mandates Commission and the Mandatory Power, this question would finally be settled in accordance with the spirit of the Covenant and the conception of the Mandate.

"M. Briand did not think that there could be any doubt in the Council as to the character and scope of the Mandates. The law under which Mandates had been conferred was an entirely new international law. The theory of Mandates had nothing to do

with the principle of national sovereignty. The character of the Mandates, as defined by the Covenant, was very special—the Mandatory administered the Mandate under the supervision of the League of Nations in the interests of the territory and the populations living therein.

The Italian Argument.

M. Scialoja submitted certain observations on the case of Tanganyika to which Dr. Stresemann had referred. The Mandates Commission had held a discussion on this subject. There was at the moment a draft scheme and it was only a draft—for the administrative union of the territory of Tanganyika with the territories of Kenya and Uganda. Various opinions had been advanced during the debate in the Mandates Commission. It had been observed that a union of this kind could not perhaps be held to be absolutely legitimate. M. Scialoja thought it right to remind the Council that the Mandate contained an Article 10 which authorised the union, from the Customs and administrative point of view, of a Mandated Territory with a territory placed under the direct sovereignty of the Mandatory State. There was one case in which that power had been exercised—that of the Cameroons under British Mandate. It might, however, be held that what had been done for the British Cameroons was not acceptable in the case of Tanganyika. The British Cameroons was a small territory, whereas Tanganyika was a vast one of more than 1,000,000 square kilometres, that was to say, far larger than Italy. The territories of Kenya and Uganda, on the other hand, which were placed under direct British sovereignty, were considerably smaller.

"Consequently, the guiding idea of the article of the Mandate to which he had referred, namely, to facilitate the administration by the Mandatory Power of the Mandated Territory by uniting it to a larger administration already in existence, was in this case somewhat inverted, because Tanganyika was the principal territory, whereas Kenya and Uganda might be regarded as accessory territories, one having, M. Scialoja believed, less than 300,000 square kilometres, and the other about 200,000 square kilometres. In any case, the two of them together did not exceed 800,000 square kilometres, so that Tanganyika alone was 200,000 square kilometres larger than the two territories under British sovereignty together. It was impossible, therefore, in this case to speak of an accessory territory being united for administrative convenience to a larger territory in order to avoid double staff, for instance. The reverse was the case.

"Was the proposal of the British Government in conformity with the spirit of the Mandate? It must be remembered that, in the article authorising a union such as that under discussion, it was expressly laid down that it was admissible, provided that it did not in any way contravene any clause of the Mandate, that was to say, the general spirit of the Mandate itself. M. Scialoja thought that as, at the moment, the scheme was a draft, the question deserved to be examined, and he asked the British representative whether he did not think it would be expedient to ask the Mandates Commission for its opinion on the carrying out of the scheme, as well as on the general circumstances attaching to all questions of this kind. That Commission was a special body which had been set up expressly to deal with such questions, and M. Scialoja thought that it should be consulted. Furthermore, the report of the Mandates Commission was the only document which reached the Council, and the Council was the authority which exercised, at any rate, supreme supervision in these matters.

Mr. Henderson's Undertaking.

Mr. Henderson wished to make certain observations in reply to the inquiry which had been addressed to him. He need hardly say that his Government had considered with particular attention and respect the views expressed by the members of the Permanent Mandates Commission at the last session on the subject of the report of the Commission on Closer Union of the Dependencies in Eastern and Central Africa. As the members of the Council were aware, His Majesty's Government was continuing its examination of the problem, and no decision had yet been reached on the findings of the report. He was able to give the assurance that, when his Government had come to a decision as to what, if any, action should be taken on the lines of the Hilton Young Report, this decision would be at once communicated to the Permanent Mandates Commission, which would then, before the decision was to be put into effect, have the opportunity of considering and making any observations it wished to make upon the decision.

Mr. Procopé believed that his colleagues would be gratified by the attitude taken by the Mandatory Power in this very complex and difficult question of the Tanganyika Mandate. The members of the Council had heard with keen satisfaction the very clear and definite declaration made by the British representative on this subject. It was therefore with great pleasure that he proposed that the Council should take note of Mr. Henderson's reply to the observations of the Italian and German representatives.

THE PROPOSED EAST AFRICAN FILM BUREAU.

Major A. Radclyffe Dugmore's Views.

MAJOR A. RADCLYFFE DUGMORE, the well-known big game cinematographer, writes with reference to Mr. M. A. Wetherell's proposal of an official East African Film Bureau.

"The question of film regulation for East Africa is of great interest to me, even though I do not expect to be doing any more film work. The suggestion of a laboratory in Nairobi is certainly a good one, provided the cost could be met by a sufficient demand for its use. Of course, any big film company would be against allowing anyone but their own experts to do the developing, but the premises would be of the utmost value.

"I can quite understand the antagonism to some of the films that have been made depicting East Africa, though the worst are often those made entirely away from the country with fake sets. These you could not hope to control except in so far as their being shown in the country is concerned. The film you mentioned as showing animals being hunted with motor cars was done by an American who is now dead, and the Americans themselves, largely at my suggestion, requested the Colonial authorities not to allow the wretch to do any more work in the various countries.

Controlling the Quality of Films.

"I am quite with you in believing that it is necessary to take every precaution to prevent films being made which give a wrong impression of conditions in our Colonies. The Sudan Government are almost too particular in this respect. Not long ago I requested leave to make a film in which I intended to show the Shilluk people in a story written especially to demonstrate the remarkable success of our government of the Sudan, as well as showing the habits of the people and the wild animal and bird

life. In spite of all I could do I was not allowed to make the film on the ground that the Natives were not to be exploited. This was a great disappointment to me, as I sincerely believe the film would have been fine propaganda. However, I could do nothing to make the authorities alter their decision, but I realised that in the Sudan at least they are careful what films are made.

"The suggestion that the amount of film imported into the country would be checked against the quantity developed is not really feasible, as one frequently has to throw away film on the field rather than carry parts that have been spoilt. I cannot understand Mr. Wetherell's statement regarding the 35,000 feet of film exposed of which only 9,000 feet was used but that he had to pay 5d. per-foot on the whole. Surely there is a mistake somewhere. You have to pay only on the amount used, and the rate for film done by a Briton in British territory is far below that charged on foreign work. You refer to the risk of finding film poorly taken and the fact not discovered until the return to England. Such an experience shows strange carelessness or recklessness. I developed over 10,000 feet in Nairobi rather than risk bringing it home literally in the dark.

Taxation and Censorship.

"On the subject of taxing films made in the Colonies I feel very strongly. Thousands of pounds are spent advertising the wonders of these countries, and yet when a film is made at private expense it is forced to pay a high duty to the Mother Country and to the Colony, both of which are the gainers by getting the finest possible free advertising at other people's expense. It seems both wrong and foolish. Every facility should be given to those who make suitable films which show to a great public what the Colonies are; instead, the wretched producer is penalised for doing good. Frequently I have been asked for films of interesting scenes, such as farm and other industrial subjects that want publicity, and I have always had to reply that as I was engaged on still animal photography I could not afford either to make film of the kind asked for nor could I pay the tax on bringing such films into the country. Some day Governments will, I hope, realise the appeal and value of films and will help rather than hinder (as they now do) in having such work done.

"As to the question of censorship the difficulties are enormous. Too much interference is bad. A broad-minded and reasonable point of view is necessary, but who is the person capable of judging whether the picture will do good or harm to the various people who may see it? What would be harmless in India might be dangerous in Africa, and certainly we see films and plays of the relations between white and Native people that can do nothing but harm wherever they are shown; yet they are not stopped. It is a very difficult question and will not be decided until there is a proper recognition of the power of the film, and the sooner this happens the better for all concerned. It is a really serious subject."

Marcus Garvey, whose claims were challenged by East Africa some months ago, recently opened a Congress of his Universal Negro Improvement Association in Jamaica to which island he is said to be endeavouring to transfer his headquarters. This, self-styled President General appeared in the uniform of the defunct Black Star Steamship Line, which was to have transported America's Negroes back to Africa.

PROVIDING NURSES FOR THE TROPICS.

Fine Work of the Overseas Nursing Association.

MANY East Africans have had cause for gratitude to the Overseas Nursing Association, which dates its existence back to 1806, when it was constituted (under the name of The Colonial Nursing Association) with the object of providing trained nurses for British communities in our tropical Colonies and other places abroad.

The enterprise," says the Handbook of the Association, "originated in the little island of Mauritius, a beautiful but remote spot in the Indian Ocean, where, amongst a mixed population of French, Indians, and Chinese, lived a small British community. Hardly a woman among them had any knowledge of nursing, and there were not professional nurses available in time of illness. These conditions were not peculiar to the island, for they applied then to almost every one of our Crown Colonies. Doctors there were, and sometimes hospitals; but the efforts of the doctors were handicapped by the lack of any kind of skilled nursing, and the amount of suffering and actual loss of life among both officials and settlers was almost appalling. Mauritius, however, was fortunate in the presence of some English ladies who determined that this state of things should be remedied.

Mrs. Francis Piggott (now Lady Piggott) was the moving spirit in the undertaking, and has continued ever since to give the most energetic and whole-hearted support to the Overseas Nursing Association, of which she thus became the Founder. As soon as she returned to England she applied herself to the work, being assisted at first by only four other ladies, Mrs. Antrobus (now Lady Antrobus), Lady Murgatroyd, Mrs. Charles Robinson, and Miss Rosalind Paget. Through their joint efforts a scheme was drawn up, and the first English nurse actually set sail for Mauritius in the spring of 1806. Another followed shortly after, and before the Association had existed for a twelvemonth six nurses had been selected and despatched to various Colonies, for it speedily became evident that the organisation should endeavour to meet the needs of other Colonies besides the small one originally concerned."

Thirty-two Years of Progress.

In the thirty-two years that have passed the Association has gone from strength to strength, and has now sent out a total of 722 nurses to private and non-Government hospitals in the Colonies; seventy-three to the Dominions, and 477 to Government service in the Crown Colonies, making a total of 2,532 of whom 207 were sent out in 1920, 162 in 1928, 181 in 1927, 132 in 1926, and 135 in 1925. During last year no fewer than thirteen nursing sisters were sent to Kenya, thirteen to Tanganyika, four to Uganda, three to Zanzibar, one to Northern Rhodesia, and one to Nyasaland; in addition the Scottish branch of the Association sent five nursing sisters to Tanganyika Government hospitals, and one to a Kenya Government hospital.

The Association does not undertake to pay the passages or find the salaries of the nurses whom it selects and sends out; that is always done by the Government, institution, or private branch for which the nurses are selected. But as many of the private branches are in small British communities consisting largely of young people on small salaries who can ill afford to bear the whole cost of getting nurses out from England, the Association always endeavours, so far as its limited means allow, to assist them in bearing the cost of passages and salaries. It was, in fact, to give such help, as well as to provide a satisfactory method of selecting nurses in England, that the Association was founded in 1806, and that is still one of the main purposes for which it needs money.

In Need of Funds.

Now, however, the Association needs money also in order to be able to help the nurses themselves, both those who break down temporarily in health

and have to take a rest or undergo some special treatment, and those who are unable, through age or infirmity, to continue in active employment. To meet the first of these two classes several grants from the Sick Pay Fund were made during the past year; in one case a nurse suffering from tuberculosis was granted £100; it was imperative for her to make a long stay in Switzerland for treatment, and another nurse was granted £15 to assist her during convalescence after dysentery contracted in the East. This Sick Pay Fund is stated to have proved of inestimable value in providing help for nurses at critical times, and the Committee would like to be in a position to set aside larger sums for this purpose than they have been able to do hitherto. East Africans who might care to contribute to so deserving a cause can send donations to the Secretary of the Association, Imperial Institute, S.W., confident that the money will be thankfully received and faithfully applied.

WHITE CHILDREN AND NATIVE INFLUENCE.

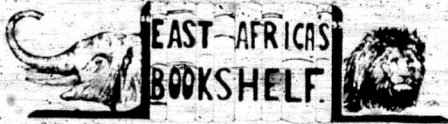
Advice from Southern Rhodesia.

An important consideration is that life in a mixed community, where contacts are so numerous and so unavoidable, probably has a profound influence on the inner mental life of children which is all too little understood. There is an important field of inquiry here. Children growing up in such a situation breathe, as it were, a psychological atmosphere which may have an effect upon their mental and emotional life that is hardly suspected. It is well known that teachers, and even parents, may be in close daily contact with children and yet remain quite unaware of some influence which is profoundly affecting the real life of the children.

How, for instance, is family life with all its great influence for good or ill, affected by the ubiquitous presence of the untutored Native? What is the effect on the self-life of growing children? What changes may be brought about in their notions of moral obligation, of truthfulness, courtesy, modesty, and consideration for others? We feel that it might be well worth while for the authorities in Rhodesia to enlist expert aid in the investigation of such questions as these. For as yet they have not, so far as our knowledge goes, been properly examined.

"Because a child is of British stock it does not follow that he will have the same kind of mental make-up as a British child in Britain. The reaction upon a child's own character of his attitude and behaviour towards Natives is a matter of great importance. The man who ill-uses a horse is punished, not for the sake of the horse only; but for the sake of the man, he becomes the worse man if he is allowed to do such things with impunity. Hence, in the inculcation of consideration towards others, if the Native is not fully included in 'others,' it is upon the European child rather than upon the Native that the main burden of moral harm must fall." A further extract from the recently published Report of the Commission on Education in Southern Rhodesia.

"Sisal Production and Preparation" is being published to-day by Messrs. John Bale, Sons, and Danielsson Ltd. at the price of 21s. net. The author is Mr. H. Hamel Smith, editor of *Tropical Life*. The volume will be reviewed in our columns in due course.



LOBENGULA'S LIFE STORY.

Colonel Marshall Hole's Sympathetic Study.

As a real old-timer of the early days of Rhodesia, Colonel Marshall Hole commands attention and respect when he writes of the country he knew so well and which he helped, as Civil Commissioner of Bulawayo, to govern. Already he has given us "The Making of Rhodesia," and only last year we had the pleasure of reviewing his "Old Rhodesian Days," in which we noted his expressed admiration for Lobengula, the last of the great Bantu kings. Now, in "Lobengula" (Philip Allan, 20s.) he returns to that topic, casting the life history of the Matabele hero in the form of a story.

He had not been brought up like other Matabele under Mzilicazi's system, the youths of the nation were brutalised from childhood, taught to look on killing with the accompaniments of torture and mutilation as the summit of their ambition. By the time they reached manhood, they had no desires left save lust, gluttony, and the thirst for blood. Only by straining all finer instincts could the military despotism of the first Matabele king have been maintained. But Lobengula had escaped all this. He had been forced into what was to all intents an exile from his tribe, and brought up under less violent influences—the mothering protection of the Boer girl, Sara, and the insidious tuition of the Matopo wizards, who were a class by themselves, the product of many generations of inherited wisdom and cunning. His natural intelligence was above the common level, and instead of being arrested, as almost always happened with African Natives before they attained manhood, it had been allowed to expand.

It would be false to credit him with any feelings of humanity—as we understand the word—but he had at any rate not acquired the insane love of cruelty which saturated the minds of his own kinsmen, and he possessed traits which might, had the fates permitted, have developed into humanity, and which in later days, in spite of his surroundings, did prompt him occasionally to kindly actions towards Europeans. He lacked the military genius, the unswerving purpose, and the calm disregard of physical suffering which enabled Mzilicazi to consolidate his power. In default of these qualities he was obliged to employ methods of a subtler kind, but his suspicious nature led him into deeds more savage than any perpetrated by his father, and his weakness as a diplomatist cost him in the end his kingdom and his life.

The story-form adopted by the author lends itself admirably to a vivid and picturesque presentation of his subject. The book is episodal, the birth of the tribe in October, 1822, by its dramatic break-away from Tshaka; the Boer trek of 1836 and Potgieter's first encounter with the Matabele; a wonderful picture of the Matopo Mountains with their air of mystery:

"Even civilised folk, with none of the superstitions of the barbarous Matabele, cannot shake off a feeling of awe amid the grim solitudes of the Matopo mountains, which stretch for fifty miles from east to west like a vast jagged scar across the face of the country. No perspective can do justice to the riotous grandeur of this extraordinary range which Nature has constructed in one of her most frenzied moods. Huge boulders are balanced in protean positions which seem to defy the laws of gravity; grey domes and peaks emerge naked out of a disorder of granite and tangled vegetation, through which trickle streams, rising from nowhere and losing themselves in treacherous swamps, or overhanging dark and forbidding caverns, half hidden by the growth of centuries—strumous baobab trees and prickly cactuses with roots straggling down the walls of granite like gony fingers clutching for support.

"The whole effect is of some monstrous rock garden built by a forgotten race of giants, whose faces and forms

seem to be reproduced in colossal outline in the surrounding cliffs, as though they were still brooding over their handiwork. One would hardly be surprised to see dragons and other fabulous creatures of the old legends creeping through the undergrowth or sunning themselves on the rocky terraces. In the spell of these overpowering surroundings, the dullest mind is struck by a sense of human insignificance, and it is not difficult to understand how the imagination of a man like Rhodes must have been stirred in the contemplation of such a prodigious work of Nature."

The chapter on "The Day's Work" gives the reader a real idea of Lobengula at home; and then the tale moves to its final climax with the inexorability of a Greek tragedy.

For students of the rapidly changing *facies* of Central Africa books like this are of very great value. They catch and fix on a photographic plate, as it were, aspects of African history which are past and gone, but which must inevitably have their influence on the future. Colonel Marshall Hole must give us more of them. A. L.

"THE BRITISH EMPIRE."

Benn's Sixpenny Library Publication.

The little books in "Benn's Sixpenny Library," of which 120 have already been published, are wonderful value for the money. Written by authors selected for their knowledge of the subjects dealt with, they are instructive, well-balanced, and exceedingly informative within their limited space. No. 86, "The British Empire," by Mr. Douglas Woodruff, is no exception; it is a remarkably able exposition of a great subject. It is up to date—a difficult thing to achieve—is sound in statement, fair in judgment, and compresses a vast amount of fact within its eighty small pages. The author's method may be illustrated by the following extracts:—

"To fold the balance and to protect the Native without antagonising the untheatrical white community is the difficult task of successive Governors of Kenya. The settlers are, as a class, well-to-do men, resentful of any attempt to keep them from what they consider their due share in running the colony. They are often hotly abused by people in England, but they deserve a great deal of sympathy for they get blamed for all the extravagances of a loud minority of their number. . . . Unrest in Kenya lest the Government under orders from London, may become aggressively pro-Native, uneasiness in England lest, under the pressure of local opinion, it should be too pro-settler, and the additional complication of the discontented Indians, resenting the refusal of the whites to associate with them, have all kept Kenya in the limelight and made it the centre of much controversy."

Again:—

"The border between Kenya and Tanganyika was drawn by the British and German Governments towards the end of the last century to mark off their spheres of influence. It is an arbitrary line enough, and now that both sides of it the administration is British, the question arises how seriously it should be maintained. The advantages of co-ordinated work are obvious, for the larger unit can afford better technical equipment and men. The disadvantages of diversity are even more obvious."

Messrs. Ernest Benn are doing good work with the Sixpenny Library.

EGYPT AND THE SUDAN.

"Egypt and the Sudan" for 1929, which is edited by Mr. R. A. Batholomew, formerly of Nairobi, is an attractive, profusely illustrated, and well-printed edition of eighty pages. It contains articles on numerous aspects of life in Egypt and the Sudan, and can be cordially recommended to anyone about to visit either of those two attractive countries.

GEOLOGICAL WORK IN NYASALAND.

Dr. Dixey's Latest Report.

DR. DIXEY'S Annual Report of the Geological Survey Department of the Nyasaland Protectorate for 1928 is rather more technical than usual. It goes deeply into the pure geology of several areas, which, though of interest to science, will be of little interest to the general public. It is disappointing, too, to read that "the year has been devoted mainly to field work and reports required in connection with the proposed railway extension and the Zambezi Bridge site" and then to find no practical conclusions concerning the latter.

"From April 8 to 14," writes the Director, "at the request of Colonel J. H. Robertson in charge of the survey of the proposed Zambezi Bridge site, the Director visited the Mutarara area in order to report upon the question of the bridge foundations, as well as building stone, ballast, limestones, and other materials required for construction."

But there are no reports of these building materials in the report—a point of the greatest importance to interested parties in England, only an account of the strata and nature of the rocks forming the bed of the Zambezi. On the other hand, some really useful information is given on precisely these materials along the line of the proposed railway extension from Blantyre to Lake Nyasa.

The investigation into the value of the Chiromo coal-bed is concluded.

"The results have shown that the Shale Group is at or near the surface only in the vicinity of the main fault, that many coal seams of varying thickness and quality are present, but that, owing to the existence of minor faults they are in a highly disturbed condition, and that towards the north the carbonaceous beds diminish in importance, while the Shale Group as a whole descends so quickly beneath the alluvium that it soon lies too deep for economic working."

"Accordingly, in view of its small extent and the prevalence of faulting, crushing, and folding in the carbonaceous beds, the Chiromo coal-bed offers no reasonable prospect of economic development, particularly since the Sumbu coal-field thirty-eight miles to the north-west of it is of much larger area and presents better conditions for working."

There is a section on the asbestos deposits of the southern part of the Ncheu district and a conclusion that the most promising deposit—near the eastern foot of Choma hill—has the appearance of being extensive enough for commercial development and certainly merits more extended examination. A hint is given that limestone suitable for agricultural purposes is more widely distributed than is generally supposed, and that it may sometimes be found in the cores of the larger anthills.

"PALEFACE" (Chatto & Windus, 7s. 6d.) is one of three essays by Mr. Wyndham Lewis which are bound together in one volume and are of the type with which reviewers of to-day are sufficiently familiar: they combine an *ex cathedra* dogmatism of statement with purely destructive criticism and log-rolling perpetrated to a purpose. Anything "partisan" or "partisan" is, I regret to say, consistently sneered at. Though dealing in part with the colour question in various aspects, but especially as displayed in the United States, "Paleface" has little interest for East Africa, where practical problems rather than verbal fireworks occupy the minds of sensible men. It is no doubt modern, and those who like Stravinsky's music may enjoy Mr. Lewis's prose.

SIR A. CONAN DOYLE VISITS E. AFRICA.

His Outspoken but Friendly Comments.

IN THE course of his lecturing tours undertaken to spread a knowledge of the spiritualism which he has so much at heart, Sir A. Conan Doyle spent the winter of 1928-29 in Africa, landing at Cape Town, travelling by rail to Bulawayo, Salisbury and Beira, by steamer to Mombasa, and thence by the K. U. R. to Nairobi and Lake Victoria. In "Our African Winter" (Murray, 7s. 6d.) he gives an account of the trip. Written in his well-known clear and graphic style, the book is really a diary of the journey, in which the spiritualistic aspect is never obliterated or over-emphasised, while shrewd comments and incidents of travel brighten the pages.

On all the Colonies visited, Sir Arthur found Southern Rhodesia the most patriotic.

"I understood they (the Rhodesians) were hard drinkers, and so they are, the hardest I have ever met, but tea is their beverage. Tea when they are called, tea at breakfast, universal tea in every shop and office at eleven, tea again at the afternoon. They are a brave, energetic, and the finest British patriots that I have ever encountered. As to their country, I see no limit to its future."

Sir Arthur admits being a globe-trotter, though one of very wide experience. Nevertheless, he seems quite at sea as to the origin of the Uganda Railway, and Uganda itself puzzles him.

"The soil of Uganda seems to be extraordinarily rich and the people prosperous, but for some reason which I failed to understand it has not attracted settlers in the same way as Kenya. It may be the climate is more tropical. Whatever the reason may be, the white men seemed to be nearly all officials, and though we heard about coffee planters and cotton estates we gathered they were not numerous. The Negroes, however, here and all round the lake cultivate coffee of a low grade, and many of them are quite well-to-do, which does not improve their manners or deportment."

As elsewhere, the author speaks of Kenya's "nominal king," the author evidently missed entirely the significance of Uganda, and of its staple, cotton. He liked Kenya and the Kenyans, who certainly gave him a royal time.

"Now right in the very heart of black Africa is this extraordinary wedge of 12,000 samples of our very best, together with a little assortment of excellent Dutchmen and Scandinavians. Don't imagine them to be castaways. Give them their heads, a free hand, and plenty of arms, and they would overrun black Africa as surely as Clive overran India. A mettlesome, high-spirited lot of Britons as ever founded an Empire."

That frank opinion will make Kenyans chuckle, whatever effect it may have on the whole tribe of Kenya's detractors. He met Mr. John Boyes, of whom he writes:—

"I had the interesting experience to day of meeting John Boyes, who wrote the book 'King of the Rikuyu,' recounting his own adventures when by sheer audacity and force of character he pacified and ruled over that savage tribe, risking his life many times in the course of the episode. He gained command over these fierce people at a time when their friendship and co-operation were most necessary for feeding and protecting the workers on the Uganda Railway. No one can read his book without realising that his influence was certainly to the west, and already to the progress of the Empire."

What Sir Arthur thinks of that Empire does the heart good to read.

Heaven send we could Rhodesia, and heaven guarded above all human institutions is that British Empire which proved so much to extend. I am convinced that who works for it works in a broad sense for God, for amid human errors and back-sliding, it does in the main, more than anything on earth stand for the God-like attributes of duty, justice, law, order, and toleration."