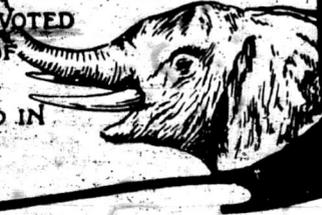


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EAST AND CENTRAL AFRICA.
A WEEKLY JOURNAL



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THURSDAY, DECEMBER 5, 1929.

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Convention of Associations of Nyassaland.
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THE EAST AFRICAN CAMPAIGN DINNER.

THE speech of General von Lettow-Vorbeck at Monday evening's East African Campaign Dinner was a straightforward and soldierly utterance. He admitted that the qualities of chivalry which he claimed for his front-line troops were often missing on the lines of communication and at the bases, and so, by implication, he indicated a readiness to concede that the Allied prisoners may not have been so well treated as he would have wished. Then why did he not control more strictly those whom he entrusted with the care of prisoners? Perhaps to-day he regrets the callousness with which they were treated. If so, a few words in that sense would have done much to heal old wounds. Moreover, they might have been spoken in order to correct the passage from his own book which we quote elsewhere, and which clearly requires rectification. A sentence or two on that subject and another few words in tribute to the hundreds of thousands of Africans who suffered so much in the German cause would have rounded off the speech in a way which would have removed all ground for criticism.

General von Lettow had a difficult task to perform on Monday, as he had from 1914 to 1918, and he performed it with credit, dignity, and good

humour. Expecting nothing less, we withheld criticism which might have been construed as an attempt to jeopardise the success of the reunion of old campaigners. Not until the morning of the function did we express, and then only with the strictest moderation, some thoughts with which we know many East Africans to sympathise. Our letter to *The Daily Telegraph*, republished in this issue of *East Africa*, gave an opportunity for reply to matters of importance which the British Press has forgotten, but which are engraven upon the memory of East Africans. Our aim was not to plead for the retention of old animosities, but to put a point of view which it seemed a duty to state. That done, we do not propose to enlarge upon the theme.

The Dinner was an outstanding social success. One thousand British officers and men who had fought in East Africa were given another opportunity of "warming their hands at the fire of remembrance" to use the Chairman's graphic phrase. That they rejoiced in the opportunity was evident, so evident that we ask again why this Campaign Dinner should not become an annual event? We suggested two years ago that it should be held each winter at the same time as the Motor Show, when so many people resident in the provinces come to London for a few days. Captain A. W. Lloyd, who has borne the heavy burden of organising past Dinners, would, we feel sure, welcome an annual reunion. True, that would throw more work upon him, but an assistant secretary would assuredly be forthcoming, and a representative central committee might be formed to relieve him of some of the responsibility which he has so willingly shouldered. County secretaries might, we believe, also be appointed with advantage to keep in touch with East African campaigners in their own vicinity. If appeals for names and addresses were made through the local Press, which would certainly be glad to assist, an even greater register of men and women entitled to attend the reunion would be compiled, with the incidental advantage of eliminating the risk of the presence of those not properly qualified to be present; that some such obtained tickets on Monday can scarcely be doubted. By such means the East African Campaign Dinner could become as important and enjoyable a winter event as is the summer gathering of the East Africa Dinner Club.

"EAST AFRICA" is indispensable
to everyone who would be well informed of East
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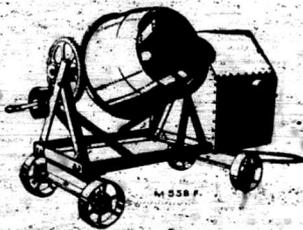
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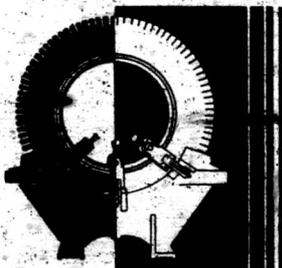
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MATTERS OF MOMENT

It has been so persistently suggested in certain quarters that the British tenure of Tanganyika is of a merely temporary character, and **THE BRITISH MANDATE FOR TANGANYIKA** might adopt a weak attitude in the face of alien pressure, that *East Africa* is delighted to be able to state that the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs has informed the Executive Council of the Joint East African Board that His Majesty's Government do not contemplate abandoning the mandate for Tanganyika Territory or asking for a change in its status. Such an endorsement of the declarations of the late Government is of the greatest importance, and it will be welcomed by all interested in East African progress. Having gone so far, we trust that the Government will go a step further and adopt the excellent suggestion of Sir Humphrey Leggett that the High Commissioner for Kenya, Uganda, and Tanganyika should be framed to embody a statement that it is the considered policy of the Imperial Government that Tanganyika shall be retained in perpetuity in the union of the three territories.

The communication from the Secretary of the Joint East African Board to the Foreign Office stated: "The attention of the Executive Council of the Joint East African Board has been drawn to the fact that German and Italian representatives recently claimed at the September session of the Council of the League of Nations that British tenure of the Mandated Territory of Tanganyika was of a temporary nature. Doubt or uneasiness in such a matter is obviously detrimental to the development of the Territory, and especially to the provision of capital for the establishment of new enterprises and the enlargement and improvement of existing concerns. I am accordingly instructed by my Executive Council to invite your assurance that the present Government supports the views which were so explicitly stated by the late Government to the effect that the Mandate for Tanganyika Territory constitutes an obligation and not a form of temporary tenure under the League of Nations. When opening the first session of the Legislative Council of Tanganyika, Sir Donald Cameron, the Governor, speaking on the instructions of the British Cabinet, told the European, Indian, and African communities:—

"There is no provision in the Mandate for 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 revising those Acts) 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."

Mr. Amery, when Secretary of State for the Colonies, stated publicly on more than one occasion that Tanganyika Territory had now been permanently incorporated in the British Empire, and was no less British than any other Colony, and that, though Great Britain had laid itself under an obligation to the League of Nations, Tanganyika was not one which British nor British tenure was not one which permanent. These statements were ratified in the

House of Commons by the late Foreign Secretary and by the late Prime Minister. My Executive Council would be very glad of your assurance that the attitude of His Majesty's Government in this matter is the same as that of their predecessors. Gratitude is clearly due to the Board for its action.

This Chamber expresses the strongest condemnation of the action of the Kenya Government in inducing an employee under contract with Messrs. Moulton and Morrison to break his contract with his employer by the offer of employment in Government service, and considers that Government in so doing has broken both in letter and in spirit the undertaking given to the Chamber in January, 1927. Such is the text of a resolution unanimously adopted by the Nairobi Chamber of Commerce after consideration of all the circumstances of a curious case. The undertaking of 1927 promised that the Government would "give full warning to any employer if it desired to engage any of his employees, so that he can take steps to enforce any contractual commitments, and further it should be made clear to the applicant that he must settle any matters arising out of his contract with his previous employers before any engagement by Government can be entertained. . . . Government would not consciously be a party to a breach of contract or contemplated breach of contract, and would not offer employment such as would necessarily involve a breach of contract on the part of an applicant for employment." The case now revealed shows that a Government official did "offer employment such as would necessarily involve a breach of contract on the part of the applicant." The astonishing thing is that Sir Edward Grigg seeks to justify his subordinate's action, and it is that attitude of the Governor, much more than the case itself, which has aroused the resentment of Nairobi business men.

Because the *Lourenço Marques Guardian* refused some time ago to publish a two-column letter on the ground that it was full of personalities, the writer obtained a Court order for publication; the newspaper has also suffered a fine of £10 for not having published the letter when requested so to do in accordance with one of the provisions of the Mozambique Press Law. In a leading article on the incident the newspaper states, with reason, that the Press has a distinct grievance against a law which imposes upon any journal the necessity of accepting for publication correspondence which its better judgment would reject. In this country, where the freedom of the Press is as much prized by the general public as by journalists themselves, such fetters would not be tolerated, and our readers everywhere will, we are confident, sympathise with our contemporary in its misfortune. The authorities in Portugal and Portuguese East Africa have recently committed themselves to varying courses of action diametrically opposed to British ideas of justice and freedom, and this is another reminder of the handicaps which they are capable of inflicting on enterprise. Cannot they realise that a free and virile Press is a strong stimulant to progress?

FETTERING THE PRESS.

THE EAST AFRICAN CAMPAIGN DINNER.

FULL REPORT OF SPEECHES AND LIST OF THOSE PRESENT.

Specially reported for "East Africa."

MORE than a thousand ex-Service men and women who took part in the East African Campaign sat down to dinner at the Holborn Restaurant on Monday evening under the chairmanship of General Smuts, who had on his right General von Lettow-Vorbeck, who commanded the German forces in East Africa from 1914 to 1918, and on his left Major-General Sir Edward

Others at the table were the Bishop of St. Albans (formerly Bishop of Pretoria), Admiral Sir Herbert King-Hall, Earl Buxton, Sir Francis Newton, Mr. T. Water (High Commissioner for South Africa), Lieutenant-Colonel Sir Morgan Crofton, Lord and Lady Cranworth, Colonel R. Meinertzhagen, and General O'Grady.

About five hundred dined in the King's Hall and two hundred and fifty each in the Throne Room and the Crown Room, in all of which the speeches, which were broadcast, were clearly audible. Tables had been reserved for a number of units, but most of the seats were not allocated, so that friends could sit together.

The units for which tables had been booked were (1) R.A.S.C. and R.A.O.C.; (2) R.E. and R.E. Signals; (3) K.A.R. and E.A. Corps; (4) R.N.; (5) Imperial units, (6) Loyal North Lanes, 25th Royal Fusiliers, and R.A.F.; (6) Nursing Sisters; (7) R.A.M.C.; (8) Indian Army; (9) S.A. Misc.; (10) Rhodesians and Norforce; and (11) Royal West African Frontier Force.

The toasts of the King, the President of the German Reich, and the fallen having been honoured, General Smuts, who was given a great ovation, said:—

General Smuts's Speech.

"Ladies and gentlemen, I rise to propose the toast of the evening, but before I do so I hope you will allow me to express my pleasure as Chairman to-night and as your old leader in East Africa for this magnificent gathering. I see to-night before me very large numbers of my old comrades, and to me it has been a very great pleasure to shake hands with many of them. I hope we shall continue our conversations after the banquet.

"We are also honoured to-night by the presence of a number of distinguished visitors, especially the High Commissioners for the Union of South Africa and Southern Rhodesia. I hold cables of congratulation and good wishes from the Minister of Defence at Pretoria and Salisbury, and I have before me a large batch of telegrams from old comrades in different parts of the world.

"As many of you know, it has been our practice whenever I come to London to hold these East African Dinners. It is a very suitable opportunity for the old stalwarts and fire-eaters to come together and to feel once more that life is worth living. It is right that we should do so. The Great War is the greatest memory of our lives, and it is right that we should sometimes come together



GENERAL VON
LETTOW-VORBECK



GENERAL THE RT.
HON. J. C. SMUTS

and warm our hands at the fire of that great memory. It does us good. We who fought in Africa, we who have felt the thrill of Africa, love to forgether.

"To-night we have an added pleasure, for we have our old opponent amongst us. (Cheers.) I need scarcely give him the assurance that this great gathering is in large measure a tribute to him. We have held these meetings on many previous occasions, but never in such large numbers, and we are gathered to-night to show our admiration for him. He was a brave and clean fighter. (Cheers.) He was a great commander. He never knew when he was beaten. (Laughter.) That is always the highest type of commander. During the larger part of the campaign in East Africa he had against him superior forces—often very much superior to his own.

High Tribute to General von Lettow.

"He stood his ground. When compelled to change his ground he took up other ground. He was always formidable, always dangerous, and he kept on till the very end. He travelled over much of the African continent. (Laughter.) I do not know whether he is a greater general or a greater traveller. (Renewed laughter.) I found him in Kenya, and had the greatest difficulty in getting him out. Then he went through German East Africa, Mozambique, and Rhodesia, and at the end he was on his way to Angola. Only the armistice prevented him from becoming the most famous African traveller.

"We can admire an opponent of that calibre. (Cheers.) We rejoice to have him among us to show him that high respect and that good feeling we had for him in the field. That good feeling existed when he was a redoubtable opponent in East Africa. Between him and me, as opposing commanders, there always existed that good feeling. When the German Government conferred on him one of the very highest honours at its command, the Prussian Order of Merit, I had the pleasure of notifying him of the honour and congratulating him upon it.



THE SURRENDER OF THE GERMAN FORCES AT KASAMA, NORTHERN RHODESIA, IN NOVEMBER, 1918.

Soldiers should set the Example of Peace.

...tion, in many ways unique. The great interest, which has been felt not only in this country but in many other parts of the world shows that people feel everywhere that this is an occasion of great significance. We are in a very special measure making peace to-night. (Cheers.) You make peace with a man when you eat salt with him and break bread with him, and it is right that we as old soldiers should make a beginning. We have done our worst to each other. We have no ill-feeling. When the fighting is over for us it is over indeed. We who bore the burden and heat of the day should make peace and set an example to the rest of the world and the civilian population.

"This occasion is, I think, unique, and I hope that from this banquet, where the old foes gathered and show their good feeling, will go forth a call to all peoples to make peace, and to harbour in future none of the old irritations of the war. I sometimes feel that we have not yet made peace, that we have been living in a state of prolonged armistice, and that the step we have taken to-night is one that will lead to that true armistice that will lead to true peace. It was high time. A new generation is growing up. The children at school have only the dimmest memories of the Great War. We are building up a peaceful order in the world, and it is right that in our national tempers we should conform with the new conditions and banish from our hearts and memories all that is bitter, all that irritates, and build up this new and better feeling.

"The League of Nations has come into existence as a great new factor, and will guide the steps of man into the paths of peace. Germany, so long outside the League, is to-day a strong and loyal member, and is doing her best to help all the good causes going forward. Peace has been made on the continent of Europe between old enemies as never before. In Locarno we have a peace which was not imposed, but which was reached by agreement, and will, I hope, prove lasting. I hope we shall see the broken front of Europe restored and that we shall co-operate once more in the great tasks of civilisation.

Africans know how to fight properly.

"Wars are the sport of youth. It is probably that wars are an indication of the youth of the human race. But we have now reached maturity, we have sown our wild oats, and I hope that the Great War will prove the last of its kind and that mankind has learnt its lesson and will go forward

in the paths of peace and build up a better world than that into which we were born.

"It has been a great thing for us old Africans on both sides that we fought in such a way that we can make peace. That is the true way of fighting. I went through a war when a young man which was fought in that spirit on both sides, and afterwards the enemies of yesterday became the friends of to-day. It almost seems as if we Africans have the secret of how to fight properly. Our guest was one of these Africans who knew how to fight, to fight to the bitter end, but in such a way that no bitter feelings remain to rankle. He is here to break bread with us and to become friends with us for ever. I give you the toast of our guest, General von Lettow-Vorbeck."

"The toast was received with great cordiality, the guest being visibly pleased at the traditional courtesy of three cheers and the singing of 'For he's a jolly good fellow'."

General von Lettow's Reply.

General von Lettow-Vorbeck was again greeted with prolonged applause on rising to respond. Speaking with a strong, clear voice, and in excellent English, he said—

"Thanking Your Excellency with all my heart for the enormously amiable words which you have found to welcome me, I beg leave to be allowed to answer in my unfortunately very terrible English. But as I believe that of the many here present there may be a few who do not understand German perfectly (laughter), I think it better to try at least to express my ideas in the language of this country. I hope you will be indulgent with the mistakes which of course I shall make, and if it should happen that I say just the contrary to what I wish to say, I hope you will penetrate through the surface and feel what I mean."

"My position here is not very easy, because His Excellency has expressed many of those things which I had to say in a much better way. (Laughter.) I am not a political man. I am only a soldier. (Cheers.) Only a soldier with a very simple brain. I believe I understood His Excellency right that he means a peace in which a great and proud nation can live without giving up herself. (Hear, hear.) I think that is enough with respect to the political side."

"I was bound to take the very last train to come here to-day, and I was a little afraid that the train and the boat might be delayed. But I was able to appear punctually at this Dinner. If I had not been, it would have been an exception to my rule."

because at any meeting which I have had with General Smuts before I was very anxious not to be late. (Laughter and applause.)

Pleased to Enjoy English Hospitality.

"I am very pleased to enjoy English hospitality, renowned all over the world, and I am the more pleased because it has been offered to me in earlier times. It was some time ago—in September, 1916—that General Smuts himself offered me his hospitality and invited me to stay with him (laughter), and he was generous enough to extend his invitation to all officers and men under my command. But I was very busy at that time—(renewed laughter)—and was detained by duty. I was also a little surprised that General Smuts could offer me hospitality, for I knew that he had a lot to do in arranging transport affairs, his medical services, and so on, and I was a little surprised that he could spare the time to give such a big house-party. I hope he did not take my refusal too much to heart. I am sure he didn't.

"He in my own weeks afterwards he wrote me a very admirable letter, expressing his hearty congratulations when notifying me of the order *Pour le Mérite* given me by His Majesty the German Emperor. General Smuts added the hope that his congratulations would not be distasteful to me. They were not distasteful to me at all. I answered immediately, but as I thought that the date and place at the top of my letter might attract the special attention of His Excellency and the keen eyes of his clever chief of the Intelligence Department, I sent my answer by a roundabout way.

Sympathy between Men at the Front.

"Hospitality in the field was exchanged very often between two fighting parties. You, as a company commander or the leader of a column, fought against the same adversary sometimes for months. You captured his letters. You learnt whether he was a good husband and a good family man, whether his wife was nice or very nice. You knew the size of his shoes. You knew whether he was a skilful commander and a brave man.

"You got more and more anxious to make his personal acquaintance, and then one day by the fortune of war he falls into your hands. Your first idea is: 'How nice to meet you. Have a drink and a smoke.' You begin to chat. The conversation gets more interesting and you forget that you have an enemy before you. You see in him only your personal guest. (Cheers.) I do not know whether it was the case everywhere, but I can state that between the men in the front who had to carry the real burden of the campaign those feelings—I will not call it comradeship—but a kind of sympathy existed.

"As men got more to the rear and the base depots they got stiffer and more reserved. They felt themselves more to be heroes. (Laughter.) They had not that esteem for the fighting man, even if he fought on the other side, but I have the idea that the men of the front sometimes thought a little less of those very proud heroes.

"There were many other examples of mutual hospitality. At any rate, we Germans endeavoured whenever we met your columns in the bush to give them a hearty and even a warm reception. (Laughter.)

Chivalry in East Africa.

"Now to speak a little more seriously. General Smuts has explained that between the two parties existed a very high degree of chivalry and esteem for each other, and I think that that is a very precious and high thing. It is the thing by which

the campaign in East Africa was really distinguished. Personal hatred was very seldom seen in East Africa.

"Everyone knows that during a campaign which lasts for years things happen in the best army which ought not to happen, but in my opinion one's judgment of an army and its spirit cannot be formed on such exceptional cases. One must look at the military authorities, and one must put the question whether, if they get notice of such cases, they take steps to prevent a recurrence. Such cases were seldom in East Africa on both sides, and I can state here that during the time General Smuts was commanding the British forces operating in East Africa, not a single case of the sort comes to my remembrance at the moment. Therefore I am convinced that General Smuts was not only a gallant soldier and a clever and skilful leader of men, but also had a very proper sense of humanity, that he respected the lives also on the other side, and during the campaign in East Africa had a very fair respect for the private property of his adversary. That is a point on which I may be allowed to lay quite especial stress. So we respected not only the British leader, but also the officers and men under his command.

Why the Invitation was Accepted.

"I know that both in England and in Germany there are people who did not quite agree to my following your invitation. I know it, but I decided to accept it. (Cheers.) I wished to show you by accepting the invitation that I hold you for fair and brave, and therefore also honest adversaries. I regard your invitation not only as a mere compliment to the German general, but I see in it a little more. I see in it a sign of respect for the brave officers and men on the German side who were in a very difficult position—men who had no change, no leave, who were in from the beginning to the end, and who did their hard duty in serving their country, as His Excellency has already expressed it, to the utmost.

"I have read with great pleasure an English paper which said that those German soldiers fighting in East Africa did their rough work without gloves but with clean hands. (Cheers.) I think that I understand this dinner now in the real sense that there have come together men who on different sides served their country with all their power, and who for this reason respect each other.

"I drink the health of Lieutenant-General Jan Smuts and my brave opponents whom he had under his command in East Africa, including the ladies present, of whom all, with one exception, were on the other side." (Loud and continuous applause.)

General Smuts then paid a tribute of appreciation and thanks to Captain A. W. Lloyd, who, he said, had organised the Campaign Dinners from the start, and to whom the success of that evening and the presence of their guest were largely due. The expression of thanks was warmly received.

The Chairman and the guest of the evening then visited the two other halls. Then, from 10 o'clock onwards, old friends met again, laughed over past difficulties and dangers, and told one another that the Campaign Dinner must be a regular annual affair.

Those present were as follows:—

The Company Present.

Capt. J. J. Arnold, Capt. B. D. Armstrong, Mr. Anson, Mr. G. Ashley, Lt. Col. Adler, Mr. H. A. Ash, Mr. C. C. Ash, Mr. N. B. Armstrong, Mr. O. G. M. Atkins, Maj. R. D. Anderson, Mr. C. J. N. Abrey, Mr. Stuart Adams, Mr. H. B. Ashcroft, Capt. F. T. Allen, Mr. D. Allam, Mr. I. Ash, Corp. C. S. Angel, Mr. A. Ashton, Mr. G. H. M. Apps, Mr. C. S. F. Austin, Mr. G. F.

TREATMENT OF ALLIED PRISONERS.

By the Germans in East Africa.

MONDAY'S *Daily Telegraph* contained the following letter from the Editor of *East Africa*—

"At Monday evening's East African Campaign Dinner in London, General Smuts, at one time General Officer Commanding the British Forces in East Africa, will have at his right hand General von Lettow-Vorbeck, the German G.O.C. The honouring of an enemy commander in this fashion must be unique in military annals, and it is, therefore, not surprising that widespread publicity has been given in this country and on the Continent to an invitation so liable to be misinterpreted that I ask your permission to comment on certain aspects of the occasion.

"First, it must be stated that the invitation to General von Lettow was issued not after consultation with any committee or association of East African campaigners, but on the initiative of a few individuals. The project met with considerable opposition when it was mentioned at the last Campaign Dinner, held two years ago.

"At the time, the opposition of those present was noted in the Press. Monday's programme is thus contrary to the wishes of East African campaigners as expressed at their last reunion, and I know many who resent the issue of the invitation in their name. Some are absenting themselves on principle; others are attending not because they approve the invitation, but because they intend, whatever the circumstances, to exercise their privilege of attending a reunion which means much to them.

Belgian Ex-Servicemen's Views.

"This dinner, which is already being used as political propaganda in Germany, has so gravely offended our Belgian Allies that the President of the Belgian East African Ex-Servicemen's Club writes me that none of his former comrades-in-arms could attend a campaign dinner not confined to ex-Allies, and that Belgian ex-combatants would, therefore, prefer to be spared the embarrassment of receiving invitations.

"The energy, personal fearlessness, and indomitable resource of General von Lettow are undeniable, but because the German General held out with a pertinacity which commands our respect, it is unnecessary to attribute to him and his forces all the virtues we would fain find in our enemies. The plain truth is that our sporting spirit and our traditional sympathy for the vanquished have led the Home Press to voice extravagant and unmerited praise; whereas East and South African Press organs, being better informed, have not been so trapped.

"During the three years I spent in German hands in East Africa, General von Lettow did not once visit the prisoner-of-war camp in which I was quartered, but General Wahle and Lieutenant-Colonel Huebner, those next in rank to him, both visited the Tabora camp on more than one occasion, and were told of the disgraceful conditions under which British prisoners were kept; and for which the German G.O.C. must assume responsibility. Humane treatment of defenceless prisoners is little enough to ask, but its systematic refusal is clear proof that British Press references to German "chivalry" in East Africa are ludicrous.

"On page 179 of the German edition of General von Lettow's book I find that he writes—

"British prisoners in our hands were always humanely treated, and were often better off than our own men for the English authorities delivered for their prisoners pro-

visions which we lacked." I am relating these things so that they shall remain forgotten.

"The German keeps the ideal of knightly war before him, and sometimes even sacrifices advantages to that ideal. For the Englishman, the main point is solely that of winning power for his Mother Country, sometimes through slander and unworthy treatment of the enemy.

"Such are the opinions of the man who is on Monday evening the guest of British East African campaigners. His statements are indefensible, and are clearly controverted by British official records.

"I do not plead for the retention of old animosities. I ask only that a proceeding dictated by sentimentality should not be interpreted in a way which is unfair to those of our fellow-countrymen who lost their lives in East Africa, not in action, or as a result of the risks inseparable from warfare, but as a direct consequence of German lack of sportsmanship."

Fairy Tales of the Campaign.

"The *Londoner's Diary*" of the *Evening Standard* has contained a number of references to the Campaign Dinner, including the following:—

"A British major who was captured by the Germans in East Africa states that he was treated by General von Lettow like one of his brother-officers.

"Perhaps the most interesting communication I have received is the account of a British captain (now a colonel with a D.S.O. and a distinguished war record) who was staying at von Lettow's headquarters when war broke out. General von Lettow ordered the British officer to his quarters under arrest.

"The Englishman at once set to work to cut his way through the mud-wall of his hut, and, mounting a bicycle, pedalled off at full speed. His road ran past the officers' mess, where the German general stood smoking a long cheroot. As the British officer passed, the German waved his cheroot in a farewell greeting, and shouted: 'Young man, I give you five minutes.' Soon the Englishman saw several German *askaris* pedalling after him, but the pursuit was not serious, and presently they returned to report that the British officer had made good his escape."

And the Facts.

The Editor of *East Africa* thereupon wrote the following letter to the *Evening Standard*, which, however, did not publish the corrections:—

"May I reply to two of the correspondents whose statements regarding the East African Campaign Dinner have been published in your *Londoner's Diary*?

"First, the major who states that he was treated by General von Lettow like one of his brother-officers. If he wants to know how amazingly fortunate he was, let him read *White Paper 8680* of 1917, which contains the sworn testimonies of British prisoners regarding the brutal treatment systematically meted out to them by the Germans in East Africa, where German militarism was as dominant and ruthless as in Europe. Perhaps this major was captured late in the campaign. Then, when they knew the end was near, the Germans fawned on their captives, but until the tide turned against them their treatment of defenceless prisoners had been disgraceful. The major might have remembered that fact—set forth in British official records—before rushing into print.

"And who was the D.S.O. colonel who was staying at von Lettow's headquarters when war broke out, who cut

"General von Lettow refers to provisions which the British authorities delivered for British prisoners, but he does not record that those provisions, and even medicines, were withheld from the British prisoners, who were even mocked to the extent of being forced to unload them at Tabora station, drag them on lorries to the camp, and there stack them in stores, in which they remained for months, while dozens of prisoners in the grip of malaria, dysentery, and other ailments were denied such elementary comforts and essential foods, and at times even famine—as a result of which unnecessary deprivation a number died. General von Lettow asks that the treatment of prisoners should be remembered. He cannot therefore complain if the above facts be recited and reference to Cmd. 8680 be recommended.

his way through the mud wall of his best mounted a bicycle, and, as he pedalled past von Lettow, heard the German shout: "Young man, I give you five minutes." May I suggest that he exists only in the imagination of your correspondent? When war broke out von Lettow was on *safari* in the Iringa Province, hundreds of miles from his headquarters in Dar es Salaam.

"I was unfortunate enough to be in German East Africa in August, 1914, and I can assure you that there was no sporting inclination to give Englishmen, Belgians, or Frenchmen a chance of leaving the country. Indeed, even several Belgian Congo officials who were visiting Dar es Salaam as the *guests* of the German authorities were refused permission to leave. Finally, how does your correspondent suggest that his Englishman could escape, even if the facts were as stated? The nearest British territories to Dar es Salaam, the German headquarters, were Zanzibar and British East Africa. To reach the first he would have had to swim some fifty miles, for the Germans had commandeered all vessels, including Arab dhows, days before. To reach the second he would have had to cover about 175 miles through the bush, so that five minutes' start would not have been particularly useful! I do not wish to keep alive old hatreds, but the British public should know the facts, not be misled by hysterical equivocation!"

GALLANT CAMPAIGN

How the Victoria Cross was Won Three Times.

Record specially compiled for East Africa.

The Late Lieutenant Wilbur Dartnell, V.C.

THE first man to win the V.C. in the East African Campaign was Temporary Lieutenant Wilbur Dartnell, an Australian who joined up in 1914 and served with the 25th (Service) Battalion (Legion of Frontiersmen) of The Royal Fusiliers. He was awarded the coveted honour for most conspicuous bravery at Maktau on September 3, 1915. The *Fifth Supplement to the London Gazette* of December 3 of that year thus records his "small deed of arms"—to use the Prince of Wales's happy phrase at the V.C.'s dinner:

"During a mounted infantry engagement the enemy got within a few yards of our men, and it was found impossible to get the seriously wounded away. Lieutenant Dartnell, who was himself being carried away wounded in the leg, seeing the situation, and knowing that the enemy's black troops murdered the wounded, insisted on being left behind in the hopes of being able to save the lives of the other wounded men. He gave his own life in a gallant attempt to save others."

Captain W. A. Bloomfield, V.C.

Captain William Anderson Bloomfield, of the Scouts Corps, South African Mounted Brigade, displayed such conspicuous bravery at Mlali on August 24, 1916, that he was awarded the V.C. The occa-

sion is thus described in the *Supplement to the London Gazette* of December 30, 1916:

"Captain William Anderson Bloomfield, Scouts Corps, South African Mounted Brigade. For most conspicuous bravery. Finding that, after being most heavily attacked in an advanced and isolated position, the enemy were working round his flanks, Captain Bloomfield evacuated his wounded, and subsequently withdrew his command to a new position, he himself being amongst the last to retire."

"On arrival at the new position he found that one of the wounded—No. 2475, Corporal D. M. P. Bowker—had been left behind. Owing to very heavy fire he experienced difficulties in having the wounded Corporal brought in. Rescue meant passing over some four hundred yards of open ground, swept by heavy fire, in full view of the enemy."

"This task Captain Bloomfield determined to face himself, and, unmindful of personal danger, he succeeded in reaching Corporal Bowker and carrying him back, subjected throughout the double journey to heavy machine-gun and rifle fire. This act showed the highest degree of valour and endurance."

Captain F. C. Booth, V.C.

Captain Frederick Charles Booth won his Victoria Cross at an action at Johannesbruck, near Songea, on February 12, 1917, when a Sergeant in the South African Forces attached to the Rhodesian Native Regiment. The *Supplement to the London Gazette* of June 8, 1917, records his deed thus:

"For most conspicuous bravery during an attack, in thick bush, on the enemy position. Under very heavy rifle fire, Sgt. Booth went forward alone and brought in a man who was dangerously wounded. Later he rallied Native troops who were badly disorganised and brought them to the firing line."

"This N.C.O. has on many previous occasions displayed the greatest bravery, coolness, and resource in action, and has set a splendid example of pluck, endurance and determination."



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"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 in 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.



"AFRICA AS I HAVE KNOWN IT."

Mr. R. C. F. Maugham's Varied Experiences.

VERY truly does Mr. R. C. F. Maugham, C.B.E., say in his new book, "Africa as I have Known It" (John Murray, 21s.):—

"There are but few left of those who, thirty-five years ago, formed the small band which, but a short time before, began the vast and pregnant task of letting light into what is now the prosperous and peaceful Protectorate of Nyasaland. We were not numerous; for the work which we had set our hands to do we were ridiculously, pathetically few. All we could accomplish was to prepare the ground for those who came after, for those who upon such foundations, as we provided, have built so wisely and wrought so well."

Mr. Maugham landed on the East African coast in 1857, and on the Chinde, and travelling up the Zambezi and Shire rivers in the "John Bowie," "absolutely the worst craft on the river." She was a small, shallow-draught, six-paddle steamer of archaic pattern even for those days, and drew about three feet of water. Her passenger accommodation consisted of one tiny cabin, with one amazingly narrow bed-cot, as innocent of mosquito-curtains as the cabin was of seat and wash-basin. There was no bath-room and no dining-room; meals were taken at a rickety table laid on the after-hatchway, a couple of feet from the engines. The captain was a Dutchman, the engineer officers, boatswain, carpenter and cook being all combined in the person of one "small, pale, inexpressibly dirty Scotsman." Mr. Maugham does well to recall the travel conditions of those early days; they are only too soon forgotten.

At Port Herald he transferred to a "house-boat," and arrived at Chikwana in such a state that the Resident Magistrate there took him for a "distressed British subject," and was distinctly cool in his attitude until assured that the strange arrival was indeed the new Secretary to the Nyasaland Administration. At Zomba he found Mr. (afterwards Sir) Alfred Sharpe, who was acting for the Commissioner, Mr. (afterwards Sir) H. H. Johnston. For Sharpe he conceived a great admiration and personal liking, and to him he pays warm and well-deserved tribute in this book.

"We were living in anxious times," he writes. "The few years of the Protectorate's existence had been all too short to ipstil into the minds of the more turbulent Native races; and especially of those whose chief occupation had been slave dealing, anything resembling the remotest conception of the fact that, with the advent of a British Administration, those practices, to which from time out of mind they and their forbears had devoted themselves, must now cease, and they were blissfully oblivious of our possession of the power sooner or later to compel their relinquishment. The Yao chiefs laughed; raiding for slaves went on, and now another and unhoped-for source of profit seemed to have fallen from the skies. Unarmed, or very weakly escorted *slendos*, bearing bales of desirable goods, now frequently passed through the country. What more natural than to fall upon and loot them? They did so."

Before Mr. Maugham's arrival matters had been complicated by some unfortunate repulses of the Protectorate's forces. In 1801 Captain Maguire and a force of Sikhs had been defeated by Makanjira, a chief established on the south-east corner of the Lake. Captain Maguire being killed and two Europeans, Dr. Boyce and Mr. McEwan,

treacherously murdered; early in 1892 Mr. King, an official, had been wounded and compelled to retreat to Fort Johnston with the loss of many Sikhs, a seven-pounder gun, and a quantity of arms and ammunition after a treacherous attack by Zarah, another slave-dealing chief of Mangoche, near Fort Johnston. Away up to the north of the Lake sat Mlozi, the unconquered chief of a horde of Arabs, boasting a town which was really a strong fort.

Under Sharpe, the Acting Commissioner, the Yaos, led by a chief named Kawinga, were heavily defeated at Chikala Mountain in 1804; Colonel C. A. Edwards, with a force of Sikhs, captured another brigand, Matapwiri, and his equally feloniously-disposed brother, Kumtiramaya; Zarah's stronghold on Mangoche Mountain was stormed and captured and poor King's seven-pounder recovered; Makanjira was defeated and driven into Portuguese territory; and peace settled down on the country, the only dark cloud being Mlozi in the north-west, with his stronghold about ten or twelve miles from Karonga. In November, 1895, Johnston, who had returned from leave, organised an expedition against him, and Mlozi was captured, tried, sentenced, and hanged, his town destroyed, and seven hundred slaves liberated.

"With the death of Mlozi," writes the author, "and the disappearance of his numerous agents and satellites, the hideous shadow of slavery, under which the land and its peoples for centuries had groined, passed completely away, and from that day to the present no trace of the terrible custom has remained. When it is considered that, with the meagre resources of which the Commissioner disposed, this result was brought about in but four short years, and the reproach contained in Livingstone's undying words of pleading completely and permanently wiped away, great credit must be awarded to Johnston for a steadfast courage and an unshakable tenacity which enabled him, in the face of every kind of difficulty, to leave the country, as he did shortly afterwards, with the apparently hopeless task completely and triumphantly accomplished."

Of Sharpe's share in the good work, Mr. Maugham has this to say:—

"Whatever his (Johnston's) qualities may have been, his success was no less due to the superior knowledge as well as the self-sacrificing loyalty of Sharpe, who never failed him, and whose legal training, added to his mature and well-balanced judgment, saved Johnston from many a pitfall. Sharpe, I believe, was wholly responsible for the working out and establishment of the judicial and fiscal systems, which, with the full concurrence of the Foreign Office, for years remained in force and proved eminently suited to the needs of a young and struggling administration."

In all these stirring events Maugham played a man's part, accompanying the expeditions and fighting with the best. Perhaps his greatest feat was his capture of the Angoni chief, Chikusi, in September, 1806. Chikusi had come down with a strong force into the country between the Kirk range and the Shire river; he had destroyed several Anjanja villages; had attacked a mission station and killed several mission Natives with his own hand; and Sharpe called on Maugham to teach him a severe lesson. How Maugham single-handed, and by a clever ruse which exhibited wonderful courage, resource and knowledge of the Natives, captured the truculent chief, must be read in the original. It is a capital story, well told.

"The capture of the chief," concludes the author, "brought the expedition to a conclusion. In the days which followed a number of other capital charges were brought against him. He was tried by court-martial and shot. Freed from this blood-thirsty young despot's tyranny, his people were gradually allowed to return to their own country, where they quickly and peacefully settled down under British rule, and have, so far as I am aware, never given the slightest trouble since."

After his eventful life in Nyasaland the author spent quieter years in the Consular Service in Portuguese towns, and has much of interest to tell about Beira of the old days, Quelmane, and Lourenço Marques. One gathers that he was not altogether enamoured of Portuguese administration in East Africa. Finally, he was resident in Dakar and in Monrovia, and, in common with most unbiased persons who have stayed in that Negro Republic, his verdict is far from favourable. Everything in Liberia is futile.

"Efficiency, as we understand it, is undiscoverable; and thoroughness, as we know it, either in educational matters, business, trade, labour, or anything else, is simply not there. As a direct consequence, everything, from the most elementary clerical work to the putting in of a pane of glass, is badly done. But this would never be admitted."

Of the raw African Native, Mr. Maugham has a good opinion, and his chapter on the Native is pleasant reading. He is justly indignant at those in England who "are seeking to utilise the care-free Native races in a deliberate attempt to embarrass our administrators and to belittle the splendid work of them."

"These men, I say, for their own obstructive ends, do not hesitate to represent the African races as oppressed, down-trodden, and ground, by a brutal race of unscrupulous usurpers, into the dust of the countries in which, they profess to think, the Native should be the untroubled lord of a useless, neglected, and unproductive soil."

"It is represented by these unscrupulous reactionaries that the Negro is involuntarily dispossessed of his lands; that he is utilised by compulsion and for an inadequate wage as an instrument for acquiring ill-gotten wealth; that the vast areas assigned to him are insufficient for his needs; and that, from this circumstance and to save himself and his family from starvation, he is compelled to labour for the grasping European landholder. Never were facts more wilfully misrepresented; never was truth so shamelessly sacrificed to ignoble and contemptible designs."

With thirty-five years' experience of Africa behind him Mr. Maugham declares without hesitation and with the fullest confidence that our Native policy throughout our African Dependencies is one with which the Native is, on the whole, fully satisfied, and one which we have every reason to regard with satisfaction and even with pride.

Mr. Maugham lightens his thrilling narrative with some delightful descriptions of African scenery. He is a naturalist, too, and gives many evidences of his love of everything wild and beautiful. His excursions into the history of East African and of the Angoni are scholarly and interesting. His photographs are excellent, well chosen, and splendidly reproduced.

Mr. Maugham's book is a valuable contribution to the early history of British Central Africa and deserves an honoured place among the growing number of East African works. A. L.

Toc H has made marked progress in East Africa during the past year, and those personally interested in the movement will learn with especial pleasure of the publication of another little volume by the Rev. P. B. Clayton, M.C., Founder-Padre of Toc H, who calls his book "Plain Tales from Flanders" (Longmans, 3s. 6d.). They are plain, straightforward tales that any ex-Serviceman will treasure, for in splendid prose they witness to "the human worth, the merriment, and the proved discipleship" of the British armies.

"What is at Stake in East Africa?" is the title of a brochure prepared at the request of the Standing Committee of the Conference of Missionary Societies in Great Britain and Ireland, and published at 3d. by the Edinburgh House Press.

SIR CLAUD HOLLIS TO LEAVE ZANZIBAR.

His Services to East Africa.

LAST week we announced that Sir Alfred Claud Hollis, K.C.M.G., C.B.E., is to leave Zanzibar on promotion to the Governorship of Trinidad. It is a well-deserved promotion, for Sir Claud has served the Empire faithfully ever since he was twenty-three years old. His service has included three military expeditions—the Uganda Mutiny and the Jubaland and Nandi campaigns—and he has written two standard books on the Masai and Nandi tribes.

All his official duties have been in Africa, and mainly East Africa. Beginning as Assistant Collector in British East Africa in 1897, he was transferred three years later to German East Africa as acting British Consul, for which post his knowledge of German eminently fitted him; part of his education had been received in Switzerland and Germany. An accomplished Swahili scholar, he was official examiner in that vernacular from 1901 to 1912. Returning to British East in 1901, he rose to be Acting Chief Secretary, when, in 1913, he was appointed Chief Secretary of Sierra Leone.

After four years in West Africa he came back to East Africa as the first Secretary to the new British Administration set up in conquered G.E.A., and to his lot fell much of the difficult work of restoring country devastated by the War. With the establishing of Tanganyika Territory as a Mandated Territory, under the British, Mr. Hollis, as he then was, became Chief Secretary. Twice he administered the Government in the absence of Sir Horace Byatt; until, in 1924, he went to Zanzibar as British Resident. He was knighted in 1927.

Work in Zanzibar.

As one who knew the people and spoke the languages of the Island, Mr. Hollis was warmly welcomed in Zanzibar. He at once devoted himself to improving the communications in both Zanzibar and Pemba, his road policy being carried out with energy. Schools and dispensaries were built, marketing facilities were improved, and an ambitious—some thought too ambitious—harbour scheme pushed forward. As the staple crop of Zanzibar and Pemba, cloves occupied much of the Resident's attention; and with the fall in the price of the product in 1927, a Retrenchment Committee was appointed which reported in favour of economies in several directions. These, however, did not meet with the approval of the Resident, who preferred an increase in import duties, a raising of the bonus on cloves, and a payment of the clove duty in kind instead of in cash. He also took special measures to prevent the adulteration of cloves; and to secure the market for clove stems which play so important a part in the distillation of clove oil for the manufacture of artificial vanillin.

His relations with all communities, and with the Legislative Council whose prestige he has always striven to enhance, have always been cordial, and everyone will join in good wishes to him and to Lady Hollis in their new sphere of activity.

It is notified for general information that travellers to the Belgian Congo or the Belgian Mandated Territories of Ruanda and Urundi may be required to deposit a sum of 10,000 Belgian Congo francs with the immigration authorities at the point of entry. It is understood, however, that no deposit will be required from immigrants who are able to produce satisfactory evidence that they have a contract of employment for at least six months at an adequate salary with a non-Native employer of repute settled in Belgian territory.

CONTROLLING NATIVES IN TOWNSHIPS.²

LESSONS FOR EAST AFRICA FROM DURBAN

What Governments and Large Employers of Labour might Note.

By a Special Correspondent of "East Africa."

The Native Eating Houses are of two kinds: (a) the municipal eating houses, to which are attached beer halls, and (b) licensed eating houses in the hands of private individuals where no drink of any kind may be sold.

Municipal Eating Houses are attached to locations and barracks, and some are also independent of them. All are run on the same system. They comprise eating hall, beer hall, kitchen stalls for Native traders, the usual sanitary arrangements and shower baths, and quarters for the Native staff.

The European superintendent in charge of each building sits in a small raised office walled with glass, so that he can see everything that goes on. He maintains cleanliness and good order, collects the fees from stall and table owners, and issues beer tickets. He also receives the beer from the brewery and

The average takings from one eating house averaged £2,000 a month, made up as follows: Sale of beer, £1,700; rents from tables, £300; rents from stalls, £100. It caters for an average of 4,000 people daily.

The Eating Hall.

Eating Hall.—This is open from 6 a.m. to 7.30 p.m. It contains rows of tables and benches where cooked meats can be obtained at prices ranging from 3d. to 6d. according to what is eaten. There is an enormous variety of dishes. Two 3d. meals consisting of meat and vegetables with potatoes, or of beans and meal or of many other kinds are ample for a man's needs. Thus for 6d. a day, plus a pint of beer at 3d., or a total of 9d., a man can do himself extremely well. The minimum wage in Durban (where food is not inclusive) works out at 2s. a day. Thus for about a third of his pay the lowest paid labourer can house and feed himself well—with which our home figures compare very unfavourably. The food seen and tasted was extremely well cooked, well served and very palatable, and of such a nature as to deserve the classification of "well balanced."

It is noteworthy that it is not known for Natives to have a meal and then go straight to the beer hall; it is also infrequent for them to drink at their meal. Women and men both have access to the eating halls. Knives, spoons, and forks are very widely used.

The tables in the eating halls are leased at a daily rental, payable from day to day. This is fixed at 1s., which includes water and electric light laid on in the kitchens and use of the latter. The lessee provides his own cooking utensils, table utensils, firewood, and foodstuffs. He can hire a pantry locker at a charge of 2s. 6d. monthly in which to keep his utensils. Table holders are responsible for the cleanliness of their tables, kitchen, and surroundings.

* The problems arising from the congregation of large numbers of Natives in towns and on mining properties in East and Central Africa demand careful study if the Dependencies are to avoid the errors made in some other parts of the continent, and "East Africa" therefore lends its columns to this detailed review of what has been done by the Durban Municipality for the administration and comfort of the Natives within its gates. We regard this contribution by an experienced East African correspondent as of real East African importance. Previous parts of this survey appeared in our issues of November 21 and 28.

These men rarely change, but the system of daily rental has been adopted after trial of weekly and monthly rentals, as it proved the most satisfactory. It imposed the minimum of fees and responsibilities and also means that men with but small capital can start. It was found with the other systems that lessees usually borrowed money to start; became involved, and were unable to carry through. Further, a man can lay off for a day or two if called away or sick.

These eating houses present scenes of intense activity. They are a tremendous boon to the people and are very popular.

The Beer Hall.

Beer Hall.—This is wired or palinged off from the eating hall. Women and boys under eighteen are not allowed inside. Entrance is gained between two narrow lines of wire or palings which lead straight up to the European's office. The Native places 3d. or 6d. on the counter and obtains from an automatic machine a ticket of equal value to his money. More than 6d. worth at a time cannot be bought. Having taken his ticket the purchaser delivers it to the barman, who hands him a one-pint or a two-pint aluminium mug full of beer. This he takes to one of the numerous tables and benches provided, and consumes it alone or with the friends whom he may have brought. Although the law allows the sale of beer from 8 a.m. to 8 p.m., the actual hours are 10 a.m. and 3 p.m. to 5 p.m. These hours are regulated mainly by the supply of beer, which it is usually arranged to give out at this hour. No beer is sold on Sundays.

Should any Native show signs of having had too much beer he is turned out immediately, but this rarely happens; owing to the fact that he cannot obtain more beer than he originally purchased unless he leaves the hall by the turnstile exit, and re-enters at the end of the line leading up to the ticket table and purchases a new ticket. Tickets cannot be purchased from inside the hall. Should the same man reappear to purchase tickets when there are not many people about he would be recognised. In rush hours it is estimated that owing to the queue a man can only get to the ticket table once in an hour.

True, a man could come in with two or three others, buy beer for four people and drink it all himself, but his dummies would require payment of probably 3d. each or more, so that the beer would become very expensive. Besides, the "characters" are well known to the staff and are closely watched.

It was in various halls at different times of the day including rush hours, when they were full of men, probably 300 to 400, but there was no sign of brawling, disorderliness, or drunkenness. The Europeans who had been in charge of these halls for numbers of years were very satisfied with the working of the system. The reason given for the exclusion of women was that Zulu women did not drink with the men in their villages.

(To be continued.)

"EAST AFRICA'S" SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.

Capt. M. C. Druett, the Editorial Secretary of "East Africa," who recently arrived in Nairobi from London by air, may be addressed c/o Standard Bank of South Africa, Nairobi, until January 31. Any readers in East Africa who would like to discuss any matter with him are invited to write him to that address.

PROBLEMS OF AFRICAN LIFE.

Aims of the International Institute of African Languages and Culture.

Specially reported for "East Africa."

LORD PASSFIELD, who presided last week at a luncheon given by His Majesty's Government in honour of the International Institute of African Languages and Cultures, said the Institute might eventually prove to be one of the most important post-war international developments. The British Colonial Office had already had occasion to be grateful to the Institute, and especially to Dr. Westermann, whose visits to British Africa had been extremely useful in setting the minds of people in London and in the Dependencies on the right road.

"Forty years ago, when I had something to do with these possessions," continued the Secretary of State for the Colonies, "it was difficult to find anyone who would even deign to contemplate that the Africans had a culture or that their manners and customs were worthy of attention. Now some of us look to this Institute to show that we cannot administer except on the basis of sympathetic comprehension of the habits and customs under which Africa has grown up, and which are not going to be changed in a hurry. We have got to live with them, and if we are going to do any good in Africa it can only be with a sympathetic understanding. In our work preliminary to government this Institute ought to be of great value. It necessarily takes a comparative view of the institutions of Africa. A generation ago it was not at all common to find that the Colonial Office knew anything of the African administrations of other European nations. It must be worth while for us to learn from the experience of others.

The Importance of Anthropology.

I should like to see every young man who goes out to Africa receive a very definite training in anthropology. I do not mean study of peculiar customs as museum specimens, but with the aim of understanding the social meaning of the customs that ought to be understood by every administrator, missionary, even every trader. We do not acquire that knowledge by instinct or in the playing fields of the public schools. It must be taught. I am glad a beginning has been made in this preliminary training of Colonial Office officials, and shall be very glad if during this brief and casual episode in my life (laughter) I have the opportunity of doing something to increase and intensify that training. The British officer in Africa brings his unspecialised and unsophisticated intelligence to bear on many problems the solution of which could perhaps be improved by a little technical training."

Professor Dr. D. Westermann said the Institute sought not only to be a centre of African studies, but rather the connecting link between scientific research and practical life in Africa, where Europeans who took their work seriously soon find themselves faced by problems which they could not solve. That was true of planters, traders, administrators, educationalists, and missionaries, some of whose questions had already been studied by experts in Europe. The Institute was receiving an increasing number of inquiries, to many of which it could reply; others were passed on to specialists. Its journal, not yet two years old, had already obtained a very satisfactory number of subscribers, and hoped to become the centre of discussion for the problems of African life.

Applying Knowledge to African Life.

"We are interested in anthropology and linguistics, but our vital interest is the African," continued the speaker. "Our ultimate view is not to

collect more data, but the application of knowledge and facts to African life. Scientific books often end where the problems of the practical man begin, for scientists are sometimes reluctant to face practical problems.

The white man has become the master of Africa. By our activity we destroy the life of the African, and we do not yet know the world in which he is to live in future. We take the basis of his life from under him. His religion, his family and tribal life, his standards of value, his moral restrictions are threatened by ruin through our activity, and in many cases these very real values are despised by the Africans themselves as a result. We expect the African to work, to furnish us with raw materials, and to buy our goods. Will he be able to do that increasingly in the future? This white man's activity is only beginning and will increase year by year. There are questions to which we must find a reply. Should we not let his racial genius develop instead of forcing him into channels which he does not like. We should not hasten the work of making the African more or less a European.

"Africa the Heritage of the White Man."

European textbooks were used in schools in Africa, but now we see the absurdity of teaching the children about a world which does not exist for them. Once European languages only were taught in African schools, but now we realise that the child should be instructed, at least during the earlier stages, in his own tongue. It is no longer believed necessary to make the African a *déraciné* in order to civilise him. The Institute wants to help in encouraging the study of all these problems. Africa has become the heritage of the white man, and the responsibility should be felt and shared by all who know about Africa and are able to help.

Among those present were—

Sir Alec Bailey, Prof. Beguinot, the Belgian Ambassador, Mr. A. Bevir, Miss D. G. Brackett, Major Orde Browne, Earl Buxton, Mr. A. Cartwright, Major A. G. Church, Major E. N. S. Crankshaw, Signor Croffa, Prof. de Jonghe, Colonel Derendinger, Colonel H. V. B. de Saige, Father H. Dubois, the Egyptian Charge d'Affaires, Major R. D. Furse, Mr. J. S. N. Green, Sir Gordon Guggisberg, Sir Robert Hamilton, the Italian Charge d'Affaires, Mr. F. S. Joelson, Prof. Daniel Jones, Mr. H. G. Judd, Lord Kysant.

Prof. H. Labouret, Sir Humphrey Leggett, Prof. L. Levy-Bruhl, the Liberian Minister, Lord Lugard, Mr. William Lunn, Prof. B. Malinowski, Mr. A. Mayhew, Sir Edward Midwinter, Prof. Gilbert Murray, Sir Henry Newbolt, Prof. T. P. Nunn, Mr. J. H. Oldham, Mr. A. C. C. Parkinson, Mr. A. T. Penman, Sir Denison Ross, Her. Ernst H. Rueter, Major E. H. Ruxton, Sir Michael Sadler, the Rev. W. Schmidt, the High Commissioner for the Union of South Africa, the Spanish Ambassador, Prof. Dr. B. Struck, the Swiss Minister, Prof. Dr. R. Thurnwald, Mr. E. Torday, Prof. G. Van der Kerkon, Major Hans Vischer, Major von Duering, Prof. Alice Werner, Prof. Dr. D. Westermann, and General Sir Reginald Wingate.

The Bishop of Nyasaland, whose tragic death we have reported, wrote in the October issue of *The Nyasaland Diocesan Chronicle*: "I have received a large amount of literature from the Empire Marketing Board, including a large coloured picture of a Nyasaland road, but I cannot think that it is very characteristic. The main feature is a loaded waggon drawn by a long team of oxen. One does see such occasionally on the Blantyre-Zomba road, but not very often, and in other parts of the country the traffic makes no transport out of the question. However, it will at all events teach people in England that there is such a place as Nyasaland and that it grows tobacco, and we hope it may induce them to smoke it. Unfortunately, as one vividly realises on furlough, they do not get it, as we do, for 2s. 6d. or 2s. 9d. per lb."

KENYA AGRICULTURAL INQUIRY REPORT. CAMERA STUDIES OF KENYA ELEPHANTS.

Important Recommendations of the Commission.

Nairobi.

THE Commission of Inquiry into the progress of agriculture in Kenya, of which Sir Daniel Hall, Chief Scientific Adviser to the Ministry of Agriculture, was Chairman, has completed its report.

The Commission pays a tribute to the ability of the Director of Agriculture of Kenya, and the enthusiasm of his staff, and declines to enter into the discussion of settlers' criticisms of the Department. The main recommendation of the report is the establishment of a Board of Agriculture and Development, which would be consultative and advisory, and would initiate schemes, and consider legislation, with the Governor as President of the Board. The unofficial members of the Commission urged the appointment of an unofficial Minister of Agriculture, but Sir Daniel Hall and the official members considered this a political question.

The Commission notes the difficulties presented by the present conditions in Kenya, and also by the lack of previous farming experience of the majority of the settlers. It considers that the coffee and sisal industries should contribute towards the cost of research, over which they should have a measure of control. The need of facilities for agricultural credits is pointed out by the Commission, which recommends that the Government should investigate this matter. The Commission, however, hesitates to recommend any system of taxation of undeveloped land, owing to the short period of inquiry. The principle of closer white settlement is approved, and it is suggested that the Government should inquire into the possibility of introducing British agricultural labour.

Coffee Growing by Natives.

A large portion of the report is devoted to Native agriculture. In a number of passages the Commission refers to the grave danger of the present overstocked condition of some Reserves, notably Ukamba. Generally throughout the Native areas a strong progressive agricultural policy is urged, with educational measures and compulsory reduction in the vast numbers of uneconomic goats.

One of the most interesting parts of the report places on a broader basis the problem of allowing Natives to grow coffee. While endorsing the settlers' view that the industry would be endangered if the Natives were allowed indiscriminately to plant, the Commission none the less appreciates the apparent injustice of regulations which appear to set up racial discrimination or even to delimit the areas in which coffee may be grown. It realises that Natives may be able in the future properly to carry out coffee planting on a large scale; therefore there should be discrimination not against the Natives, but against the growing of coffee in scattered parcels where inspection is impossible. It therefore proposes the introduction of an annual licence fee of £10, a licence to be granted only after the Director of Agriculture is satisfied of the *bona fides* of the applicant.—*Times* telegram.

LAST WEEK'S RAINFALL IN KENYA.

H.M. Eastern African Dependencies Trade and Information Office has received an official cable stating that the rainfall in Kenya during the past week was as follows: Voi, 1.2 inches; Njoro, 1 inch; Limuru, 8; Thika, 10; Kericho and Nyeri, 5; Nakuru, Nairobi and Naivasha, 3.3; Fort Hall and Kiambu, .2; Moiben, Ravine, and Nanyuki, .1.

The Fascination of Elephant Photography.

SEVERAL excellent photographic studies of elephants in Kenya, taken by Mr. Marcuswell Maxwell, the well-known Kenya settler, were published last week by *The Times*. Most of the photographs were secured at a range of fifteen yards during two short safaris undertaken with Captain Palmer-Kerrison, whose great experience was invaluable. One exciting incident was a sudden charge by a cow elephant for no apparent reason, but on developing the day's plates the animal was seen elsewhere with a two days' calf. Describing the pictures Mr. Maxwell says:

"From the photographic point of view, I consider the lion the most pleasing of big game, the rhino the most interesting, and the buffalo the most exciting. However, the elephant not only possesses these three attributes in a high degree, but is also extremely amusing and intelligent. Hence, I consider elephant photography the most fascinating of all.

"Although the elephant is, often easy to photograph, yet the wind must be right; and how seldom an elephant picture does this obtain for any time. On the contrary, it is usually gusty, and any small eddy may send you flying; with your subject at your heels. But the elephant is a joy to watch in all its moods, from a bold charge to a peaceful family sitting at a waterhole, with the concomitant scenes of compulsory bathing and chastisement of the youngsters and the toilet of the elders. It is impressive to see large trees give way like twigs before an elephant's trunk, and then to note how delicately the small shoots only are taken off.



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"Ovaltine" contains neither chemicals nor drugs but induces sleep in a perfectly natural way. The rich nutrient it supplies soothes the nerves and brain and allays digestive unrest. While you sleep "Ovaltine" builds up your system with new stores of energy and vitality. You wake refreshed and invigorated for the day's work.

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TROPICAL MEDICINE IN LONDON.

Now the Empire's Casualties are Cured.

Special to "East Africa."

By a Scientific Correspondent.

MANY methods of reproduction are known to Science—by gametes, by spores, by fission, by budding—and when the work of men's hands has vitality, similar processes obtain. When thirty years ago Sir Patrick Manson, backed by Mr. Joseph Chamberlain, founded the London School of Tropical Medicine, he created a living organism which has displayed the essential properties of life—growth, movement, and reproduction. Starting as the Albert Dock Hospital, administered by the Seamen's Hospital Society, the School, thanks to the generosity of the British Red Cross Society, moved in 1921 to Endsleigh Gardens, Euston Road, and in 1924 threw off a bud in the form of the London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine—which bud, nourished by American money and stimulated by the staff, bids fair to outvie its parent.

One theory of the origin of the moon has it that our satellite was thrown off as a bud, as it were, and that the Pacific Ocean is the site of the scar. Budding of this sort does leave a scar, and the scar left in the Hospital for Tropical Diseases takes the form of four empty floors, vacated by the School—floors which are to be made available as extra wards for non-paying patients at a cost of £35,000. Non-paying patients—that is the rub.

£35,000 Needed.

The H. T. D., as it is familiarly known, never refuses a case. From all parts of the British Empire they come (and two-thirds of the Empire lies within the tropics). Civil servants hit by some obscure disease encountered in the course of duty, sailors of the Empire Marine crippled by their strenuous life in tropical conditions, planters, engineers, missionaries, nurses, doctors themselves, and even botanists paying for their enthusiasm in the search for knowledge of tropical plants. All come to the H. T. D. for relief and cure. Those that can pay, those that cannot are received and treated precisely as their wealthier comrades. No one is refused.

It is an Imperial work, conducted on Imperial lines, and with such success that foreigners, especially American doctors, come in yearly increasing numbers for instruction in the treatment of tropical disease. For the sick there is hope—hope impossible a few years ago. Then the victim of many a tropical disease was resigned to his fate; his trouble was beyond treatment, and he knew it. Now there is cure and he knows that. It is an immense step. And for students and for nurses there is training, so that our Colonial hospitals are staffed with experience and informed with knowledge acquired at home. But that scar to be healed at the cost of £35,000. It does not seem a great sum for an Empire of 450,000,000 people!

Cure you may look for at Endsleigh Gardens, but for research in its more intensive form you must go to the corner of Gower and Keppel Streets. You will be amazed, and, it is safe to say, bewildered. You would not imagine that human ingenuity could invent such schemes of investigation, that such weirdly impossible creatures should have a bearing on your tropical troubles, or that the English language was capable of the words employed.

Cure and Research.

The palatial building is instinct with concentrated study; pale and earnest professors talk familiarly of the values of glucose, phosphates, calcium and cholesterol in the blood of cases; overland students, young men and girls, chat of such hemolytic agents as saponin, the bile salts, lecithin, sodium oleate, and snake venoms. The museum is horrible to the lay eye, but fascinating. Go and see it. Ask for the Accountant, a most genial gentleman, who will be delighted to show you round. 11 a.m. is his best time. The lecture room is the finest in London.

And remember that very possibly some of the research in hand may have a bearing on you personally if you are a worker in the tropical parts of the Empire. If you achieve the distinction of being a really interesting case, part of you may become an exhibit in the museum!

A PARASITE OF THE PLAGUE FLEA.

WHAT may prove to be a most important discovery is announced in the 1929 Report of the London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine. In the course of routine examination of early stages of fleas, Miss E. K. Sykes, Ph.D., a Research Student and Demonstrator of the School, discovered what proved to be the first parasitic Hymenopteron which has ever been found on any flea in any part of the world. The parasite—which belongs to the wasp, bee and ant group, many of which are useful parasites of insect pests—has been determined by Dr. Waterson, and proves to be a genus entirely new to science. It has been named *Bairamliia fuscipes*. With the co-operation of friends in several parts of the tropics, Miss Sykes has now bred more than one member of the genus *Xenopsylla* (the plague fleas) in London, in the endeavour to parasitise the larvae of the fleas with *Bairamliia*.

PERSONAL ANNOUNCEMENTS

Private—not trade—advertisements are now accepted by "East Africa" for publication in this column at the PREPAID rate of 3d. per word per insertion, with a minimum of 5s. per insertion; three consecutive insertions for the price of two. For Box No. advertisements there is an additional charge of 1s. per insertion towards cost of forwarding replies. Advertisements reaching "East Africa," 91, at Titchfield Street, London, W.1, after Tuesday morning will not appear until the following week. Announcements will appear under such headings as Births, Forthcoming Marriages, Marriages, Deaths, In 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.

BIRTH.

DRUMMOND-MURRAY. On November 24, 1929, at The Manor House, Littlehampton, Sussex, to EUGENIA (nee Heaven), wife of EDWARD DRUMMOND-MURRAY—a son.

FINE LION SKIN, black mane, well mounted. Splendid condition. Offers to A. J. STORRY, 63, South John Street, Liverpool.

COFFEE ESTATE FOR SALE. Freehold Coffee Estate, Kili-manjaro, Tanganyika Territory, 800 acres approx.; 129 acres bearing; further 31 acres planted; water, soil, climate and communication good. About plentiful. Elevation 3,300 ft. for Sale. Write Box 183, East Africa, 91, Gt. Titchfield Street, London, W.1.

EXPORT TRADE. Commercial and Technical Engineer (33), extensive export experience, and wide connections in East and Central Africa, and at present on leave, desires re-engagement. Write Box 194, East Africa, 91, Great Titchfield Street, London, W.1.

PERSONALIA.

Mr. Thomas D. Butler is now District Commissioner in the Trans Nzoia.

Captain E. M. Carmie, of Bulenagi Estate, Uganda, is on leave in England.

The Hon. Lady Bailey has been elected a Fellow of the Royal Geographical Society.

Captain T. B. Dowling, M.C., is the new Honorary Secretary of the Usa Planters' Association.

Mr. Bertram Wood, of Broken Hill, recently addressed the Montrose Rotary Club on Northern Rhodesia.

Mr. R. Hewison, a former Director of Agriculture and Forests in the Sudan, is now revisiting that country.

Mr. A. [redacted] of the Nakuru branch of Barclays Bank (D.C. & Y.), has returned to Kenya from leave.

Lady Maffey and Miss Penelope Maffey had the honour of dining with the King and Queen at Sandringham last week.

Lieutenant [redacted] and Mrs. S. Gore Brown are now back on their estate in the Chinsali district of Northern Rhodesia.

Sir Harold Kittermaster, Governor of British Somaliland, and Lady Kittermaster recently paid an official visit to Djibouti.

A Swedish expedition is on its way out to East Africa to conduct biological research work. The leader is Professor Broman.

Messrs. W. Friar and A. H. Le Geyt have respectively assumed charge of the Dar es Salaam and Kasulu districts of Tanganyika.

Mr. G. F. Sayers is now acting as Assistant Chief Secretary of Tanganyika and Mr. J. F. C. O'Brien as Acting Director of Agriculture.

At the first meeting of the Nakuru District Council Mr. E. C. Crewe Read was appointed Chairman and Mr. F. J. Coudrey Deputy Chairman.

We learn with regret of the death in Tanganyika of Mr. E. H. Gull, of Usa, Mr. S. F. Ross, of Ngerengere, and Mr. E. M. Williams, of Dar es Salaam.

Mr. W. Stewart, manager of the Dar es Salaam branch of the Standard Bank of South Africa, is, we learn, to return to Tanganyika at the beginning of the New Year.

Mr. N. I. Buchan, an inspector of the Sudan Plantations Syndicate, who had arrived in the Sudan only a few weeks previously, died last month in Wad Medani from peritonitis.

Mr. Owen Tweedy lectured in London last week on his recent journey from the Nile to the Niger and across the Sahara. The proceeds were in aid of King Edward's Hospital Fund.

East Africa is authorised to state that Lord Melchett, who is to leave England in January for South Africa, will not visit the Belgian Congo or any of the British East or Central African territories.

Miss Marjorie Graeme Dickson, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. N. Bonnington Dickson, was married at St. Paul's Church, Wimbledon Park, on Saturday last to Mr. A. E. Barron, of Limbe, Nyasaland.

Messrs. G. V. Thorneycroft and G. Cheston have been appointed Chairman and Vice-Chairman respectively of the Zomba Planters' Association, of which Mr. H. A. Roberts is the Honorary Secretary.

We regret to record that Mrs. L. Raeburn, wife of a former manager of the Beira branch of Messrs. Mitchell, Cotts & Company, died recently in Durban while she and her husband were on their way to England on leave.

The Kenya Department of Agriculture announces that Mr. H. Wilkinson, Assistant Entomologist, is being posted to the Nakuru district for service in connection with cutworms. He is provided with a travelling laboratory.

Sir George Schuster, one of the members of the Commission on Closer Union in Eastern Africa, and at present Finance Member of the Executive Council of the Viceroy of India, left London last week for Bombay after a visit of less than three weeks in this country.

East Africa is able to state that Major and Mrs. Court Treatt's Sudan film entitled "Stampede" will begin its West End run late in January. The film, which was taken in the sudd country and acted entirely by Natives, has been synchronised for music and sound effects.

Dr. Elizabeth McCufrach, who from 1923 until the middle of last year was in charge of the medical and women's departments of the Church of Scotland Mission Hospital in Blantyre, Nyasaland, has been appointed Assistant Medical Officer of Health for the County of Aberdeen.

Mr. John Saxon Mills, the well-known writer on Imperial affairs, who died last week at the age of sixty-six, was editor of *The Cape Times* during the South African War. In recent years he had served on the Council of the Royal Empire Society, and was well-known to many East Africans.



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**Bovril is the Cook's best
Friend and true economist
in the Kitchen.**

A 4 oz. Bottle of Bovril makes 128
delicious Sandwiches! (size 8" x 3" x 4").

In a recent cricket match Angoniland beat Fort Jameson by six wickets, almost entirely owing to the efforts of Messrs. S. J. Pegler and Kenyon-Slaney. In the two Fort Jameson innings Mr. Pegler captured eleven wickets and Mr. Kenyon-Slaney took seven wickets and compiled 106 not out.

Mr. A. S. Redfern, until recently Deputy-Governor of the Blue Nile Province of the Sudan, has been appointed Assistant Civil Secretary (Personal), and Mr. M. S. Lush, M.C., has been appointed Private Secretary to the Governor-General, in succession to Mr. M. W. Parr, who has become Deputy-Governor of the White Nile Province.

Mr. L. S. Matthews, who recently arrived in Dar es Salaam to take up his appointment as Deputy Treasurer to the Government of Tanganyika Territory, was previously Deputy Treasurer of Nyasaland. He first went to East Africa in 1916 as Senior Paymaster to the 1st King's African Rifles, and was in the War Area until 1922.

At the last meeting of the Council of the Royal Empire Society the following were among the Fellows, Associates, and Undergraduates elected: Commander F. M. Jenkins, M.B.E. (Kenya), Mr. D. S. Miller (Northern Rhodesia), Mr. and Mrs. W. P. Currie (Southern Rhodesia), and Messrs. F. H. Christison, M.B.E., H. B. Latreille, Conrad J. Oppen, and Roger P. Stowell (Tanganyika Territory).

Mr. Escott North stated in a recent lecture that when he showed his gramophone to a number of Tanganyika Natives and played one of Madam Melba's records he was asked, "Is that your woman?" Having been answered in the negative, "Another man's woman," pursued the inquisitive Native. The lecturer agreed, "Then why does he not kill you for taking his woman's voice?" demanded the African.

The Nyasaland Caledonian Society has elected the following office-bearers for the ensuing year: Chief, the Rev. James Reid; Chieftain, Mr. George Wright; Vice-Chieftains, Messrs. D. McLeod and C. A. Barron; Honorary Secretary, Mr. A. E. Beaton; Henchmen, Messrs. W. Gibson, J. W. Clapperton, Jas. McKenzie, Rev. J. Niven, N. M. Brown, N. M. Gillam, D. M. Black, W. Scott, J. K. Smith, and W. Harrower.

When Mr. Frederick W. G. Bompas, son of Mr. G. Gwynett Bompas, of Muthaiga, and the late Mrs. Bompas, was recently married in Nairobi to Miss Elspeth Ellis, daughter of Mrs. E. W. Ellis, of Parklands, and the late Mr. Stephen Ellis, an archway of hockey sticks was formed by the Muthaiga Ladies' Hockey team. Mr. Bompas is this year's captain of the Muthaiga Rugby Club, and is also a well-known cricket and hockey player in the Colony.

The African Society is to give a reception at the Hotel Victoria, Northumberland Avenue, W.C.2, at 4 p.m. on Wednesday, December 11, to meet Miss G. Caton-Thompson, who will speak on "Recent Excavations at Zimbabwe and other Ruins in Rhodesia." The address will be accompanied by lantern illustrations. Tickets of admission, including tea, may be obtained from the Secretary of the African Society, c/o The Imperial Institute, S.W.7, at 2s. 6d. each.

The new Ethiopian Minister in London, whose appointment we announced last week, speaks French but not English. At the Legation, however, are two English-speaking Abyssinians, and another young Ethiopian who has recently graduated at Cambridge is shortly to join the staff.

Mr. T. L. Longhurst, particularly well-known to our Tanganyika readers as a consequence of his wide travel in that Territory during the last five years, is now on his way out to East Africa to establish himself in business as a manufacturers' agent, with Nairobi as his headquarters. His definite policy is to represent only a limited number of carefully chosen British manufacturers, and to go after business by constant travelling, instead of waiting for business to come to him. Mr. Longhurst, whose many friends will wish him success in his venture, expects to have established his headquarters and to have begun operations by the beginning of January, when he will leave the Kenya capital for his first comprehensive tour of Kenya, Uganda, and Tanganyika Territory.

Either Mr. Duncan Fletcher or his brother, Mr. Eric Fletcher, of Nairobi, is obviously referred to by a correspondent of *The Yorkshire Evening Post* in the following words:

One Saturday night, while motoring up to London, a colleague of mine was approached at a railway crossing halt just over the Yorkshire border by a young man on a motor cycle who asked my friend if he would mind if he (the motor cyclist) followed the car and its lights all the way to London. There was not the slightest objection, and so, from near Retford into the heart of London in moonlight and through fog the motor cyclist, not knowing the road, was content to follow and be guided. What tickled the humour of my colleague most was when, at a halt on the road and in a chat the young motor cyclist modestly revealed himself as a young airman on leave, whose visit to London was for the purpose of trying to arrange to fly back to Kenya.

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by J. H. McDONALD.

Its chapters on insect pests, fungus diseases, manuring and culture, provide the most up-to-date and valuable information available, and, having been "vetted" by a number of the leading experts in the Empire, are absolutely authoritative.

No planter can afford to be without the book, which will be published in January at 21/- by "East Africa," 91, Great Titchfield Street, London, W.1.

ORDER YOUR COPY NOW.

Camp Fire Comments.

Shooting by "Artificial Moonlight."

Big game hunters need to be ingenious and artful in pursuit of their quarry; and a method devised for elephants by a "Polish Prince" shows remarkable originality. The story is given on the authority of the Territorial Agent of Avacubi, in the Ituri forest, Belgian Congo. "He had," said the Agent, "an artificial moon. He hung it up by a stream and then climbed into a tree. The elephants love moonlight. They were attracted by the light, and when they came, boom, boom, he shot as many as he liked. He had a special licence, of course. There the story, very tantalisingly, ends: one would like to have more details about that "artificial moon."

Chewing Gum for Aviators.

A correspondent writes: "Much as I dislike chewing gum" in all its implications (as the politicians say), I venture to recommend it to young Captain H. C. Druett; should he again take to flight, and to all passengers by air to Africa on the services which are so eagerly being inaugurated. I am moved to this recommendation against an age prejudice, as I say by Captain Druett's remark in the second of his very interesting articles: "Here I learned the useful lesson that in coming down from such a great height (6,000 feet) the air voyager becomes almost deaf if he neglects to swallow continually on the downward drop." I believe—though I am open to correction—that chewing gum is issued as a ration to Air Force pilots as a remedy against the very deafness referred to by Captain Druett.

A Curious Coincidence.

"May I comment," asks A. B. G., "on a curious coincidence which seems to me to be remarkable enough to cause comment? All over Africa it is common for men in authority, Native Chiefs and Europeans, to say 'I see you' to applicants, meaning that they acknowledge the applicant's presence and are willing to speak with him. It is not so well known that an English Judge uses precisely the same words in similar circumstances. If he is willing to hear Counsel, he says 'I see you, Mr. So and So' that 'seeing' being conditional on Mr. So and So being 'properly dressed, i.e., in wig and gown. More than once in a Colonial Court I have heard the Judge refuse to hear a barrister who has omitted a vital part of his costume—usually the wig, in the hot weather—and the words used were, 'I cannot see you, Mr. So and So.' There can be no relation between the African custom and the English, but that makes the coincidence all the more notable."

The African Buffalo in a New Light.

Original and independent in his opinions, which, however, are founded on long and varied experience, Mr. Denis D. Lyell is unconventional in his views of the African buffalo. He does not consider that animal to be the most dangerous of African game, estimating it to be less so than either elephant or lion; and he discounts the generally accepted statement that a wounded buffalo will circle round and hunt the hunter.

There are tales told of buffaloes, when being followed wounded, describing a circle so as to ambush the hunters coming behind. This is most unlikely, and the reason these stories originated is easily discovered by any one who knows what a wounded beast does. Being in pain and doubt, as he is preparing to lie down he wanders all around and may come back on his tracks when doing so and then suddenly decide to rest. The hunter following on the spoor may then come on him suddenly and possibly be charged.

Mr. Lyell, however, is careful to confine his observations to the country—Central Africa—he knows and to the game he has actually encountered. He refuses to generalise, and admits that in other districts of Africa buffaloes may indeed be the most dangerous of game.

Five Lions Shot in Two Minutes.

The world is indebted to Mr. R. C. F. Maugham for re-relating in his new book, "Africa as I have Known It," the story of the Royal Naval officer who shot five lions in two minutes. The hero of the feat was Lieutenant (now Vice Admiral Sir) A. T. Hunt, the scene the Elephant Marsh at Chirromo, Nyasaland, and the date, July, 1894. Spotting, between a bush and an anthill, what looked like a small lioness staring at him, Hunt let fly at her, but on lowering his rifle was surprised to see her still there. He fired again, with the same result—apparently the lioness had not moved. Five times he fired; and on going round to the other side of the anthill he found four lions blotted out and a fifth, a little distance away, at its last gasp. It appeared, says Mr. Maugham, that the lions were either of the nameless variety or not quite full-grown, and that, as each dropped to the shot, another exactly similar in appearance and size took its place, looked round the corner of the anthill, and was killed in its turn. "I remember," adds Mr. Maugham, "that this surprising incident created a profound sensation throughout East Africa, and highly coloured accounts of it were published in the home papers of the time."

Ras Tafari (of Abyssinia) wishes to stop the slave traffic, but one knows that he is alone in the matter. The chiefs without exception will tell you that on no account will they give up their slaves. They say: "Our ancestors had slaves, and we will have slaves, and we will die before we give them up."—Mr. Arnold Hodson, in "Where Lion Reigns."

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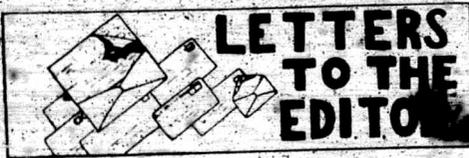
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debated in the clubs, hotels, and bungalows of the Territory, they will vie with the musicians as an attraction. But we have almost given up expecting frank discussion of matters of public importance in the Council.

The extent to which the unofficial members press the Government on such questions as defalcations from Native treasuries will reveal the measure of their readiness to represent public opinion.

Yours faithfully,
OLD SETTLER

Arusha,
Tanganyika Territory.

WHO HAS SEEN A TWO-HEADED SNAKE?

Sir Charles Strachey's Inquiry.
To the Editor of "East Africa."

SIR,
In *East Africa* of November 21 you quoted from an article by Mr. E. G. Boulenger, Director of the Royal Zoological Society's Aquarium, who refers to "a two-headed snake in the New York Zoo which had to be protected from the consequences of its own voracity, its single gullet being in danger of choking from two meals swallowed simultaneously."

I wonder if any of your readers have come across a two-headed snake. The creature was a medieval myth, but Mr. Boulenger is a great authority, and he (as quoted) seems to be serious.
Yours faithfully,
CHARLES STRACHEY.
Union Club, London, S.W.1.

[Sir Charles Strachey's query will be certain to interest many readers, and we shall be glad to receive correspondence on this subject.—Ed.—E.A.]

NOISES MADE BY SNAKES.

Button-Quail's Coo attributed to Puff-Adder.
To the Editor of "East Africa."

SIR,
In reading the late Sir Frederick Jackson's "Game Birds of Kenya and Uganda" I came across the following note on p. 163 regarding the Button-Quail (*Turnix nanus*): "Mr. C. F. Belcher tells me that the call of this Button-Quail is a low coo; and that he frequently heard it, on one or two occasions in September and October, when we were out together, he called attention to it, but my hearing was too impaired to detect it." Mr. L. M. Seth-Smith, in *The Ibis*, 1913, p. 507, writes: "One hears frequently a curious booming call, which all the Natives say is a puff-adder, but which, I think, may be this bird."

Perhaps these references may have some bearing on your long and interesting correspondence on the "crawling crested cobra."

Yours faithfully,
ARTHUR LOVERIDGE

Aboard the s.s. "Madura"

"A. VERSATILE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL!"

Unofficial Members in Tanganyika.
To the Editor of "East Africa"

SIR,
When I was last in Arusha I saw a big poster stuck up in the hotel. It read: "The Legislative Council and Zenger's Band are coming to Arusha." We Arusha planters would like you to publish this. Could you head it with the words: "Our Versatile Legislative Council!"
The Band will no doubt make more noise, and perhaps create more diversion, than the assembly of legislators. Still, if some of our unofficial members will only ask, and press, some of the questions

CHALK LINE TO STOP ANTS.

Mr. Ben Tillett's Views Endorsed.
To the Editor of "East Africa."

SIR,
Two items in the last issue of *East Africa* have especially attracted my attention.

Under "Camp Fire Comments" the note on "Law-Abiding Ants" reminded me that several years ago, while staying with friends up the Tanga line, I noticed chalk lines round each table leg, about knee height, and that, in response to inquiry, I was informed by my host that the ants, for some reason did not cross the chalk line, presumably because the scent (if any) was broken.

I also welcome your quotation of Mr. Ben Tillett under the heading "A Labour Leader on Race Mixture" for the passage cited shows that at least one of our Socialist leaders is learning to "think imperially." In these days of tub-thumping about the equality of races, always by people ignorant of true values, it is refreshing to hear a fearless statement on the other side.

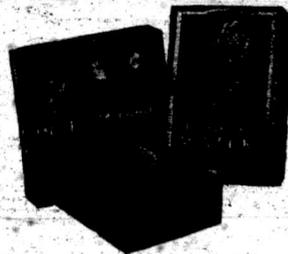
East Africa is, I know, a stickler for accuracy, so I may be pardoned for asking if the nationality of the young man should not be "Goan," rather than "Goanese," which latter term is not now popular. Still, it is better than the statement of a North country newspaper, based on the first cabled reports, that "a young man named Goanese" had been shot!

Yours faithfully,
COMMENTATOR

W. E. DEEDS

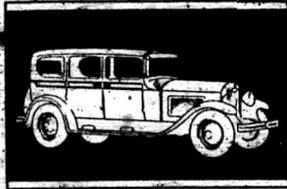
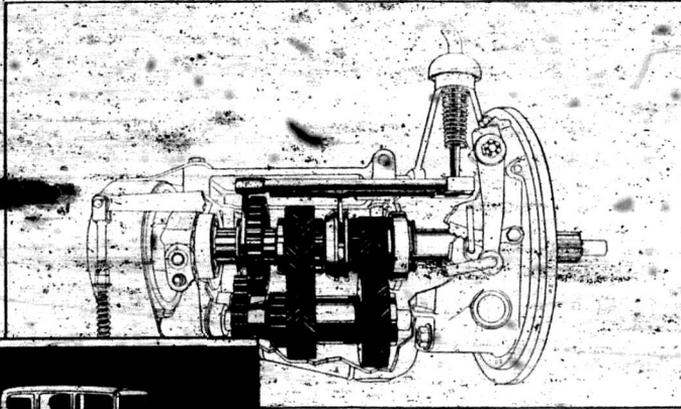
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TO "THE LOCUST KILLER."

CAPTAIN TRACY PHILLIPS has contributed to *The Times* an arresting article on a journey from Rutshuru, in the Lake Kivu district, to Edward Nyanza, which is known to the Natives by the nickname of *Ruita nzige*, i.e. "the Locust Killer." He writes:—

"For those of us who knew the central lakes before the War, then almost regarded as the unknown, it is hard to realise the rapid opening up of Africa. Except for the escarpment south-west of Edward, where a funicular is proposed, it is already possible to leave the Khartoum steamer at Rejal and motor to Lakes Kivu and Tanganyika through Belgian territory. A Belgo-Egyptian hotel syndicate (*groupement*) is constructing hotels de luxe on Lakes Kivu and Tanganyika. Commercial and passenger air service will shortly connect Lake Tanganyika direct with the Atlantic at the Congo mouth. The railway to link Lakes Tanganyika and Kivu is already begun.

"In the Great Rift between Lakes Edward and Kivu there are already over fifty European in residence—colonists, agents of local producing companies, &c. Tobacco, coffee, and farming plantations are everywhere springing up. Naturally the development tends to be greater on the Kivu side, where the altitude is 5,000 ft. with a rich lava soil, as against 3,000 ft. round Edward. One can now travel by car from Rutshuru to Kivu and back in the day for a 400 francs fare each way. But amid all the clangour of a feverish industrial *mise-en-valoir*, the shores of Edward, where sleeping sickness is always a menace and where the Native population is practically nil, wild nature and human peace still linger. At Kabare, which we have just reached, a number of gaunt plank canoes lie rotting on the reedy shore. The stiches of banana fibre have decayed, and the sides are warped and gaping. The traffic has ebbed to more rapid and more dusty routes."

A TURKANA ELEPHANT CEMETERY.

MAJOR P. H. G. POWELL-COTTON writes to *The Times* from the French Cameroons:—

"Before 1903 Swahili traders had told me of the rich stores of ivory to be gleaned from elephant cemeteries, but I had remained unconvinced. In that year, however, I was to be an eye-witness of the fact. It was in the Tarash Valley, between Muntias and Nimule, to the west of the Turkana country, that we came to the foot of a low line of hills rising above a series of small, shallow, brackish pools. Round us in all directions lay elephant bones; some with flesh still adhering to them, and others decayed with only part of the skull and big leg bones remaining, and from the top of a rock my binoculars revealed more of them gleaming in the distance. My guide called this 'The Place where the Elephants come to die,' and assured me that no disease had struck down a vast herd, as I at first imagined. The elephants had 'felt sick,' and had deliberately come here to lay their bones. The Turkana knew the place well and frequently came to harvest the tusks. The photograph of 'The Place where the Elephants come to die' is on view in my museum at Birchington."

A UNIFIED SWAHILI BIBLE?

THE British and Foreign Bible Society, which has for years printed two Swahili versions of the Bible: one for use by the Universities Mission to Central Africa and the other for the Church Missionary Society, has, says *Central Africa*, the journal of the U.M.C.A., reconsidered the question of publishing a unified version. The U.M.C.A. lists the following present objections:—

"(1) There is no doubt that the Swahili language is undergoing considerable changes from force of circumstances and the tendency is towards uniformity; but it is only a tendency, and it seems wiser to wait until we can see whether the language is likely to take a more or less uniform shape."

"(2) If such a version is possible, it seems obvious that it must be made on the spot by representatives from the principal missions and some competent Native assessors. It will take a considerable time and meanwhile the old versions will be wanted."

"(3) It would be unwise to undertake such a version until there is an East African Province. The matter could then come before a Provincial Synod, with some chance of constituting a competent representative Translation Committee."

But, continues *Central Africa*, "we must not pigeon-hole the idea, but keep it constantly in mind; and we must again thank the British and Foreign Bible Society for consenting to publish all the Old Testament prophetic books in a new version much needed by our own mission, which, while approximating to the Mombasa version, could not be called a Unified Version but only a step in that direction."

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POLICE WORK IN TANGANYIKA.

Just before his retirement, Mr. P. F. Browne, Commissioner of Police and Prisons in Tanganyika, signed his report for 1928, in which he writes of the "acknowledged high standard of discipline and efficiency, which compares so favourably with other Colonial Native Police Forces with very much older traditions"; he adds a grateful reference to the "unswerving loyalty, devotion, and zeal" of all ranks, European, Asiatic, and African.

The Report, published by the Government Printer, Dar es Salaam, at 2s. 6d., states that the European establishment numbered 62, being at full strength for the first time since the Commissioner assumed command in 1920. The African police numbered 1,671, or 157 less than in 1927, on account of the Native authorities taking over, within limits, the police work in their own areas. That step is said to have been justified, the police organisation in the areas affected having worked smoothly, efficiently, and in harmony with the Native authorities. A further saving of 76 Native ranks will be possible in 1929, to public safety. Wayao from Nyasaland, Masuma from Mwanza, and Wanyamwezi from Tabora have, as in the past, provided the backbone of the African personnel both in physique and intelligence.

Full Pay for Native Police on Leave.

The decision of Government to approve provision in the 1929 estimates for the grant of full pay on leave, instead of the present half-pay, has been hailed with much gratification by the Native ranks, as on this point the differentiation between the police and the members of the African Civil Service has for long been a very sore point.

"Escorts," we read, "fell from 936 in 1927 to 805 in 1928." "The secret is," writes the Commissioner, "the opening of roads and the development of motor transport. Where formerly a large number of police were often away for weeks trudging long distances with porters carrying Government specie, the journeys are now a matter of hours or days."

The total number of tripe cases of tripe of all classes dealt with by the police was 5,233, against 5,353 in the previous year. Of thirty non-Natives convicted of drunkenness during the year only two were Europeans; and, says the Commissioner, "the number of police cases of drunkenness or disorders on licensed premises or in public places is really negligible. The police have no reason to believe that the Natives are taking to the habit of drinking European intoxicants. The illicit liquor traffic with Natives so prevalent in South Africa has found no foothold here." Sharp criticism is, however, made of the custom of magistrates of inflicting only nominal fines for neglect to renew licences for firearms and motor cars. 8,765 "arms of precision" were registered during the year—enough to fit out a small army; shot-guns numbered 2,959, and Native muzzle loaders 15,886. The number of motor cars licensed by the police was 2,835, representing £6,527 in fees. The total cost of the police force for the calendar year was £100,718, against £102,474 in 1927.

Unsatisfactory Immigration Returns.

The table of immigrants shows that of 1,287 Europeans who entered the Territory during the year, 864 were males and 423 females, and that 477 males and 373 females were allowed to reside unconditionally, and 382 males and 50 females were allowed to land on conditional permit; five men

were refused permission to land. It is a blemish on the record that the nationalities of the immigrants are not given. It is vital that people in England should have a tally of the number of German nationals—and Germans camouflaged as "Latvians," "Czechs-Slovakians," and other "new" nationalities—now entering Tanganyika. The reason for the omission is difficult to understand, for, thanks to steady pressure by *East Africa*, a detailed analysis of the immigration figures is given by Government in monthly returns. It is evident, too, that the police figures include Government officials as "immigrants"—an obvious misnomer.

AGRICULTURE IN UGANDA.

The Report of the Uganda Department of Agriculture for 1928, signed by Mr. A. R. Morgan, the Senior Agricultural Officer and then Acting Director, contains the following tribute to Mr. S. Simpson, the retiring Director:

"Mr. Simpson came to Uganda as Director in 1912 and his work has been closely connected with the general economic development of this country for nearly seventeen years. The cotton industry was then in its early stages with an output of about 20,000 bales; the value of cotton lint exported in the year 1912 was £230,850. Thus during the seventeen years of Mr. Simpson's service the cotton industry has grown to its present dimensions, an output approaching 200,000 bales (1928-29) representing an export valuation of approximately £4,000,000. In 1912 the total value of domestic produce exported amounted to £341,870, whilst for the year 1928 the total was £3,395,267. These figures will convey an idea of the progress made in Uganda during the period of Mr. Simpson's service, and his retirement is a great loss to the Protectorate."

Mr. R. G. Harper, a Senior Agricultural Officer, also retired in 1928 after seventeen years' service, spent entirely in the Teso district. The work of cotton seed selection was done by him from the beginning of his service, and the maintenance of the quality of Uganda cotton is in no small measure due to the careful and thorough manner in which he carried out his duties.

Coffee and Tobacco.

To refer to the paragraphs devoted to the cotton industry is unnecessary, for *East Africa* records its progress almost week by week. While the growing of Arabian coffee is stationary among non-Natives, the planting of *robusta* during 1928 showed an increase of 775 acres to a total of 5,457 acres, and it seems that this type may replace *arabica*, especially in the lower and more humid parts of the country. The area under *robusta* grown by Natives is already estimated at 6,500 acres. Rubber is quiescent, though £54,578 worth was exported from the 12,939 acres planted. An officer of the Department paid a visit to Ceylon, and budding experiments are now being made. The Lugazi sugar factory was enlarged to a capacity of 5,000 tons per annum, and the acreage of cane totalled 6,312, climatic and soil conditions having shown themselves admirably suited to sugar-cane cultivation in that part of the Protectorate.

Tobacco figured in the exports for the first time (8,530 lb., valued at £327), but the Acting Director wisely points out that tobacco is, for Natives, a very different proposition from cotton, and that the curing of tobacco means something more than merely drying the leaves. However, great interest is being shown by non-Natives and Natives alike; and in Bunyoro nearly 50,000 lb. of fire-cured leaf was grown for the British American Tobacco Company's cigarette factory in Jinja, which was established during the year.

INTERESTING POINTS FROM SOMALILAND.

The Anglo-Italian Frontier.

THE Report on Somaliland for the year 1928 (Colonial Report No. 1451, 1s. 3d.) is an interesting document, in which Mr. G. J. Welsh, Assistant Secretary to the Government of the Protectorate, makes the most of his opportunity to blend little items of human interest with the more prosaic data demanded by precedent. Of the political situation he says, for instance:—

"There was no outstanding inter-tribal incident, though several stock-raiding loots, without which no Somali year would be complete, were reported. The Ogaden tribes were responsible for several of these loots, which were mainly directed against the Habr Yunis and Habr Awal. The situation in the Abyssinian Ogaden country, and the frequency of raids emanating from there, have caused some anxiety.

"A more serious cause for perturbation has been (and is at the time of writing) the situation on the Italian frontier. Under the Protocol of 1894 the northern and major portion of the boundary is the forty-ninth meridian. This line, which is nowhere marked on the ground, cuts through the grazing grounds of some of the British-protected Somalis of both British and Italian tribes have traditional rights over areas on both sides of the boundary, but the Italian Government have found themselves compelled to refuse the British tribes the right to enter Italian territory. This restriction on their old grazing rights has caused much alarm and irritation to British tribes. An endeavour is being made to find a solution of the difficulty by negotiation. The situation on the border is made still more difficult by our ignorance of the exact position of the forty-ninth meridian. The demarcation of this is shortly to be carried out by a joint Anglo-Italian Boundary Commission, and this should tend to facilitate administration on the frontier."

And again:—

"Much stricter legal control is now exercised. In past years murder and homicide among the Natives have been dealt with under tribal customs, but such crimes are now tried by the Criminal Courts. The infliction of the death penalty, in particularly aggravated cases has not been without its effect upon Native thought; and as the Somali realises that the death penalty may follow conviction for murder, he will doubtless, as time goes on, modify his characteristic light-hearted outlook on the sanctity of human life."

The fact, which *East Africa* reported exclusively some months ago, that gold had been found in a sample of gum sent from Somaliland to a British confectionery company, is recorded in the report, which also indicates that the holders of the Somaliland mica concession have abandoned work.

An interesting reference is made to the subject of education:—

"The Somalis in general are strenuously opposed to their children receiving any education other than that given by their own Muhammadan priests, which consists chiefly of the recitation of passages from the Koran. There is a small Government elementary school in Berbera attended by Somali, Arab, and Indian children. The average number of pupils during the year was thirty-five. Towards the end of the year, however, the Somalis evinced surprising increase of interest in education. This is attributed to the positions in the clerical service of this Protectorate gained by three Somali boys who were sent to the Gordon College, Khartoum, in 1920, and returned to Somaliland on the completion of their course at that college. In a very short time the attendance at the Berbera school increased to ninety pupils. Time will show whether the increased interest is genuine or merely ephemeral. Towards the end of the year, by arrangement with the Sudan Government, six more Somali boys were sent for training to the Gordon College. The general question of the extension of education in Somaliland is now under review."

The capital cost of the new railways constructed in the Sudan during 1928, including rolling stock, was £E. 2,852,750, of which about £E. 2,686,000 was expended in Great Britain.

NYASALAND FINANCE IN 1928.

Government Aid for Tobacco Industry.

IN view of the stagnant tobacco market and the difficulty which planters have had in disposing of their leaf, the Nyasaland Government decided (vide Financial Report, 1928, Government Printer, Zomba) to assist in financing the planting and harvesting of the 1928/29 crop, and a Board, consisting of the Treasurer and the Director of Agriculture, sanctioned a total advance of £4,975 to nineteen out of the twenty-six applicants for loans. Advances were made in monthly instalments and bore interest at 8% per annum; planters receiving assistance were subject to control as to quantity and type of tobacco planted and to the direction of Government agricultural officers.

The tobacco crisis naturally influenced the whole financial position of the Protectorate, and for the first time since 1923/24 revenue fell short of the estimate. The short fall was £11,877, but £7,793 in respect of 1928 revenue was collected in the early days of 1929. Domestic imports and exports fell by over £300,000 as compared with 1927, and transport traffic which supplies direct revenue in the form of road and river dues, fell from £307,000 to £190,000. Remission of income tax was allowed to married and family people, and a poll tax of £2 was levied on all adult non-Native males. The income tax yielded £19,657 and the poll tax £3,558.

In recent years there has been, year by year, an increased revenue from trading licences, owing to the greater spending power of the Natives since they have participated in the tobacco industry as growers, but the increase was not maintained in 1928. Revenue from motor licences, however, showed an increase, and Nyasaland seems determined to keep its enviable record of having the greatest proportion of motor cars per head of white population.

NATIVE COFFEE GROWING IN UGANDA.

THE progress made by Native coffee growing in Uganda is indicated by the following statement contained in an unofficial but reliable report received from Uganda by H.M. Eastern Africa Dependencies' Trade and Information Office in London:—

"69,231 *robusta* coffee plants have been distributed to Natives in Buganda this year, and 162,601 *arabica* plants to Natives in Bugishu. The picking of the Bugishu crop is expected to begin about the end of September, and the crop is estimated at 130 to 140 tons of parchment coffee. There is only a small crop on the older trees, but the trees planted in 1927 are now in bearing. Two more pulpers have been purchased privately by Native owners, also four from Native Government funds, and another departmentally this year, making a total of twenty-six pulpers in use in Bugishu. In the Bwamba area of Toro the *robusta* trees planted in 1926 and 1927 are bearing a full crop and the Natives are well pleased with the prospects."

A report by the Imperial Institute on the seeds of the *Mlanda* (*Sesamum angustifolium*)—grown by the Wanyamwezi and Wasukuma for its leaves, which are eaten as a green vegetable—states that the seed, though yielding an oil resembling ordinary sesame oil in character, would be of comparatively low value as it contains only 28.9% of oil and gives an oil cake of fibrous and therefore poor quality. The seed could not compete with ordinary sesame, which contains 48.54% of oil, and its production for export cannot be recommended.

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THE NATIVE CATTLE PROBLEM.

A Paper by Mr. E. Harrison.

CATTLE are currency and investment. Some Native people look upon cattle rather as fellow beings; they are reared practically in the same pen, and to a Native's eyes, a herd of his own live stock is perhaps the most beautiful sight in the world. Thus writes Mr. E. Harrison, Deputy Director of Agriculture in Kenya, in a paper communicated to the Pan-African Agricultural and Veterinary Conference held recently in Pretoria. Therein he shows a real grasp of what cattle mean to the Native, and he discusses the problem of the improvement of Native stock with insight and common sense.

As he points out, land is held communally, but cattle are in individual ownership; war and raiding are now discontinued, so that the natural increase of stock tends to outrun the pasturage available; and Natives will not use their beasts for food except under the direst pressure of famine. Number, not quality, is the Native's ideal. He concludes that:

"There is at present no prospect of a royal road or rapid way to the improvement of Native cattle, sheep, or goats. The infusion of better blood will have to lose much of its potency and value until there is a changed Native point of view, and until it will be possible for a Native herd to be managed in a commercial fashion by the Native himself."

Of poultry he has greater hopes. He is convinced that for a comparatively small sum annually it would be possible in fifteen years merely to alter the type, size, and laying capacity of the common poultry of the country.

AGRICULTURAL EDUCATION FOR THE NATIVE.

The Vision Splendid.

"One visualises the education of the African child of the future as a continuous contact with teachers who have had an agricultural training, who will be able to interest their pupils in the How and the Why of the Nature with which they are in such close contact, who will be able to instil into the children a love of Nature and an understanding of the dignity of labour and of the agricultural profession."

That is the vision of Mr. D. L. Blunt, Senior Agricultural Officer in Kenya, as presented by him in a paper communicated to the Pan-African Agricultural and Veterinary Conference. It will be seen that the vision is really the apotheosis of the teacher. In his paper Mr. Blunt refers to the proposal that agricultural instruction in all secondary schools for Native boys should be given by qualified European instructors, but that the teaching of boys from twelve to fourteen years of age should be in the hands of competent Native teachers.

All this means money—much money; and as at present in Kenya the total vote for Arab and African education under the Education Department amounts to no more than £80,000, including some £28,000 as grants-in-aid, and the vote of the Agricultural Department for educational purposes is a little over £3,000, it is clear that the realisation of the vision is yet far off, for these votes are for a Native population of some two and three-quarter million and have to cover the expensive industrial training as well as agriculture. Nevertheless, it is still true that without vision the people perish, and Mr. Blunt presents one well worth working and waiting for.

Kenya expects a record maize crop this year, an exportable surplus of 1,250,000 bags being freely anticipated.

KENYA COULD TREBLE TIMBER OUTPUT.

The Problem of Seasoning.

LAST year was a bad one for forestry in Kenya, for the rains were everywhere much below the average, and a very serious invasion of locusts affected all parts of the country. Trade and development were restricted, timber sales fell off, and planting schemes were nullified. One satisfactory result, however, was the very great increase in the public interest in forestry. "The preservation of the existing forests," writes the Conservator of Forests (Annual Report, 1928, Government Printer, Nairobi), "and the increase of tree planting both on public and private land have become matters of popular discussion throughout the Colony, which can result in nothing but good."

"The idea appears to be prevalent," he continues, "that the Colony's forests are so limited that they are rapidly being cut out and a reduction in the annual cut would therefore be welcome. This is entirely contrary to the facts. The Colony's forests are very small compared to the total area of the Colony, but in comparison with the present consumption of the Colony's timber, resources are very large indeed. At the present rate of cutting there is enough timber to last at least two hundred years. As existing plantations will begin to yield abundant supplies of timber in fifty to sixty years' time it is obvious that we could well afford to double or treble our present rate of cutting, and, in fact until this is done, a large potential and legitimate revenue is being lost and capital is lying idle."

Pencil Cedar.

The finding of markets for the timber presents some difficulties, except in the case of pencil cedar. Two woods—*musharage*, or African olive (*Olea Hochstetteri*), and camphor (*Ocotea usambarensis*)—which are abundant, are being thoroughly tested in England, and a desire is expressed to see the projected East African Forest Research Institute established. Seasoning is the crux of the problem.

"In view of the extent of the Colony's timber resources there is still a quite unnecessary quantity imported. Probably the sole reason for the continued import is distrust of the condition of the local timber as regards seasoning. A great deal of progress has been made in this connection, but still at too many mills there are no proper stacking sheds, nor is sufficient care taken in the stacking, with the result that the timber either warps in the stack or becomes so case-hardened that, however dry it is, it will twist on resawing."

Drying kilns have been erected by the Public Works and by the Railway Administration, and it is probable that this method of seasoning will be found the safest.

The total revenue for the year was £39,775, and the expenditure £35,884, showing a credit balance of £3,891. Mr. H. M. Gardner, Senior Assistant Conservator, was, early in 1929, appointed Conservator after the appointment had remained vacant since July, 1926.

PAPER FROM SISAL POLES.

INTERESTING results have been obtained by the Imperial Institute from samples of sisal boles and poles, both green and dry, sent by the Kenya Sisal Growers' Association for the purpose of ascertaining their value as sources of paper-pulp. Although the boles and leaf-bases furnished good yields of unbleached pulp, it was of unsatisfactory quality, bleached with difficulty, and produced hard, coarse, and rattly paper with numerous dark-coloured specks. The poles, on the other hand, gave an excellent yield of pulp which bleached fairly readily and produced a fairly hard and strong paper, free from specks and sufficiently opaque. Such pulp might be used for brown wrapping paper, or, when bleached, for the production of strong, white paper of fairly good quality.

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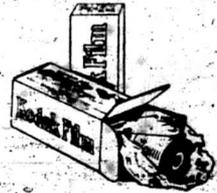
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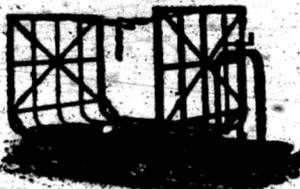
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THE TSETSE CAMPAIGN IN TANGANYIKA.

Three Questions Answered.

WHEN he began his tsetse fly campaign, Mr. C. F. M. Swynnerton, Director of Tsetse Reclamation, propounded three questions, which, if answered in the affirmative, would, he considered, effect relatively cheap reclamation of very large pieces of country. These questions were—

- (i) Could a turn-out of the Natives *en masse* for attack on tsetse be made an annual tribal custom?
- (ii) Would the Natives settle in places in which their presence would produce reclamation?
- (iii) Could the grass fires be organised for the expulsion of tsetse of whatever species? And would these fires expel them—whether directly or by the destruction of bush?

In his Report for the year ended March 31, 1929 (Government Printer, Dar es Salaam, 1s. 6d.), Mr. Swynnerton is able to state that in Mwanza and Tabora these questions have been answered definitely in the affirmative. The turn-out of Natives is now an acknowledged fact. In Mwanza and in becoming, so in Mwanza, the Natives are duly settling the areas cleared by axe and grass fires, and using them fully for the grazing of hundreds of cattle; and the organised fires, after five burnings, are producing in places marked cumulative results. Infestation has come fairly close to vanishing point over an area of sixty square miles, and over seventy-seven square miles are now grazed freely by cattle.

KENYA GAME IN 1928.

A Tantalsing Report.

ALWAYS welcome, the Report of the Game Department of Kenya Colony for 1928 comes late to hand; and now it has arrived it is tantalisingly incomplete. Captain A. T. A. Ritchie, the Game Warden, admits that 1928 will be a significant date in the history of Kenya, and that he has been able to give it but scant justice; but, he adds:—

"I hope that, at a later date when certain definite results commence to be visible, I may be able to deal more fully with what has been done and to correlate the hows and the whys and the wherefores. . . . Some notes on the effects of the prolonged drought on various animals in the Northern Frontier Province will be given in a subsequent report, as also some new and well-authenticated 'Nandi Bear' stories."

The delayed reports will be awaited with impatience, for they promise to be good reading.

Of events of zoological interest the Game Warden mentions two new species of duiker—one, entirely new to Kenya, obtained by Mr. Graham, of the Forestry Department in the Mida Arabuku forest, and the other an immature specimen shot by Mr. Beaton in the Chepalungu. The third tusk of a three-tusked elephant was also recovered, and a leopard was killed by a train near Makindu.

It still remains a source of wonder why the Game Department should be looked upon as a revenue producer; with an expenditure of only £11,017, the Department earned £24,451 in 1928, leaving a credit balance of £13,434, and this in spite of the fact that certain measures which appeared essential to adequate game preservation were taken in despite of immediate revenue considerations. The Department, moreover, is fortunate in its unpaid assistants, the number of Honorary Game Wardens at the end of the year being forty-four, and a number of Honorary Trout Wardens having been appointed to put the watching of rivers on a sound basis. This help is generously acknowledged by the Warden, who concludes: "So long as our friends remain and our helpers stand by us, the game of this Colony are safe."

EUROPEAN HEALTH IN EAST AFRICA.

Vital Statistics of Officials.

THE latest returns of the deaths and invalidings of European officials in East Africa, prepared by the Colonial Office up to the year 1927, show a wonderful improvement on the whole, though with some curious variations.

Expressed in graphs, the deaths have fallen from 14 per 1,000 in 1910 to 6 per 1,000 in 1927, with a sharp rise to 13 in 1917, which is understandable for though casualties during active service are excluded, the War obviously had its effect. Invalidings fell from 24 per 1,000 in 1910 to 4 in 1927, but there were two "peak" years—1915 and 1919—when the figures rose to 26 per 1,000. Since 1919 the fall has been sharp and sustained, and since 1924 the graph line runs almost straight and below 5 per 1,000. The results must be gratifying to the hard-working and devoted medical services of the East African Dependencies.

CHASED AND KILLED BY A HIPPO.

It must be very seldom that a hippopotamus charges a party of human beings on land, but a Kenya correspondent relates that such an incident recently happened on the Manga River, near the Kenya-Tanganyika border. Being told that a hippo had killed and eaten some Masai cattle, and unable to believe the report, a party of Europeans went to the locality to photograph the animal, which, taking umbrage at the sound of the cinema camera, charged, chased a Somali into the mud of the river, and inflicted such injuries that he died in a very short time. Further particulars are not given, but would be very welcome by students of African fauna.

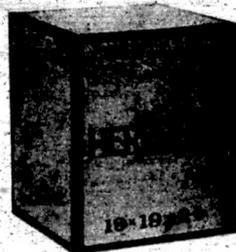
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TANGANYIKA GOLDFIELDS LIMITED.

Third Annual General Meeting.

At the third annual general meeting of share holders of Tanganyika Goldfields Limited, held at Winchester House, London, E.C., on Tuesday, November 26, the representatives of the Secretaries having read the notice convening the meeting and the report of the auditors, the Chairman, Mr. George A. Williamson, said:—

The Chairman's Speech.

Gentlemen,

"As the directors' report and accounts have been in your hands for the usual period, I will with your permission take them as read.

"We had hoped to hold this meeting in August, as last year, but, as stated in the directors' report, delays on the part of our East African accounts office in forwarding the necessary details for the preparation of our accounts has prevented us from holding the meeting, which I trust will prove efficacious, have been taken to prevent a recurrence of this trouble.

"You will see from the accounts that the profits from realisations of shareholdings, dividends, and interest received in the year under review amounted to the substantial total of £40,387 2s. 10d., against which, however, have to be set losses and expenses, of which details are given, amounting to £42,092 12s. 11d., resulting in a net loss for the year of £1,695 10s. 1d., and, after deducting this from the balance brought in from the previous year's account, there remains a credit balance of £6,532 14s. 7d. (subject to income tax), which the directors recommend to be carried forward.

Mining Successes and Failures.

"While this result, considered by itself, is, frankly, disappointing, it should be regarded as only an incident in the career of a company such as ours, whose business it is to deal in mining properties, with their occasional chances of large profits, and their certainties of frequent and disappointing losses. Fortunately, while the ratio of successes to failures in mining is a very modest one even with the most careful and intelligent selection, one success makes ample amends for many failures, and, given a reasonably sized number of interests, there is always the prospect of scoring a success or successes sufficient to show a satisfactory balance on the right side.

"Our main disappointment to date is our original venture, the Kilimafeza Gold Mine and the Wilnical Claims, which we acquired on the strength of the promising results shown by two years' prospecting work. The services of a consulting engineer were called in at an early stage, and his recommendations were carefully carried out over a long period and at a considerable expense, but the results obtained proved disappointing, and it has been decided, after a final examination of the properties by Mr. J. L. Popham, A. Inst. M. E., to discontinue operations and to transfer the plant and equipment to our new property at Maji Moto, short particulars of which are given in the directors' report.

The Maji Moto Gold Mine.

"The Maji Moto Gold Mine was carefully examined by Mr. Popham (who acquired the option on the property for the company) and another of our engineers, over a period of two or three months, before we purchased it on the joint recommendation of both engineers. Development work is now being carried on with a view to proving a substantial

tonnage of ore reserves before erecting a milling and treatment plant. During the inspection period twenty-six tons of ore from the workings were milled, with satisfactory results, and a bulk sample of four and a half tons of ore has been carefully tested by a well-known London firm of metallurgists, who have reported favourably on it from the point of view of the gold recovery.

"While the directors believe that the manager now in charge at Maji Moto is a capable engineer, they are taking the further precaution of sending out Mr. Cyril E. Parsons, A.R.S.M., M.Inst.M.E., to see that the development plans have been conceived on the right lines and are being efficiently and economically carried out. Mr. Parsons sails from Genoa the day after to-morrow, and should be on the ground before the end of next month.

Lupa River Concession.

"You will have seen from the directors' report that we have taken up an extensive concession of about eighty square miles on the Lupa River in Tanganyika Territory, which undoubtedly possesses great potentialities. Our concession extends for forty miles along the banks of the river, which, along this part of its course, receives a number of tributaries on both banks. From these tributaries it is on record that about 32,000 ounces of nuggetty and coarse gold have been won within the last few years, and there appears to be at least a reasonable probability that the main river flats comprised in our concession contain the fine gold which must have been carried into the main stream by the tributaries. Given payable values, there is here the making of a very large alluvial gold field. Drilling operations have been commenced with a view to locating the payable leads, and I am pleased to inform you that, in the very first hole put down, we have had the good fortune to strike gold-bearing gravel at a depth of thirty-seven feet. It is, of course, impossible to base any calculations on this first find, but it is distinctly encouraging to know that the gold which should exist theoretically does actually exist in fact.

"Mr. Parsons will also visit this area within the next few months, and we are hoping that he will be able to report something definite and satisfactory after he has inspected the area.

"As this concession has been obtained direct from the Tanganyika Territory Government it has been acquired on the cheapest possible basis for our company, and the work of testing the ground, while it will, of course, take some time, is not an unduly expensive matter.

"To complete the list of our gold interests, I may mention that we have fully paid shareholdings in two syndicates operating in other parts of the world, both of which are doing exceedingly well. In each case we could already dispose of our holdings at a handsome profit, but, as there is a practical certainty of further considerable appreciation, we shall, of course, continue to hold these interests. My only regret is that we were unable to secure a larger participation.

East African Tin Interests.

"In regard to our East African tin interests, we have a large shareholding in each of the following companies: Kagera (Uganda) Tinfields Ltd., Ankole Tinfields Ltd., Bukoba (Tanganyika) Tinfields Ltd., and Andura Syndicate Ltd.

"The Kagera Company, as you are probably aware has been successful from the outset. In its first year it paid dividends amounting to 20% and in the second year the same rate of dividend was

maintained on a doubled capital, while for the current year an interim dividend of 7½% actual has just been paid. Considering that the price of tin has fallen over £100 per ton since this company started its operations, this dividend record is most satisfactory, and on the basis of current output and working expenses this company could continue to earn substantial profits even if the price of tin were to fall very much below its present unduly depressed level.

"It is not in the nature of mining things that all these companies should have the same good fortune as Kagera, and in the case of the Ankole and Bukoba Companies, the long continued fall in the price of tin has compelled them to suspend tin-mining operations for the present. Arrangements have been made, however, to tribute their tin deposits pending a better market for the metal, and each of these companies, as well as the Kagera Company, holds a 10% interest in the 1,800 square miles now being prospected by the Billiton Tin Group, to which I will again refer later.

The Anglo-Belgian founders' shares in the Société Minière de la Kagera-Ruanda, entitling it to one-third of the profits made by the Société, which is now prospecting a large concession in the Ruanda, where its engineers have already located promising indications of tin.

Share Prices and Prospects.

"Shareholders in all these companies are naturally very much concerned about the low prices quoted for their shares on the Stock Exchange. These prices, of course, are the inevitable result of the forced liquidation which has been going on for many months now. Too many people will buy shares with money borrowed from their banks, and when, in the case of tin companies' shares, the price of the metal declines, the resulting drop in the price of the shares leads to forced selling which, in the absence of strong market support, forces the price of the shares down much below their intrinsic value. If we had only had to reckon with the fall in the price of tin, long-sighted investors would have been only too glad to support the shares at the lower levels, but the débâcle of the 1928 flotation boom, with its disastrous failures and scandals, and the heavy losses caused by the recent American slump, have reduced buying capacity to a point where it has been powerless to contend with the abnormal volume of forced selling at almost any price.

"With regard to the price of tin, the improvement expected from the formation of the Tin Producers' Association formed a few months ago has not yet materialised, and impatient people have been saying and thinking hard things about the Association, without making any allowances for the short time it has been in existence and the many difficulties with which it has to contend. Personally, I am convinced that the formation of this Association will prove of great benefit to all tin producers, but it must be given reasonable time to evolve and carry into effect its plans for the betterment of this industry, and we must not forget the unusually trying conditions under which it has had to work from its inception until now.

"Your company also holds large shareholdings in two Malayan tin producing companies, the price of whose shares has also suffered from the prevailing financial conditions, but which your directors are satisfied will give a good account of themselves in due course. As a matter of fact, they are already doing so, but the Stock Exchange and the public generally pay little attention to intrinsic value these days, when everyone wants to sell and no one has the money to buy.

The Billiton Group.

"I referred earlier in my remarks to the 1,800 square miles in the tin-bearing zone of Tanganyika-Uganda now being prospected by the Central African Exploration Company, which has been formed by the Billiton Tin group for this purpose. The Billiton engineers commenced operations about the beginning of this year, and are carrying on the work with the energy and skill which one would expect from an organisation with the technical and financial resources possessed by this group. I recently visited The Hague and was shown the latest reports and plans forwarded from the field, where a staff of fifteen geologists and engineers is now operating. I was informed that several promising indications had already been located and were being further investigated, but that it would naturally take a considerable time before any definite opinion could be expressed as to the ultimate value of this field. Several directors of the Billiton Company are visiting East Africa on their return from their own properties in the Dutch East Indies early next year, when they will collate reports from the various districts in which their engineers are operating and pass the latest information on to us. In this undertaking, which may conceivably develop into a very important one, we hold a 10% interest without any liability for its expenditure.

"Another interest with large possibilities is our holding in the Indo-China Syndicate mentioned in the directors' report. Prospecting operations are now being commenced in the large area held by this Syndicate, which also holds a two-thirds interest in an important concession granted by the French Colonial Government in another part of Indo-China, in regard to which negotiations are now in progress for its acquisition by French interests.

"We have thus, you will see, a large number of varied interests. We cannot, of course, expect that everything we touch will turn into gold, or even tin, and we have already had one or two reminders of this sobering fact, but we have also scored several successes, and, out of the interests we now hold, there are several which we may reasonably expect to develop into large and profitable assets. The conditions prevailing in the City for some time past have greatly hampered our operations, but there are now signs that the financial clouds are lifting, to some extent, at least. In the meantime, good work is being done which should enable us to take full advantage of the improved conditions when they arrive, as they surely will."

Replies to Questions.

In reply to a series of questions by Mr. Lumley Ellis, the Chairman explained certain items in the accounts, one of which was the third item on the assets side of the balance sheet, where a printer's error had resulted in the word "arrears" being substituted for "areas."

In regard to the present value of the company's shareholdings there had, of course, been a serious depreciation since the date of the balance sheet as the result of the heavy fall in the price of tin, and the forced liquidation caused by the collapse of the recent boom and its attendant financial scandals. The company, however, had not been obliged to sell any appreciable part of its holdings, which, it was hoped, would gradually appreciate with the improved conditions which must come sooner or later. A principal factor would be the price of tin, and there were already signs of its recovery. In regard to the examination of the Maji Moto Mine before its purchase, the company's engineers had been able to treat twenty-six tons of ore taken from the places worked by the late owners, who had themselves previously treated 1,600 tons of the ore.

In reply to the representative of M. Hanet, a Belgian shareholder, the Chairman stated that most of the plant at Kilimateza had been transferred to the Maji Moto Mine for use there. The tin deposits belonging to the Ankole and Bukoba Companies could not, as stated in the directors' report, be profitably worked by the companies with tin at its present low price, but arrangements had been made to tribute them pending an adequate recovery in the price of the metal. Both these companies held a 10% interest in the 1,800 square miles now being prospected by the Billiton Group, and the Ankole Company was continuing prospecting part of its original area by driving an adit under the outcrop of tin-bearing lodes in a formation somewhat similar to that at the Kagera Company's Mine, where such good results were being obtained. In regard to a plea put forward for the publication of full details of investments held, the Chairman pointed out that distinction must be drawn between investment trust companies and mining finance companies, and that the former was commendable, in the case of the Billiton class of companies, there were important objections to its being adopted by the latter. The question as to whether expenditure on certain of the company's ventures involved loss of capital or not could not be determined until the value of the properties now being developed had been ascertained. The results must be considered as a whole.

Mr. Prendergast, voting from the Chairman's speech at the last general meeting, said he was disappointed at the non-payment of a dividend, which he was encouraged to expect by the Chairman's last speech. In reply, the Chairman pointed out that, while he had at the meeting in question stated that the company had earned and was then earning good profits—the accuracy of which statements he reaffirmed—he had also definitely announced that the policy of the board was to defer distributing profits until the company's financial position had been thoroughly consolidated. The general slump in share values and tin prices, particularly since the close of last year, had, of course, considerably altered the situation existing in August, 1928.

In reply to Mr. Colcutt, the Chairman stated that the company still held its original holding in St. Paul's River Tin Limited, which had acquired fresh interests, and would, he hoped, be able to give a good account of itself in the near future.

The motion to approve and adopt the directors' report and accounts was then put to the meeting, and carried with one dissentient.

Re-Election of Directors and Auditors.

The retiring directors, Messrs. Sutton, Ewing, and Jacques, were unanimously re-elected, as were the auditors, Messrs. Maxtone, Graham & Sime.

A vote of thanks to the Chairman, carried unanimously and acknowledged by the Chairman, concluded the proceedings.

£1,500,000 SPENT BY RHODESIA RAILWAYS.

The London office of the Rhodesia Railways states that during the year 1929 the board has placed orders with firms in Great Britain for the requirements of its system to the total value of £1,473,862, including £251,580 for twenty-one passenger coaches and 410 goods waggons, orders for which have been placed during the last fortnight. Tenders are still under consideration for engines and trucks to the value of approximately £180,000. The board is thus maintaining its policy of placing all its orders in Great Britain.

TIN DISCOVERIES IN RUANDA.

A BELGIAN prospecting expedition has found tin ore in quantity in Kissaka, a district of Ruanda on the head waters of the Kagera river. So far thirty stanniferous areas have been located in Ruanda, and for several months investigations have been proceeding at Kuluhi, Kissaka. Something like 2,600 tons of ore are in sight, with a content of more than 1.5 kilograms per cubic metre. All ore from such mines will be evacuated via Mombasa. To work the deposits a limited liability company has just been formed in Brussels under the style of *La Société des Mines d'Étain du Ruanda-Urundi* ("Minetain"). Some 5,600,000 acres of the Belgian territory have been set aside for exclusive prospecting by the company.

ROAN ANTELOPE GENERAL MEETING.

At the second ordinary general meeting of the Roan Antelope Copper Mines Ltd., held last week in London, Mr. A. Chester Beatty, the Chairman, stated that the company's engineers now estimated the ore reserves at more than 75,000,000 short tons, with an average of 33% of copper. A mine with a capacity of 5,000 tons of ore daily would, he said, not require a Native labour-force of more than 5,000 and he did not anticipate labour difficulties. The concentrates from the Mufulira Mines were, he added, to be smelted at the Roan smelters.

Tanganyika's mineral outputs for October and September were 1,158 and 1,004 metric carats of diamonds, 760 and 875 ounces of gold, 314 and 198 tons of salt, and 2,756 and 5,251 lb. of mica.

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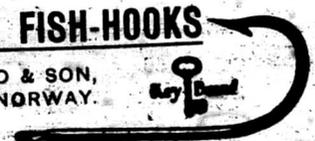
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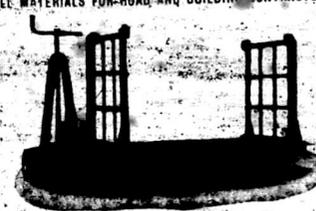
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NAIROBI MOMBASA AND ELDORET.

NEWS AND VIEWS IN BRIEF.

Mr. W. Lunn, M.P., who has been Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies since the Socialist Government was returned to power, has been promoted Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for the Dominions. He is succeeded as Under-Secretary for the Colonies by Mr. Drummond-Shiels, M.P.

A Kampala correspondent reports that the eight ginneries and motor transport fleet of the Uganda Commercial Company (Kampala), Ltd. have been purchased for £75,000 by Messrs. Chimbhai Madhawalal & Co. of Bombay, who are at present represented in East Africa by the Nakasero Trading Co. Ltd.

Dr. A. J. Orenstein, writing recently in the journal of the South African Medical Association, declared emphatically that "the use of motor and does not prevent malaria attacks." That opinion is directly opposite to the views of Major Cuthbert Christie, quoted at some length by *East Africa* on September 19, last.

Passenger vessels of the Union-Castle Line are now using very attractive menu cards depicting East and South African scenes. They are excellently reproduced in colour, and will vividly recall well-remembered places to many a traveller. The views of Dar es Salaam harbour and of Mombasa, Zanzibar, and Port Sudan are of special East African interest.

The Kenya Government's appointment of a Select Committee of the Legislative Council to report on the best site for the proposed new Central Offices in Nairobi has not been efficacious, for the four unofficial members are unanimously in favour of building the offices in City Square, while the four official members are as solidly in favour of Secretariat Hill.

A Nairobi telegram received at the moment of closing for press states that Major D. O. Matthews, in charge of road construction work at Mbarara, Uganda, was recently charged by a lioness which sprang upon him and was mauling him when a Native servant, an ex-askari of the K.A.R., jumped upon the beast and endeavoured to thrust a spear into her throat, thus diverting her attention from Major Matthews, who was able to recover his rifle and shoot the lioness. The Native, who escaped unhurt, then took his European master to hospital.

The Kenya Legislative Council recently adopted a resolution in favour of the establishment of English as the *lingua franca* of the Colony as soon as possible. Canon Leakey, who moved the motion, said he understood the Government's position to be that Swahili and other important vernaculars were taught only on account of the present impossibility of securing sufficient teachers to give proper instruction in English. The Swahili—generally spoken by Europeans and up-country Natives—was, he declared, appalling; there was only one worse prospect, namely, the introduction of pidgin English.

AFRICAN LAKES CORPORATION REPORT.

The report of the African Lakes Corporation Ltd. for 1920 shows a profit, after providing for depreciation, and including £9,770 brought forward, of £24,680, from which it is proposed to pay a 7½% dividend, totalling £18,750, and to carry forward £5,930 to 1921. A very little information is vouchsafed to the shareholders, who are merely told that the slump in the tobacco market rendered sales difficult and often unremunerative; that tea and rubber also sold at low prices; that trading was attended by acute competition, and there was a contraction in the volume of sales; and, finally, that recent developments in the mining belt of Northern Rhodesia have led the company to open three new trading stations.

Not even the names of such stations are given; there is no reference to the Fort Jameson district, in which the company has substantial interests at stake; and the directors give no idea of their view of future prospects. At the meeting, which is to be held in Glasgow on December 9, it is to be hoped that further particulars of the company's operations will be given to its shareholders. The A.L.C., one of the oldest established companies in East and Central Africa, would be setting a good example by telling the public more about its activities.

Should land alienated in Kenya for agricultural purposes but not so used revert to the Crown? Capt. the Hon. F. M. V. Kenealy, who recently proposed such a motion in the Kenya Legislative Council, found his views opposed by twenty-seven of the thirty-one members present. The general feeling was that any such action would be a breach of faith to the holders of the title to the land, and would involve loss of public confidence in the Colony.

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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.

Meyer's Hotel has just been opened in Iringa.

The Nairobi Stores, Salim Road, Mombasa, is now being conducted in partnership by Esmail Kassam and Rantzi Kassam who are also in business in Nairobi.

On his recent visit to Fort Jameson Sir James Crawford Maxwell, the Governor of Northern Rhodesia, promised that an experimental station would shortly be opened in the district.

A railway from Luxor to the Red Sea is being constructed by the Egyptian State Railways; which estimate that the building of this 125-mile stretch across barren desert and mountains, will be completed within two years.

A copy of the Official Tariff Book No. 3 issued by the Tanganyika Railways and Harbours should be in the hands of all shippers to inland destinations in the Territory. The book, which is well indexed and stoutly bound, costs 2s.

The Anglo-Belgian Border Commission which is delimiting the Belgian-Congo-Northern Rhodesian frontier has cut an avenue five metres wide for a distance of five hundred kilometres. The Commission is to resume its work in April.

That the Convention of Associations of Kenya should henceforth be known as The Conference of Farmers' Associations, but that its constitution should remain practically unchanged, is the view of the Kipkarren Farmers' Association.

The businesses hitherto carried on under the names of The Baganda Emporium in Kampala and Dave & Company in Mombasa have been amalgamated, and are being continued in Mombasa and Kampala under the style of The Baganda Emporium.

The partnership heretofore existing between Messrs. Knowles, Nops & Bates having been dissolved by mutual consent, Longleat Estate, in the Trans-Nzoia district of Kenya, will in future be carried on by Messrs. Nops & Bates, Mf. H. C. Park acting as their local representative.

Mf. Russell Parker, manager of the Rhodesian Selection Trust, said in a recent interview in Bulawayo that the number of Europeans and Natives on the Northern Rhodesian copper mines, would treble or quadruple within the next year or so, and would have multiplied twentyfold within a decade.

The acreage planted under cotton in Uganda up to the end of October is officially reported by cable to have been 684,623 acres, compared with 684,000 acres in the same areas last year. As rains are generally heavy, the opening of the cotton buying season will probably be late. The prospects appear good.

The Songhor branch of the Coffee Planters Union supports the proposal for a tax of £10 per hundred acres on all coffee estates in Kenya, recommends an additional 15s. tax for every ten acres after the first hundred, and further urges a cess of 3d. per bag of clean coffee with the object of creating a reserve fund.

The total export traffic, railed to the coast over the Kenya and Uganda Railways during the first nine months of this year reached 226,165 tons, an increase of 3.4% over the corresponding figures of last year, and the total import traffic railed from Kiindini during the same period, which totalled 98,933 tons, was rather more than 9% above the 1928 figures.

An Arusha correspondent of *East Africa* reports that the whole of the neighbouring country, except Mount Meru itself, is parched, scarcely a blade of grass being seen anywhere in the Masai country. The Natives report the drought in the Masai Reserve to be the worst for over twenty years, and many thousands of head of cattle have already been lost.

Speaking recently on "The Imperial Institute and Empire Trading," Sir William Furse, the Director of the Institute, said that a Kenya farmer who wanted to manufacture oatmeal from the oats he was growing had been put in touch with a Scotch company, and that when the Sudan authorities recently sent a sample of tapioca starch the Institute was able to interest a well-known firm in its commercial possibilities.

The National Union of Manufacturers resolved last week that this meeting of British manufacturers calls on His Majesty's Government to take the opportunity of the forthcoming Imperial Economic Conference to promote British trade by a scheme under which mutual preferences would be created in the markets of the Empire to the products of Great Britain, the Dominions and Colonies, with liberty to each of them to safeguard its products by import duties, and thereby stimulate its industries and reduce its burden of unemployment.

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EAST AFRICAN PRODUCE REPORTS.

COFFEE.

The demand continues irregular. While there is competition for good qualities, prices for some of the lower grades of East African are again rather easier.

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Second sizes	73s. 0d.
Third sizes	62s. 0d.

London stocks of African coffees on November 27 totalled 30,002 bags, as compared with 20,241 bags on the corresponding date last year.

OTHER PRODUCE.

Beeswax—The market is very quiet, and no change is to be reported in prices, which range from 135s. to 150s. per cwt.

Castor Seed—Prices are still about £16.15s.
Chillies—The market is quiet and steady at about 80s. per cwt.

Cloves—Prices are from 1s. to 1s. 0½d. on an easier market.

Cotton—Fair business has been done in East African, prices being, however, slightly lower at between 6d. to 6½d. per lb.

Cotton Seed—There is little business passing, prices remaining at £7.10s. ex-ship.

Groundnuts—Demand is steady with December-January prices around 38s. 5s. per ton.

Hides and Skins—There has been little demand for East Africans during the past week.

Sisal—The market is very slow, prices for December-January shipment remaining at £10.

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- "Malda" passed Gibraltar outwards, November 29.
- "Matiana" left Dar-es-Salaam for South Africa, November 29.
- "Karapaja" left Bombay for Durban, December 4.
- "Karoo" left Seychelles for Bombay, December 1.
- "Khandalla" left Dar-es-Salaam for Durban, Dec. 2.
- "Ellora" arrived Bombay from Mombasa, Nov. 30.
- "Karagola" left Durban for Bombay, December 2.

SPAN-HARRISON.

- "City of Bombay" left Zanzibar, December 1.
- "Clan Murdoch" arrived Port Sudan for East Africa, November 28.
- "Governor" left Birkehead for East Africa, Dec. 1.
- "City of Bath" arrived Newport, December 2.

HOLLAND-AFRICA.

- "Randfontein" arrived Dunkirk homewards, Nov. 25.
- "Billiton" left Port Sudan for East Africa, Nov. 25.
- "Meliskerk" left Amsterdam for East Africa, Nov. 27.
- "Kliphof" arrived Hamburg, Nov. 24.
- "Grypskerk" arrived Genoa homewards, Nov. 28.
- "Alkaid" left East London for East Africa, Nov. 26.
- "Jagerfontein" left Antwerp for Cape and East Africa, November 25.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

- "Aviateur Roland Garros" arrived Majunga outwards, November 30.
- "Bernardin de St. Pierre" left Diego Suarez homewards, November 30.
- "General Duchesne" left Port Said for Mauritius, November 28.
- "Explorateur Grandidier" left Mauritius, December 1.
- "General Voyron" arrived Marseilles, November 29.

UNION CASTLE.

- "Banbury Castle" arrived East London for Beira, November 30.
- "Durham Castle" left Plymouth for Beira, Nov. 29.
- "Garth Castle" left Tenerife homewards, Nov. 30.
- "Grantully Castle" left Ascension for Beira, Nov. 28.
- "Llandaff Castle" left Aden for East Africa, Nov. 28.
- "Llandoverly Castle" left Mombasa homewards, November 30.
- "Llanstephan Castle" left Cape Town for London, November 27.
- "Sandgate Castle" left Tenerife homewards, Nov. 26.

"East Africa" will next week publish further special articles on the East African Campaign.

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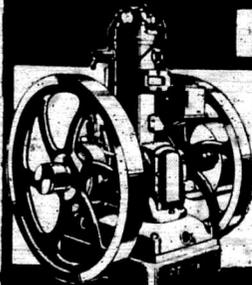
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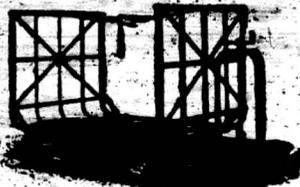
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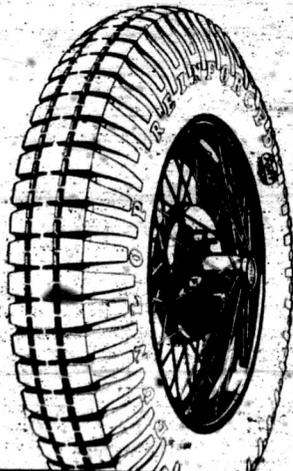
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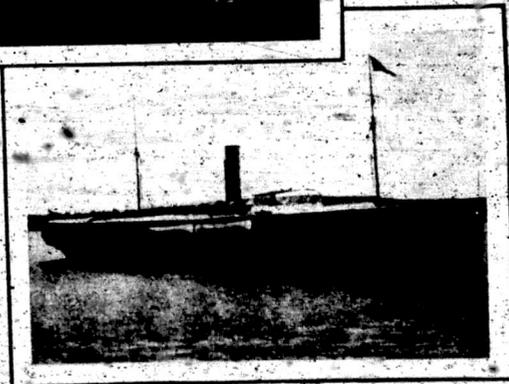
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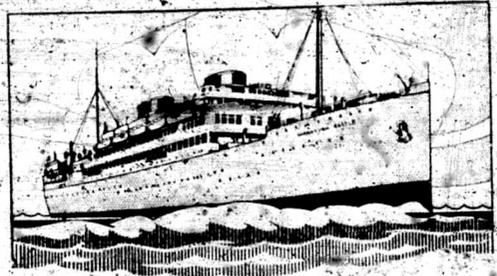
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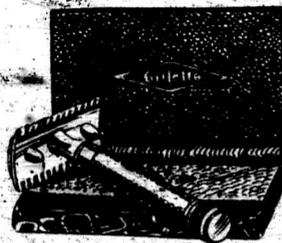
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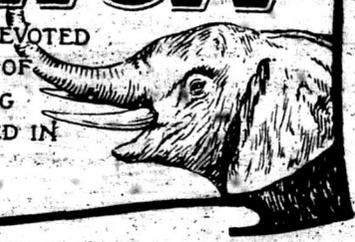
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A WEEKLY JOURNAL



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MALARIA CONTROL IN EAST AFRICA.

HITHERTO there has been a tendency to disguise or deny the presence of malaria in Kenya Colony, but the population is now anxious and willing to spend money on measures which will lead to an improvement of the public health," says a recent official medical report. To exaggerate the incidence of malaria in the highlands is easy; to ignore it entirely is futile. Far the best course is to profit by what has been done in other parts of the world towards the extirpation of a malady which causes more sickness and death than any other single disease in the world. Much can be done. Malaria has been driven from hundreds of square miles in Malaya, tens of thousands of lives have been saved, and an incalculable amount of sickness, poverty, and misery has been averted. If special credit is here given to Malaya, it is deserved, for to Malaya belongs the honour of having been the first unit in the Empire, and perhaps in the world, to utilise in a far-sighted, practical way the great discovery made by Sir Ronald Ross.

Sir Malcolm Watson, Principal of the Malaria Control Department of the Ross Institute, details in the current number of *The Journal of Tropical Medicine and Hygiene* the more recent discoveries in the prevention of malaria in a way which must

appeal to everyone interested in the problem in East Africa. His great point is that the whole object of modern mosquito research should be the understanding and application of biological methods of control. Recapitulating the wonderful success which attended drainage schemes in Malaya, he writes: "Malaria control by drainage was begun early in 1901, and before long the towns of Klang and Port Swettenham were completely free from the disease. Then came the larger problem of rural malaria. In 1905 the F.M.S. Government gave 110,000 dollars to drain the Kapar district, with the hope that the malaria then prevalent would disappear. Again success came quickly and in full measure." But the full problem was more complicated than appeared at first sight. The question of hill malaria became acute, and it was found that although malaria in swamps and low lands had yielded, malaria entrenched in the hills and carried by an insect living in fast-running streams, defied all efforts. So an intensive study of the bionomics of the anopheles mosquito was undertaken, and "species sanitation," or the policy of striking only at the dangerous species of anopheles and attacking them by the method which seemed most effective, was adopted. In 1914 it was discovered that a simple mixture of kerosene and crude oil without any poison such as was used in oiling mixtures in Panama, completely destroyed the dangerous anopheles of running streams, and in the same year Dr. Strickland found that the inland hills when under jungle did not harbour *Anopheles umbrosus* like the lowland jungle, and that malaria could be prevented in those hills, simply by preserving the jungle and not exposing the streams to sunshine—exactly the opposite of what must be done on flat lands.

The moral for East Africa is obvious: research, again research, and still again research. Scientific knowledge of the life-history of the different species of mosquitoes increases our power over them; and the latest methods are the cheapest. One of the greatest authorities on mosquito control in Ceylon, commenting on the heavy cost of drainage and oiling, has said: "Both systems are financially justifiable and cost less than the disease, but with nature continually demonstrating that mosquitoes can be naturally controlled without our help, we look anxiously towards these costless methods." Seldom is it remembered that even the homely operations of the *dhobi* may, by altering the chemical composition of the water, destroy the larvae of the death-dealing anopheles.

MATTERS OF MOMENT

The Kenya Auditor's report for 1928, which has just reached England, states that the accounting of the Public Works Department is still not satisfactory, and records that special warrants were still being signed to authorise extraordinary expenditure in excess of £2,500, without prior authority from the Secretary of State, in accordance with his instructions. It discloses that the payment made in October, 1925, of £1,560 to Sir Edward G. was referred in our leading article of August 2, 1925, as approved by the Secretary of State on June 6 last. It will be recalled that this sum was in respect of full salary for the three months prior to embarkation and during the voyage to Kenya of Sir Edward G. before he took over the Governorship for the first time, and that last year the Auditor pointed out that the payment still awaited the formal sanction of the Secretary of State, whose approval, it will be seen, took nearly four years to obtain. A further interesting point is that among the misallocations which the Auditor discovered too late for adjustment was a sum of £52 which, instead of being charged to the maintenance of Government House grounds, had been debited to public works extraordinary (roads and bridges).

In reporting to the Council of the League of Nations on the Mandated Territory of Ruanda-Urundi, the Belgian Government puts forward some views, founded on stern facts and bitter experience, which will no doubt attract the attention of the ever vocal doctrinaire theorists. The Belgians having no illusions in the matter of taxing the Natives, the Report declares unequivocally, and in the light of the recent famine, that reasonable taxation in Central Africa has an undeniably salutary influence. It submits automatically to the beneficent law of work races which formerly sat in idleness to such an extent that they did not produce enough food to keep them properly nourished. It has been proved in Ruanda-Urundi that even in districts where no accidental cause hinders the development of agriculture, the Natives are generally underfed. The necessity to provide for the payment of a tax helps to conquer the repugnance to work which is ingrained in the black man and which prevents him from making an effort beyond what will satisfy his primitive or immediate needs. The better, says the Report, one knows the peasants of Ruanda and Urundi, the more one is convinced that in the absence of physical compulsion, which is out of the question, the only means of inducing them to produce more is to increase their wants. In the actual and present phase of their progress they would never think of cultivating a double area of ground with the idea of making a reserve against a possible famine. They have, on the contrary, a strong tendency to work less if the price of produce happens to rise high enough to enable them to get the amount of the tax by selling a smaller part of the harvest. These truths are not new to our readers, but they bear repetition in public documents.

Some of the ever-active professional politicians of the Mother Country appear to regard with immense satisfaction the development of a "political mind" among certain of the Native tribes of Kenya. Such men are gratified that a Native *intelligentsia* has arisen to occupy its time and talents with agitation, faction, and intrigue, and to use before visiting Commissions as a universal representative of Native thought and aspirations. They chuckle at demonstrations of hostility and criticism of Government action, but to the more practical mind with experience of East Africa the real value of this phenomenon is not so apparent.

The Kikuyu now boast at least four associations—the Kikuyu Association, the Kikuyu Central Association, the Progressive Kikuyu Party, and the Catholic Association. The first two are officially stated to be more or less in opposition to each other, representing respectively the more moderate and the more clamorous elements; the third, confined to the Nyeri district, resents interference from outside; while the activities of the last are not very evident. The Central Association, however, goes in for mass meetings, letters to the Press, and direct petitions to Government, disregarding entirely the local Native Councils which are the legitimate media of expression of Native public opinion. It advances extravagant claims to be representative of, or at least to speak for, not only all the Kikuyu people, but even for all the Native tribes of Kenya. On the other hand we have the Akamba, who have no associations, are not politically minded, and hold themselves quite aloof from intrigue and agitation. They are consistently cheerful and willing to co-operate actively with the Government. The energy with which they have engaged in the campaign against locusts, says the latest official record, "has been little short of marvellous, and they have won for themselves a full meed of praise and appreciation from those officers who have been temporarily appointed to this work, and who are unanimous in reporting that the Akamba are the most delightful people whom it has been their lot to encounter." The contrast is striking; it will be interesting to watch future developments.

"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 in 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.

EAST AFRICAN CAMPAIGN MEMORIES.*

General von Lettow-Vorbeck in East Africa.

Special to "East Africa."

By an Officer of the East African Protectorate Forces.

In the early months of 1914 Lieutenant Colonel von Lettow, a typical Prussian guardsman, landed in Dar es Salaam to assume command of the German East African military forces, which then numbered 260 white officers and N.C.O.'s and some 2,500 Native ranks, exclusive of reserves. The Colonel, though but forty years of age, had for some time been singled out for rapid promotion. He had seen service in China and in German West Africa during the Herero Rebellion (in which he lost an eye), and had commanded one of the Sea Battalions at Wilhelmshafen for several years.

The new chief wasted no time in "winning and dining" or in polite conventionalities, but settled down at once to learn all he could regarding his new sphere. In a month or two he had arranged matters at headquarters to his satisfaction, and could then set off on a tour of the Protectorate, in order to visit and inspect some of the companies stationed at the different *basas*.

August, 1914.

He was in the Iringa district when he heard of the outbreak of war, and he immediately travelled as fast as he could to Kilosa, on the Central Railway, from which station a special train carried him to the coast. At once things began to hum. As fast as trains could be loaded in Dar es Salaam and Tanga, guns, maxims, rifles, ammunition, and all kinds of equipment and stores were rushed into the interior out of reach of any British landing party. Defensive works were started; reserves European and African, were called back to the colours; and the enrolment of recruits was begun.

At this time August, 1914, the Germans in East Africa were in a chronic state of nervousness. They lived in a daily terror of a British attack, and the generally expressed opinion was that they would in any event have to capitulate within a few weeks. This belief was held by almost all the civilians and officials, including the Governor, Dr. Schnee, opposed to whom were the regular and reserve officers, led by von Lettow. This war party, though numerically weak, held great power. Even in the first month the commander had to overcome considerable obstruction on the part of the civil authorities, as a result of which it was generally stated that he had advised his subordinates to ignore the Governor's orders, unless they were known to agree with his own.

Early Days in the Campaign.

In November, 1914, when the Indian Expeditionary Force attacked Tanga from the sea, every German combatant believed that Dr. Schnee had ordered von Lettow to retire without giving battle, a command which was disregarded. As a result our arms sustained a severe defeat. From that date the moral of the German troops, both white and black, improved out of all recognition, and the Governor found himself forced to submit to the will of the energetic military diehard.

During the eighteen months in which the British East African Forces acted purely on the defensive, the enemy raised his numbers to some three thousand Europeans and between twenty-five and thirty thousand Natives, all of whom were well supplied with arms and ammunition. So when, in the spring of 1916, offensive parties were undertaken by Gen.

* These reminiscences of the East African Campaign were written in 1920, and are based chiefly on German statements, most of which were corroborated from several sources.



ASKARI AND RUGURUGU.

eral smuts, he had opposed to him a strong and efficient army in the hands of a resolute soldier.

Hastled as he thereafter was from position to position, the German leader nearly always had the situation well in hand, and when the Allies might easily have put an end to his resistance—as, for instance, at Kabete, the Wami River, Kisaki, Chiwata, or the crossing of the Rovuma River—Dame Fortune smiled kindly upon him. Despite several reverses, he fought doggedly and always with personal courage. At Kondoa Irangi, when matters were critical and when desertions were becoming frequent, his arrival put new heart into the *askari*, amongst whom he slept as one of themselves, rolled only in a cheap Native blanket. He did not make the mistake of appealing for popularity, which grew solely from respect, engendered partly by fear and partly by admiration of his dauntless determination to carry on.

He had early realised the necessity of exercising a strict fire-control over his Native troops, and had therefore adopted as the normal company establishment some thirty Europeans and two hundred and fifty blacks, this distribution having the additional advantages of economising in white casualties and of checking any disposition amongst the Natives to revolt.

Without Badges of Rank.

He never wore his badges of rank, and was consequently unknown to many of the Europeans serving under him. That fact, and his practice of suddenly appearing without warning at a spot where he was not expected, led to several *contretemps* unpleasant to those who figured in them.

After the fighting at Tuliani a certain *Feldwebel* was granted three days' leave in Morogoro by his company commander, who warned him on no account to be caught by Lettow. During his second day in the township the sergeant-major was leaning lazily over a bridge when up strolled a fellow warrior, apparently a private. Having got into conversation, the newcomer asked how the other happened to be there when such heavy fighting was taking place far away.

"Oh, I've had a pretty rough time, you know, and the *Herr Hauptmann* gave me short leave, but told me to be careful not to be seen by the Colonel. One never knows where the beggar is."

But he knew when he received marching orders on the spot.

Marching Orders.

On another occasion the C. in C. arrived alone at a telephone post on the line of communication,

where a middle-aged, corpulent, and haughty reservist, in quieter times a successful business man at the coast, was stationed. The traveller's "Good morning!" received merely a grunt in reply. Not having been offered any hospitality, not even a camp-chair, the weary wayfarer sat for a long time on a packing-case. Then he ventured a remark, only to be given a rude answer. Ignoring the insult, he asked:

"Ought you not soon to make the round of the askari?"

"Oh, I don't worry myself about that. I leave it to the Native Corporal."

Still nothing happened until up rode a captain, dismounted and saluted the stranger deferentially. Next day the surly and indiscreet one was en route for the front.

Chiwata.

If this habit of moving about *incognito* was sometimes practised by individuals, it was undoubtedly a general prevalent slackness. No subordinate commander would feel sure that the chief would not descend on him, and therefore he could not risk even the slightest falling-off in discipline or efficiency. He knew that excuses would avail nothing against the wrath of the commanding martinet.

On one occasion only is General von Lettow understood to have gone into action with the full insignia of his rank and wearing all his medals. It was at Chiwata, at the end of 1917, when he fully expected that his force would be surrounded and cut off from any possibility of escape. Short of ammunition and food and worn out with incessant marching, his men were almost at the limit of their power. He took up a strong position in hilly country and dug himself in, doubtless intending to put up a stout defence before surrendering with honour to General Van Deventer, the then British G.O.C. But as the engagement progressed von Lettow found that the way of retreat was still left unblocked, and at last he marched out by it. Failure to avail ourselves of that opportunity of bringing to an end his resistance resulted in a further year of warfare in East Africa.

Men used like Machines.

His soldierly qualities, considerable as they were, were not as remarkable as his virile determination, which was not undermined by the three wounds or the attacks of enteric and dysentery with which the campaign rewarded him. Even while he lay at death's door he insisted on attending to business, and while still too weak to sit up he bullied his medical officers into allowing him to be carried about the country. Hunger, disease, and desertion could not deter him from his object. Hundreds of thousands of Natives—old men and youths, strong men and women with children—were impressed as porters, and treated by the Germans with indescribable brutality, to which a large proportion succumbed. Men, white and black, were machines to be used as long as they would stand the wear and tear and then to be thrown aside.

On his surrender in Northern Rhodesia following the signing of the Armistice in Europe General von Lettow (he had been promoted Major-General in the field) still had with him one hundred and fifty-five German officers and N.C.O.'s, nearly twelve hundred askari, one field gun, thirty-seven machine-guns, two hundred thousand rounds of ammunition, and a quantity of other war material, so that it was not literally vouchsafed him to carry into effect his oft-repeated assurance that, as long as one Native corporal and half-a-dozen askari remained loyal, he would resist the well-loathed "Beefs" who should secure the capitulation of German East Africa only over his dead body.

TREATMENT OF PRISONERS IN EAST AFRICA.

General von Lettow's Statements Refuted.

The letter which the Editor of *East Africa* addressed to *The Daily Telegraph* on the morning of the East African Campaign Dinner—and which was republished in our last issue—has resulted in the publication of many more communications by that leading London daily.

Mr. Alleyne Leechman, the first British Director of the Amani Research Institute, wrote:

"I cannot, like Mr. F. S. Loelsson, Editor of *East Africa*, claim personal experience of the treatment of British prisoners of war in German camps during the East African campaign, but I arrived at Amani, in what was then 'German East', in 1919, when the unfortunate British who had been prisoners were still in the Colony, when memories were still fresh and keen, and when the recollection of the barbarous treatment meted out to our people still hurt, and hurt badly."

"Though loath to speak of their treatment, I heard at first hand, both at Amani and at Tanga, from the missionaries of the U.M.C.A., of the ladies of their staff forced to walk for mile upon mile in the blazing sun, spurred on by Native askari at the point of the bayonet, of water refused them on arrival in camp; of British settlers like Mr. G. H. Pattison and his wife hustled from their farm, the lady refused the use of her cart and made to march with the men; of Pattison denied access to his wife when struck down with blackwater fever; of British prisoners forced to do the most menial and degrading of tasks in camp under the supervision of Native troops; and knew only too well that all these things were true. They were confirmed on every hand and from every source."

General von Lettow may not have been personally responsible, but his nation was; and his statement that the Germans kept the ideal of knightly war, before them is fantastically untrue.

Time may have healed some of the scars of the war, but truth is eternal, and is unaffected by the whim of the moment. No frenzy of reconciliation can obscure it, and the inhumanity of the German treatment of our people, prisoners of war in their hands in East Africa, will and must remain a blot on their national escutcheon."

Is it necessary to fetter Germans?

An Englishwoman hoped Mr. Leechman's statements would temper the fraternising spirits of 'hatchet-buriers' who, in their doubtless well-meaning efforts to honour a former enemy, seem not to realise the pain they may be causing or the feelings of disgust they may be raising in those of us who have not forgotten the war, or the way it was conducted by the Germans. Coming so soon after Armistice Day, these displays of sentiment are as false as they are nauseating. Only a short while ago these same knightly German warriors were regarded by us as 'ungenerous, brutal, and bloody foes.'

Major Hervey de Montmorency, D.S.O., said bluntly that "it would have been more decent and becoming of Lord Buxton and other Englishmen if they had waited until the Germans had expressed some sorrow for the foul deeds they committed in the war before offering hospitality to General von Lettow-Vorbeck. If, for instance, they had waited until Germans had shown contrition for the fifty-seven young children and the 165 women murdered by their soldiers in Belgium in 1914," and a Brighton correspondent "could not help wondering, when the German general was greeted with an outburst of cheering, what people's feelings were who had lost someone dear to them during the late

war with Germany. Bury the hatchet, and do away with war by all means, but is it necessary to fetter our late opponents?"

General Fendall's Naïve Defence.

Brigadier-General C. P. Fendall considered that the letter of the Editor of *East Africa* reflecting on General von Lettow-Vorbeck on account of his treatment of prisoners of war did him distinct injustice. "The cases your correspondent quotes," he asserted, "are those of civilian prisoners who were not in charge of General von Lettow at all, but in that of the Governor, Herr von Schnee; and they were not prisoners of war, but civilian internees."

"At the same time it is quite true that at times prisoners of war were harshly and cruelly treated. This was known to General von Lettow, who on more than one occasion punished severely the men responsible for it. Later, some men concerned felt they were tried by military court, and received severe punishment."

"When General von Lettow came to Dar es Salaam after the Armistice he asked me about these cases, saying he had heard that we had tried some of his men for ill-treating our prisoners. I replied that we had, and gave him a list of the men and their sentences. He looked it through and returned it to me with a grin, saying: 'I don't think you were far wrong.'"

"He then told me, what I already knew, that he had had great difficulty in finding suitable men to put in charge of prisoners, as he had very few men with him whom he could really trust, and those men had to be put in command of troops. He assured me he had done his best, and had punished those concerned in ill-treating our men when he had evidence against them."

"I write this in justice to a man for whom I have every respect. At the time of the Armistice I was Deputy-Adjutant and Quartermaster-General of the East Africa Force."

Our Reply.

The reply of the Editor of *East Africa* ran:—

"Brigadier-General C. P. Fendall's naïve defence of General von Lettow-Vorbeck is founded on statements which one who was Deputy-Adjutant and Quartermaster-General in East Africa should know to be incorrect. He declares that the brutality to prisoners at Tabora which I cited happened only to civilian internees, who were in charge of Dr. Schnee, the German Governor, and not under the control of General von Lettow. That is not the fact. At Tabora civilian internees and military and naval prisoners were quartered together and treated exactly alike. The camp was at no time under control of the German civil authorities, but always of military officers and non-commissioned officers, who received their orders from the *Etappenleitung* (Officer in charge of Lines of Communication)."

"General Fendall further alleges that the German G.O.C. on more than one occasion punished severely men responsible for maltreatment of British prisoners of war. Can he cite any such instances? Despite my three years' experience of the systematic German harshness to those in their hands in East Africa, I do not know one single instance of the kind."

"It is most interesting to have General Fendall's assurance that after the Armistice von Lettow told him in Dar es Salaam that he had had great difficulty in finding suitable men to place in charge of prisoners, but that he had done his best, had punished those concerned in ill-treating our men when he had evidence against them, and that he admitted that the British military authorities were

justified in sentencing some Germans for their ill-treatment of Allied prisoners. That being so, what possible justification can there be for General von Lettow's statement on page 179 of the German edition of his book that—

"British prisoners in our hands were always humanely treated, and were often better off than our own men, for the English authorities delivered for their prisoners provisions which we lacked. I am relating these things so that they shall remain unforgettlen."

"The German keeps the ideal of knightly war before him, and sometimes even sacrifices advantages to that ideal. For the Englishman the main point is solely that of winning power for his Mother Country, sometimes through slander and unworthy treatment of the enemy."

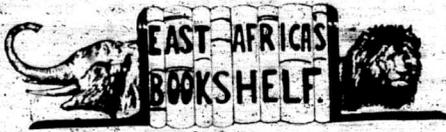
"The statement of General von Lettow and his conversation with General Fendall are obviously irreconcilable. Your correspondent apparently thinks the written words of the former German commander of little or no account. To me they are more important than any casual conversation."

"An Invidious Distinction."

A leader of the *South African*, entitled "An Invidious Distinction," runs: "The generosity of General Smuts's sentiments and the very ready and very liberal plaudits of the goodly company present at the East African dinner on Monday night in honour of General von Lettow-Vorbeck do one and all credit, of course, for largeness of heart. Always we dearly love to show ourselves magnanimous, ever ready to recognise the merits and virtues of the other man! But was this very spectacular occasion called for or imperative? Was it not a trifle premature? It would appear that, having discovered 'a clean fighter' among the Germans—the General showed himself that—sundry admirers would not be content until they had dined him and proclaimed him to the world at large; and certainly they have done it handsomely. But in the process they have also furnished a biting comment on the vast remainder! Has not that occurred to them? For our part, we hope the enthusiasm and the eloquence were not overdone. We seem, however, to recall that in his book on the East African Campaign, General von Vorbeck was distinctly sparing in handing out compliments, whether to the British Army or British Forces. The dinner, so carefully staged, its brilliance dimmed for many of us by ghostly memories, casts that very glamour over war which, in the best interests of Peace, is the thing to fight against! Was that its purpose? Let us not forget too soon; and always let us beware of the pro-German propagandist."

General von Lettow's Post-War Experiences.

"Fate played a curious trick with von Lettow after peace had been declared," wrote an ex-K.A.R. officer to the *London Evening Standard*, continuing: "He was repatriated from Africa to the Fatherland, where he was acclaimed a national hero. Von Lettow, a Prussian of the military caste, apparently was at a loss to understand the revolution which had banished the Kaiser and put into power a Socialist Government. He was accused of being concerned in the Junker plots which threatened the Republic soon after his return. From being the national hero, he incurred the enmity of many of his countrymen. An attempt was made to assassinate him in Stargard, Pomerania, in September, 1919, when a revolver was fired at him outside the theatre. At Zeitz, south of Leipzig, in August, 1921, he was met by a mob which attempted to lynch him. He was escorted by police to the railway station. The mob then attempted to wreck the train in which he left."



SELF-GOVERNMENT AND THE NEGRO.

The True Story of Haiti.

ANY real study of the evolution of the Negro and his capacity for self-government must take cognisance of the history of two countries, Haiti and Liberia, as far as the poles asunder in their origin, but instructively alike in certain aspects of their present condition. But Haiti, as the home of the only group of Negroes in modern history to win their economic and political freedom by the sword—a vital fact—unique, and its interest lies in considering the changes made of the economic and political freedom thus won.

Students should be thankful that they have now at their disposal a full, fair, unbiased history of Haiti, written by an American, Mr. H. P. Davis, who has lived for twelve years in the island—the second largest and one of the most fertile in the Caribbean Sea—and who brings to his task an intimate knowledge of his material and a fine and well-balanced historical sense. As Professor Paul H. Douglas, himself the author of essays on Haitian problems, remarks in the foreword to the book: "I can only admire the essential fairness with which the author treats this most controversial subject and the real detachment which he displays." The English edition of Mr. Davis's book is published by Messrs. George Allen and Unwin at 20s. net.

When on December 12, 1492, Columbus first landed on the shores of Haiti—the aboriginal name—he christened the land Hispaniola, and was welcomed by a primitive people estimated to number a million souls. His report to the Spanish monarchs, Ferdinand and Isabella, described the aborigines thus:—

"So lovable, so tractable, so peaceable are these people that I swear to your Majesties that there is not in the world a better nation nor a better land. They love their neighbours as themselves; and their discourse is ever sweet and gentle, and accompanied with a smile; and though it is true that they are naked, yet their manners are decorous and praiseworthy."

Sixteen years after Columbus's arrival an official census showed that the aboriginal population had been reduced to 60,000; by 1514 only 14,000 survived; to-day there exists not one pure-blooded descendant of the original islanders. As early as 1510 Africans were imported to provide labour for the mines and sugar plantations; by 1518 the Emperor Charles V had confirmed the legal status of the slave trade, and four years later the black slaves were numerous enough to attempt a formidable rebellion.

Although Spain claimed sovereignty over the whole island, by now called Santo Domingo, buccaniers made a home on the small islet of Tortuga, lying just off the north-western corner, and commencing by hunting wild bulls on the mainland, gradually settled its western end. They were a mixed lot, French, English, and Dutch, and became still more mixed when they interbred with Negro women and gave rise to the beginnings of that mulatto community which has played so great a part in the history of Haiti. After years of the confused and fluctuating warfare which was characteristic of the West Indies in the seventeenth century, the

Treaty of Ryswick (1697) recognised for the first time the right of the French to the western part of the island of Santo Domingo.

By 1728 50,000 Negro slaves were employed on the various plantations; by 1754 the population was estimated at 100,000, including 14,000 whites—for the French had encouraged immigration from France—4,000 mulattoes, and 172,000 Negroes. There were 599 sugar estates and 3,379 indigo plantations. Under the energetic and intelligent administration of the French their portion of the island, though small, was counted the richest colonial possession in the world. It supplied the greater part of the world's demand for chocolate and half of Europe with sugar. By 1791, when the insurrection broke out, the exports from Haiti included sugar, coffee, cotton, indigo, molasses, and dye-woods to the value of £10,000,000 (in present money), and the total value of property in the colony was estimated at £40,000,000.

"Bountifully endowed by Nature with every advantage of soil and climate, abundantly supplied with the cheapest and under the conditions, the most effective labour, firmly established in the production of crops for which a ready and liberal market existed in Europe, the planters seemed to possess everything necessary to promote happiness and prosperity. Nevertheless, in the ignorant, semi-civilised mass of black slaves and the more enlightened mulattoes and free Negroes, two danger spots existed, to some extent realised but generally ignored by the white population.

"The downfall of white supremacy in French St. Domingue and the establishment of the Haitian Republic resulted from causes far less simple than is generally realised. It would be difficult to imagine political or social conditions more complicated than those existing in this colony at the period immediately preceding the expulsion of the whites. The different elements constituting the population included 'whites' born in the colony, known as 'Creoles'; French-born bureaucrats, landowners, or poor whites; mulattoes, both freedmen and slaves; and the Negro slaves; who exceeded in numbers the combined white and 'coloured' population by almost ten to one."

Many of the planters spent half the year in Paris, where "rich as a Creole" had become a common expression. Although in the island there was a very strict colour bar,

"In the later colonial days the planters often treated the children of their coloured mistresses with great liberality, and many of these people, some of whom were almost white in appearance, were very wealthy. In 1780 it was estimated that the mulattoes possessed at least 10% of the productive land and owned over 50,000 slaves. Many of them had been educated in France, where they were not discriminated against. Indeed, there was at this time in France a large and growing party actively engaged in securing for them political equality with the whites. In the colony they had practically no civil rights, were prohibited from practising any of the learned professions, and denied the right to wear European dress. In churches, theatres, and public conveyances special places were assigned to them. The poor whites, jealous of the wealth of the mulatto landowners, lost no opportunity to insult and humiliate them."

This was the era of the French Revolution, and, as can be imagined, the ferment of the "Rights of Man" worked strongly and rapidly amongst a population containing so much inflammable material. The reactions of the period are most ably treated by Mr. Davis, and the reader will enjoy his calm and capable analysis. The final explosion came in August, 1791, when

"at a meeting masked under the guise of a voodoo ceremony, three leaders of the blacks—Boukman, Biassou, and Jean-François—adopted definite plans for an uprising against the whites. Six days later, led by Boukman, the slaves of the Turpin plantation, near Cap François, indiscriminately massacred every white man, woman, or child upon whom they could lay their hands. This inaugurated a general insurrection, and within a

few weeks the magnificent plantations of the Plaine-du-Nord were in ruins and the white population either murdered or cowed up in the larger towns."

There followed twelve years of warfare, of commissions from the new-born French Republic, of Napoleon's attempt by an army under Leclere to bring the colony once more under French rule—an attempt defeated by yellow fever rather than by fighting—of the rise to power of that remarkable Negro, Toussaint d'Ouverture, his capture by treachery, and his death in a French prison. At one time British forces occupied a part of Haiti:—

"Between August, 1791, and November, 1803," writes Mr. Davis, "over twelve years, this unhappy island had been in a state of almost constant warfare. France, England, and Spain had expended almost untold treasure and thousands of lives in their endeavour to secure what had once been the richest of colonial possessions. The Spanish gained nothing, and eventually were dispossessed from their old colony of Spanish San-Domingo. . . . A most prosperous and promising economic development had been almost completely ruined, and there remained a country beautifully devastated by man, and a people, free from slavery, but, as events proved, totally unprepared to face the difficult problems of reconstruction which confronted them."

Toussaint d'Ouverture was succeeded by Dessalines, who proceeded to exterminate every French person in the place:—

"The last act of this tragedy was a climax of cruelty and perfidy. Dessalines issued a proclamation stating that vengeance was satisfied and inviting all refugees who had escaped death to come in, public and receive tickets of protection. Many hundreds of terrified whites who had contrived to secrete themselves; or who had been hidden by friendly foreigners or blacks, determined, in desperation, to avail themselves of this offer and assembled at the Place d'Armes at Cap Français, where they were surrounded by troops and at once taken to execution. It is said that the little stream which then ran through the town by the present custom house was for many hours literally dyed red with the blood of the victims of this atrocious plot."

Jean Jacques Dessalines was crowned Emperor of Haiti and decreed a new constitution, by which slavery was abolished for ever, white men of whatever nation, were prohibited from acquiring property of any kind, and the generic name of "blacks" was adopted for all subjects of Haiti of whatever colour. At last Haiti was free.

What this "freedom" meant to the Negro inhabitants of Haiti is explained by our author:—

"The blacks of the peasant class, relegated to the same position they had occupied under the rule of Toussaint, were practically serfs. The law provided imprisonment as the sole punishment for idleness, but this law was openly disregarded and a heavy cane (*coco-macaque*) was substituted for the whip of the slave days. Labourers were forbidden to leave the plantation to which they were attached without written permission. Most of the plantations, now ostensibly owned by the State, were farmed out to military officers and favourites of the Emperor, who paid rentals to him, based not on the extent of fertility of the land but upon the number of cultivators attached to the property. . . . The more prominent black military chiefs constituted an aristocracy for whom the great peasant class laboured on an arbitrarily enforced system under which one-third of the harvest was supposed to be paid to them for their toil. The sugar estates, destroyed during the successive wars and internal convulsions, had become overgrown with thickets, and the elaborate irrigation works, mills, and factories were in ruins. The manufacture of sugar had practically ceased, and coffee from the neglected but still productive plantations in the hills was the principal wealth of the island."

There is no need to follow in detail the subsequent history of the unhappy island. It is a welter of misrule, corruption, treachery, bloodshed, and bankruptcy. Christophe, who succeeded Dessalines, is indeed one of the great names of Haitian history, but he is best remembered by his building of the magnificent palace of Sans Souci, and his

citadel of La Ferrière, one of the wonders of the New World. Its walls are in places 140 feet high, it is set on the peak of a mountain 2,600 feet in height, was armed with hundreds of pieces of cannon, and cost the lives of twenty thousand peasants in the building. *Yet it was never occupied*, and, with Sans Souci, is to-day a ruin. . . . That, more than any other thing, supplies, as it were, a yardstick by which to measure the competence of the new rulers of Haiti to govern.

Dessalines was assassinated; Christophe shot himself; and of the twenty-four Presidents of the Free Republic of Haiti who followed and held power during the 108 years from 1807 to 1915, when the United States intervened and practically annexed Haiti, seventeen (two of whom were murdered) were deposed by revolutions; five died in office, one by poison; one in the explosion of his palace, and two only were allowed to retire in peace. The great majority were pure blacks or *griffes* (blacks with a very small touch of white blood); six only were mulattoes. It is noteworthy that both Presidents appointed since the American occupation, including the present ruler, have been mulattoes.

In April, 1871, the *Gazette du Peuple*, a Native paper, declared editorially:—

"For sixty-eight years, what have we done? Nothing, or almost nothing. All our constitutions are defective, all our laws are incomplete, our custom houses are badly administered, our navy is detestable, our finances are rotten to the core, our police is badly organised, our army in a pitiable state; the legislative power is not understood and never will be; the primary elections are neglected and our people feel not their importance; nearly all our public edifices are in ruins; the public instruction is almost entirely abandoned."

Since the year 1915 Haiti has been controlled, lock, stock and barrel, by the United States under treaty—and at Haitian expense:—

"It is here pertinent to point out that the common conception of the average American," writes Mr. Davis, "that 'Uncle Sam' is digging down into his own pocket and spending America's money for the benefit of Haiti, is quite erroneous. The funds expended under the direction of the American administration in Haiti are provided solely from the revenues of the Haitian State."

For fourteen years the U.S.A. has been in charge, and Mr. Davis is fain to confess that if the Americans were to withdraw, the *élite*, or educated class of Haiti, which concerns itself with politics—or did—would revert to the method of government to which they were accustomed prior to the intervention. It would be easy to do so:—

"The peasants of Haiti are naturally a simple, peaceful, land-loving people. Their ambitions are in no sense political. Their chief desire is to cultivate and, if possible, own a small plot of ground. They have for generations been accustomed to submit without question to the rule of a purely selfish oligarchy and suffered dumbly under a system of misgovernment so fantastically opposed to the elements of democracy as to be utterly incomprehensible to people of more advanced self-governing States."

For East Africans the study of Haiti as a self-governing Negro State is for the moment at an end.

A. L.

"EAST AFRICA'S" SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.

Capt. H. C. Bruett, the Editorial Secretary of "East Africa," who recently arrived in Nairobi from London by air, may be addressed c/o Standard Bank of South Africa, Nairobi, until January 31. Any readers in East Africa who would like to discuss any matter with him are invited to write him to that address.