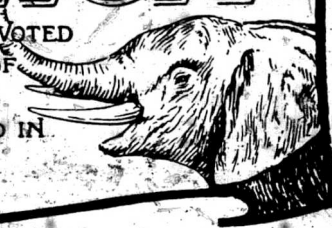


# EAST AFRICA

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

	PAGE		PAGE
A Journey of Investigation	1089	Death of Mr. G. R. Mayers	1105
Matters of Moment	1090	East Africa at the Royal Academy	1105
20,000 Miles for East Africa	1092	East Africa in the Press	1106
Proposed New Tanganyika Railways	1095	Kagera (Uganda) Tinfields Annual Meeting	1110
East Africa's Bookshelf	1097	Zambia Mining Development Annual Meeting	1112
Letters to the Editor	1098	Work of the C.M.S.	1115
Bill on Leave	1101	Mining, Meru, and Matters	1116
Personalia	1102		
"Mamba" an East African Film	1104		

## A JOURNEY OF INVESTIGATION.

Six months ago *East Africa* dispatched Captain H. C. Druett, its Editorial Secretary, from Croydon to Nairobi by the Wilson Airways liner "Knight of the Grail," our representative being thus the first fare-paying passenger to make the seven thousand mile journey by air from the capital of the Empire to the capital of Kenya Colony. That journey was begun in the worst of weather—our readers will recall the sensation caused throughout the Empire by the temporary disappearance of the plane in the hundred-mile-a-hour storm which blew that day (October 24)—but, thanks to the skilful piloting of Mr. Campbell Black, the gale was weathered and the trip safely accomplished. During his five months in East Africa our Special Correspondent travelled some 6,500 miles in Kenya, Uganda, and Tanganyika Territory, traversing over 5,000 miles by motor car, in pursuance of his commission to investigate matters on the spot, establish personal contact with widely differing interests, and explore means of increasing the usefulness of *East Africa* to the Dependencies it seeks to serve. It was intended that he should motor through the southern highlands of Tanganyika, into and through Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland, but the unprecedented rainfall which has been a feature of the year 1930 in East and Central Africa unfortunately compelled a change of plan.

The articles which our Special Correspondent has contributed to our pages during recent months have, we already know, been greatly appreciated by our readers, who may expect further similar contri-

butions for several months to come. Our instructions to him were simply to describe facts as he found them, and his journalistic experience, as we believe, enabled him to see from a fresh and helpful angle many problems which are old to most of our readers. Legislative Councillors, Chairmen of Settler Associations, tried and trusted leaders of committees, high officials, missionaries, and scores of rank and file East Africans have gone out of their way to testify to the value of the visit to the territories, and we seize this opportunity to express our grateful thanks for the cordial reception which was everywhere accorded to our representative. Officials and non-officials extended traditional hospitality to the stranger within their gates, placing at his disposal facts, figures, information, and suggestions. It is very gratifying to know that everywhere there was a realisation that, far from wishing to sit in London and pontificate, it is our endeavour to keep in the closest touch with every phase of East African affairs, to ascertain the truth and speak it fearlessly, and, above all, to treat it with a broad mind and with vision; having as our sole object co-operation with the territories and the promotion of the welfare of the East African communities as a whole. The return of our representative equipped with a fund of first-hand information on East African affairs, from politics to planting, from personalities to prospecting, from problems of transport to questions of high policy, will, we trust and believe, be to the best advantage of the Dependencies which it is our privilege to interpret not only in the Mother Country, but in East and Central Africa, the individual units of which have so much to gain from a broadening of views and increasing co-operation and co-ordination.

## MATTERS OF MOMENT

Cecil Rhodes is the outstanding example of a man who, having made his fortune in Africa, devoted his wealth to the public service. Unfortunately, British Africa can in no record compared with the United States of America, in which it is a convention, and an admirable one, that a man shall voluntarily return some of his gains to the community. Thus across the Atlantic we have great organisations like the Rockefeller, Phelps-Stokes, and Carnegie Trusts (all of which have put funds at the disposal of British Africa for desirable public objects), and hundreds of lesser known benefactions, often made to universities, museums, zoological gardens, technical schools, and trade institutes in the home town.

East Africa has in the last two or three decades attracted many men of rank and opulence, and has enabled others to accumulate considerable possessions, but, with few exceptions, they have not created or endowed institutions calculated to be of widespread benefit to the territories and a worthy memorial to the donor. Lord Delamere's far-sighted and public-spirited agricultural experiments, Sir Northrup McMillan's quiet and constant beneficence, and the Wellcome Medical Research Bureau in Khartoum spring to mind; to them must now be added the munificent gift of Mr. G. R. Mayers, the founder of the Victoria Nyanza Sugar Company, Miwani, of £50,000 for the provision and upkeep on the Kenya coast of a rest and holiday home for up-country people and children. This splendid offer was made to the Kenya branch of the League of Mercy, to whom East African Estates, Ltd., have offered to present an ideal site near Mombasa. Both Mr. Mayers and the company deserve the heartiest thanks of East Africans, many of whom may live to thank "The Horace Russell Mayers Memorial," as the home is to be named, in honour of the generous donor's eldest son, who fell in the War.

The debate on the new penal code which recently took place in the Uganda Legislature provided some rather amusing sidelights on the correspondence which has appeared in our columns on the establishment of Native Courts in Tanganyika.

The non-official members of the Tanganyika Legislature, it will be remembered, insisted on the fundamental efficiency of the British courts as the only source of justice, and a correspondent was rather indignant at the suggestion that lawyers might be influenced by monetary considerations in defending those courts. The Attorney-General of Uganda, as reported in the local Press, said: "There have been two cases, to my knowledge, where the local High Court has sentenced a Native to death for murder, and the Court of Appeal has quashed the conviction and altered it to 'grievous hurt' on the grounds that the weapon with which a woman had been beaten to death was only a stick. One can imagine the outcry that there would be in England if a woman who had been beaten to death was regarded as having received 'grievous hurt.'" If such decisions are puzzling to trained lawyers holding high official posts, what must they be to the average Native?

It is well known that Sir Donald Cameron, the Governor of Tanganyika, is now in favour of the Dodoma-Fife route for any projected railway to the south-western districts of the Territory, but it is quite possible that his mind may have been influenced by an error pointed out by Brigadier-General F. D. Hammond in his latest report. In his dispatch the Governor expressed the opinion that "if the southern highlands of Tanganyika are to be developed, the key position from the point of railway construction must be found somewhere about Northern Ubena, which represents 352 kilometres of new railway construction from Dodoma, as compared with 580 kilometres from Kilosa, the difference in the length of haul on the main line, in favour of the latter, not being extremely material."

To this General Hammond replies that he thinks His Excellency has been led to assume an incorrect kilometrage, owing to Mr. C. Gillman in his report referring to the second division of the Dodoma-Fife survey as being the Kalenga-North Ubena section. "This line," he says, "only enters Ubena at kilometre 375, and I think that the key position as defined by His Excellency should be placed preferably at the junction, which is about kilometre 400. As against this the length to Kilosa would be 500 kilometres, or a difference in favour of the former of 100 kilometres, or 120 miles. But the longer route is traffic-producing for practically the whole of its length, and over such a line goods can be hauled at much lower rates than over another line without this advantage, even if it is 120 miles shorter. And, if this, the most important consideration, is left out and only the length of haulage is considered, I cannot agree that the haul over the main line is not material. The distance in favour of Kilosa is in this case 100 miles, which balances the extra haul over the branch."

The public statement of Captain Gethin, the Director of Surveys and newly appointed Director of Civil Aviation in Tanganyika, that his Government expects to have a fleet of five aeroplanes by the end of this year brings up again the vexed question of the desirability of such action. The machines are presumably intended to conduct aerial surveys, and we are therefore constrained to inquire whether private interests specialising in that work were asked to tender, and also whether the non-official members of the Tanganyika Legislative Council were consulted by the local Government and concurred in its decision to do the work departmentally. We have previously emphasised that aircraft companies now operating in Africa on a large scale have had the benefit of years of experience in aerial surveying, and that, being business concerns run on business lines, they could almost certainly undertake this work more efficiently and at less cost than can Government-owned machines, probably operated by untrained or partially trained aerial surveyors, who must not be confused with mere pilots. The Northern Rhodesian and Sudan Governments are employing expert air survey companies, and why Tanganyika



should find it necessary to purchase and operate its own aircraft has still to be explained. A comprehensive statement as to the cost of each of the machines, the cost of maintenance, including *personnel*, and the nature of the work to be performed over each of the next few years might be elected in the Legislative Council. Then the public will be able to make up its mind whether wisdom is on the side of the Tanganyika Government or of the Governments of Northern Rhodesia and Uganda. It cannot lie in both places.

Government officials who are "on the strength" in East and Central Africa will be interested in the recommendations of the Committee which has been considering the system of appointments in the Colonial Office and the Colonial Services. It is proposed that the salaries of officers on the "long term scale," now fixed at £400 to £920 a year, shall be raised to a maximum of £1,000, which would "make them more attractive without constituting a serious addition to the financial burden." Full free passages are also to be given to Government officers in East Africa: "generous leave and passage regulations," say the Committee-men, "are very desirable in the interests of the Colonial Services." Of special importance is the question of the grant of free passages to an officer and his family. The value of liberal terms as regards the length and frequency of home leave is seriously diminished if an officer cannot, or can only with great difficulty, afford the cost of passages." At present the officer in East Africa receives a free passage for himself and a grant towards the passages of his family.

Then a longer term of duty than is customary at present is suggested in the case of officers in the Colonial Services who are fortunate enough to be attached for temporary employment in the Colonial Office. **ACQUIRING PERSONAL EXPERIENCE.** During 1929 eleven "comparatively junior officers" had this good fortune, and the Committee believe that the policy is sound, that it is in the interest of the officers selected, "whose experience is widened by the opportunity of coming into contact with the political and Parliamentary functions of the Home Department and its relations with the rest of the Home Government Service" and (this is a point Colonial Civil Servants will thoroughly appreciate) "it is in the interests of the Colonial Office, which stands to gain by the knowledge thus gradually disseminated through the Oversea Administrations, and by the insight into Colonial Office methods and needs which officers carry away with them." The reciprocal arrangement by which home officials take a turn of duty in the Colonies is also endorsed, and the Committee "entirely agree with the view that personal experience of Oversea conditions must be of very real value and interest to members of the (Colonial) Office." That everyone with personal experience of Colonial administration will agree with this recommendation goes without saying, and we are inclined to insist that the Secretary of State for the Colonies himself should have, as an essential qualification for his office, a personal knowledge of Colonial conditions. We should then be spared some of the more absurd regulations laid down by bureaucracy at Home, such as the provision in the new penal code that corporal punishment must be applied to all races indiscriminately.

On general questions the Committee is in favour of the creation of a single Colonial Service, now sometimes described as such, though, says the Report, "such an illusion does not survive the most cursory examination." As a matter of fact, the Secretary of State for the Colonies has to deal with the affairs of more than fifty distinct Governments. In the selection of Governors, it is recommended that prior consideration should be given to the suitability of officers holding high office in the Colonial Service, so that in the future East Africa may be spared the infliction on an unoffending Colony of a stranger without previous gubernatorial or secretarial experience. A Colonial Service Appointments Board is to be established, consisting of a Chairman and two members, for the selection of candidates to be submitted to the Secretary of State, and to have the oversight of the machinery of recruitment for all first appointments. A Promotions Committee is to be organised to ensure that promotion, in the higher grades at least, is by merit only; and "every encouragement" is to be given to study leave at home or in Colonial territories, and to the fullest interchange in practice between the Secretariat and the rest of the administrative staff in a Dependency.

Advices from Nyasaland show that settlers in that enterprising Protectorate are obtaining and profiting by expert advice, and the information already elicited is of more than local value. Dr. C. W. B. Arnold recently addressed the Nyasaland Tea Research Association, and his information on manures will have been of the greatest assistance to the local planters. His Indian experience carries great weight, and perhaps the most revealing of his statements was that tea requires an acid soil. "Tea of high quality," he declared, "usually comes from soils with an acid reaction," and he advised that lime should be used with discrimination on tea soils, that wood ashes should not be applied in quantities of more than 150 lb. to 200 lb. per acre, for ashes are alkaline in their reaction, and that phosphate and potash would be the most likely needs of the tea plant on local soils. He pointed out, however, that the local red clay soil was "strongly acid" and for that he advised lime, green manures, and fertilisers. He made the astounding statement that in India "when we were consulted regarding the results of the application of chemical fertilisers, we guaranteed without any reserve an immediate increase of 20% in crop; the increase on many estates was as much as 60%," adding, "I did not find that opinion was that the quality of the tea suffered." We imagine that the results then quoted must be a record for artificial manuring. A "7-7-5" mixture, said Dr. Arnold, was the usual one in India, i.e., seven parts of nitrogen, seven to ten of phosphoric acid, and five of potash, which when applied at from 400 to 450 lb. per acre would work out at about 28 lb. of nitrogen, 40 lb. of phosphoric acid, and 20 lb. of potash. While on the subject of manures, it seems curious that so far no one appears to have insisted upon the value of locusts as a source of nitrogenous manure. Nitrogen is by far the most expensive of the three chief manurial constituents, and when Nature sends tons of it in the form of locusts, free, gratis and for nothing, the obvious step is to make use of it. There is a bright side even to an invasion of such a pest as the locust.

## 20,000 MILES FOR "EAST AFRICA."

COMPLETION OF EAST AFRICAN TOUR

Of Captain H. C. Oruett,

Editorial Secretary of "East Africa."

My commission to tour East Africa on behalf of the newspaper of that name ended at Victoria Station on Thursday evening last. It had included a flight of 7,000 miles, motoring over 5,000 miles of East African roads, covering 500 miles by lake steamer, and over 1,000 miles by rail, with some 6,000 miles on the homeward voyage—a total of nearly 20,000 miles. It has convinced me as nothing else could have done of the wisdom of being an optimist.



Africans are justly famous for their optimism, but one has to be in close personal contact with them, to talk with them and hear how they have succeeded in the face of immense difficulties, in order to appreciate to the full the truth of the claim—made by others, not by themselves—that they are super-optimists.

A journalist on tour often has to work under difficulties, and during the past six months some of my articles have been written in curious circumstances. For instance, in flying out from England I was able to type my impressions while travelling through the air at a hundred miles an hour, over mountains, desert and sea, and in aeroplane hangars en route; later the scene of my labours was a goods train, which, since its couplings had broken, had been held together by rope, and now jolted along at a mere five miles an hour, swaying so much that it was practically impossible to hit the right key of the typewriter; a passenger train through the flooded areas of Central Tanganyika housed me at another time, and I have written in rest houses miles away "in the blue," where the bed had to be converted into a temporary table, and in my car, resting up to the windows in thick mud, and awaiting the arrival of boys from the nearest village.

### In a Blaze of Publicity.

Many readers will recollect that our flight from Croydon to Nairobi began in a blaze of literally world-wide publicity. Indeed, East Africans who were then in Greece, Canada, and Australia have since told me that they read in the newspapers of those countries that we were missing over the English Channel. Remembering vividly the sight of the angry sea as we crossed "the ditch" on that my first flight in an aeroplane, I feel certain that had we been forced down between the two coasts, we should have had little chance of being saved.

The gale, though it did not force us down at sea, as was suggested in hundreds, perhaps thousands, of Press articles, retarded our progress so much that our petrol supply ran out, and we had to make a forced landing fifty miles from Le Bourget. In the belief that our crossing had been recorded by a French aerodrome which we circled in approved style, no further attempt was made to advise the authorities, and we spent the night at Gisors, only to find on our arrival in Paris the following morning that we had been posted as missing, and that aeroplanes, ships, and wireless had been employed

to trace us. Thus from obscurity did we become famous in a night!

### Across the Mediterranean.

Our journey then lay through France to Rome, thence to Sicily and Malta, from which island we had to cross three hundred miles of open sea. That, indeed, was one of the most dangerous "hops" of the whole journey, for between the island and the African coast not a boat could be seen. We flew through a fierce storm, during which the sky and sea were completely alike, until three hours later we could dimly distinguish the African coast-line. After landing at Homs we proceeded along the coast to Benghazi—a strip of seven hundred miles of utterly desolate country, though thirty or fifty miles inland there probably existed a few Arab villages. At the time I could not help thinking that, while we were hurtling through the air at a hundred miles an hour, almost below us were Natives carrying out their agricultural pursuits, and living the same kind of lives, as their forefathers had done for centuries. As yet the onward march of civilisation has left them untouched, and it may be that many more years will pass before their methods of living alter.

From Benghazi to Cairo and down the Nile was interesting, though it included flying over six or seven hundred miles of bare sandy desert, with not a hut or human being to be seen the whole way. We flew over the famous Valley of Tombs—a mass of rocks into which are interwoven deep gorges, on the sides of which holes could clearly be seen leading to the tombs themselves. Down the Nile for over a thousand miles we flew, until we reached Jinja, where, near the Ripon Falls, we landed.

After spending the night by the shores of Lake Victoria, we left for Nairobi the following morning—and so we reached the end of our journey on the Athi Plains, with zebra and wildebeest unconcernedly grazing on the edge of the aerodrome. At the time it seemed marvellous that we should have flown the whole way in 73 hours 15 minutes, for while flying the traveller does not realise, until the machine is close to the ground, at what tremendous speed he is being carried through the air.

### The Influence of "East Africa."

Thus concluded the first stage of my journey, which I recapitulate briefly, first, because it was an achievement on the part of our pilot, Mr. T. Campbell Black, and secondly because *East Africa* deserves great credit for being the first newspaper connected with East Africa to utilise the air in order that its readers may receive first-hand impressions of the leading townships in the territories.

Indeed, even the casual visitor to Kenya, Uganda, or Tanganyika must be impressed by the influence which this journal exercises in each of those Dependencies. Its editorial policy, articles, and special features are constantly under discussion; its familiar brown cover is to be seen almost everywhere in settlers' homesteads and business offices alike; and the cordial reception afforded me on all sides testified to the friendly spirit which its readers feel for the paper. Scores and scores of times I was questioned about a two or three line paragraph which had been published, and as another instance of the closeness with which *East Africa* is read I might quote the complaint of a well-known Kenya business man that "Provincial Commissioner" and "District Commissioner" were printed with capital letters, while a "managing director" had to be content with small letters!

### Grateful Thanks.

I must seize this, the first opportunity since the completion of my task, of expressing publicly my very grateful thanks to the hundreds of East



Africans who went out of their way to assist me during my tour. It is impossible to refer to them all individually, but I must mention of the Trade and Information Office in Nairobi, where Mr. C. Kemp, the Deputy Trade Commissioner, spared no effort in placing at my disposal all the data of which I stood in need. The rapidity and completeness with which desired items of information were forthcoming proved to me that in this organisation the East African territories—all of them, not merely Kenya and Uganda, as so many people believe—have an office from which business visitors can obtain with the least possible delay just the type of information they need. The members of the Trade and Information Advisory Committees in the other areas visited were also very helpful, in which connexion I cannot omit mention of the assistance received from Mr. Ernest Adams, O.B.E., Chairman of the Tanganyika Advisory Committee, who was exceedingly kind in supplying me with interesting data on the trade of his Territory, and of Mr. J. D. Fothill, chairman of the Advisory Committee in Uganda.

Everywhere I found the leading business men and settlers only too anxious to give me the information I desired; whatever questions I asked were frankly and freely answered, and everyone appeared to have consented to open doors for me to see things for myself. If only some of East Africa's most persistent critics would make such a journey as I have done, and see things as they are, their complaints would be silenced for evermore. To all who facilitated my inquiries and smoothed my path I say once more: "Thank you for your courteous and ready assistance, which will always be gratefully remembered." One of my keenest regrets is that lack of time and the abnormal rains prevented my being able to call on many old friends of East Africa.

#### Romantic Stories of Success.

From the newspaperman's point of view East Africa teems with interesting stories of men who have made a success of their job, often a romantic success. I met one man, for instance, who reached Mombasa in 1912 with £25 in his pocket, as a result of hard work, and hard work alone, he now has an income of over £2,000 a year. A leading bank official in London, pronounced medically unfit a few years ago, who decided to go to Kenya, now manages, and with obvious success, an important agricultural machinery store. An auctioneer who reached East Africa as recently as four years ago has in that brief time established himself as one of the leading business men—though he had previously had no experience whatever in auctioneering! And, to show that these golden opportunities still exist, I quote the case of one young but enterprising business man who reached Kenya three years ago without acquaintances and only small financial resources, and is now earning over £4,000 a year. Such instances, taken quite at random, could be multiplied many times over. On the farming side are many similar stories of men who have made good; some have been given in my previous articles.

Kenya has been most in the public eye as a land of opportunity. Where but in East Africa could be found in these post-War days such an instance as the tea growing industry of Kericho? There 25,000 acres of land were bought by one of the leading tea-growing concerns in the world simply because a member of its staff, who happened to be on holiday in Kericho, recognised the immense possibilities of the soil, and promptly cabled his views to his head office. Back came instructions to purchase, and so the land was bought at a ridiculously low figure. In a few years it will be cleared, hydro-electric schemes will be installed, the most modern tea factories will be built, and large quantities of leaf will

be manufactured in a place which, four years ago, was nothing but close bush.

Or take Mr. George Langridge's orchards at Mwa Park, near Nairobi. Out of virgin and then worthless land, in a position commanding unforgettable views of the surrounding country, he, with the assistance of his wife, established a fruit orchard twenty-five years ago. He has put into it much energy and experience, opened up a new industry for the country, and now has an orchard valued at £25,000.

Each of the countries has innumerable "human stories" of this kind, records of success achieved where failure was predicted by everybody, examples of that British grit so often said to be on the wane.

#### Road Improvement Necessary.

With the tremendous increase in the use of motor transport in the territories it was surprising to find roads in Kenya and Tanganyika in such a deplorable condition. Uganda's roads, on the other hand, are as near perfect as they can be. Kenya, however, has undoubtedly reached the stage at which better roads should be provided, not only as a means whereby produce can be transported, but also from the tourist standpoint. The road between Fort Hall and Nyeri, for instance, is worth travelling a long distance to see; the Kedong Escarpment, overlooking the great Rift Valley, can be described as a truly wonderful sight; the Komarini Escarpment, near Eldoret, with its unforgettable views of the valley 4,000 feet below and the mountains 75 miles away, affords a sight probably comparable with the majesty of the Victoria Falls; the Crater Lakes at Toro, on the fabled Mountains of the Moon, are beautiful beyond description. And so I could cite instance after instance of magnificent scenery, in which serious world travellers and globe-trotters alike would revel. But the present state of the roads is no invitation to such visitors.

#### Some Specific Instances.

Wise expenditure on road improvement would, I am confident, repay itself amply and speedily. Settlers and business men sometimes spoke of the improvements which have taken place in recent years, but much unquestionably remains to be done. Although modern maps of Kenya and Tanganyika show a network of main roads, many are mere tracks—and bad tracks at that. The road between Keru and Kisumu—a main arterial road from Nairobi to Victoria Nyanza—is just a track in many places, while in others it is a quagmire, with an unbroken patch of two or three miles of black cotton soil to relieve the monotony and increase the fears of the motorist. On the first thirty-five miles of the Kisumu-Eldoret road, now under reconstruction, are huge ruts, some of them two feet deep, and boulders firmly embedded in the ground. The heavy rains had wrought such havoc on Tanganyika roads that all the main roads were impassable, and townships in the south-western highlands, such as Iringa and Tukuyu, have been cut off from the rest of the Territory for many weeks past.

Uganda is, of course, fortunate, in having its murrain for roads near at hand, whereas in the other territories it is by no means so plentiful. Moreover, the less important roads in the Protectorate are repaired by the chiefs through whose territory they run. It is interesting, when passing from Kenya to Uganda via Malakisi, to notice how suddenly the road surface changes. For miles on the Kenya side the traveller has had to proceed at a snail's pace, careful lest a spring should be broken. Suddenly he is confronted by a long stretch of road with a perfectly smooth surface, so he knows he has crossed the border!





DAR ES SALAAM, THE HAVEN OF PEACE.

Though I had planned to tour Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland, the state of the roads in Tanganyika and my doing so, and consequently I had to terminate my tour at Dar es Salaam, at which port I embarked on the s.s. "Matiana."

#### Homeward by the "Matiana."

Her captain, Commander F. V. Green, has made many friends in East Africa during the five years he has been on this run, while among the officers and crew, those best-known to East Africans are probably the Chief Engineer, Mr. D. Cree, the Purser, Mr. F. C. Fisher, and the genial Chief Steward, Mr. L. A. Allen. Judging by the ways in which many of the passengers were recognised when they embarked, memory-training must be one of the strong points of the crew of a B.I. passenger steamer! The ship I found most comfortable, and one of the steadiest on which I have ever travelled, though her speed hardly compares with the 100 m.p.h. on my outward journey. She had a full complement of returning East Africans, and as the voyage home is usually regarded as the most restful part of one's leave, little energy was displayed by passengers until we entered the cooler climes of the Mediterranean. A swimming pool rigged up on the fore-deck was occupied each morning and evening, while the usual deck games attracted many passengers.

Among the entertainments held on board were a fancy dress dance, a bridge tournament, tape cutting races, and quoit throwing, and as the names of the "horses" entered for the two latter events showed considerable ingenuity on the part of the authors, and as some have a purely East African interest, a selection is appended hereto:—

**Tape Cutting Race.**—Mr. W. Ham's "Champagne" by "Bollinger" out of "A Bottle"; Mr. W. M. Logan's "Butt" by "Amusement" out of "Voyage"; Mr. J. Ryan's "Motor Competition" by "Rhodes" out of "Railways"; Cmdr. F. J. Jenkins' "Marine" by "Leave" out of "Kisumu"; Mr. G. Le Blanc Smith's "Chip-Shot" by "Niblick" out of "Bunker"; Mr. C. E. Davis's "Gone Dry" by "Bar" out of "Order"; **Quoit Throwing.**—Mrs. C. E. Davis's "Clutch" by "Car" out of "Action"; Lady Griffiths Boscawen's "Ruination" by "Snowden" out of "Taxpayer"; Mrs. Thornton's "Prickly Heat" by "Fan" out of "Action"; Mrs. Burns' "Well Fed" by "Food" out of "Matiana"; Mrs. Rhodes' "Alone" by "Moonlight" out of "Necessity"; Miss de Witt's "Sore Eyes" by "Sandstorm" out of "Desert".

Prizes at the fancy dress dance held on board in the Red Sea were awarded for the following: Mrs. R. W. Taylor, who appeared as a toy-drum major; Mrs. W. Russell, who appeared in a costume representing a Post Office pillar box; Mr. H. M. de Witt, who was dressed as an Arab; and Mr. Ham, who disguised himself as a Chinaman.

## EAST AFRICAN RIVER NOW A HUGE LAKE.

### Worst Floods in Living Memory.

THOUSANDS of Natives in Tanganyika Territory have had to flee to the hills in consequence of unprecedented floods in the Rufiji delta. Whole villages have been destroyed, and hundreds of acres of rice fields, on which the Natives rely for their living, have been washed away. In many places the tops of their houses, built on stilts four to six feet above the ground, are only just visible above the water.

Captain H. C. Druett, Editorial Secretary of *East Africa*, who has just returned from the Territory, reports that a huge lake, 70 miles long and 20 miles wide, has appeared in the place of the Rufiji River. On the eve of his departure from Dar es Salaam he was informed by the captain of the river steamer "Tomondo" that a continuous thunderstorm had raged over this area for some fifty days, and that during her last voyage the steamer had been struck by an electric storm, during which streaks of blue fire had rained down, while heavy pools of thunder rent the heavens.

The river is ordinarily navigable for only twenty-seven miles, but it is now possible for a boat to steam a hundred miles inland.

Food has been sent to the distressed Natives, and supplies of seed rice have also been dispatched by Government in order that planting may be recommenced immediately the waters subside. It is thirteen years since floods occurred so early in the year in this area, and they have never been so serious in living memory.

## THE FIERCE RED BWANA.

In Tanganyika, where old men grow wise,  
And women work strongly, and mud huts are frail,  
A Native mother was crooning a tale  
To an ebony baby with dusky brown eyes.

She sang of birds with beautiful wings,  
Of golden fruit-ogleam in the trees,  
Of brown leaves saddened by autumn's breeze,  
In the simple order of natural things.

"Thy father has never returned again,  
The Fierce Red *Bwana* took him away,  
"To build an iron roadway, they say,  
"For the mad *Wazungu* who ride in the train."

The step of the *bwana* was heard at her door,  
He halted his men as they came down the track,  
For the work was complete, every man had come  
back,

And they all could forget the *Wazungu* once more.  
That night, in the village, the throbbing of drums  
Gave a maddening beat to the staggering dance,  
Where lines of dark figures retreat and advance  
Till the stamping and whirling to frenzy succumbs.

On a path in the forest that wound to the west,  
A long line of bearers showed dark on the trail;  
For the Fierce Red *Bwana* had new heights to scale,  
Till his life-trek was o'er and his soul was at rest.

*Fierce*, the adjective "*Kali*" (fierce) is frequently only an admiring recognition of efficiency.

*Red*: Natives recognise that we prefer to be called "white men" but, in private, frequently speak of us as "red men," on account of our facial complexion and sun-red arms.

*Bwana*: master, sir.

*Wazungu*: Europeans, whose ways are past understanding to many Natives.

## TANGANYIKA SHOULD BUILD 120 MILES OF RAILWAY EACH YEAR.

Says General Hammond in his Report.

CONTINUING our review of Brigadier-General F. D. Hammond's Report on the Railway System of Tanganyika Territory (Crown Agents, 5s.), we deal this week with the subsidiary lines which have been mooted. General Hammond is of opinion that these proposals cannot be dissociated completely from other railway construction in other parts of the Territory—such as the Southern Railway—and he considers them all as part of the general programme.

Five new lines are dealt with in the Report:—

- (1) Manyoni-Singida, more properly described as the Iramba Plateau Railway, as the actual terminus will be at Singida, 22 miles beyond Singida.
- (2) Sanya-Engare Nairobi line.
- (3) Arusha-Dodoma or Arusha-Singida line.
- (4) Mombo-Kilosa line.
- (5) Kahama-Kagera-Uganda line.

Taking these *serialim*, General Hammond writes:—

(1) *Iramba Plateau*.—“The line will be about 64 miles long and will cost approximately £557,000, excluding interest during construction. A location survey has been made, and the economic survey shows that five years after completion, the probable annual deficit will be £2,715, after allowing for loan charges. This would be set off by the indirect benefit to the revenues of the Territory, including therein an increase of at least £8,000 a year in Customs duties. After consulting His Excellency the Governor, I cabled on October 2 recommending the allocation of funds for this project. These have now been granted, together with a free grant of interest for two years, which will amount to £30,000.

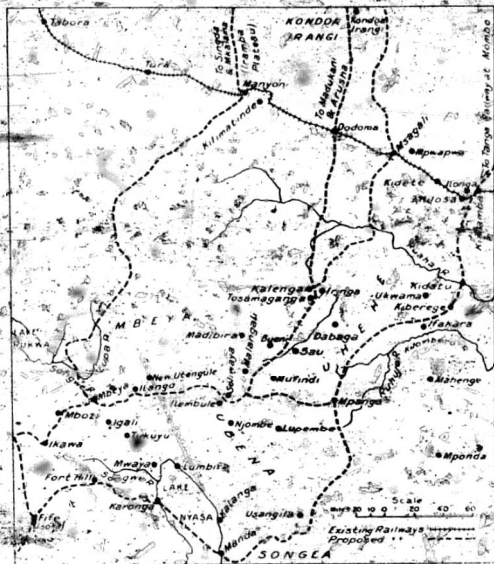
### Former Director of Agriculture Criticised.

(2) *Sanya-Engare Nairobi*.—“This will be about 25 miles long and will cost approximately £130,000. A detailed survey has been made of this railway, but further investigation of one section is now in progress. The economic report by the Chief Engineer, drawn up in co-operation with the Traffic Manager, shows that a profit of £1,000 to £1,200 a year may be expected after ten years' working.

“The former Director of Agriculture, however, reported that there is not enough to go upon in order to decide from agricultural considerations whether a branch railway should be provided for this region or not, and recommended that the question be postponed for at least three years. *The report of the Chief Engineer, which has been carefully prepared on conservative lines, allowing, for example, for the complete failure of the grain crop every third year, carries more conviction to my mind than the report of the Director of Agriculture.* I consider that the anticipated results, as foreshadowed in the Chief Engineer's report, justify the construction of the line. His Excellency the Governor has asked for funds to be provided and that a free grant of interest for two years, amounting to £14,000, should be made from the Colonial Development Fund. I understand that these funds have now been allocated.”

(3) (a) *Arusha-Dodoma* or (3) (b) *Arusha-Singida*.—“I have linked these two proposals together, because the section from Arusha to Madukani at the south end of Lake Manyara is common to both. Reconnaissances have been made of both routes, but no detailed survey. The approximate cost of the Arusha-Dodoma line is given as £1,800,000 and the distance as 250 miles. The Arusha-Madukani section is roughly 100 miles long; no separate estimate has been made of this section, but if the same average per mile is taken as for the whole line, it would cost roughly £800,000. The Madukani-Singida line would be some 120 miles long, but only a preliminary reconnaissance has been made and no estimate of cost is given.

“A question of alternative routes is thus involved; fortunately there is no need to give an early decision in advance of more detailed information, because the most productive section will be that between Arusha and Madu-



MAP ILLUSTRATING VARIOUS SCHEMES SUGGESTED.

kani, which is common to both projects. *This line would tap the Mbulu highlands and Mbugwe. The former is one of the most promising for white settlement.* A good deal of land has already been alienated in the highland country as well as in the lower-lying districts served by the line, where considerable areas have been taken up for sisal cultivation. A certain amount of Native production is also anticipated.

“Judging this on general lines, it can be said that the line shows good signs of promise and serves both European settlement and Native production at a cost of roughly between £800,000 and £1,000,000. The General Manager hopes that the Arusha-Dodoma line would pay its way in ten years after completion. This, the best section of it, would therefore probably become a paying proposition in a shorter time. By commencing construction at the Arusha end, not only will the best section be developed first, but the trend of development on the alternative routes, Madukani-Dodoma and Singida, can be watched and the final decision delayed until a clearer idea has been obtained of their respective merits.”

### Mombo-Kilosa versus Arusha-Dodoma.

(4) *Mombo-Kilosa*.—“This line was surveyed by the Germans and the estimated cost at present-day prices is £1,500,000.

“The former Director of Agriculture in his evidence before the local Colonial Development Fund Committee laid stress on the greater potential agricultural value of this line over the Arusha-Dodoma line, though it appears doubtful whether in this connexion he took into account the possibilities of the Mbulu highlands and the recent sisal developments near Mbugwe. The General Manager also appears to think it slightly better on economic grounds and hopes that it would pay in between five to ten years after completion, as against ten years after completion in the case of the Arusha-Dodoma line. In the Committee he preferred, however, the Arusha-Dodoma route because the Mombo-Kilosa line was too close to the sea and to a coast road.

“The Committee decided to recommend the Arusha-Dodoma line for financial assistance under the Loan on the grounds, before mentioned, of its forming part of an ‘Imperial Link,’ and that the extension of sisal production in the north of the area traversed by the Mombo-Kilosa line and of cotton production in the south would automatically provide and pay for branch lines to these areas from the Central and Tanga lines, respectively.

“Apparently the Mombo-Kilosa route would pass through a poor traffic country in its middle section, whereas both ends would give good results. On the other hand, the Arusha-Central Line railway would traverse a stretch of poor country after Madukani had been reached. The argument as to proximity to the coast carries little weight with me, as there is no port between Tanga and Dar es Salaam to carry the produce from

this area. Both this argument and the recommendation of the Committee appear to have been prompted by the idea of a so-called "Imperial Link."

"From this comparison of evidence it is difficult to obtain any clear idea of the respective merits of the two routes. It would probably be better to class them at present as about equal from the economic point of view."

(5) *Kahama-Kagera-Uganda*.—This line is not shown on the accompanying map. It would start from Kahama (close to Maveta) on the Tabora-Mwanza branch and go in a north-westerly direction to the elbow of the Kagera River near Kasoko, and thence to the Uganda border. There is a German survey of the section as far as the Kagera, and a rough estimate for the whole line places the cost at £2,500,000.

"The local Committee included this line in its proposals on the grounds that the mineral deposits on the Kagera were assuming large proportions and that the line would to a certain extent tap Ruanda and give a valuable junction with the Kenya and Uganda system west of Victoria Nyanza, but placed it last on their list."

"The only information I can gather as to the mineral deposits is vague; the development in sight at present certainly does not justify a railway. The Belgians are starting construction to tap the larger part of Ruanda from the other side, and, with the existing connexion between the Kenya and Uganda and Tanganyika systems by steamer across Victoria Nyanza, there is no need at present to contemplate another connexion to the west of it. I think, therefore, that this can be classed as the least important of the proposals to be discussed."

#### A Definite Programme of Construction.

What General Hammond means by his insistence on a "general programme" is put clearly thus:

"This programme should be based on the idea of constructing 120 miles of railway each year, and temporary fluctuations in the revenue of the Territory should not be allowed to interfere with this. On this basis and on the basis that the construction of the Iramba Plateau and Sanya-Engare Nairobi branches have been sanctioned, I think that three survey parties should be put in the field at once to make a detailed survey of the Kilosa-Ifakara, Arusha-Madukani, and Mombo-Kilosa routes. I place these in what I consider the order of precedence."

"I give priority to the Arusha-Madukani line over the Mombo-Kilosa one because, although in the light of present information they may be classed roughly as equal from the economic standpoint, the former will serve both European and Native production, whereas the latter does not cater for European settlement at all; neither does the Kilosa-Ifakara line in this, its first section. Further, if the Kilosa-Ifakara and Mombo-Kilosa lines were under construction at the same time, it might be difficult to find sufficient labour for both, as they would apparently draw upon much the same districts for their labour supply."

"The construction of the Iramba Plateau Railway will take two years and of the Sanya-Engare Nairobi line six months. Within one year of the start there should be sufficient of the Kilosa-Ifakara line surveyed and located to allow construction to begin. Six months, or perhaps one year, will thus elapse during which only one line is under construction, and to this extent the standard of constructing 120 miles a year will not be reached. Taking the latest date, in one and a half years from the start it should be possible to begin the Kilosa-Ifakara line and in two years the Arusha-Madukani line. In three and a half years the Kilosa-Ifakara section will have been finished and work can be started on the Mombo-Kilosa line."

"Surveys, both engineering and economic, will in the meanwhile have been in progress on the Madukani-Dodoma, Madukani-Singida, and Ifakara-Soliwaya lines. In four years time these should have been completed and a decision can be taken as to which of the lines from Madukani should receive priority. By that date the Arusha-Madukani line will have been finished and work can be started on whichever of its extensions has been chosen. In five and a half years time the Mombo-Kilosa connexion will have been built and the Ifakara-Soliwaya line can be started."

"There is something definite and attractive about so well thought-out a programme as that."

#### NATURAL HISTORY BOOKS.

"Please recommend a few good books on East African natural history—not the sort of stuff now so often published describing the latest American beef packer's trip into Africa's unknown, but something that really describes big game and its life, birds and their nests, butterflies and trees." In response to such a request from a Tanganyika reader we have recommended: Mr. A. B. Percival's "Game Ranger on Safari" and "Game Ranger's Notebook"; Dr. G. D. Hale-Carpenter's "A Naturalist in East Africa"; the late Sir Frederick Jackson's "Notes on the Game Birds of Kenya and Uganda"; Mr. K. Kittenberger's "Big Game Hunting and Collecting in East Africa"; Mr. C. D. Priest's "Guide to the Birds of Southern Rhodesia and a Record of their Nesting Habits"; Lieutenant Colonel Stevenson Hamilton's "Low Veld and its Wild Life"; Mr. F. W. E. ... "Snakes and the Treatment of Snake-bite"; and Mr. Arthur Loveridge's "Field Notes on the Smithsonian-Chrysler Expedition to East Africa." Can our readers add other books of note to the above list?



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"EAST AFRICA'S" BOOKSHELF.

TRAVELS IN THE CONGO

French Colonisation Criticised.

THERE is something to be said for the recording of travel experiences in diary form; they are vivid, they have the impressions of the moment, and they are free from the frequent editing. On the other hand, they are apt to be diffuse and to exaggerate detail. In "Travels in the Congo" (A. L. Knopf, 15s.) M. André Gide tells the story of his expedition through the Belgian Congo and French Equatorial Africa to Lake Chad and back, and a very pungent narrative it is. Little is omitted, whether of Native customs, of troubles incidental to African travel or of comment on local politics, and a very bad impression is given of French methods in the area traversed.

"On October 21 last (six days ago, that is) Sergeant Yemba was sent by the administrator of Boda to Bodembéré in order to execute reprisals on the inhabitants of the village (between Boda and N'Goto) who had refused to obey the order to move their settlement on to the Carnot road. They pleaded that they were anxious not to abandon their plantations and urged besides that the people established on the Carnot road were Bavas, who they are Bona."

Sergeant Yemba therefore left Boda with three guards (whose names we carefully noted). This small detachment was accompanied by the capita Baoué and two men under his command. On the road Sergeant Yemba requisitioned two or three men from each of the villages they passed through, and after having put them in chains, took them along with the party. When they arrived at Bodembéré the reprisals began: twelve men were seized and tied up to trees, while the chief of the village, a man called Cobelé, took flight. Sergeant Yemba and the guard Bonjo then shot and killed the twelve men who had been tied up. Then followed a great massacre of women, whom Yemba struck down with a machet, after which he seized five young children, shut them up in a hut, and set fire to it. In all, said Samba N'Goto, there were thirty-two victims."

Unfortunately there is no date to the journey; the diary begins: "21 July.—Third day of passage out"; but it is evident that M. Gide's book should attract the attention of the Anthropological Protection Society when they can spare time from the consideration of alleged "forced labour akin to slavery" in Kenya. The book, it may be mentioned, is printed in the United States of America.

The photograph of the Massa "shell" huts in the village of Moosgoum is really extraordinary; the huts are built of mud, are neatly elliptical in shape, and are ornamented with accurately spaced embossing. Crowded together, they look exactly like an enlarged edition of the buildings of mason wasps. It is strange that one has not heard more of such unique work in Africa.

The translation by Miss D. Bussy seems capable, but has its weak points: "cocoa-palms, bread-trees, loin-cloth-trees" give rise to an uncomfortable feeling that the translator has limitations.

For originality of treatment and for outspokenness this book must appeal to all interested in the problems of European colonisation in West Africa, while it has its lessons for East Africa as well.

A. L.

An eminent expert writes of Mr. J. H. McDonald's "Coffee Crowding: with Special Reference to East Africa," that it contains "a thoroughly practical chapter on insect pests." The book ought to be in constant use by all East African coffee planters, who can obtain copies from "East Africa," 91, Great Titchfield Street, London, W.1, by remitting 21/9.

WHY BRING CANNIBALISM TO PEMBA?

IN "Full Moon" (Ward, Lock & Co., 7s. 6d.) Miss Jay Marston does full justice to the genial hospitality of Zanzibar, to the charm of its life and of its people, but she transports into the unfortunate island of Pemba customs which are indigenous to the Congo. That Pemba has been noted for witchcraft may be conceded; traces of it linger to-day, no doubt, as in other parts of East Africa; but the horrors related in "Full Moon" are overdone. It is distressing to find an English authoress aping the tricks of American movie makers, as embodied, for instance, in that dreadful caricature, "West of Zanzibar." Apart from the injustice done to Pemba, the story is well told and gruesome enough to please that section of the public which likes that kind of thing.

A. L.

LADY MISSIONARIES IN EARLY DAYS.

THE extraordinary devotion of lady missionaries in the early days of last century is deservedly recorded in "Lady Missionaries in Many Lands" (Pickering & Inglis, 2s.). Abyssinia even to-day is not exactly the country where comfort in travel can be expected; what it was like in 1834 when a young wife of twenty-one, Mrs. Gobat accompanied her husband to Ethiopia, can be imagined. Mr. E. R. Pitman gives a graphic account of her sufferings. Mrs. Wilkinson, wife of Bishop Wilkinson of Zululand, had, in Cetewayo's time, a less distressing experience, but even she underwent trials and tribulations which verged on martyrdom. It is good to recall, as the author has done, the wonderful work of these gentle pioneers.

A. L.

REAL HE-MEN FROM EAST AFRICA.

MR. BERNARD NEWMAN, the author of "The Cavalry Went Through" (Gollancz, 7s. 6d. net), has an ingenious brain. His book is a story of blood and tears, mud and curses, but the happy dream of a staff officer who has everything his own way. His hero, Henry Berrington Duncan, having polished off the war in "German North-East Africa" (wherever that may be) in the first couple of pages of the book, arrives in France with his bunch of picked he-men, who form a sort of leaven to the hitherto effete British Army. Sweeping from one victory to another, he arrives, by leaps and bounds, not only to the full command of the Army, but also to that of the Navy, for he saw fit to sack the Admiral-in-Chief. From this, by a stroke of sheer genius, he brings the war to a triumphant close in 1917.

From the East African point of view, the chief attraction of this book is that his bunch of supermen were all recruited in East Africa, where, on the outbreak of war, Colonel Duncan was Governor of "an enormous territory." It would have been interesting to have heard more about it than that, but comfort must be found in the knowledge that this victorious crew, who defeated the whole German forces on their own, originated from the great open spaces, where men are men, and all that. Mr. John Buchan says in an introductory "puff" that the book should be made a handbook at the Staff College. Without going so far as this, the reviewer can state that it is certainly an exhilarating tale, and that, if we are to have another war, this author shows the way in which it should be conducted.

R. T.

## LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

## INDIRECT RULE IN TANGANYIKA.

The Case of ex-Sultan Saidi.

To the Editor of "East Africa."

SIR,

When, at the general meeting in Dar es Salaam of the European Association, Major J. S. Wells championed the Government's action in connexion with ex-Sultan Saidi's case, he stated: "When Government assessed ex-Sultan Saidi's tribute, it was admitted that it was in the neighbourhood of £8,000 to £9,000, and the ex-Sultan had been accustomed to spending this in the ordinary running of his household." It would be interesting to know how Government assessed the former tribute of chiefs, for if the Administration allowed this ex-Sultan an annual salary of £1,800 in lieu of £8,000 to £9,000, all sense of British justice was apparently at the winds.

The question of tribute to Native chiefs in Tanganyika is a very vague one indeed. Prior to European rule the warriors of each tribe were the source of tribal protection. Strict discipline was imposed on the warriors, who were armed and fed by the tribe. For this purpose tribute in the form of a proportionate amount was levied on all food crops, and this was collected in specified centres by the order of the chiefs; the tribal blacksmiths were paid in kind. The spoils of war, especially cattle and small stock, were all taken to the chiefs, who, after having distributed it in a fair manner to the members of their Council and to every warrior and kept their own share (which was naturally the largest), declared the surplus to be the property of the tribe for the feeding of the warriors. The answer to the question: "What did chiefs actually receive in cash as tribute prior to European rule in Tanganyika?" can obviously only be "Nothing."

Major Wells also stated that:—

- (I) The officers who were responsible for the supervision of ex-Sultan Saidi were most seriously and deplorably to blame.
- (II) In 1926 ex-Sultan Saidi's cash and taxes should have been checked every fortnight.
- (III) The Natives in ex-Sultan Saidi's area did not believe that the ex-Sultan had done any wrong.

Injunctions in circular form have been repeatedly issued to administrative officers—three of them were quoted in *East Africa* on December 26 under the heading "The Writing on the Wall"—and such "advice" by Government is naturally taken as a guide by them in their dealings with Native chiefs.

It is common knowledge in this Territory that about 1926 a certain police officer reported that he had information which led him to believe that Saidi was misappropriating public funds to his own use. What was the result? A Government reply that it was none of his business!

On the strength of such policy on the part of Government, were not those administrative officers justified in believing that the old Latin proverb, "*Sile, et philosophus esto*" (Hold your tongue and you will pass for a wise fellow), applied to the present Native policy of Tanganyika, which is openly referred to as the pet scheme of the Governor? In such circumstances, can these officials be held so seriously to blame as Major Wells has tried to suggest?

With regard to ex-Sultan Saidi being a poor man to-day, what evidence is there to substantiate the suggestion? It must be remembered that it is customary for African chiefs to have a great proportion of their wealth cached away. Had the ex-Sultan been ordered to refund the amount which he mis-

appropriated from the State, or, failing that, undergo a longer term of imprisonment, will anyone be so rash as to declare that every cent would not have been paid back?

What is the crucial fact? That the Governor of Tanganyika is to blame for not having signed the order for the ex-Sultan's prosecution, for the sentence was quashed solely on the grounds of this omission. Is it not natural, since he has escaped punishment, for the Natives to believe that Saidi has done no wrong? Unfortunately, the idea has spread among them that the omission on the part of the Governor was intentional to assist him.

In 1923 a settler on Kilimanjaro reported to the local Senior Commissioner that the labourers working on his plantation had complained to him that their chief had raised his (the chief's) hut-tax from 50 cents to 1s. This settler pointed out that he could see nothing in the Hut-Tax Ordinance which justified such action, and asked whether Government was aware of it. As a result the chief was arrested, tried, convicted, and fined five hundred head of cattle (which was equivalent to the total amount stolen). In giving evidence the other chiefs of Kilimanjaro stated that they had done the same thing for the last eight years, and that the fact was known to the former Senior Commissioner! They were told that the case would be sent to Government for confirmation, and that they would all have to stand their trial. What was the Government reply? That as this tax had been levied for the last eight years to the knowledge of the former Senior Commissioner (he was on leave at the time), the conviction and fine could not be allowed.

The reported statement by the Governor in the Legislative Council that, "As to monies in Native Treasuries being public funds, he would remind members that the larger part of such monies belong to the chiefs," is most interesting. In Tanganyika the Native hut-taxes and the Native poll-taxes are collected through the medium of the chiefs, instead of by Administrative Officers. By far the larger share is paid in by these chiefs to the Treasury of Tanganyika as general revenue of the country; the balance is paid in to the Native Treasuries. It is from this latter source that the chiefs draw their allowances, and the surplus is devoted to general tribal improvement works.

What means have Government to check such a system? Hut counters are appointed by the Administration to endeavour to ascertain the number of taxpayers. This must be looked upon as mere camouflage, for these very hut counters are allowed, by the chiefs, to count only the amount of tax collections that the chiefs themselves account for. Then, again, what means have the Administration of checking the fines accounted for in Native Courts, the bribery attached to nearly every case heard in all Native Courts, and the numerous other forms of corruption connected with indirect rule? We are told that Native accounts are audited. Does this mean that additions only are verified? It can mean little else.

What do the Natives themselves think of the Government of Tanganyika? They say: "We pay taxes to the Government, yet the Government will have nothing to do with us when we want its help. It helps the chiefs only; not the poor man. Do not the chiefs now hold Court, instead of the Government? It is impossible to serve two masters."

You have repeatedly asked why, if indirect rule is so successful as is suggested, the Government does not welcome the suggested independent inquiry into it. That inquiry must come, and ought to be made without delay. Meanwhile, too much attention must not be paid to the eulogistic utterances of prominent visitors to Tanganyika with regard to the success of the present Native policy, for such gentlemen obviously hear and see just what the Government wants them to and no more.

Yours faithfully,

Tanganyika Territory.

"ONLY A SETTLER."

## THE STORY OF THE HONEYBIRD.

Will he lead Man to a Snake?

To the Editor of "East Africa."

SIR,

I was very interested in your review in *East Africa* of Mr. F. Posselt's book, "Fables of the Veld." The story of Tsenzi, the honeybird, reminded me of a similar story I first heard in Mexico before the War, while I was riding along a trail in the State



of Tabasco. I happened to notice a small bird hopping up and down on the trail and flying up to my horse's head. After a while I asked the peon who was with me why the bird was doing this, and his answer was as follows: "That is the honeybird; if you follow him, he will take you to a wild bee's nest. After you have eaten some honey you must throw some of the honey and wax on the ground for the bird. If you don't, the next man that passes, the bird will take him to a snake."

I got off my horse, and, sure enough, the bird took me to a wild bees' nest. After helping myself and taking some for the peon, I threw a lot down for the bird and watched him eat it.

I had forgotten this queer happening until a year ago when I was out in the bush a few miles from Arusha. I noticed the same thing with a bird very similar to the one I saw in Mexico. I spoke to a Native who was with me, and he told me exactly the same story. It seems strange that the same story should be told in two countries so far apart as East Africa and Mexico.

Yours faithfully,

Moshi, LATHAM LESLIE-MOORE.  
Tanganyika Territory.

## HOW FALLEN TREES RISE AGAIN.

The Explanation of an Old Tanganyikan.

To the Editor of "East Africa."

SIR,

The case you quote from the "African Chronicles of Brother Giles" of a large tree, fallen and dead for many years, being suddenly found "raised," is not so miraculous as it appears. A fallen tree, blown down, for instance, by wind, lies on the edge of a crater formed by its uprooting; in Africa, particularly, where the women are quick to find and exploit easily got firewood, the branches are gradually cut away, which lightens the load at that end. The butt end, always much the heaviest part of the tree, is able at last to fall back into the crater and the tree comes erect, or nearly so, once more. I have known this actually happen to a really big tree, a regular "forest giant," and I must admit I was as surprised as the Franciscan Sister in Brother Giles's book until I thought out the really obvious explanation.

Yours faithfully,

Eastbourne, SCEPTIC

## A LONDON COMMITTEE FOR AMANI.

To the Editor of "East Africa."

SIR,

I entirely agree with the views expressed by you on your Matters of Moment page of February 20, when you criticised the suggestion of Mr. Wigglesworth for a London committee to "govern" the Amani Agricultural Research Institute in Tanganyika Territory. The Secretary of State, as you suggest, has access to the independent advice of the highest authorities in agricultural science, and I fail to see how Amani could be helped in the least by the proposed committee.

The complementary proposal that there should be a sort of local governing body composed of the Directors of Agriculture is equally unnecessary unless it is intended to dispense with the Director of the Institute. Conference between that official and the local Directors of Agriculture is undoubtedly desirable, and might be arranged at least once a year, but considering that the reorganisation of the research station began only two years ago, I cannot see any possible justification for the uneasy attitude recently to be observed in various quarters. You

cannot tie down a station to long-range research and then expect all sorts of results before it has actually functioned for a complete year.

Yours faithfully,

Tanganyika Territory. "AGRICULTURIST."

## RAINFALL IN CENTRAL AFRICA.

Comparisons with India.

To the Editor of "East Africa."

SIR,

I was much interested in your extracts from Mr. C. Gillman's report on the proposed Nairobi-Broken Hill railway, and I will ask you to allow me to comment on the following passage: "Unfortunately, Tanganyika Territory, though sharing with South and Central Africa the precariousness of an agricultural situation founded on a comparatively low intermittent and unstable rainfall."

In considering the economic possibilities of the Broken Hill-Fort Hill section, it is worth while taking into account the heavy rainfall in that area. On examining the rainfall map of Africa it will be noticed that whereas Kenya, Tanganyika, South Rhodesia, and the Union are in the zone 20-40 inches or less, much of Northern Rhodesia is in the 40-60 inch zone. The line of the proposed railway, especially along the Machinga plateau, from Serenji to Fort Hill, will be in a zone of comparatively heavy rainfall. More important, however, is the character of the rainfall, which is the reverse of intermittent and unstable.

I have lived some twenty years in different parts of India and for the last four years at Serenji. Though both have the typical monsoon rains, there is a great difference in the distribution of rain during the monsoon period. For the purposes of agriculture the rain here is much better than in India. In the plains of India the rainfall is almost confined to the three months July, August, and September. There is often a heavy storm at the end of June, and in years of light monsoon there is generally a final downpour early in October.

At Serenji, however, the monsoon is more drawn out. The four months December, January, February, and March are usually a very useful break in February, and there is always some rain in November and in April. This is a six-month monsoon, comparable to that of the foothills of India, though not nearly so heavy, which is an advantage, as the great rainfall in the hill districts of India and Ceylon does much damage. During the rains here there is some sun almost every day. Rain may be very heavy, but not for long periods. One inch in an hour is not uncommon, but eight inches in twenty-four hours, common enough in India, is seldom, if ever, seen. Often it will rain all night and yet only about an inch be recorded. This is valuable rain.

Though the district is hilly, there are considerable flat areas of red loam, not too sandy. Maize grows well. The staple crops at present are *rapoko* and cassava; but maize will probably replace *rapoko* and cassava will come into use as stock-food. It is grown very easily and cheaply, and it is the most convenient of all root-crops to store. I have been working a small farm in the Serenji district during the last four years, on experimental lines, and I believe that the district will develop rapidly when the railway is laid.

After the heat and discomforts of India and the damp cold of England, it is a pleasant country to live in, and very healthy. It is strange that some of the best climates in the world should have the smallest populations.

Yours faithfully,

Serenji, R. E. I.  
Northern Rhodesia.



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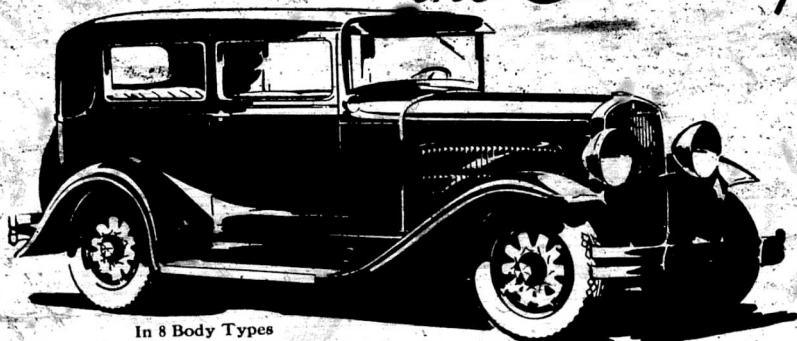
We count this our greatest achievement. From front end to tail light it is a new design. In appearance and finish it is commandingly beautiful. In speed, it is faster than you will probably ever

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## Bill on Leave.

No. 11.—About Nothing in Particular.

THE *Wanderlust* is upon me. I feel the urge to pack my bags and beat it, but whither I don't quite know. Perhaps it is the summery weather, or because I haven't enough to do, or because—well, just because.

In the Sports Club the other day I ran into old Derwent. He is just off to Kenya again, and so were the three other fellows with him. To hear them talk about their trip out, and to feel them absolutely breathing the atmosphere of the tropics has made me feel restless and regretful that I am not going with them.

But I must stay on for some time yet. That deal of my mining claims may come off any day—although, goodness knows, they are taking long enough; by the way they talked a few weeks ago it seemed easier than the proverbial wink. And in any case I want to see what an English summer is like. (Last year, they tell me, it was on a Wednesday.) I want to see the Derby, the Australians, and Henley Regatta, for which occasion some friends have promised to take me to Phyllis Court. (Until then I had always thought her an actress!)

### Mining Matters.

When I do eventually return to East Africa I think I shall go *via* the South and Northern Rhodesia. I want to have a look at Jo'burg again, and the fellow who writes "Mining, Men, and Matters" in *East Africa* wants me to conduct an independent investigation into conditions in the copper mining areas. But he is a suspicious bird, and I think he believes already that the Big Noises out there will "get at me" and give me a nice fat job to stop me saying anything detrimental. Out of business he is quite a decent chap, and has more than once bought me refreshment, but when he is dealing with mining or finance he is quite a different fellow. Then his mind is dispassionate; his illusions are gone for ever; and he seems to have one eye permanently open for weaknesses which it is his pleasure to discover and make public. At first I wondered whether he practises in his home the satirical bitterness with which he sometimes adorns his page; having now met his wife, I guess not.

But to resume. I feel, too, that I want to hear the swishing of the waves against the ship's side and the monotonous throb of the engines, to feel the sun growing warmer day by day, and to lie in a long wicker chair and swop yarns with a crony to the accompaniment of a cool and fizzling John Collins. However, when I get the £200,000 for my mining claims, I will do all that, and whatever else I desire.

The other day I went to hear a "talkie" at a super cinema—one of these new gilded halls of the mighty which hold three thousand people, and where, unless you watch it, you are told there is room only in the 8s. 6d. seats. The first thing that rather shook my nerve happened while I was gazing absent-mindedly at a floral arrangement above where the orchestra should have been. Suddenly this began to move, and an orchestra rose slowly from the bowels of the theatre, until it appeared in all its glory with spotlights beaming at it from all angles. I blinked and rubbed my eyes, but it was so. There were about thirty men in the band, including two pianos and one of the new Wurlitzer

organs. After about five minutes they disappeared again as slowly and as quietly as they had appeared.

### Giving Due Credit.

There is no need to describe the picture. What tickled me was the introduction. The name of every one connected with the production had to be given. We were told of the producer, the assistant producer, the author of the "book," the scenario writer, the dialogue editor, the art editor, the musical director and his assistants, the authors of the libretto, the lyrics, the cameramen, and a dozen others whose jobs I have forgotten. After them came the actors and actresses; it seemed almost ten minutes before all had had their fair share of publicity and the show really began.

What would a newspaper look like if every "story" were so adorned? We might come to something like this:—

### TO-DAY'S WEATHER FORECAST.

News by: George Hotfoot, *Comet* Cub Reporter.  
Telephone message taken by: Miss Pulla-Plug, Telephone Operator.

Story assigned by: U. Goangetit, News Editor.

Written by: Lets Avit, Sub-Editor.

Story set by: Mr. Typakey, Linotype Operator.

Matt made by: Com. Positor, Printer's Devil.

Edition printed by: Lett M. Roll, Machine Minder.

Distribution by: *Comet's* own paper boys.

### THE STORY.

Professor G. Aintitcold, the eminent meteorologist, is alleged to have told a special representative of *The Comet* this morning that if there is no rain until 6 p.m. to-day there is a distinct possibility of the weather remaining fine until this evening, after which the outlook is doubtful.

If the above is original, I present it to the Institute of Journalists in the hope that it may give the great British public an opportunity of realising the individual genius and unstinting effort daily performed by thousands of journalists whose names would otherwise never be known.

I've just re-read this stuff. What a lot of rot I write, don't I? But then what more can you expect for sixpence?

### THE RAILWAY TO KIVU.

The Belgian Colonial budget for 1930 provides a credit of 35,000,000 francs for the Kivu Railway Company. The establishment of this means of communication is indispensable for the development of the Kivu district, and preliminary surveys of the railway to join Lakes Tanganyika and Kivu have given a figure of 120,000,000 francs as the cost of the section Uvira-Kamamola, a distance of about 90 kilometres (56 miles). The capital of the company has been fixed at 120,000,000 francs.

## "Small Chop"

a web product

"SMALL CHOP" (First Toastie) is a small publication written and issued to be of interest to those who serve abroad, who have served abroad, or who shortly hope to serve abroad. It deals with topics and matters of particular interest to those with such associations, and it will be gladly sent gratis and regularly to anyone interested, on receipt of Name and Address sent to:

The Editor, Small Chop,  
Department E.A.,  
c/o Messrs. WAY & EVERITT PENN, Ltd.,  
14/15, Panton Street,  
Haymarket, London, S.W.



## PERSONALIA.

A recent visitor to Nyasaland was Lady Grant.

Mr. Srinavasa Sastri has arrived in London.

Mrs. Caswell Long has taken a flat at 20, Bolton Street, W.

Mr. H. M. Logan, of the Kenya Land Office, has arrived on leave.

Mr. T. C. Robertson is now assistant editor of *The Livingstone Mail*.

Mr. and Mrs. Entage have left Nyasaland for a trip to the West Indies.

Mr. W. Springett, the Mombasa business man, has recently visited India.

Eric Clowes and Miss Winifred Heslop were recently married in Arusha.

Mr. J. R. Cohen is outward-bound for Beira by the R.M.S. "Arundel Castle."

Two British airmen, Messrs. Barucha and Leath, are flying from Croydon to Nairobi.

His Honour Judge Muir Mackenzie and Mrs. Muir Mackenzie have arrived home.

Mrs. R. C. Speirs, of Arusha, has arrived home and is spending her holiday in Scotland.

Mr. D. L. Blunt has been appointed Acting Deputy Director of Agriculture in Kenya.

Capt. C. B. Anderson, managing director of the Nairobi *Standard*, has arrived in London.

We regret to announce the death of Father Theo. Siminikis, priest of the Greek Church, Beira.

Mrs. G. A. Branfill, wife of Mr. G. A. Branfill, of Nyasaland, recently gave birth to a daughter.

Mr. and Mrs. T. A. C. Rubie, of the Uganda Administration, have arrived on leave from Mubende.

The Bishop of Masasi, who has been in East Africa for the past twenty years, has just arrived home on leave.

Mr. H. M. de Witt and Miss D. J. de Witt have returned to England from their recent visit to Kenya.

Mrs. Spicer, the wife of the Commissioner of Police in Kenya, recently arrived in Europe on holiday.

Mr. T. Aratoon, one of the leading business men in Jinja, is spending the next few months in England.

The Hon. Mrs. Gallagher, wife of Mr. J. F. P. Gallagher, of Nanyuki, recently gave birth to a daughter.

Congratulations to Mrs. L. Cole, wife of Mr. John Trevor Cole, of Nairobi, on the birth of a daughter.

Viscountess Wimborne, who arrived recently from East Africa, is staying at Wimborne House, Arlington Street, London.

Mr. W. G. Allen, a director of the Vacuum Oil Company of South Africa, Ltd., has paid a business visit to East Africa.

Mrs. Stanley Wilson and her son, Mr. Wilson Filmer, have arrived in London from Mazabuka, Northern Rhodesia.

Mr. G. Le Blanc Smith, who has just arrived home, has brought with him a tame zebra, which is to be sent to America.

Major Alan R. F. Lucas, M.C., of Naro Moru, was recently married in Limuru to Vera, widow of the Rev. Guy Seymour Bask.

We regret to announce the death in Nairobi of Mr. Henry Astor Barnes, Assistant Headmaster of Kenton College, Kijabe, since 1925.

A recent wedding in Nairobi was that of Mr. Percy Vaughan, of the Dunlop Rubber Company, and Miss Doris Belither, of Ilford, Essex.

Dr. Thomas Jesse Jones, who headed the Phelps-Stokes Educational Commission to East Africa, is shortly expected in London from New York.

The Rt. Hon. Sir Arthur Griffith Boscawen, Lady Griffith Boscawen, and Miss A. E. Dixon have returned from their recent visit to East Africa.

Mr. F. H. Rohrig, a director of the British American Tobacco Company, has returned to England from his recent visit to Kenya and Uganda.

Mr. F. T. Templeton, who has served in the Kenya postal service for the past eighteen years, has reached England, accompanied by Mrs. Templeton.

We regret to announce the death in Nairobi of Mr. O. C. Skinner, formerly Secretary of the Muthaiga Country Club, and popular with all who knew him.

Mr. E. W. Osborne, who is well-known to many of our readers throughout East and Central Africa, has arrived back in England from his latest business trip.

The Maharaja of Cutch, Sir Khengarji Savai Bahadur, and Prince Meghrajji, who have been on a prolonged *safari* in East Africa, have returned to India.

A few days ago the Prince of Wales received Sir Percy Loraine, High Commissioner for Egypt and the Sudan, by whom he was entertained while in Cairo.

Mr. Claud Watson, of Nairobi, is expected to arrive in London about the middle of the month, and will probably stay in England until about October.

## BIRTH.

**DRUETT.** On April 29, 1930, at Wimbledon, to Rose, wife of Captain H. C. Druett, a daughter.



The Prince of Wales has promised to take the chair at the meeting of the Missions to Seamen to be held in London on May 14.

Sir George Harvey, formerly Commandant of the Cairo City Police, who has passed away in Middlethorpe, at one time commanded the Sudanese Gendarmerie.

Lady Heath, who lived for several years in East Africa (being then Mrs. Elliott-Lynn) has been granted a divorce from Sir James Heath in the State of Nevada.

The Nairobi Chamber of Commerce has invited Mr. L. A. Howse to fill a vacancy on the Executive of the Association of Chambers of Commerce of East Africa.

Recent arrivals in Europe from Nyasaland include Mr. and Mrs. Burn, Mr. and Mrs. Young, Mrs. Everett, and Messrs. Selous Jones, Cartwell, Ryall, and MacGrath.

His many friends in Soy will be interested to know that Mr. R. H. Alexander was recently married at St. John's Church, Regent's Park, to Miss Gladys Mary Symons, of Eldoret.

A farewell dinner was recently given in Soroti to Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Holl on their departure from Uganda, after Mr. Holl's many years' service with the Bombay-Uganda Company.

Professor Dart, of the Witwatersrand University, is to join an Italian expedition to Central Africa which is expected to elucidate the relationship between European and African fauna.

Congratulations to Captain and Mrs. H. C. Druett on the arrival of a daughter, who was born two days before Captain Druett's return to England from his recent tour of the East African territories.

The Bishop of Mombasa is to be one of the speakers at the annual meeting of the Church Pastoral Aid Society, which is to be held on Thursday, May 8, at 3 p.m., in the Central Hall, Westminster.

Chief Tschekedi, Paramount Chief of Bechuanaland, who has just left this country, recently visited the Livingstone Memorial at Blantyre, Scotland, and contributed one hundred guineas to the fund.

Commander F. M. Jenkins, Superintendent of the Kenya and Uganda Railway Marine, who has served in Kenya for the past twenty-five years, has arrived home on leave, accompanied by Mrs. Jenkins and their two children.

Miss E. M. Somerville, daughter of Mr. A. A. Somerville, M.P., who two years ago toured Tanganyika Territory as a member of the Parliamentary delegation, was recently married in Calcutta to Capt. S. M. Sloman.

We regret to announce the death in Nairobi in tragic circumstances of Mr. S. E. Parke, who had lately arrived from England, and whose car crashed over Ainsworth Bridge, killing him instantly. Several other accidents have happened at the bridge.

H.E. The Governor, Mr. T. S. W. Thomas, returned to Nyasaland from Tanganyika during mail week.

Sir Montague Barlow, who has twice visited East Africa in recent years, is one of the four signatories of an appeal for funds for Church Extension work in outlying districts of the London diocese. The other three signatories are the Lord Chancellor, the Lord Mayor, and the Bishop of London.

The Gold Medal of the Royal Empire Society, which is awarded annually to the author of the best book on Empire affairs written during the year, has been given to Professor W. New, of Toronto, Canada, for his biography of Lord Durham. Amongst previous recipients of the honour are Lord Lugard and Sir Hesketh Bell.

Amongst those recently arrived in Europe on s.s. "Amarapooora" from the Sudan are Mr. and Mrs. H. A. Boyle, Mrs. S. Cooper, Mr. P. T. Mears, Mrs. Rush, Mr. Tomlinson, Mr. J. C. Carney, Mrs. B. Cooper, Mrs. G. Cooper, Mrs. J. S. Hancock, Mrs. and Miss Newton Mason.

Sir Nigel G. Davidson, Deputy District Grand Master of Egypt and the Sudan, was appointed a Grand Warden of the United Grand Lodge of England at last week's Annual Festival, at which Sir George Boughey, also well-known to many East Africans, was appointed a Deputy Grand Director of Ceremonies.

Mr. A. L. Lawley, the well-known East Coast pioneer, who was formerly a director of Messrs. Pauling, the railway engineers, and who has resided at Beira for many years, is expected in England almost immediately. He was recently given a reception at the Savoy Hotel, Beira, and presented with a silver cigarette box by the residents of the town.

Those who served in the East African Campaign with the 25th Royal Fusiliers (Legion of Frontiersmen) will learn with regret of the death in a motor car accident in London of Mr. "Tubby" Phillips, who had taken "fat man" parts in many screen productions, spent several years hunting in Central Africa with Selous, and went through the campaign in German East Africa; later he went to France and was wounded three times.

We regret to report the death of Captain H. E. V. Huggett, who served as a Political Officer in the Sudan for some time after the War, and who then resigned the Service for the Bar. He was educated at Harrow and Sandhurst, received a commission in the 2nd Royal Fusiliers in 1913, and served with his regiment in Ireland and India before taking part in the Gallipoli campaign, in which he lost his right eye. A friend has written, in an obituary to *The Times*: "If he had a hobby it lay in helping lame dogs over stiles. His generosity was as silent as it was boundless; nothing gave him greater joy than to get a youngster out of a scrape or to assist an old soldier towards a livelihood. In such labours of love he wore out his physical strength; a malignant bacillus entered his blood, and in his weakened condition poison set in. In spite of a desperate amputation he succumbed."

## "BER-WANA MIMI NO FOOD!"

Swahili as She is Spoke in Hollywood.

By an East African in London.

WHEN I took my seat at the New Gallery Cinema, Regent Street, on Monday to see "Mamba," the first East African "talkie" in technicolour—that is, with all the scenes shot in natural colours—I was prepared to be tolerant, and to shut my eyes to an occasional misrepresentation of East African life, and to allow for poetic licence in the matter of romance. However, I was soon to receive a shock to my complacency, for the story opened in so un-East African a manner that it took me some time really to believe that it was supposed to occur there.

I should not like to say that all the scenes were shot in Hollywood, but I must confess to doubt if many of them were taken in East Africa. "Neu Posen," the film name given to the capital of German East Africa before the War, was, I imagined, to be Dar es Salaam, but this simple deduction was shaken by a statement that the approach to the capital was by a long journey by river steamer from the coast. Needless to say, none of the country or towns shown was recognisable, so I am still in the dark.

### German East Africa.

The story is of German East Africa before and during the War. British and German officers are seen fraternising at the local pub, drinking each other's health in dark German beer out of pint pots, and singing songs together in high revelry. Both English and German officers are portrayed as gentlemen of the standardised film type—with correct dress, perfect manners, and generally exquisite behaviour. I was relieved that the Britons are not portrayed as wearing monocles and speaking in the high falsetto voice so popular in Hollywood's conception of the English nobility. I rather wondered, though, why these gentry thought fit to dress in pink mess jackets and full evening kit in the heat of a tropical evening, whilst their German friends wore the ubiquitous white duck.

There is no need to tell the story in detail. Suffice it to say that it is entirely ridiculous, and when an alleged Native woman comes begging to the villain, saying loudly, "Berwana, mimi no food," I squirmed in my seat. Another thing I noticed about the Swahili is that the hero, the commander of the German troops, appears to know only one word, which he uses on every occasion, however unsuitable; his repertory is represented by "Nja!" which he pronounces "En-joe." The heroine, Eleanor Boardman, was adequate as the somewhat brainless wife of Auguste Bolte, admirably portrayed by Jean Hersholt. She does not attempt to speak in guttural German, though she is supposed to be German, but, very sensibly, keeps to her native English; a give-away, however, was somewhat apparent when she said, "I am in dainger," in the true vernacular of London's East.

### Unconsciously amusing incidents.

A Native dance was one of the most amusing in a series of unconsciously amusing incidents; as this, I am prepared to swear, never originated in Africa. My knowledge of the South Sea Islands is gained from films and highly romantic novels, but this dance seems to reproduce the Hula-Hula spirit and atmosphere from the gyrations of the performers to the colour of their skins (which were anything from *café-au-lait* to coal black) and the features of many of them.

A piquant note was struck when the headquarters of the British troops was shown. On the entrance was inscribed "3rd K.A.R. Fort Victoria." If there is a Fort Victoria in East Africa I must confess I have never heard of it. There is a place of that name in Southern Rhodesia, but then I suppose it doesn't matter much to Holly-

wood where it is—Africa is Africa to an American audience, one imagines, very much as it is to a great many persons in England.

If the story and the plot are wholly unconvincing, a different criticism must be made of the production, acting, and photography. The German officers really are Germans, and the Britons are Britons, and not Americans. The acting of Jean Hersholt as Auguste Bolte, the unutterable villain of the play, is a masterpiece. The character is one of the most revolting it has befallen me yet ever to witness on the screen, and it says volumes for Jean Hersholt that he portrays it so realistically that an audible sigh arose from the audience when he was eventually stabbed to death by a horde of howling savages, adorned with "property" assegais in a synthetic jungle.

I am also glad to note that what moral is shown by the play is one that East Africans will approve. The villain of the piece pays dearly for his villainies, and there are some good lines on the prestige of the white man, and how it is let down by such people as Auguste Bolte. As one of the few full-length pictures in technicolour, "Mamba" is the best I have seen. The photography deserves nothing but praise, and if only the Gaumont and Tiffany people will take their actors, actresses, and cameras out to East Africa next time they make such a picture, and stick more or less to the limits of probability, I am sure that their next effort will be a vast improvement.

I still do not know why the film is named "Mamba," for no crocodile or snake is shown, and no mention is made of the word during the course of the play. However, I suppose "Mamba" is just as good a name as any other.

R. T.

We regret to announce the death in India of Lieutenant-Colonel H. H. Y. Hearsey, formerly Principal Medical Officer, in Nyasaland, in which country he served from 1902 to 1923. During the East African Campaign he was given the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel in the King's African Rifles, and was appointed Director of Medical Services to the Nyasaland Field Force. He was twice mentioned in dispatches and was awarded the O.B.E.



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**A BRONZE OF SIR CHRISTIAN FELLING.**

Exhibited at the Academy.

THE one hundred and sixty-second exhibition of The Royal Academy of Arts, which was opened to the public on Monday, contains several portraits and bronzes of East African interest. Foremost is a model of the bronze memorial tablet executed by Sir William Goscombe John to Sir Christian Felling. Underneath the bust is an inscription reading: "Erected in memory of a great public servant by all ranks of the Kenya and Uganda Railways and Harbours Services, 1930." The bust shows the late Sir Christian in familiar attitude, his head slightly on one side, his eyes thoughtful and deep.

Another exhibit from an East African subject is that by Dora Clarke of an elderly Kikuyu woman. This reproduces faithfully the features of the Kikuyu, whilst the carvings are executed with exactitude and precision to detail. Lord Brentford, formerly Sir William Joynson-Hicks, who recently led the Sudan, and who has shown himself a strong champion of British rule in that country as against Egyptian penetration, is portrayed by Sir Arthur Cope. The painting shows much strength of character, as well as an excellent likeness—a not indispensable phenomenon, as is evident from the portraits by other artists of other well-known personages. Sir John Lavery portrays Lord Melchett, the chairman of Magadi Soda Co., Ltd., and other companies, at work at his desk. He, like Sir William Morris, of motor car fame, painted by Sir Arthur Cope, appears preoccupied with the cares of business.

A fine head in bronze of Cecil Rhodes, executed by Alfred Hardman, commands immediate attention, for the sculptor has caught the strength of character that lay in the great pioneer, and has also given it, about the eyes and forehead, a fineness which brings out the dreamer.

The Academy is well up to the standard of previous years, and a visit may be recommended to East Africans now in Great Britain.

**N. RHODESIA'S CHIEF SECRETARY.**

Mr. C. A. S. Northcote to go to the Gold Coast.

THE Colonial Office announce that Mr. G. A. S. Northcote, Chief Secretary of Northern Rhodesia, and previously for so many years in the Kenya Service, has been selected for appointment as Colonial Secretary of the Gold Coast in succession to Mr. W. E. F. Jackson, whose appointment as Governor of Mauritius was recently approved by his Majesty. It was as long ago as 1904 that Mr. Northcote first went to what is now Kenya, and his many East African friends will wish him well in his new appointment. He has been in Northern Rhodesia for the past three years.

**FORTHCOMING FEATURES.**

During the next few months Capt. H. C. Druett will continue his series of articles describing his tour of Kenya, Uganda, and Tanganyika Territory. Early contributions will include pen pictures of Kisumu and district, Eldoret, Kitale, Jinja, Kampala, the Mountains of the Moon, Motoring in East Africa, Lake Victoria, etc. Limited supplies of the issues containing his past articles are still obtainable. Among the subjects were Nairobi, Nyeri, Mombasa, Naivasha, Nakuru, Arusha, and Moshi.

**DEATH OF MR. G. R. MAYERS.**

Pioneer of Sugar Growing in Kenya.

It is with the deepest regret that we announce the death in Cape Town while on his way to England of Mr. George Russell Mayers, the pioneer of sugar growing in the Miwani district of Kenya, and the founder of the Victoria Nyanza Sugar Co., Ltd., and East African Coffee Plantations, Ltd., which between them represent a capital of £900,000.

Mr. Mayers was about sixty years of age when, a decade ago, he left Australia to establish a large-scale sugar industry in East Africa. Though faced by great difficulties, he worked to such purpose that within a few years he had turned what had been one of the waste spots of Kenya Colony into one of its show places and a self-contained township. In less than ten years he made his companies the largest private employers of Native labour in the Colony. Moreover, he imposed upon himself and his enterprises the proud duty of buying only British machinery and of working always for the British Empire, which he regarded as the finest human organisation yet evolved.

He was a convinced advocate of federation of the East African territories, and, having wide personal knowledge of the development of Australia, Canada, New Zealand, and South Africa, he appreciated the urgent need of closer administrative union and improved rail and road communications. Once he expressed publicly his belief that between the Sudan and Southern Rhodesia are more than a million acres of virgin land—richer by far than the average land in any of the four great Dominions above-mentioned—capable of sustaining a population of over one million whites.

**His Many Benefactions.**

For several years Mr. Mayers had been in indifferent health, and had had to undergo several operations, the outcome of one of which two years ago seemed very doubtful, and as a complication of which pleurisy supervened. Last year he made a long motor tour of the Continent and this country, and returned to the Nandi highlands in much improved health.

Elsewhere in this issue we refer to his munificent gift of £50,000 for the establishment and endowment of a rest and holiday home on the Kenya coast for up-country people. The trust deed was signed only a few weeks ago, on the eve of his departure from Kenya, and, though named after his eldest son, the home will be in very deed a memorial to him also.

A hard worker himself, who expected those about him to give of their best, Mr. Mayers has left his mark on a country which won his affection late in life. Few people are aware of the unostentatious way in which he was constantly helping lame dogs over stiles, and of his constant readiness to assist any good cause, for he preferred that his charity should be anonymous, and few even of his neighbours are aware of his many benefactions. He was a keen Freemason, whose help was very valuable at the time of the formation of the District Grand Lodge of East Africa.

To Mrs. Mayers, who is taking the body back from the Cape to Kenya for burial, and to their sons the deep sympathy of all East Africans will be extended.

**UNGALARIED POSITION OF TRUST WANTED.**

WANTED, by the pioneer owner (lady) of Muthaiga, a position in Kenya. No salary required. References given and desired. Answer to Box 205, East Africa, 91, Gt. Titchfield St., London, W.1.

**HOUSE TO LET.**

BEXHILLON-SEA. Furnished house, four bedrooms, dining room, lounge hall, garage, and tennis court, to be let. Moderate terms to good tenant. Apply Box No. 195, East Africa, 91, Great Titchfield Street, London, W.1.





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## ENGAGED IN PUBLIC WORK.

Red Cross Delegates from East Africa.

Among the delegates to the British Red Cross Society's Conference, which opens in London on May 19, are the following: Dr. J. A. Acheson, Northern Rhodesia; Sir Francis Newton, Southern Rhodesia; Dr. R. Nixon, Tanganyika; and Dr. H. G. Wiltshire, Nyasaland.

This year's office bearers of the Irish Society of Kenya are: President, Dr. V. Fisher; Hon. Secretary, Mr. E. Hutchinson; Hon. Treasurer, Mr. J. L. Byrne; and Committee, Dr. Keatinge, Dr. Nunnon, Dr. Gregory, Capt. Lister, Father Jefferson, and Colonel Fitzgerald.

The Photographic Society of Kenya has elected the following officers for 1930: President, Mr. M. H. Fox; Vice-Presidents, Mr. C. E. Noble and Captain G. Tanner; Secretary and Treasurer, Mr. A. K. ...; Council, Miss M. Gallant and Messrs. R. D. Baker, R. F. Mayer, J. D. Melhuish, and H. L. Zeltman.

The following officers have been elected by the Kampala Club for 1930: President, Dr. A. Owen; Vice-President, Mr. J. R. P. Postlethwaite; Hon. Secretary, Mr. C. E. Spencer; Committee, Messrs. D. MacGregor, C. G. Moody, T. P. Priestly, J. E. H. Calvert, E. D. Tongue, E. G. Morris, and W. A. Mitchell.

## ONLY ONE SPECIES OF BAOBAB.

Dr. Alice Werner's Query Answered.

In a letter, published in *East Africa* on April 24, Dr. Alice Werner asked if any botanist had determined two species of the baobab tree, as she had noted a difference in the shape of their fruits. The matter was referred by us to Dr. A. W. Hill, the Director of the Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew, who kindly replied:

"There is, as you know, considerable variation in the shape and size of the fruits of the African baobab, but as far as I am aware no varieties have been distinguished by name by any botanist, nor is it definitely known whether the variation in the size and shape of their fruits is constant for any individual. Our economic botanist, Mr. H. C. Sampson, who was formerly the Director of Agriculture in Nyasaland, tells me that the fruits of the baobab in Nyasaland are large compared with those in West Africa, but as far as he observed they were usually elongated in shape."

There would appear to be an opportunity for some botanist in East Africa to investigate this problem and devote a little of his spare time to the varieties of this interesting tree.

## GROWTH OF THE COLONIAL OFFICE.

A Twenty Years' Comparison.

SOME remarkable figures, demonstrating the growth of the Colonial Office since the year 1909, are given in the Report of the Committee on the Colonial Services:—

	1909	1929	Increase
	£	£	per cent.
Total Expenditure	19,000,000	68,000,000	305
Staff	93,280	220,770	236
Administration	1,066,000	4,834,000	453
Medical	1,149,000	6,211,000	540
Education	557,000	3,970,000	713
Public Works	3,773,000	17,713,000	478

## DAR ES SALAAM'S FIRST IRISH DINNER.

"Irishmen can meet without Unpleasantness"!

DAR ES SALAAM'S first Irish dinner appears to have been a most successful affair, and one of our subscribers goes out of his way to tell us that "it has proved to Tanganyika that it is possible to hold an Irish reunion without having any unpleasantness"! Needless to say, the remark is that of a member of the Society, which has a rapidly growing membership. Those who attended the dinner were:—

Messrs. T. D. M. Bartley, D. C. Campbell, J. J. Craig-McFeely, G. J. Callaghan, A. K. Bate, G. Blight, F. Gutter, Dr. H. J. O. Burke-Gaffney, Major J. Colledge, Messrs. M. G. De Courcy-Ireland, J. Duffy, M. Finnigan, Capt. P. E. L. Gethin, Messrs. J. Hearne, J. Morton, M. J. B. Molohan, Rev. I. Malachi, Messrs. W. M. O'Grady, H. M. O'Foole, J. Pike, R. Kildea, H. A. H. Jordan, G. E. Tucker, I. White, Capt. R. A. H. Tougher, Capt. Smith, A.D.C., Dr. G. R. C. Wilson, and Commander P. Woods, R.D., R.N.R.

Among the guests present were: Sir Donald Cameron, Messrs. R. A. Goodwin-Austin, J. Brunnen, H. C. Baxter, Lieutenant-Commander D. E. Blunt, R.N., Goodall Bloom (Jnr.), Dr. N. Clinton, Capt. F. C. Agar, Messrs. G. Cone, S. Dasent, F. J. Durman, A. Greig, H. Green, W. L. Heape, I. Hughes, Capt. I. Ingles, R.N., Capt. G. Hewlitt-Cooper, R.N., Messrs. G. Kay, W. E. Knollys, H. S. Hill, G. Lomas, Capt. S. R. Hill, M.C., Messrs. Macquatrie, H. Nimmo, L. Makins, A. V. Martin, W. I. Gould, R. Muir, A. A. Menkin, E. Messerly, J. R. C. Priddle, D. C. MacGillivray, A. L. Morris, N. W. P. De Haveningham, S. F. Male, Judge K. G. Muir-Mackenzie, Dr. J. C. Middleton, Messrs. J. G. Parke, C. R. Lockhart, V. Lewis, H. Morgan, J. H. Pashen, G. Preston, I. Leslie, Dr. A. H. Owen, Messrs. H. Robertson, M. Serle, R. Gregson Williams, J. Day-Williams, W. Whitley, and Dr. J. O. Shircore.

In connexion with the arrest of Gandhi, Indian traders in East Africa observed a *hartal* on Tuesday.

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**KAGERA (UGANDA) TINFIELDS, LIMITED.**

Proceedings at Third Annual General Meeting.

MR. G. C. ISHMAEL IN THE CHAIR.

At the third annual general meeting of shareholders of Kagera (Uganda) Tinfields, Limited, held at Winchester House, London, E.C., on Wednesday, April 30, 1930, the Secretary, Mr. F. St. John North, A.C.A., having read the notice convening the meeting and the report of the auditors, the Chairman, Mr. George C. Ishmael, said:—

**The Chairman's Speech.**

"Ladies and Gentlemen,—

"I think it will facilitate matters if, before I deal with the accounts and director's report, which have been in your hands for some time, and which, with your permission, I shall take as read, I say a few words about the *persons* of the past and present boards and their respective responsibilities.

"The original members of the board were Messrs. [Name] (Chairman), Williamson, Broadbridge, and Thurston, who resigned office in December 1929, April 1930, April 1929, and December 1928, respectively. The present directors are Messrs. Knollys and Sain and myself, and we joined the board in July 1929, January 1930, and March 1929, respectively.

"Towards the end of 1928 I was invited to join your board. I agreed to do so, and shortly after I left for Uganda, expecting that my appointment would be confirmed in due course, but I heard no more about it until about the middle of March 1929, when I received a cable again offering me a seat on the board. I accepted.

"I had no idea at that time that any change had been effected in the liquid assets of the company, and it was not until the middle of May last when I received a letter informing me that in order to get better returns than we could get on gilt-edged securities, other interests had been acquired with a part of the company's surplus funds. I replied at once saying that I should have voted against the course taken had I been on the board, and I suggested selling out the interests acquired as soon as possible.

**Present Board not Responsible.**

"The present members of the board are, therefore, in no way responsible for the sale in February 1929 of the major part of the company's reserves and the investment of the proceeds thereof in shares of other mining companies, or for the two loans made in March and June 1928 respectively.

"As I had doubts as to the propriety of the transactions I have just mentioned, I investigated the position as far as I could on my return to England and took counsel's opinion thereon. Counsel's opinion was very fully discussed at a board meeting held early in January last.

"While my colleagues were and are of opinion that sufficient care was not exercised in the taking of better security when the two loans were made, and that there has been unnecessary delay in taking steps to recover at least one of the sums lent, we have no doubt that the late directors had acted within their powers in making the loans, and that it is doubtful if any of them could be made personally liable for any loss which may result to the company. Our chances of recovering the sums loaned are mentioned in the report, and I do not think I can usefully add anything to what has already been said.

"Now I come to the most important question we have to discuss to-day, namely, the investment of some £65,700 of our liquid reserves in other mining ventures. We now have £43,000 invested in one Malayan tin mining company, £7,200 in another

and £15,500 in East African and other Companies. Counsel, whose opinion I invited with regard to the underwriting of 200,000 shares of the first-mentioned Malayan company, said that it appeared to him that, of the directors who authorised the transaction, two were personally interested in it, and if such were the case, the transaction was invalid, and any director who took part in it would be liable.

**Counsel's Opinion.**

"Counsel also advised that the board should take such proceedings as would result in substantial sums being refunded to the company by the directors liable, and that if proposals in favour of such proceedings were overridden by a majority of the board, I ought to convene a general meeting and lay the matter before the shareholders. One of the two directors referred to had ceased to be on the board when the opinion was obtained, and his financial position was and is such that even if he were found to be liable we would not succeed in recovering anything from him or his estate. The other director gave us his assurance that he was not in any way interested in the Malayan company in question, and that he had agreed to go on the board of that company in order to look after our interests. The third gentleman who had also ceased to be a director was not present at the board meeting which authorised the underwriting.

"The board took all necessary steps to dispose of our holdings in the mining concerns I have mentioned, and when favourable opportunities offered, and after very careful deliberation and consultation with solicitors it was decided not to call a special general meeting for the express purpose of informing the shareholders of the change effected in our reserves, and to take their instructions thereon, but to wait and tell them this at the annual general meeting which we fully expected would be held some time last month.

**The Transposition of Funds.**

"The information which we have been able to collect as to the transposition of our funds is not, in our opinion, sufficient to warrant us to come to a definite conclusion as to which, if any, of the late directors blame can be attached for what has been done. It would appear to us that the only satisfactory method of sifting out the matter and arriving at a conclusion would be to take the matter to a Court of Law, but we have doubts as to whether any benefit would result to the company by so doing.

"I have endeavoured briefly to give you all the facts as I know them, and I shall be glad if you will at the conclusion of my remarks give us an indication of your wishes in this matter.

"I am sure it has been a disappointment to you all, as it certainly is to me, that we cannot give you any more dividends for the year under review, but considering that our source of income from gilt-edged securities has almost disappeared, that the drop in the price of tin is responsible for a deficit in revenue of £8,700, and that our expenditure increased by some £8,500, I think it speaks very well for the mine that we have done as well as we have.

**Visits to the Mine.**

"Immediately after I joined your board I paid a visit of inspection to the mine. I regret to say I found a very deplorable state of affairs existing. The accounts were months in arrear, we were very much overstaffed, money was being lavishly spent in many directions, and it was evident that there was little or no organisation or supervision in or out of doors.

"When I again visited the property in June last I found, notwithstanding my previous recommenda-

tions, so little improvement that I arranged for Mr. Pargeter to be transferred to Mwirasandu at once to help in establishing order, and to organise the work in the mine and in exploring camps, and, above all things, to cause to be written up and completed the long overdue 1928 accounts. Mr. Pargeter took complete charge in August last, and it gives me great pleasure to say that he proved himself to be an efficient and loyal ally and assistant to me during the time I was in the country, and that he has done splendid work for the company ever since he went to the mine.

"I think it is time I mentioned some of the favourable features which I have every hope will in the course of time considerably improve the position of the company. Had I thought otherwise I should certainly not have undertaken the very onerous and responsible post of Chairman of your company in January last, at a time when its affairs appeared to be anything but rosy and when there was much hard work of an extremely unpleasant nature to do, and that most of our troubles are now to all intents and purposes, over, and that the future holds good and bright prospects for us, but there is still much spade work to be done.

#### One of the Richest Mines of its Size.

"It is true Mwirasandu is only a small mine as mines go, but every engineer who has visited it has pronounced it to be one of the richest, if not the richest, mine of its size which he has seen in any country. This is proved by the fact that the extraction of 700 tons of ore notwithstanding, we know that our ore reserves in sight are still practically as high as any estimate hitherto published, and, judging by reports of mining engineers of repute, British and others, who are independent of the company, there is every prospect of our finding very much more.

"You must appreciate the fact that it is extremely difficult, if not impossible, correctly to estimate the contents of lode ore, more especially in a country like Uganda whose geology presents many difficulties; but I think you may be gratified that our detrital deposits have not been over-estimated, and that we certainly have the tonnage we claim to have.

"We have suffered, as a good many other mines have, from mismanagement, non-management, and gross extravagance. We have had sent to us men, machinery, and plant totally unsuited to our requirements, but let me assure you, ladies and gentlemen, that we shall see to it that this sort of thing does not happen again.

#### Savings Effected.

"A large number of savings have been effected. Time will not permit of my giving you a complete list of these, but I think I ought to mention a few of the principal ones.

"A costly and doubtful scheme for the construction of a large dam—which I have at all times opposed, which would have landed us in an expenditure of some £20/25,000, and which has in fact already cost a considerable sum—has been abandoned in favour of a scheme which should not cost more than £1,800, and which should supply all our present water requirements.

"Labour lines which would have cost from £6,000 to £7,000, had I not stopped the scheme, were replanned, and they have now been completed at a cost of about £1,700.

"Trams for the conveyance of ore which should have been running months ago, were not completed until after Mr. Pargeter took over. This has

effected considerable saving in men and money, but owing to wrong siting, etc., several alterations will have to be made before a really efficient service is obtained.

"The cost of men's rations will show an appreciable decrease on last year.

"London office expenses are also being much reduced.

"Redundant Europeans, Asiatics, and Natives have been and are still being discharged, from which a saving of several hundred pounds per annum will result.

#### Reducing Transport Costs.

"You will have seen from the accounts that transport forms a large item in our expenditure. The rate paid to contractors was considerably reduced by me in August last, but, as the manager very truly remarks in his report, a large sum of money was squandered during the early part of the year.

"Our bill for transport per ton from the mine to the railway or river head will become smaller when the port on the Kagera River is opened for traffic. The navigation of this river was first projected by me some three years ago. My suggestion was by no means enthusiastically received by the authorities, when I first communicated it to them, but, as I had no doubt in my own mind that a port on this river would immensely benefit not only Uganda, but also Ruanda-Urundi and the Congo, I would not let the matter drop, and, to cut a long story short, we have at long last got what we wanted; and we shall, I hope, within the next few months have a first-class road from the mine to the river, which will save us over 100 miles of road transport and over £3 per ton on ore from and machinery, etc., to the mine.

"We are gradually staffing the mine with men who know their work and who can be trusted loyally to co-operate with those placed over them. Only those who have lived in the tropics can appreciate what a valuable asset a trustworthy staff is to any business concern.

#### Policy of the Present Board.

"It is only right that we should tell you the policy of the present board. We are fully alive to the fact that we are a *working* tin company, and *not* a finance company, and we therefore have no intention of investing the company's surplus money in any concern or venture in which a trustee would not invest trust money. We are anxious to get our funds back into sound securities, but we do not intend to sell our interests in the concerns I have before referred to at a sacrifice in order to attain the desired end. These interests may, and we hope will, become valuable in course of time.

"Instructions have been issued to cut down expenses to a minimum.

"One of the first things I shall do when I get back to Uganda is to visit the mine with a view to effecting further economies wherever possible. It must, however, be borne in mind that we have for some time past been and are still prospecting at Namherere and elsewhere, and that this essential work alone costs us something like £6,000 per annum. We have been informed by our engineers and are satisfied that this expenditure is warranted, and that it will be more than repaid by results.

#### General Manager to consult with Directors.

"We are convinced that the company's financial reserves must be built up again, and this end will be pursued. Mr. Pargeter, after consultation with



other engineers, has submitted to the board a scheme and plans for machinery and plant which will cost about £10,000; and which, when constructed, will enable him more efficiently to deal with ore than is being done at present. He estimates that fine tin valued at about £4,000 per annum will be recovered by the installation of the plant in question. I have at great personal inconvenience and expense delayed my departure for Uganda from time to time, and have cabled instructions to Mr. Pargeter to curtail his leave in South Africa and to come home immediately, in order to discuss his future plans with the members of the board before I leave England. The result of our deliberations and our decision will be communicated to you in the next progress report.

"I purpose returning to East Africa in a fortnight's time. My colleagues, and such shareholders as I have had the privilege of discussing the company's affairs with, wish me to retain my office as Chairman of the company, and to give me full powers to control and supervise the company's affairs at the really important end of it, namely, in Uganda, and to appoint a deputy in my place in England. We propose to appoint Mr. W. A. M. Sim, who, owing to absence in East Africa, is unfortunately not with us to-day. It is my opinion that the affairs of the company at this end could not be left in better hands.

"A word of caution before I sit down. Economies have been effected, and further economies will be effected, but you must not expect the full benefit of these economies to be reflected in our 1930 accounts. A great deal must depend on the price of tin and the tonnage we produce, as these factors, plus that important factor, economy, naturally govern the profit-earning capacity of the company.

#### Expressions of Thanks.

"Our thanks are due to the members of the Uganda Mines and Geological Departments in general, and, in particular, to the late Mr. Dyson Blair, who was our Commissioner of Mines until his retirement in July last, and from whom we received nothing but most sympathetic consideration, on the very many occasions on which we had to deal with him; and to Messrs. Wayland and Combe, the fathers of Uganda geology, who have rendered us invaluable assistance with our geology, assays, maps, etc.

"The thanks of the directors are due to our able Secretary, Mr. F. St. John North, whose work has been greatly added to during the last few months, and who, I feel sure, will do his share in helping the board in carrying out its policy of retrenchment and economy.

"I will now formally move the adoption of the report and accounts, and will call upon Mr. Knollys to second the resolution, but, before putting the resolution to the meeting, I shall have much pleasure in dealing with any remarks and questions from any shareholder.

"I beg to move: That the audited accounts for the year ended December 31, 1929, together with the reports of the directors and of the auditors, as now submitted to this meeting, be and they are hereby received and adopted."

The resolution was seconded by Mr. Knollys.

#### Shareholders' Remarks.

Colonel Hay inquired the names of the companies in which moneys had been invested, and the Chairman stated that the board did not think it wise that these details should be published. That was the board's opinion, but if the question were pressed the chairman was prepared to give the information. Colonel Hay agreed not to press the question.

In reply to a question from Mr. H. T. Brice, the chairman informed the meeting that no directors, other than Mr. Huntley, had borrowed money from the company.

Mr. R. Chetwynd Stapylton asked whether the board had considered the advisability of taking steps to prevent any possibility of control of the company passing into foreign hands. The chairman, in reply, stated that this matter had been considered by the board, and they were not really satisfied of the wisdom of such action, but it would again be discussed by the board at an early date. His personal view was that shareholders, whether foreign or not, ought to have due representation according to their stake in a company. He was speaking subject to correction, but he believed that that was the only equitable view to take.

In reply to Mr. Jewell, who asked whether the company had funds available for the programme ahead, the chairman said that the present cash balance was not very large, but he did not anticipate any difficulty in financing the schemes.

Mr. Jewell criticised the investments which had been made and the directors who had made them, and asked what present-day value could be attached to these investments. The chairman said that nobody could say what was the actual value. The shares were held, they might become valuable or they might not, but when the market was a limited one, it was not possible to sell a large block of shares except at a nominal price. For balance sheet purposes the value shown was based upon the market prices, on December 31, as furnished by the brokers.

In reply to Mr. Cameron, who said that he thought blame was being unfairly put on the late manager, Mr. Popham, for the extravagant expenditure at the mine referred to in the directors' report, the chairman said that the directors were not satisfied with the late manager's work and he was dismissed, the accountant had been similarly dismissed, and anybody else who did not do his work properly in future would be dismissed.

#### Sir Humphrey Leggett's Confidence.

Major Sir E. Humphrey Leggett, D.S.O., in the course of a brief address to the meeting, said he did not think the opportunity provided by the annual general meeting ought to be allowed to pass without a personal word to the chairman and the present board. He was quite sure that nobody who had heard the chairman's remarks could come to any other conclusion than that the chairman had absolutely saved the company, and, moreover, had now gathered round him a small but select band of colleagues who combined local knowledge with energy and business ability, and in whom he (Sir Humphrey) had the very utmost confidence. In his opinion the board as now constituted was such as to inspire and restore confidence, not only in the City and the Stock Exchange, but in East Africa.

The resolution (for the adoption of the report and accounts) was then put to the meeting and carried *nem. con.*

On the motion of the chairman, seconded by Mr. Knollys, Mr. W. A. M. Sim was unanimously re-elected as director of the company.

The chairman pointed out that, since the report was issued, Mr. Williamson had definitely resigned from the board, and could not, therefore, strictly be referred to as retiring by rotation. In order to conform with the Articles of Association, Mr. A. C. Knollys was now retiring by rotation and offered himself for re-election. Upon the proposal of the chairman, seconded by Mr. T. S. Overy, Mr. Knollys was unanimously re-elected.

The chairman moved, and Mr. Knollys seconded, the election of Mr. Marcel Etienne Jacques as a director of the company. This was duly carried.

## Re-Election of the Auditors.

Arising out of the question of the reappointment of the auditors, a shareholder asked whether the auditors were aware of the manner in which the company's finances were being invested. Mr. R. Evans Smith, F.C.A., on behalf of the auditors, stated that the underwriting of the large block of shares in a Malayan company took place in the year 1929 and did not come before their notice until the accounts for that year were submitted for audit. They then commented very strongly upon the matter, and proposed inserting a reference to it in their report, but as they received the full co-operation of the present board, who were willing to make a full disclosure of the circumstances to the shareholders, it was not deemed necessary for the auditors also to deal with the matter in the report.

Upon the proposal of Mr. Scrutton, seconded by Mr. Overy, the auditors, Messrs. Evans Smith, Bootford & Co., were unanimously reappointed at a remuneration of fifty guineas.

A vote of thanks to and confidence in the chairman and directors was proposed by Sir Humphrey Leggett. This was seconded by Mr. R. Chetwynd Stapylton and carried with applause, and after a suitable acknowledgment by the chairman, the proceedings terminated.

## ZAMBESIA MINING DEVELOPMENT.

## Important Discoveries.

## CONSTRUCTION OF ZAMBEZI BRIDGE BEGUN.

An ordinary general meeting of the Zambesia Mining Development, Ltd., was held last week at the Cannon Street Hotel, Cannon Street, E.C. Sir Alfred Sharpe, K.C.M.G., C.B., chairman of the company, presided.

The Secretary, Mr. W. F. Alexander, having read the notice convening the meeting and the reports of the auditors,

## Sir Alfred Sharpe's Speech.

The Chairman said:—

"Gentlemen, I wish first of all to express the regret of your board, which I feel sure will be shared by all present, for the losses sustained by your company through the deaths of three of its directors, Admiral Sir E. J. W. Slade, K.C.I.E., K.C.V.O., General J. C. Paiva de Andrada, and Dr. Balthazar Cabral.

"With your permission I propose to take as read the directors' report and accounts for the years 1926 to 1929.

"I think the accounts call for but little comment from me, but I think I should point out that the item shares in other companies shown in the balance-sheet at December 31, 1929, at £14,932 12s. 5d. is practically represented by shares subscribed in Société Minière et Géologique du Zambeze, now represented by 'parts sociales.' In addition to these shares in Société Minière et Géologique du Zambeze (to which I shall hereafter refer as Minière Zambezienne), your company holds, as stated in the balance sheet, a further 7,873 'parts sociales,' and in addition 12,800 'parts bénéficiaires,' in that company, which have been allotted to your company in terms of the agreement between the two companies.

"As you will have noticed in the balance-sheet, we have not valued the 'parts bénéficiaires' or the 'parts sociales' received by us in terms of the agreements; that the potential value of your holding in Minière Zambezienne is very great will, I think, be clear from what I am about to tell you with regard to that company.

## Progress at Benga Coalfields.

The Minière Zambezienne has continued the development of the Benga coalfields, and has found that the coal deposits there improve in depth. As you know, the engineers have, after very careful study on the spot, established that there is available and easily gettable upwards of one hundred million tons of coking coal of good quality at Benga. Output to date has of necessity had to be limited to the amount which can be transported down the Zambezi River, the only mode of transport at present available. The Zambezi is, as you all know, a very difficult river to navigate, and it has been a matter of the greatest regret to the Minière Zambezienne that on this account it has had to disappoint even its customers in Nyasaland and also the railways and the factories on the Zambezi.

The construction of the bridge over the Zambezi has already been begun, and the question of the construction of a railway from the coalfield at Benga to join the existing line is now being actively taken in hand, so that it looks as though those gaps in the rail communication between the coalfield and the port of Beira are now at last about to be solved, and thus the last obstacle to the development of the Benga coalfield on a large scale is about to be removed. You will have noticed that I said the 'last obstacle' was about to be removed. I said 'the last' advisedly, because, while in the past there has been much congestion at the port of Beira, that state of things has now been remedied, and the port is now well equipped and able to deal efficiently and expeditiously with the traffic passing through it, and, furthermore, we understand that the Port Company, very much alive to future developments of the territories served by the port, have decided on further extensions of the deep-water wharves and equipment.

In addition to the coal at Benga, a large coal basin has been discovered in the western part of your concession, near Zumbo, on the border of Northern Rhodesia. We understand the Minière Zambezienne in conjunction with others, has decided to investigate this new coal basin.

## The Zumbo Company.

I referred just now to the discovery of a very large coal basin near Zumbo. In our report you have been informed of the formation of the Zumbo Co., Ltd., with a capital of £150,000, and of the transfer by us to that company in consideration of the allotment, fully paid, of 15% of its capital, as well as of all future increases of capital, of the exclusive prospecting rights until December 31, 1931, over a certain area of the territory comprised in your company's concession, situated north of the Zambezi River, and of the right to select in that area ten blocks in which the Zumbo Co. have the right to retain the exclusive prospecting rights until December 31, 1935.

The engineers of the Zumbo Co., Ltd. (Messrs. Pellew-Harvey and Co.) in reporting on the investigations made, state that of the prospects reported the most promising seems to them to be that known as Mangkombedie copper, of which they say 'the outcrop has been traced for nearly 4,000 ft. along the strike, and some prospecting by trenching, etc., has been done. The outcrop, which consists of gossan, has been trenched, and samples taken panned well in gold, the highest value being 4 dwt., the average being about 1 dwt. per ton.' They add that they agree that the indication is important in respect of the possibility of finding good value below, and that 'in view of the considerable mineralisation which has been shown to exist in the

area, our conclusion is that the Mangkombedie copper showing may develop into a mine, and that other of the mineral-bearing zones already discovered may also become important under development. Messrs. Pellew-Harvey and Co., dealing with other blocks in the area now being prospected by the Zumbo Co., Ltd., say: 'It must be noted that Blocks J 13 and J 14 are also promising, as thereon copper and silver-lead ore has been disclosed of fair grade, and many samples were sent home and gave favourable results in respect to gold, copper and lead values.' In dealing generally with the area Messrs. Pellew-Harvey and Co. sum up by saying: 'Much has yet to be demonstrated, at the same time such values as have been disclosed lead us to believe that on further research the business will develop favourably.'

#### Chioco Assays.

The silver-lead ore deposit at Chioco has not so far turned out as we expected, for while, as we informed you, this presented itself in a wonderful mass of assays having shown up to 14 oz. silver, and in one case 36 oz. per ton, copper up to 3.13% zinc up to 10.55%, and lead up to 59.79%, we found that the good values obtained did not continue in depth. We are hopeful that this, however, is only an interruption, and we are advised by your engineers that we should continue this work, as there is every indication that we shall eventually succeed. We are at present awaiting the necessary permission being granted by the Portuguese Government, and as soon as that is obtained the Chioco Syndicate will again proceed.

The vast coal deposits in your concession render extraordinarily interesting the discovery recently made by Mr. B. V. Karpoff, a distinguished mining engineer and geologist connected with the Union Minière du Haut Katanga, who states that a large metalliferous area within about twelve to fourteen miles of the Benga Coal Mine contains large quantities of pure magnetic iron ore.

He has reported to us that, after having examined part of this area, he estimates the tonnage of this magnetic iron ore at approximately 2,500 million tons, which shows, he says, this area to be 'one of the richest in the world and being in proximity of big deposits of good coking coal it may easily play a very important part in the future not only of this Portuguese Colony, but also of East Africa.' He adds that the part of this area which he examined 'represents an enormous tonnage of pure magnetic iron which can be mined at a low cost and without resorting to any deep mining.' You may rest assured that we shall follow up Mr. Karpoff's indications.

#### Summary of the Position.

To sum up, there is no doubt whatever that our territory is very richly mineralised situated between that part of Northern Rhodesia, where all the big copper deposits have been found and the districts of Southern Rhodesia, where important gold mines and chrome deposits are being worked.

'In addition to the vast deposits of magnetic iron ore to which I have just referred, we have ourselves located mica, tin, gold, asbestos, copper and chrome, and in the Zumbo area alone there is, as we have told you, an outcrop of copper of 4,000 feet long with which that company will now proceed to deal.'

'In this connexion it is worth while remembering what happened in Northern and Southern Rhodesia, how at the beginning every sort of discouragement and difficulty was met with and how perseverance has triumphantly succeeded. This is clear from the present position of the great copper

and chrome mines. We confidently believe that we also shall overcome our difficulties.'

The reports of the engineers to which I have referred are, I think, of the greatest interest to our shareholders, and should any of you care to see them and would care to call at the office, we should be only too delighted to show you them.

'I will now propose that the directors' report and the accounts for the years ended December 31, 1926, 1927, 1928, and 1929, be, and are hereby, adopted, and will call upon Mr. Oury, our managing director, to second the resolution. Before putting it to the meeting I shall be only too glad to reply to any questions the shareholders may wish to put to me, or rather I think it would probably be better if I asked our managing director, Mr. Oury, to deal with any such questions.'

Mr. Libert Oury, the managing director, seconded the motion, which was carried unanimously.

#### Retiring Directors Re-elected.

The retiring directors—Prince Alphonse de Chimay, Sir Alfred Sharpe, K.C.M.G., C.B., and Mr. Reginald Lewis, C.B.E.—were re-elected, and the auditors (Messrs. Peat, Marwick, Mitchell and Company) were reappointed.

The meeting closed with a cordial vote of thanks to the chairman and directors.

#### SOME STATEMENTS WORTH NOTING.

'The Prince of Wales is safely home again from the kind of holiday that Englishmen have taught the world to enjoy. To clear the vision and impart a fresh zest to familiar occupation, there is probably nothing better than a spell of the forest primeval. And the Prince, with his instinct for the expressive, has returned in a fashion that suggests how nearly Africa is at our doors. From the Bush to the Bank by aeroplane and steamer has become a kind of hop-skip-and-jump.—*The Observer*.'

'Though vanilla will almost grow wild, it requires fertilising by hand to bear, as the insect that fertilises it does not exist in Seychelles. To prevent larceny, the planters prick the green pods with their initials before they ripen. This acts as a check to the prædial larceny which is the curse of tropical countries, where there are not only no hedges or walls to protect the crops, but thick woods to shelter thieves. No merchant dares buy pods marked with a mark not that of the seller.'—*Mr. E. Blackwood Wright, formerly Chief Justice of the Seychelles, in an article in "The Empire Review."*

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**WORK OF THE C.M.S.**

Address of the Bishop of Uganda.

POSSIBLY the most interesting address at the annual meeting of the Church Missionary Society, held at the Queen's Hall on Tuesday morning, was that of the Rev. W. Wilson Cash, the General Secretary, who stated that in the last ten years the Society has made more progress than in any previous decade, and that the organisation had now assumed enormous proportions compared with other missionary efforts. His speech bristled with facts and statistics, of which perhaps the following are the most interesting:—

Seventy-three C.M.S. missionaries have been raised to the Episcopate, and twenty-nine bishoprics in Africa, Asia, and other fields owe their origin to C.M.S. Missions. The number of adherents is 986,577; of communicants, 2,463; of baptisms in one year, 58,457; of Native clergy, 720; of Native lay workers, 16,274; of European missionaries, 1,200; hospital in-patients, 60,443; of attendances of out-patients, 1,432,292; and of pupils in schools, 365,250. Offeratories from Native adherents to the Christian Church under the C.M.S. have now risen to such an extent that many churches in East Africa are now almost self-supporting. From a total of £155,000 per annum now raised from Native adherents in various countries, £100,000 comes from Africa.

A particular feature for congratulation, said Mr. Cash, is the increase of Christianity in the Upper Nile region. In 1910 there were 350 members of the Church here, distributed over thirty-five churches; last year there were no fewer than 60,000 Christians in the region, and 1,220 churches. Baptisms last year were over 9,000, compared with thirty-five in 1910.

Mr. R. L. Barclay, the Treasurer, stated that drastic economy had been necessary last year, but matters had now much improved; the deficit for the year was £10,000, whereas £52,000 had been feared. Ordinary expenditure was £10,000 less, a donation of £22,000 had been received, and altogether, with donations and other collections, more than £50,000 was now available. A pensions scheme is afoot for the provision of aged missionaries, who now receive varying amounts as pension, but for whom a more definite scheme is in the making and is expected soon to be in working order. Last year over £20,000 was provided for pensions to missionaries, and an equal amount for other retirement allowances.

The Bishop of Uganda spoke of the great hold which the Church has on the Baganda. The three great problems, he said, are conversion, education, and Native home life. The Church is doing splendidly, most of its work being accomplished by Native workers. Of school development he said that until 1925 the C.M.S. was practically alone in schemes for Native education in Uganda, but the Government has now decided to help, and the system of education being evolved is the best possible.

As to changes in the home life of Natives in Uganda, a representative synod had decided that Native marriages are to be considered binding, a much needed law had been put into force providing that the widow of any deceased Native should receive at least one-third of his estate, that illegitimate children should not succeed their fathers, and that the marriage age for both sexes should be raised to eighteen years. Unfortunately, the Bishop was unable to conclude his speech owing to the time limit.

The speech of the Bishop of the Upper Nile, which was delivered at the annual evening meeting of the Society at the Royal Albert Hall, is unfortunately held over owing to pressure of space, and will be reported in *East Africa* next week.

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**THE KAGERA  
MEETING**

**A COURAGEOUS  
CHAIRMAN**

**MINING, MEN, AND MATTERS**

**LOANGWA  
CONCESSIONS**

**KAFUE AND  
KANSANSHI**

"YOUR chairman has literally saved the company," said Sir Humphrey Leggett of Mr. G. C. Ishmael to the shareholders of Kagera (Uganda) Tinfields, Ltd., at their last week's annual meeting, a very full report of which appears elsewhere in this issue. A fortnight ago this page gave extracts from the unusually frank report of the board, and commended the new directorate on its bold disclosure of past mismanagement. Shareholders should be taken into the confidence of their board in such cases, and the Kagera meeting afforded proof of the value of such action as a link between the unorganised body of shareholders and those to whose hands they commit the direction of their affairs.

Mr. Ishmael, who showed himself an unusually good chairman, said what he had to say—much of it of an extremely unpleasant nature—directly, clearly, and unhurriedly, making it evident that he was not merely using a hackneyed phrase when he expressed his willingness to answer any question from the body of the hall. "The more questions you ask, the better shall we be pleased," he said, and he meant it. His own speech had been so frank that it anticipated many of the questions which would otherwise have been put, but what points were raised were fully and satisfactorily answered. Some company chairmen unfortunately incline to sarcasm when perfectly proper requests for information are made by people who have invested money in enterprises under their control; the Kagera company's new chairman, far from following that course, made it clear that he himself is first a shareholder, secondly a director, and all the time a trustee for the company, with a due sense of a trustee's responsibility.

If the Kagera company has lost some of the reserves of which it ought never to have been deprived, it still has a good mine, is not expected to have to raise new money for working expenses, and has now a board of four members every one of whom has wide personal experience of East and Central Africa. That is a great advantage, on which the shareholders are to be congratulated.

**REPORTS** from the Rhodesian Anglo-American Corporation, Ltd., the consulting engineers to Loangwa Concessions, Ltd., state that geological work is again about to begin now that the rains are finished. Loangwa Concessions holds sole prospecting rights, or special grants, over some 147,000 square miles of territory in Northern Rhodesia.

Formed in November, 1925, little has been heard of the results of their intensive prospecting campaign. At one time over sixty geologists were employed by them in different sections of the Kasempa, Serenje, and Loangwa districts, but the extent of their present geological staff is difficult to estimate owing to an avowal of complete ignorance on the subject by their consulting engineers in London.

For four years this company has been utilising the best brains available in the scouring of Northern Rhodesia for mineral wealth. The adopted policy is first to locate as many mineral deposits as possible, and instead of developing these to the extent warranted at the time, to wait until a large area is

prospected, and then to correlate all finds before starting on the long process of development.

Such a policy would have received acclamation in the ordinary course of events, but the task is so enormous, the methods employed so detailed, and the correlation of any discoveries so exacting, that the years pass one after another without any apparent sign as to whether there are any valuable discoveries or not. Shareholders would assuredly welcome a comprehensive map (similar to those sent out by the copper mining prospects) giving details of each place at which distinctly promising mineralisation has been encountered.

**A**T last real activity is again to be undertaken on the old Silver King and Sable Antelope mines in Northern Rhodesia. Owned by the Kafue Copper Company, these were the first copper mines in the country to produce the metal and for some time ran very successfully, winning also a considerable portion of silver and gold. Many of the more abstruse problems of copper extraction have now been solved, and it is much to be hoped that they will soon see these old veterans not only rejuvenated and working at full speed once more, but that the long-suffering shareholders of the Kafue Copper Company, as well as of the enterprising Selukwe Company, which has financed the venture, will be recompensed for their foresight and acumen.

**T**HE consistently good reports sent out by Sir Robert Williams & Co., the consulting engineers to the Kansanshi Copper Mine, are of a nature that augurs well for the future. Development work has gone ahead on a large scale, and results must be taken as distinctly encouraging. The latest report, now issued with two plans, states that underground sinking and driving at the end of February amounted to 26,470 feet, and diamond drilling to 18,150 feet. Values vary in percentage, but are nevertheless of consistently high standard.

"BWANA FEZA."

"People may say what they like, but I feel in my bones that in years to come we shall see this country (The Union of South Africa) linking up, in ways that we cannot now foresee, with the North, and a great country formed, as a result of what our boys did there."—General Smuts, speaking at the tenth annual dinner of the 12th South African Infantry, which operated in East Africa during the Great War.

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## Gaymer's Cyder

THE IDEAL BEVERAGE

Extract from letter received from East Africa, following the Nairobi Show held in October last, and attended by H.R.H. the Prince of Wales:

"My attention was forcibly drawn to Cyder at the Show, and Gaymer's did great business distributing free samples. This was without exception the **most popular Stand** so long as the Cyder lasted; visitors declared that although they could get free Beer and Whisky at other Stands, they **preferred Cyder on a hot, dusty day.**"

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## EAST AFRICAN PRODUCE REPORTS.

## COFFEE.

At the resumption of the auctions after the Easter holiday there was a fair demand for Kenya coffee, and prices are practically unchanged. The following sales were made:—

Kenya:—		
“A” sizes	86s. od. to 130s. 0d.	
“B”	61s. 6d. to 86s. 0d.	
“C”	56s. 6d. to 72s. 0d.	
Peaberry	75s. od. to 151s. 0d.	
London graded:—		
Second sizes	65s. od.	
Third sizes	60s. od.	
Peaberry	84s. 6d.	
Ungraded and mixed	51s. 6d. to 55s. 0d.	

London stocks of East African coffees on April 30 totalled 80,400 bags, compared with 54,110 bags on the corresponding date of last year.

## OTHER PRODUCE.

**Castor Seed.**—The market is dull, quotations for May-June shipment being around £13 7s. 6d.

**Chillies.**—Sellers are offering parcels at 57s. 6d., but buyers talk only of 52s. 6d.

—Zanzibars are offered at 114d., but the market is dull.

**Copra.**—East African is offered at £20 3s. 0d.

**Cotton.**—Good business has been done in East African, at from 2d. to 10d. per lb.

**Cotton Seed.**—The market is very quiet, and May-June shipment is nominally quoted at £6 ss. to £6 7s. 6d.

**Groundnuts.**—No business is passing, but nominal quotations are about £16 10s. Some business has been done at £16 15s.

**Maize.**—Prices have declined, and now stand at 27s. per 480 lb. in bags, c.i.f.

**Simsim.**—Little interest is being shown, white and/or yellow being quoted at £16 10s.

**Sisal.**—The market is easier, the value of No. 1 f.a.q. Kenya and Tanganyika being quoted at £31 c.i.f.

**Tea.**—At last week's public auctions 136 packages of Nyasaland tea were sold at an average price of 9.34d. per lb.

**Wheat.**—Prices have declined, the nominal value being: Marquis, 39s.; Kenya Governor, No. 1, 38s.; Equator, No. 1, 38s.; Equator No. 2, 36s.; and Durum, 33s.

## EAST AFRICAN MAILS.

MAILS for Kenya, Uganda, Tanganyika, and Zanzibar close at the G.P.O., London, at 6 p.m. on:—

May 8 per s.s. “Naldera.”  
 „ 15 „ s.s. “Comorin.”  
 „ 22 „ s.s. “Morea.”

Mails for Nyasaland, the Rhodesias, and Portuguese East Africa close at the G.P.O., London, at 11.30 a.m. every Friday.

Inward mails from East Africa are expected in London on May 9 by the s.s. “Grantully Castle,” on May 10 by the s.s. “Narkunda,” on May 10 by the s.s. “General Duchesne,” and on May 24 by the s.s. “Rajputana.”

## LAST WEEK'S RAINFALL CABLE.

H.M. Eastern African Dependencies' Trade and Information Office in London has received a cable to the effect that the rainfall in Kenya for the week ending May 3 was as follows: Thika, 9.0 inches; Ngong, 7; Meru, 5.0; Kiambu, 5.6; Kabete and Koru, 4.6; Nairobi, 4.4; Songhor, 4.3; Fort Hall, 3.75; Ravine, 3.4; Limuru, 3.2; Nakuru, 3.1; Nyeri, 2.75; Naivasha, 2.5; Lumbwa, 2.4; Nanyuki, 2; Eldoret, 1.9; Kampi ya Moto, 1.75; and Njoro, 1.4.

The Coffee Realisation Loan made by English and American bankers to the State of Sao Paulo provides that that State shall dispose gradually and systematically of its surplus stocks of coffee, which at the end of February amounted to some 10,000,000 bags. The 1930-31 crop is fortunately estimated at only 7,850,000 bags, or about half that of the previous year. Coffee growers in East Africa must thus be prepared for heavier supplies of Brazilian coffee to be put on the world's markets.

## THE DUCHESS OF BEDFORD'S FLIGHT.

“The Best Thing for Three or Four Years.”

THE Flying Duchess has arrived home again. Just as *East Africa* was going to press last week cables arrived from Sofia stating that a broken oil pipe had compelled Captain Barnard, her pilot, to make a forced landing, and thus all chance of accomplishing the flight from England to Cape Town and back in nineteen days had to be abandoned. The damage, fortunately, was slight, and after a return to Sofia, “The Spider” resumed her travels and reached Croydon on the afternoon of April 30.

The Duchess of Bedford, her pilot, and navigator were met by Sir Sefton Brancker, Director of Civil Aviation, who said in his welcoming address: “We are all very proud of these three. This flight is the best thing in civil aviation I have known for the last three or four years. From the point of view of the Air Ministry I express my gratitude as Director of Civil Aviation for the example you have set us and the things you have proved for civil aviation.” During the trip the Duchess herself took control of the “stick” and piloted the machine on several occasions. Weather all over Africa was reported to be bad, on both the outward and homeward journeys.

A somewhat picturesque paragraph in connexion with the trip appeared in an article in *The Daily Express*, which stated: “The Duchess's experiences on this lap (the return trip through Africa) included a mile tramp through a lion-infested jungle after sundown by lantern and torchlight, and sleeping on the mud floor of a Native hut.” It would be interesting to learn the whereabouts of the “lion-infested jungle,” and since no landings, other than at recognised aerodromes, were made (except at Dodoma, which is equally civilised) the accuracy of the statement seems doubtful, to say the least. *The Daily Mail*, not to be outdone, assures its readers that the party saw “lions, tigers, giraffes, and even elephants.” The italics are ours. Comment appears superfluous.

## NEWS OF OUR ADVERTISERS.

Bovril, Limited, have been awarded the Grand Prix of the Barcelona Exhibition, the highest award given.

The Dunlop Rubber Company reports a profit of £2,307,354 for 1929, compared with £1,359,893 for 1928. A final dividend of 9% is recommended on the Ordinary shares, making a total distribution of 15% for the year.

BRAITHWAITE'S  
PRESSED STEEL TANKS

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### PASSENGERS FROM EAST AFRICA.

THE s.s. "Matiana," which is due to arrive in London from East Africa to-morrow, May 9, brought the following homeward passengers from

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 Mr. W. B. Adams  
 The Rt. Hon. Sir & Lady Arthur Griffith-Boscawen  
 Mr. & Mrs. Burn  
 Mr. J. V. Creed  
 Miss A. E. Dixon  
 Mr. & Mrs. Jelf  
 Mr. R. C. Paulet

**Dar es Salaam.**  
 Capt. C. B. Anderson  
 Mrs. Corail  
 Capt. H. C. Druett  
 Mr. Dryden  
 Dr. J. J. B. Edmond  
 Mr. O. A. Flynn  
 Mr. F. A. Green  
 Mr. & Mrs. F. J. Lake  
 Mr. & Mrs. Mason  
 Judge & Mrs. Muir  
 Mackenzie  
 Mr. H. Muskk  
 Mr. & Mrs. Sclanders  
 Mr. R. D. Vernon

**Zanzibar.**  
 Mr. & Mrs. G. Shellswell-White  
 Miss D. M. Tozer

**Tanga.**  
 Mr. C. M. Baker  
 Mrs. Cairns  
 Mr. & Mrs. C. E. Davis  
 Miss E. Neale  
 Mr. & Mrs. G. H. Prytz

**Kilindini.**  
 Miss V. M. Ashe  
 Mr. & Mrs. T. Aratoon  
 Mr. F. E. Ashdown  
 Mr. M. V. Atkins  
 Mr. & Mrs. E. Bird  
 Sir Jacob Barth, K.B.E.  
 Mr. & Mrs. Ballantyne  
 Mr. E. Belart  
 Mr. W. L. Book  
 Mrs. Braidwood  
 Mr. & Mrs. R. A. Bolton  
 Mrs. A. Campbell  
 Colonel & Mrs. Carylon  
 Miss M. G. Chadwick  
 Mrs. Coates  
 Mr. R. L. Creery  
 Mr. T. A. Cairns  
 Mrs. M. R. Duval

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 Mr. D. Drury  
 Mr. W. G. Emerson  
 Mr. & Mrs. Emley  
 Mrs. F. Findlay  
 Mr. & Mrs. R. E. Garrard  
 Miss Galkally  
 Mrs. Macheson Georges  
 The Rev. & Mrs. Grace  
 Mr. & Mrs. Ham  
 Mrs. D. Harrison  
 Mr. & Mrs. Hawes  
 Captain L. Handley  
 Mrs. D. L. Hardie  
 Mr. R. L. L. Hart  
 Mrs. E. F. Howatson  
 Commander and Mrs. J. H. Jenkins  
 Mr. J. F. Kennedy  
 Commander Glen Kidson  
 Mr. H. M. Logan  
 Mr. H. C. Lott  
 Mr. H. S. Lamb  
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 Mr. & Mrs. Macfarlane  
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 Colonel E. M. Maxwell  
 Mrs. Murphey  
 Mr. J. M. Peel  
 Mr. A. Peel  
 Mr. Phillipsborn  
 Mrs. Rhodes  
 Mr. D. G. Rance  
 Mr. F. H. Rohrig  
 Mrs. E. Russell  
 Mr. W. Russell  
 Mr. & Mrs. T. A. C. Rubie  
 Mrs. Silver  
 Mrs. A. Skey  
 Captain & Mrs. Stobart  
 Mrs. A. Smith  
 Colonel A. W. B. Spencer  
 Mrs. R. D. Speirs  
 Mr. & Mrs. G. Le Blanc  
 Smith  
 Mr. & Mrs. R. W. Smith  
 Mr. & Mrs. R. W. Taylor  
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#### BRITISH-INDIA.

"Matiana" left Marseilles homewards, May 2.  
 "Malda" left Beira homewards, May 1.  
 "Modasa" left Aden outwards, May 2.  
 "Karoo" left Lourenço Marques for Bombay, May 6.  
 "Khândalla" left Bombay for Durban, May 7.  
 "Karapara" left Seychelles for Bombay, May 6.  
 "Karagola" left Dar es Salaam for Durban, May 6.  
 "Ellora" left Bombay for Mombasa, May 9.

CLAN-ELLERMAN-HARRISON.  
 "Harmonides" arrived Tanga outwards, May 6.  
 "Collegian" left Port Sudan outwards, April 30.  
 "City of Bagdad" left Birkenhead for East Africa, May 1.  
 "Clan Macdougall" left Newport outwards, May 6.

#### HOLLAND-AFRICA.

"Randfontein" left Port Sudan for South Africa, April 21.  
 "Nykerk" left Cape Town for Dunkirk, April 28.  
 "Meliskerk" left Lourenço Marques for South Africa, April 28.  
 "Heemskerck" arrived Antwerp for Rotterdam, April 29.  
 "Aldabi" left Port Said homewards, April 26.  
 "Springfontein" left Dar es Salaam for further East African ports, April 25.  
 "Billiton" arrived Beira for East Africa, April 25.

#### MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

"Bernardin de St. Pierre" arrived Zanzibar outwards, May 4.  
 "Chambord" left Tamatave outwards, May 4.  
 "Le Conte de Lisle" left Tamatave homewards, May 1.  
 "Aviateur Roland-Garros" arrived Marseilles, May 2.

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"Bampton Castle" arrived Mombasa for Natal, May 2.  
 "Banbury Castle" arrived Beira from New York, May 5.  
 "Durham Castle" left Ascension for London, May 1.  
 "Garth Castle" left London for Beira, May 1.  
 "Gloucester Castle" arrived London, April 30.  
 "Grantully Castle" left Port Said for London, May 1.  
 "Kildonan Castle" left Cape Town for Southampton, April 28.  
 "Llandaff Castle" left Genoa for East Africa, May 3.  
 "Llangibby Castle" arrived London from Beira, May 3.  
 "Llanstephan Castle" left Natal for Beira, May 4.  
 "Ripley Castle" left Beira for New York, May 4.

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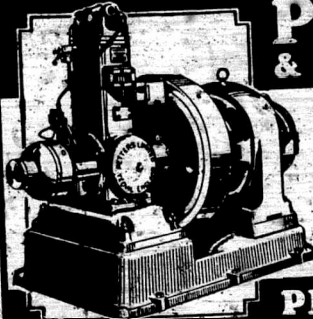
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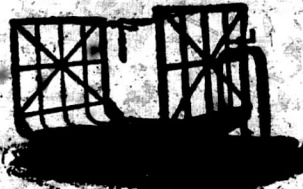
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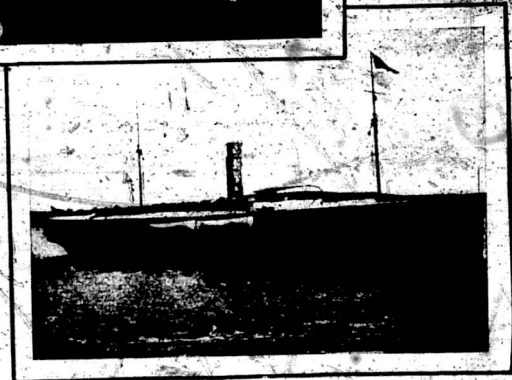
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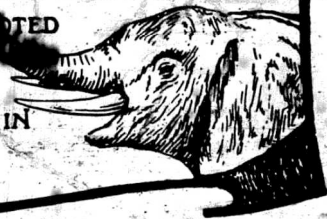
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A WEEKLY JOURNAL



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Official Organ in Great Britain

of  
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Convention of Associations of Nyasaland,  
Associated Producers of East Africa,  
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## PRINCIPAL CONTENTS.

	PAGE	PAGE	
The Saving of the Sudan	1125	Personalia	1136
Matters of Moment	1126	Joint East African Board	1139
From Lumbya to Eldoret	1127	East Africa in the Press	1141
East Africa's Bookshelf	1130	Early Inhabitants of	
Mr. D. O. Malcolm on		Kenya	1142
N. Rhodesia	1131	East African Service	
Camp Fire Comments	1132	Appointments	1143
Bill on Leave	1133	Mining, Men, and Matters	1146
Letters to the Editor	1135		

## THE SAVING OF THE SUDAN.

MANY Britons have learnt of the breakdown of the Anglo-Egyptian negotiations, and the consequent saving of the Sudan from Egyptian machinations, with feelings of relief, due to a fear that this country might have been contemplating paying too dearly for agreement. True, the Socialist Government had said clearly that it intended to be firm on the "extreme limits" to which it was prepared to go, but the record of the Party *vis-à-vis* the demands of Russia was not reassuring. Nahas Pasha, the head of the Egyptian Delegation, himself an Oriental with the Oriental mind, was clearly unimpressed by the Foreign Secretary's declarations. Things are not done that way in Cairo; and it was obvious throughout the tedious weeks of discussion that the Egyptian Premier and his colleagues had every hope that their inborn genius for bargaining, allied to a little ingenuity and finesse, would enable them to exploit a pliable British Government, and return to their Wafdist supporters with important concessions.

It is understood that the Cairene delegation went to the length of claiming that Egyptian sovereignty over the Sudan was undivided, the Condominium of 1899 having an administrative application only; that there should be parity between British and Egyptian officials in all branches of the Sudan Service; that Egyptian troops should return to the Sudan; and that freedom of emigration to the Sudan should be allowed to all Egyptians. (In practice Egypt is already in this respect on the same footing as any other nationality.) It is gratifying that Nahas Pasha has been told point blank that Great Britain cannot entertain such claims; even more satisfactory is it that the telling has been done by a Socialist Government, for even

Wafdist extremists must realise that no other British Government is more likely to yield to their clamour. They now know that this country recognises a definite trusteeship in the Sudan, and is not to be deflected from its responsibilities. Egyptian politicians have for years chanted that their ideal is "Egypt for the Egyptians." Now they have been made to breathe another motto: "Sudan for the Sudanese."

Thanks to his obduracy, Nahas Pasha finds himself in the position of the dog in the fable that dropped the bone of actuality for the mirrored reflection. The draft treaty negotiated by the late Unionist Government with Mahmoud Pasha—a treaty feared and disliked by many Britons—has gone by the board; and the situation has reverted to that of 1922. British troops will remain in Cairo. Great Britain will still be the guardian of all foreigners in Egypt, and the famous "four reserved points" will continue to be reserved. The only fly in the ointment of satisfaction is the effusive declaration of the Foreign Secretary that "if either side thinks better of the situation, the proposed treaty is still there to be considered afresh." To admit that these questions, as vital to Great Britain as to Egypt and the Sudan, can be reopened whenever it suits the Egyptian politician is to put a premium on agitation. It would be puerile to be deceived by the fulsome professions of amity voiced in London; the present Egyptian Government is dominated by men who have always been bitterly hostile to this country, and who, since they have come into power, have demonstrated their animosity by getting rid wherever possible of officials thought to be friendly to the British connexion. Such acts leave no doubt of their real sentiments. Nahas Pasha and his party may agitate, but for the present, at least, the Sudan is definitely saved. Nor will it be surrendered in the future.

# MATTERS OF MOMENT

Now that flying is becoming so common in East Africa, the dangers of becoming "bushed" by an accident or by a forced landing deserve renewed attention, and it is interesting to learn, on the authority of Mr. W. Hichens, a former East African Civil Servant, that air services in Africa are

## WHAT TO DO WHEN BUSHED.

devoting close attention to what the old *voortrekkers* call "bush-law" as an asset in the airman's education. The problem has been discussed in a capital article in *The Nineteenth Century*, which comes to the conclusion that, given a real knowledge and observance of "bush-law," the "bushed" airman need be in no worse case than if he were on safari. His main needs are water and wits; his dread should be of exhaustion and fear. To panic is fatal. He can live, without food for a week, but thirst will kill him as surely as a snakebite. He should regard his crashed plane as a base camp and look for water, which, according to our authority, is by no means so scarce in Africa as reputed. Baobab trees, cactuses, rocky pockets in valley bottoms, and sand in river beds will hold water, and birds, buck, and even tsetse fly will indicate its presence, as will dark or lush vegetation seen afar off. Of food there should be plenty: apart from game, there are iguanas and insects—the termite queen, "large, luscious, and meaty, often four inches long," is designated the "bushman's breakfast sausage"; honey, bread from baobab fruits, wild figs, palm nuts, wild oranges and plums, "apples," roots, bulbs, berries and nuts. A really hungry man is not fainful as to his diet.

When the wanderer leaves his base, he will trek downhill, for that way water lies, and in a straight line, to ensure against the tendency to go in a circle. If he has no compass, the method known as "cutting line" will serve, the principle being to keep at least two "blazes" in view at any one time. A lamp can be improvised out of a calabash or baobab husk, filled with fat, and provided with a wick of twisted fibre or strip of cloth. A boma at night and a fire are essential, and fire may be kindled as a last resort by striking sparks from a rock. A piece of crumpled crinkling paper flapping on a branch in the wind is a thing so suspicious and mysterious that no lion will venture near it. Even the ticking of a watch is to the wild beasts of the bush a sound so inauspicious and unusual that they give it a wide berth—all of which is comforting if thought of in time. The fire, among its other virtues, is a cheerful companion, and on a dark night can be seen as a signal far away, thus attracting Natives from unsuspected kraals. Blazing brands can be thrown into the air, or, better, shot from an improvised bow high into the night sky. Shouting is exhausting and does not carry far; shots are difficult to locate, as they echo queerly; the best signal is a hooting sound made by clapping the hands and blowing through the upright thumbs or blowing across the barrels of a shot gun, which gives a vigorous trumpet call. The plight of the bushed airman in Africa is thus by no means hopeless, and there seems a vast and delightful field open to the youth of East Africa to practise bush-craft against the day they may need it as an incident in an aerial journey.

The report that legal action is being taken by the Portuguese Government against the Companhia do Nyassa for surcharging certain postage stamps gives the impression that it is but a continuance of the vendetta which has been waged in Portugal for some considerable time against this company,

## ALL OVER A POSTAGE STAMP.

the majority of whose shareholders are British subjects, and who are at serious loss as a result of the arbitrary cancellation of the company's charter by the Portuguese Government. It is, we believe, some two or three years since a committee was formed in Lisbon to collect funds for the erection of a statue in that city to the Marquis do Pombal, and one of the means chosen for the raising of money was a special issue of postage stamps, a supply of which was, it seems, sent by the Governor-General of Mozambique to the Governor of the Companhia do Nyassa for sale in his territories. That official, knowing that all other postage and revenue stamps in his territories were always surcharged "Nyassa," had that word stamped across this Marquis do Pombal issue—the proceeds of the sale of which were, of course, duly remitted to the Lisbon committee. There can thus be no question that the surcharging of the stamps was anything more than a technical fault, and a quite natural one in the circumstances; it was committed, be it noted, not by the Companhia do Nyassa as a matter of policy, but in Africa by its head official, himself a Portuguese, who had no idea that he was infringing the law. Such being the facts, the alleged action by the Portuguese Government does seem an unnecessarily drastic measure.

The last two mails from Uganda have brought details of the sudden dissolution of the Buganda Seed Cotton Buying Association, the collapse of which was promptly followed by a burst of cut-throat competition among buyers. Indeed, it was the scramble for seed cotton that prices were marked up overnight by some people from between 12s. and 14s. to between 20s. and 22s. It was an evidence of speculation run riot, but to the Native, unfortunately, it appeared to prove that combined buying, though under Government supervision, had deprived the grower of his just price.

Various, and somewhat contradictory, accounts of the break-up of the Association have been given, and we therefore quote the following from the latest report issued by the Uganda Local Advisory Committee: "The cause of the break-up is that there are no signed articles and memoranda of association. Consequently the legal position of the Association was doubtful, and it was always possible for members to stand out should they wish. During the last month two defections have taken place. First one company negotiated for the sale of their Buganda ginneries to a Baganda Cotton Co. to be formed of Native shareholders and the parent company, the latter to have 51% of the shares. Propaganda went round the country urging growers to hold their cotton until the new company could begin operations, but the preliminary arrangements fell through and the Association was able to carry on. Later a group of Indians opposed to the Association purchased a ginnery in the Entebbe district and announced their intention of competing with the Association. The Association might have overcome these difficulties separately but in combination they proved too much for such a loosely knit organisation and dissolution was decided upon because certain members felt there were inadequate safeguards for preventing defections."



## FROM LUMBWA TO ELDORET.

Via Miwani and Kisumu.

OBSERVATIONS AND IMPRESSIONS.

By Captain H. C. Druett.

Editorial Secretary of "East Africa."

FROM Lumbwa I motored up towards Kisumu. Though this must be one of the most important arterial roads in the Colony, I was amazed to find that in parts it is just a bare track, while in others there are long stretches of black cotton soil, which remind the motorist of the prospect of being completely bogged in the mud for hours if he attempts the journey in even light rainy weather. In places huge ruts are encountered in the roadway—particularly between Koru and Muhoroni—and despite careful driving it is possible to be delayed for hours by dry patches of wet soil.

That, however, is the bad side of the picture, for from Lumbwa, after climbing about 1,500 feet, the road runs along the top of the hills and gives the traveller magnificent views on both sides. On the way the route follows what was evidently the railway track some years ago, for the road goes through many cuttings familiar to railway travellers. In this connexion motorists might be warned to sound their hooters in approaching these cuttings, for some of them are on curves, and a driver might find another vehicle approaching him as he turns the curve. In such a narrow cutting it is impossible to swerve to one side, and it would be helpful if warning notices could be placed at different points on this stretch of the road. Mr. Galton-Fenzi is so anxious to help road travellers in every possible manner that I believe this necessity needs only to be brought to his notice to ensure its provision.

### An Enterprise that "Buys British."

Gradually the road descends to the plains leading on to Kisumu, with the huge Nandi Escarpment on the right. At the foot of the hills can be seen the fine sugar plantations of the Victoria Nyanza Sugar Company at Miwani, some four miles off the main road. Here I had the opportunity of visiting the factory and obtaining the views of its General Manager, Mr. R. Andrews, on the prospects of the sugar industry in Kenya. The estate may be likened to a small township. It has its own collection of bungalows housing the European employees, its own

library, electric light installation, a cinema (the projector for which was obtained from the company, which recently photographed the Trader Horn film), its club house, and tennis and other athletic organisations.

The rapid rise of the company to its present strong position has been due to the foresight and energy of its Managing Director, Mr. G. R. Mayers, who conceived the idea of establishing it as recently as ten or eleven years ago. As a measure of his success the wide areas now under cane are eloquent testimony; 9,000 acres are under cultivation, nearly two thousand Natives are employed, and two Christian churches have been built on the estate. Is the Native treated satisfactorily? The most forceful answer is that much of the Native labour now employed has been on the estate since its establishment.

All the machinery, trucks, light railway—they have some fourteen miles of light railway and thirty-nine miles of portable lines—are of British manufacture, for Mr. Mayers is one of East Africa's keenest exponents of "Buy British." Some of the benefits of the enterprise are evident from the fact that during the past ten years his company has paid out £17,456 in European salaries, has expended £273,386 on goods manufactured in the British Empire, £203,827 has been spent in Kenya alone, while £104,644 has been paid out in wages to Natives; in addition, over £100,000 has been expended with the Kenya and Uganda Railway, while the Customs Department has also received large sums. The further fact that the factory is running day and night throughout the week gives an idea of the size to which operations have grown. Mr. Mayers has every reason to feel proud of the result of his labours in the past decade.

### Protecting Young Industries.

Mr. R. Andrews, the General Manager, who has been on the estate for the past eighteen months, is of the opinion that two years hence there will probably be a surplus supply of sugar available in the world's markets and that its effect will be very serious for the East African sugar industry if it is not protected by adequate legislation, particularly as a direct service of steamers runs between Kenya and Java, a great sugar producer. Retention of the protective duty on sugar is therefore of vital importance to the industry in Kenya; young industries in any Colony, Mr. Andrews emphasised, need to be protected sufficiently to enable them to build up a successful business. While at Miwani I was shown



Photo: G. R. Mayers.

THE MIWANI SUGAR MILL AND STAFF.

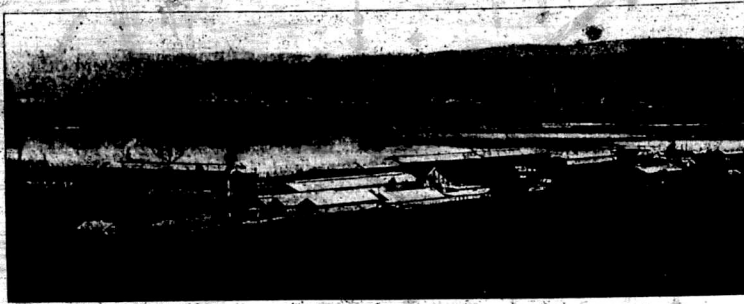


Photo: Kenya and Uganda Railway.

KISUMU, SHOWING RAILWAY TERMINUS, WHARVES AND VESSEL IN DRY DOCK.

over the whole of the factory by Mr. W. Mac-Millan, who, previous to his appointment to the company, had spent many years in the sugar industry in India. In a later article I hope to say something of the various phases through which the sugar passes in its manufacture.

From Mtwani I proceeded to Kisumu, the principal port on Lake Victoria, and for many years the terminus of the Kenya and Uganda Railway. The first view of the township is of row upon row of neat huts, where dwell the employees of the Railway and Marine, and of the Indian mosque, its gleaming white walls and picturesque appearance, recalling hundreds of such buildings in India. The road into Kisumu leads through long avenues of trees, and the first impression is of a pretty little township set high on a hill and overlooking the placid waters of the Lake. There being no hotel, the traveller has to stay at the Railway's *dak* bungalow situated near the Lake shore; every effort is made to make the motorist comfortable.

#### Kisumu.

From the *dak* bungalow the township is reached through the bazaar, teeming with Indian and Natives. Beyond are tree-shaded avenues, from which an excellent bird's-eye view of the port and Kavirondo Gulf can be obtained. It so happened that my own first view of Kisumu was obtained from the skies, for on our flight from Jinja to Nairobi we passed over the town at 13,000 feet above sea level. On this occasion my main impressions were of a huge collection of tin huts, of the s.s. "Clement Hill" alongside the railway berth, and of a toy engine puffing its way from the station. We did not come down to the aerodrome—said to be the finest natural aerodrome in East Africa—but its smooth appearance was easily discernible from aloft.

In the residential quarter of the town is the Nyanza Club, a comfortable building in which all Kisumu meets after tennis or golf, there to enjoy discussions on local and other topics. It is a cool, airy building, with wide verandas, from which can be enjoyed the cool evening breezes. The Club is proud of being the first building in the township to possess its own electric installation, though now one of the banks also has electric light.

Late one evening Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Swan were good enough to drive me to the edge of Kisumu in search of Horace the Hippo, whom we hoped to find strolling round the outskirts of the town accompanied by Horatia and their little one, but unfortunately they were not to be seen that evening. The trio represent one of the sights of which Kisumu is really boastful, and their non-appearance that evening left my hosts with the feeling that they had been

badly let down. However, with the aid of a spotlight we were able to view literally dozens of crocodiles, their eyes reflecting brilliantly in the dark waters of the Lake.

#### The Highest Dry-dock in the World.

During my stay in Kisumu I was able, by the courtesy of Commander F. J. Jenkins, Superintendent of the K.U.R. Marine services, to visit the dockyard and port. The dockyard I found to be completely equipped with various kinds of modern machinery for repairing the ships on the lake; all of it is operated by Natives who, until a few years ago, had never even seen such machinery. The cotton store shed, which used to be completely stacked with bales of cotton each season, now holds only a few boxes and other merchandise, for the new railway to Eldoret and the cotton areas in the Eastern Province in Uganda has naturally diverted much of the cotton traffic.

At the port I was able to view the highest dry-dock in the world—which was not dry at the time of my visit. Commander Jenkins also took me over the s.s. "Clement Hill," which did splendid work during the War. Though built in 1907, she is replete with many modern items of equipment. It seemed to me curious to see this vessel, an inland lake in the heart of Africa, yet bearing the words, "Clement Hill, London," at her stern, London being the port of registration of all the ships on the Lake.

In the dockyard I met a Native named Philipok, who was born in Nyasaland, sold when a small boy to a Persian and taken to the Persian Gulf, again sold, and dispatched to Bombay to be educated. Later he found his way to East Africa, and he has been employed in the Kisumu dockyard for the past twenty-seven years.

#### Evils of Long Credit.

Most of the business houses in the town are in the hands of Indians, the majority of whom own only small *dukas* and are generally only in a small way of business. Here and in Mombasa—the two extreme townships in Kenya—I found keen concern at the operation of the bankruptcy laws. It was pointed out to me in more than one quarter that many of the Indian traders—I refer mainly to the retailers—do most of their business on long credit, which method, though perhaps satisfactory when trade is brisk, is apt to prove disastrous when there is a slump, it being then often revealed that the trader had begun business without capital. Having to pay his living expenses, boy's wages, and other items out of goods sold, his prices are cut as much as possible. His bills are met for some time, thus maintaining his credit, but gradually his position becomes serious, until he decides to file his petition

in bankruptcy or submit a scheme to his creditors. This having been done—and the point has been emphasised to me in many townships—it has been found again and again that very shortly afterwards the same man opens another shop, perhaps next door to his old one, beginning business under the name of his wife, infant child, or some friend.

The Official Receiver of the Colony resides in Nairobi, and, as the Indian traders' books are kept in Gujarati, an Indian clerk translates the entries. One leading business man urged that such records should be kept in English, so that any queries could be examined thoroughly by the Official Receiver himself. Another suggestion was that arrangements could perhaps be made whereby bankruptcy examinations could be held in other important trading centres than Nairobi, thus enabling creditors to attend with the minimum of expense and time. It was also emphasised that the onus should be on the bankrupt himself to prove his inability to pay his debts; at present, if a creditor desires to do this he has to journey to Nairobi, often at considerable expenditure of money and time, and knowing very well that he has small hopes of receiving much from the estate.

#### The Yala Railway

Another subject much discussed in Kisumu is the extension of the Kisumu-Yala branch line of the Kenya and Uganda Railway. Yala is a township situate in the middle of the North Kavirondo Reserve, and in the centre of a rich agricultural area. Hitherto its produce has been transported through Kisumu, but I have heard it argued that the linking up of the railway with the Eldoret-Uganda line further north would do much to stimulate Native production in the Yala district by providing a new outlet for maize and other crops which will be increasingly required by Uganda.

It was originally intended that the terminus of the line should be on the near side of the Yala River, thus saving the cost of building a bridge, but the bridge is now under construction, and it is suggested that the extension be continued to the Eldoret line, in order that the organisation, staff, and machinery may be utilised which is on the spot. A further aspect of this extension is that, when the air line from England to East Africa is established, as it will be in a few months, Kisumu will probably become the centre of the Cairo-Cape stage.

My inquiries lead me to state that no forced labour of any description is employed on this line, despite suggestions to the contrary in England. Usually the boys do piece work, and have finished their tasks by one or two o'clock. They are paid 18s. per week, receive 2 lb. of maize meal each day, meat once a week, and sundry other rations; in addition, they receive a blanket and accommodation, and, as an indication of their satisfaction, I need but record that there are still some boys working who have been at their jobs for the past fourteen to eighteen months. Will the usual critics please note?

#### Well-known Kisumu Residents.

Prominent among the business community of Kisumu is Mr. J. Riddoch, who first went to East Africa from Scotland ten years ago, and who, in addition to his own business, has made time for much work in connection with the local Chamber of Commerce. Before I met him I had heard of his confidence that Kisumu will increase greatly in importance with the opening up of the regular trans-African air route, and I must say that the possession of such an admirable natural aerodrome but a short distance from the Lake shore provides Kisumu with an excellent air port, particularly as it affords every convenience for the transfer of passengers from flying-boats to aeroplanes.

Mr. James Maxwell, another well-known Kisumu business man, has been in East Africa for many years past, and is at present concerned with the construction of the Kisumu-Yala branch railway. In his store I was interested to see some Native pottery, which had been carved out of solid stone by a neighbouring tribe; during my tour I saw nothing quite like it, and its appearance was certainly a tribute to Native craftsmanship.

#### A Main Road—so-called.

From Kisumu I journeyed northwards to Eldoret by what is given the courtesy title of "the main road," though for the first thirty-five miles it could certainly not be regarded as a highway suitable for motorists. Through the Nandi Reserve and past Kaimosi I encountered ruts some of which were two feet deep; many stretched diagonally across the road; and others followed the line of the road for a hundred yards or more. On some of the hills big boulders protruded from the surface, and on many occasions speed had to be limited to five miles an hour, and even less. That such a road should exist in a Colony where motor transport and tourist traffic have been, and are going to be, important factors in its development is almost unbelievable. Only a few days before I went through, a stranded motorist had to hire Native oxen to drag his car out of the mud.

However, at Mile 35 I found a P.W.D. engineer, Mr. M. W. Beesley Gibson, superintending a squad of men engaged in repairing the road, and that the work was being done well became evident beyond that point; in fact, the road surface was perfect. Mr. Gibson, who was working his way towards Kisumu, and who was obviously keenly interested in the work, told me that he was hopeful that he would in the near future receive a roller with which to consolidate the roadway, so that lorries should not leave deep ruts in the road in rainy weather. Meantime, he was carrying out his work under difficulties.

#### Attractive Kaimosi Forest.

This route, which runs through the Kaimosi Forest is one of the most attractive roads I have seen in the Colony. On each side is a dense forest, the rich vegetation including hundreds of varieties of tropical growths. The scenery is delightful, for, as the road twists and turns, a fresh scene is presented at every turn. Waterfalls rippling by the roadside are always attractive, and there are many such unexpected spots just off the road. Farther on the traveller reaches Kapsabit, a township which is becoming increasingly popular as a respite from the plains below.

Immediately on leaving Kapsabit a distinct change in the countryside is noticed. From thickly wooded forest and avenues of trees on either side, the scene changes to a more barren land, until nearer Eldoret (40 miles on) are wide areas devoid of cultivation. We are now in the Uasin Gishu, a district to which many South African-Dutch settlers wended their way twenty-five and more years ago.

Eldoret can be seen in the distance—a small township, perhaps, but with its European bungalows dotted about in the surrounding areas. Through the Main Street and past the Eldoret Club, we come to the Eldoret Hotel, about which many East Africans had previously spoken to me in most appreciative terms. It is, indeed, one of the most comfortable township hotels at which I have stayed in Eastern Africa, for Mrs. D. Pearson, the present lessee of the hotel, and her staff have that happy knack of making the visitor feel thoroughly at home. In my next article I shall attempt to explain the attractions, present position, and future prospects of this progressive township.



## "EAST AFRICA'S" BOOKSHELF.

## "PEOPLE OF THE SMALL ARROW"

The Story of Mr. J. N. Driberg's Own Tribe.

WITHOUT the explanation given on the jacket of Mr. Driberg's book, "People of the Small Arrow" (Routledge, 10s. 6d.), it would be hard both to locate the tribe and to understand Mr. Driberg's connexion with it. "The Didinga," we are told, "are a pastoral people who inhabit the mountainous region of the Sudan bordering on Abyssinia. These stories are episodes in their everyday tribal life, observed by the author during his long residence amongst them or related to him by his Didinga friends. He was the first European to come into contact with the Didinga." This gives the key to the book, which is by no means easy reading and presumes the faculty on the part of the reader to project himself into raw Native life and surroundings and to visualise a state of things indeed to a European. That done, the book becomes the very best revelation of Native life which has appeared for a long time. The illustrations, by Pearl Binder, are completely in keeping with the narrative; they are original in conception and skilful in execution; and they convey an impression of crude power which is most convincing. The author has been fortunate in his illustrator.

It may seem hyperbolic to use the term "Homeric" to describe Mr. Driberg's work, but no other adjective seems to fit the case. One plunges at once into an atmosphere of combat as thrilling as any Homer ever conceived. The famine, the drums, the Council of the Topotha resolving on war with the Didinga; the battle—all have the true Homeric touch; and the defence of the Didinga, their wily inducing of their neighbours to become allies, their ingenuity in warfare, their traps for the Topotha, and above all the sudden onslaught of the Locheka bowmen, are worthy of Ulysses himself.

"At the height of this babel of invective the end came. Shower upon shower of arrows began to fall upon the Topotha from the gully which was too far for spear throw but within easy bow range. Only once before had they met bowmen, when they raided the Ljongkoth—and they never raided them again. Now unexpectedly when victory was within their grasp, a victory so completely crushing as they had never contemplated, they were assailed by a weapon with which they had not been taught to cope: all their skill with shield and spear availed them naught. When they held their shields above their heads, the bowmen, still concealed in the wood, fired low at their bodies; when they guarded their bodies, the bowmen changed their tactics, half aiming direct and the other half maintaining a dropping fire.

"For a time the Topotha stood there pitifully, bewildered, too terror-stricken to move: they could not understand it: their minds and bodies were numbed. They stood there while men dropped by hundreds and the dead lay heaped and huddled together upon the ground: the wounded writhed and moaned. . . . And ever the rain of arrows fell pitilessly. . . . The tension snapped, almost audibly, like a snapped tethering rope: their stupor was gone. Panic succeeded. . . . Gone was discipline. . . . There were no leaders or led. . . . Stabbing, clawing, shieking insanely, laughing with a lunatic drunken laughter, they struggled free of the cumbering dead, and surged back agonizingly along the path by which they had come so gallantly, running, running, running, delirious, gibbering.

That reads like the story of the English archers at Cressy, and the pursuit of the routed Topotha is as thrillingly savage, as exterminatingly ruthless, as any mediæval army ever carried out, though every detail of it is African. If Mr. Driberg had never written anything else, this epic of the Topotha

defeat would testify to his understanding of African psychology.

In times of peace Mr. Driberg's story rings just as true. The Didinga have many Masai traits, and love milk mixed with blood:—

"In every kraal the blazing torches showed groups of men struggling round the bulls, binding their feet and straining to keep them still. One armed with a diminutive bow and an arrow so small as to appear little more than a toy (hence the name of the tribe: 'The People of the Small Arrow') guided their efforts and as each bull was in position fired the arrow into an artery: the plug on the arrow's head stopped it from penetrating too far. Others bent forward to catch the blood in bowls, carefully lest any drop of it should fall to the ground, and as soon as the wound was closed the animal was released and they passed on to another. Thus beast after beast was bled and the bowls brimmed with the hot blood.

Quickly before it cooled and clotted it was mixed with the fresh milk and all drank deeply.

"*Aya, Macharakan!*  
"Drink of the Evening Star,  
"Blood and milk, milk and blood, softer than honey,  
"Smoother than the oil of sesame."  
"Health-giver, strength-giver, warder from ill, muster of destiny."

"*Aya, Macharakan!*  
"Then, from each camp rose the bull-song of each warrior-herdsman, boastful, vainglorious, each bull the most mighty, each bull the most fierce, each bull the most famous. Among them ran the maidens, cheeks daubed with blood, blood clotting on their fingers, brandishing knives, each shrieking the name of her lover's bull. They ran hither and thither, treading underfoot the glowing stubs of the spent torches, shrilling the long, piercing woman's cry of victory, panting, dishevelled.

The songs and hymns are almost direct translations, preserving as far as possible the original rhythm, a feat which alone would have made the book notable. But the author traverses the whole gamut of Didinga life; hunting, witchcraft, childhood and its games, love and its perils—the intricate relations Natives insist upon are amazing to a European—rainmaking, and, above all, devotion to cattle. And upon all his touch is sure and his knowledge encyclopaedic.

This is not a book to be read in the rush and noise of Western life. To realise it, to absorb its atmosphere, to appreciate its learning, its insight and its lessons, it needs a congenial setting—an armchair in a quiet corner of a silent study where the reader is undisturbed. Then it will be read and re-read with ever increasing delight and approval. A. L.

## A NEW LIFE OF MUHAMMAD.

IN writing a new life of Muhammad, M. Emile Dermenghem has aimed to present a true and vivid account drawn from Arab sources, taking into consideration everything recently acquired through the researches of specialists. The author prefers the spelling "Mahomet," and calls his book "The Life of Mahomet" (Routledge, 15s.). It is a big volume of over 350 pages, vividly written, and presenting in graphic form the incidents in the Prophet's life and the conditions of his times. The translation leaves a good deal to be desired; the lady who writes "cleaved open his breast," "But who can I call," "God is right to allow nothing on earth to always surpass everything else," and "hands made callus from the grinding of grain," hardly does justice to the English language. A. L.

"It is easier to get into Afghanistan than to motor to Dar es Salaam from Tanga."—Major C. L. Walsh, in an address to the Tanga Chamber of Commerce.

## MR. D. O. MALCOLM ON N. RHODESIA.

Ultra-Optimistic Copper Estimates Undesirable.

Special to "East Africa."

SHOULD anyone go to the Northern Rhodesian mining areas in the hope of picking up a job? Are settlers in Northern and Southern Rhodesia seizing the opportunities held out to them by the phenomenal developments on the mines? Will the plans of the companies be delayed by lack of sufficiently skilled labour? Such were some of the questions put by *East Africa* to Mr. D. O. Malcolm, a director of the British South Africa Company, and of a number of Northern Rhodesian mining companies on his return to London from another visit to Central Africa.

Though the copper discoveries made in Northern Rhodesia in the last few years must rank as the most important happening in mining history since the discovery of the Rand, and, for the first time, encourage the hope that the copper requirements of the Empire will soon be met from within her own boundaries, Mr. Malcolm laid stress on the difficulties still to be overcome, on the tasks confronting the local managers, and on the undesirability of ultra-optimistic estimates regarding the date at which large scale production is likely to begin.

### The Question of Native Labour.

Vast quantities of rich copper deposits unquestionably exist, and mining plant is being shipped, and erected as rapidly as possible under the supervision of picked men of great experience, backed by boards of directors controlling huge financial resources. But, despite the use of modern machinery wherever possible, it still remains true that a large force of Natives must be trained as miners—and that training must take time, particularly as the great majority of them know nothing of industrial work as the European understands it.

A Northern Rhodesian Native Labour Association has been formed, said Mr. Malcolm, to apportion available supplies of Native labour among the mines on a quota basis, but more labour would unquestionably be required, and it was to be hoped that no avoidable obstacle would be put in the way of Natives of neighbouring territories offering themselves for work in the mining fields, and so of participating in the immense sums which are being and will be disbursed in wages. It was quite right that recruitment of Natives should be conducted by a responsible organisation under Government supervision, so that the Natives would be assured of fair rates of pay and fair conditions of labour.

As a result of these developments, places which three or four years ago were unnamed and unknown are to-day flourishing townships. "For instance," said Mr. Malcolm, "five years ago when I motored through what is to-day Nkana, my companion told me that it was not worth my while to get out of the car. To-day it is a busy mining centre, with its own township, its hundreds of Europeans, and ceaseless activity. That all means increased opportunity for British manufacturers and exporters, for I am glad to say that it is the definite policy of the mining companies to spend as great a proportion as possible of their outlay within the Empire.

### Risky to go to N. Rhodesia on spec.

"I would not advise anyone to go to Northern Rhodesia merely in the hope of getting a job and without a definite engagement. Considerable numbers of Europeans have come up, especially from

South Africa, and many of them have not been of the type who could obtain employment, or, once they did obtain it, hold it. Many appointments are naturally being made by the companies, but mainly in England and South Africa, and it is very risky for anyone to go out at his own expense merely on spec.

"As to rates of pay, these will probably approximate to the level of the Rand, when the difference in the cost of living is considered. Skilled miners and underground workers will have to be, and are being, recruited from the Transvaal, and identity of interests between the Rand and Northern Rhodesian groups has, I believe, everything to commend it. Through the Anglo-American Corporation the benefits of South African experience and organisation are already at the disposal of Northern Rhodesia's rich mining fields, and I have every hope that there will be a development of such liaison."

It is obvious that the creation of a vast market for meat, maize, fruit, vegetables, and other produce in the mining areas must be of the greatest importance to settlers in both Northern and Southern Rhodesia, and it is satisfactory to find a definite disposition on their part to take advantage of this splendid opportunity.

### Mining Developments offset Agricultural Depression.

It is also pleasing to be able to report that bankers and leading business men to whom Mr. Malcolm spoke feel, on the whole, that mining developments in Northern Rhodesia quite offset the agricultural depression in that country and its southern neighbour. Tobacco growers, who have suffered so severely, are inclined to take a more optimistic view, and with the development of jassid-resistant types of cotton, there are renewed hopes of cotton-growing. Maize, however, is at an extremely low figure—as low as 6s. 6d. per bag free on rail—at which price all but really efficient farmers find it difficult to make two ends meet. It is pleasing to know that after a career which has frequently disappointed the hope of its friends, the Broken Hill Mine has now the prospect of making regular profits, thanks largely to its vanadium production.

Mr. Malcolm is definitely optimistic about the future of Northern Rhodesia, but believes that such well-founded optimism must be tempered by a realisation of the impossibility of establishing in a few months a smoothly-running copper mining industry working to its maximum capacity. In the heart of Central Africa, he well says, all sorts of obstacles have to be overcome. They will be overcome, but in the meantime nothing is to be gained by a too-rosy painting of the picture.

### Coffee Growing near Abercorn.

Land values in the neighbourhood of Abercorn are advancing in consequence of the suitability of the district for coffee growing. Although the crop is still in its infancy, and the acreage planted is small, the results, so far, are distinctly promising. During the last few years annual exports of a few tons have been made, and a parcel of Northern Rhodesia coffee was sold recently in London at the satisfactory price of 120s. per cwt. The coffee is exported *via* Dar es Salaam, and the total marketing costs, including freight, are about 24d. per lb. The Northern Rhodesia crop, which is mainly of the Blue Mountain type, is used as a "liquoring," or blending, coffee, and owing to the excellent quality of the berry, realises high prices.

"The best years of my life have been spent in Tanganyika Territory."—Sir Donald Cameron, at the dinner of the Irish Society of Tanganyika.



## Camp Fire Comments.

WHAT constitutes "tick infestation"? In Northern Rhodesia, according to the new Veterinary Surgeon's Ordinance, it is "the finding of ten or more engorged ticks upon an animal." Kenya's similar Ordinance states that "one or more ticks shall constitute tick infestation." What say our cattle-owning readers?

### A Spirally-twisted Elephant's Tusk.

"Talking of elephants' tusks," writes a subscriber, "I note that David Livingstone on his first return visit to England in 1805 brought to Professor Owen, the great comparative anatomist of the day, a tusk of an elephant with a spiral curve. Is there any other record of such a trophy? And what became of Livingstone's specimen?"

### Protecting the Young against Sea-Sickness.

Many an East African who dreads the voyage across the Bay or in the Indian Ocean during the monsoon will sympathise with Mr. André Gide, who comments thus on his voyage to the West Coast: "What a mistake it is not to rock children's cradles from their earliest babyhood! I even think it would be a good plan to calm them and send them to sleep by means of a special pitching-and-tossing apparatus. As for me, I was brought up according to rational methods and by my mother's orders never slept in beds that were not fixed; thanks to which I am particularly liable to sea-sickness." There is a hint here which should appeal to the "advanced" mother of a scientific age.

### A Film of "German" East Africa.

"Apropos my review in last week's *East Africa* of the film "Mamba," now being shown at the New Gallery, Regent Street," writes R. T., "I have now been given an explanation of the title. Apparently the villain, Auguste Bolte, has been symbolised in the title, he being snake-like; I didn't think him so, but no matter. I am also told that the hero, the commander of the German troops, who spoke in excellent guttural German-English, and whom I imagined to be really Teutonic, is named Ralph Forbes, an English name as could be imagined. The production was supervised by Major Owen Martin, who is described as a British officer with a lengthy Army experience in East Africa."

### The Hypnotic Effect of Lion Attack.

Perhaps the most remarkable feature of the attack by a lion on Colonel C. L. R. Gray, as told by him in the extract from *The Field* published in *East Africa* recently, is the "hypnotic" effect on the victim of the lion's assault. "I felt extraordinarily limp," wrote Colonel Gray, "as though I had been sandbagged. I walked along his left side, incapable of resistance." This confirms Livingstone's famous description of his encounter with a lion, in which he declared that he felt no pain or fear but just a wonder what the lion would do next. Yet his injuries were severe enough to leave a "permanent new joint" in his upper arm. Livingstone's experience has often been questioned, and, indeed, contradicted by other victims of mauling by lions, and it is interesting to find Colonel Gray on the Livingstone side. Is he the first so to declare himself? We do not at the moment recall any other case.

### The Food of the Mountain Gorilla.

Last June Dr. H. C. Bingham, of Yale, and his wife made a trip to the Parc National Albert, the sacred reserve of the mountain gorilla in the Kivu district, and there they made some quite interesting first-hand observations on the food of that most interesting animal. They followed bands of gorillas as they wandered through the forest, slowly feeding, and they found that these wanderings were confined chiefly to the bamboo belt and to an area above it. The succulent shoots of the bamboo were a favourite food of the great apes, the young and tender suckers being eaten whole, the older and tougher being torn open and only the inner portion devoured. "Wild celery," which attains a height of six to eight feet, is also popular among the gorillas, the animals pulling the stalks out of the ground and eating the tender roots and inner and lower stalks. When the gorillas have finished a meal among the celery, the patch looks like a field of young corn after a buffalo raid. Other plants which formed additions to the gorilla *menus* were taken back to the United States for identification.

### The Zoo and Sunday Opening.

Many East Africans have as much love for, and interest in, the London Zoological Gardens as Londoners themselves, and may often have thought it unfortunate that, unless they are Fellows of the Society, they cannot spend an occasional Sunday in the Regent's Park Gardens. The Duke of Bedford, who is President of the Society, gave a very satisfactory explanation at the recent annual meeting of the Society. There are four reasons: first, the Zoological Society is a private concern, has always been a private concern, has never at any time had the aid of public money, and, from a purely selfish point of view, there has never been any reason why the public should have been admitted to the Gardens at all; secondly, to admit the public on Sundays would mean making every Sunday a bank holiday, and already special arrangements have to be made for bank holiday crowds in the very limited grounds—increased policing, increased staff, and increased labour to clean up the Gardens after the holiday; thirdly, while Sunday opening might produce at first an increased "gate," it would certainly lead to a large resignation of Fellows; and, fourthly, Sunday opening is illegal and an Act of Parliament would be needed to legalise it. That last reason is obviously a "clinger." However, added the Duke, the Society has included in its charter for the new Gardens at Whipsnade a clause which makes legal their opening to the public on Sundays, and the large area at Whipsnade—fifteen times that of the Regent's Park Gardens—will remove the objections which apply to the London Zoo.



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## Bill on Leave.

No. 12.—Down Our Street.

I HAVE discovered the last of the troubadours, the ultimate fortress of the itinerant musician. Mediaeval England delighted in her troupes of troubadours; strolling players wandered from town to town and entertained the lords of the manor—and in their spare time, no doubt, regaled the inmates of the local pub with humorous anecdote and songs probably more entertaining, but less seemly.

When I left England, as a callow youth, eighteen years ago, all that remained of the itinerant songster or purveyor of street-music was a motley collection of barrel-organs, from which Italians would put the then popular "Daisy, Daisy, give me your answer do!" and "Bill Bailey," the while a shivering monkey, clad in a ridiculous fez and red jacket, pecked miserably on the organ on the pavement and held out a tin cup for the receipt of alms.

On my return to England I expected to find the streets of the Metropolis shorn of even this last touch of romantic feudalism, and for some weeks my wanderings in search of the sound and sights of my youth were unavailing. Now I have found them, and in none other than Great Titchfield Street, which, as its claim to fame, houses several open-air stalls at which anything may be purchased from a bottle of aspirin to a zither, and, last but by no means least, the editorial, the publishing, and, in fact, all the offices of *East Africa*.

### Last Trysting-Place of the Troubadours.

In this street music of all kinds may be heard, most days apparently, between the hours of noon and 2 p.m. Several times I have met a full-sized band complete with anemic youth playing a violin, a half-burnt cigarette drooping from his lips, the trap drummer, a fat man puffing at a trombone, and to bring some semblance of melody to the discordant noise, a miniature harmonium which is thumped with plodding precision. Last time I found a few yards further on an unkempt ruffian standing in the middle of the road, a cap held in one hand, singing of the absence of one whom he has loved. A few pennies are thrown to him from neighbouring windows. Art for art's sake does not appeal to him, for, upon counting the coppers, he realises that he will get no more here, and it is time he moved on.

The street must be a paradise for those whose affinity to the Muse is so great as to prohibit the indulgence of their artistic sinews in a day's work, for here the dreaded Man in Blue does not order them to "move along." What policemen there are have a kindly sympathy—and who shall blame them if they look the other way when passing some casual musician in this the last trysting-place of the troubadours in the West End?

Further along a short, well-dressed man clutches in one hand a cornet and, in the other, a piece of music. His cheeks are bellowed out with effort, and I recognise a more or less correct rendering of "Roses of Picardy." Financially he is not doing well. But this is the fault of syndicalism, for while he has both hands busily engaged he cannot hold out that invaluable sympathy-getter, a tattered grey cap, nor has he the capital of the larger syndicates to station a man at each side of the road to waylay passers-by.

### The Aristocratic Part of the Street.

By this time we have reached the aristocratic part of the street. I refer, of course, to the editorial, the publishing, and, in fact, all the offices of *East Africa*. Outside the doors leading to "the works" stand some twenty men and girls, for it is the hour of the siesta. The sun shines brightly and they are watching a complete variety act, prior to going back to their various tasks in connexion with the production of this article—which, together with a few other pages, constitute the national weekly newspaper of East and Central Africans.

This "turn"—I mean the variety performance, not my own—is quite a classic compared with others lower down the street. A piano, mounted on a barrow, is played with remarkable agility by a young man, and sounds of complicated syncopation, chords, and "runs" resound through the street. Some of our latest masterpieces in composition are rendered, such as "Aren't We All?", a sentimental ballad now much in favour, and "Ain't Misbehaving," another epic of lonesomeness. Beside the piano sits a drummer, who alternately bangs his cymbals, kicks the big drum with his right foot and tattoos lightly on a kettledrum. But it is the "act" itself that draws attention. In the middle of the road gyrates a little man. His trousers are purple, and of a width that must be the envy of many an Oxford undergraduate. His coat of bright green fits tightly round the waist, and finishes some inches higher than usual, leaving an expanse of pink shirt. On his head is a hideous ginger wig, and beneath his nose a "Charlie Chaplin" moustache. He is giving a slow motion exhibition of an Apache dance, and he squirms and turns, and exhibits a ferocity of countenance that draws rounds of applause from the assembled company. Presently, as the music livens to a faster beat, the little man dances faster and faster, until he is nothing more than a maze of legs, arms, purple, green, pink, and ginger.

All this, be it noted, proceeds while Mr. Joelson—after, I am sure, due and conscientious thought—thunders out stern advice to Governors, pats a Chief Secretary on the back, admonishes, as to a truant schoolboy, some errant Head of Department, or tells a District Association something good for its soul.

### Domestic.

If you care to come along—it doesn't matter even if you haven't paid your sub, though the completion of that formality is, I understand, a recommendation—you will experience all this. And while you pour the story of your travels and troubles into the sympathetic ears of our you may hope to hear the low crooning of saxophones, the crashing of chords, and the sweet fiddling of the last of the troubadours.

[Our contributor's yearning for the amenities of the past inclines, we fear, to make him exaggerate some of the uncongenial features of the present. Itinerant bands and other street noises have increased immensely, and alarmingly, in post-War London, and though Great Titchfield Street has an unenviable reputation in such matters, we were unaware that it suffered quite so seriously as our East African on leave conceives to be the case. Probably many a humble worker in the street would think it a quiet backwater compared with the throbings of a common or garden *ngoma*. But Bill must have his say—though we suggest that our readers have heard quite enough, for the moment at any rate, of the domestic life of *East Africa*.—Ed., "E.A."]

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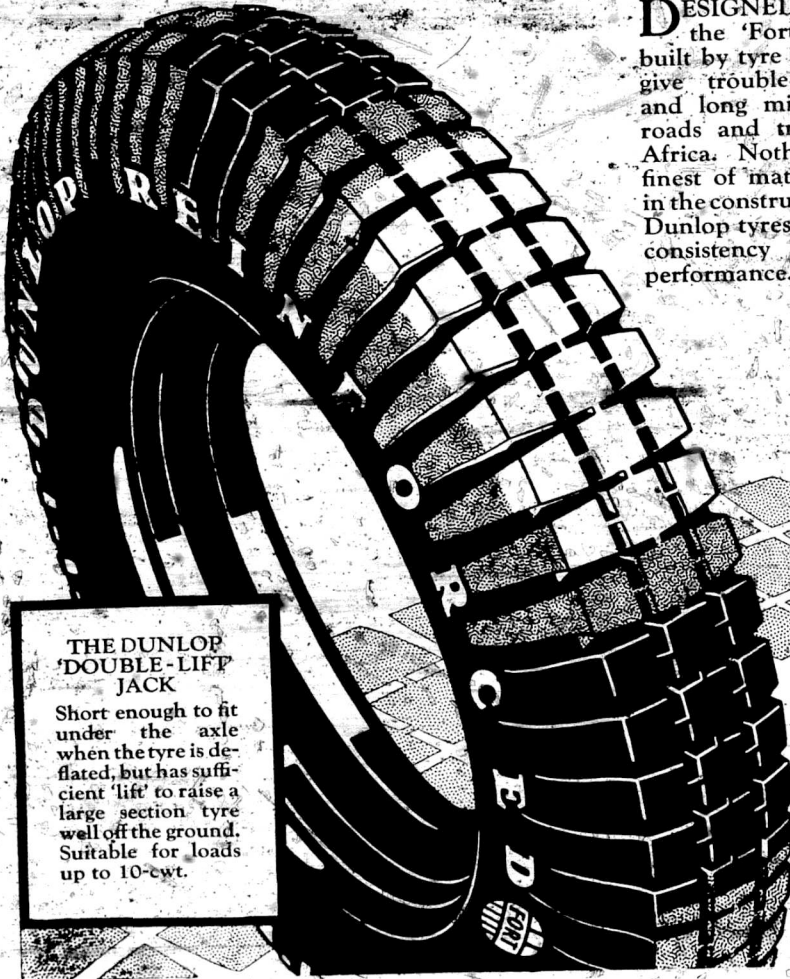
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LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

**BISLEY AND AFRICAN VOLUNTEERS.**

Gathering of East Africans Proposed.

To the Editor of "East Africa."

SIR,

Please allow me to suggest to the gentlemen who shot with me in the Nyasaland Protectorate team at Bisley in 1907 and 1909 that it would be interesting if we all turned up at Bisley this year early in July to have another try for the Kolapore Cup and the King's Prize. Most of us have kept up rifle practice, and if, a week before the event, we met at Bisley for trial shoots, I believe we might give a good account of ourselves. Any volunteers from the military, civil, or marine departments are eligible.

The National Rifle Association will be pleased to hire out rifles for the occasion at a merely nominal fee.

In addition to members of the team, I would ask prominent East Africans now at home, either retired or on leave, to come to the meeting to support and encourage us. How gladly we should welcome them! What a greeting we would give to such as Sir C. G. Bowring (parent of the gymkhana and sports movement in Nyasaland and elsewhere), Major Pearce, Sir Alfred Sharpe, Sir Hesketh Bell, Mr. C. W. Hobbly, Dr. Scott, Mr. George Wilson, C.B. (a prince of hospitality, who frequently turned our Uganda sports meetings into gigantic picnics), Sir Morris Carter, Sir A. G. Boyle, Consul-General Maugham, Sir W. Alison Russell, Mr. G. D. Smith, Major Graham, Judge Bonham-Carter, Judge G. F. M. Ennis, Mr. John Gibbs, the Rev. Alexander Hetherwick, Mr. Stanley Tomkins, Dr. Strathairn, Mr. Jack, the Brothers Gosling, and a host of others; in fact, any resident from the African Protectorates would be gladly welcomed.

I am hoping for an enthusiastic meeting of old East Africans at Bisley, who will fight their battles over again and renew precious friendships.

Will African newspapers and *Official Gazettes* please copy? I shall be glad to give any information in my power to anyone interested.

Yours faithfully,

J. F. CUNNINGHAM.

The Barristers' Common Room,  
Gray's Inn, London.

**DEATH DUTIES IN EAST AFRICA.**

Why they are so harmful.

To the Editor of "East Africa."

SIR,

With reference to your recent leading article on the subject of death duties in East Africa, it is interesting to note that as long ago as 1926 the Association of East African Chambers of Commerce resolved—

That this Association is firmly of opinion that the imposition of estate duties leviable on the estates of deceased persons is wrong in principle wheresoever it is applied, and particularly harmful to Kenya Colony in that—

(a) Its incidence always causes dissipation of capital and in this Colony in nearly every case the withdrawal of capital used in production;

(b) This dissipation or withdrawal of capital is almost invariably inflicted on a concern at the moment of its direst need, namely, when it has lost the brain which hitherto has controlled the concern and is necessarily in a transition stage;

(c) It involves the liquidation of capital assets in a Colony where there is no ready market for quick sales;

(d) The forced sale of assets in an unresponsive market has a far-reaching and disastrous effect on the value of similar assets, not only in the neighbourhood but throughout the Colony;

(e) It may create a concern for years to the detriment of the whole Colony."

Yours faithfully,

London, W.1.

ARCHIVIST.

**LIONS AND/OR TIGERS.**

A Plea for Lenient Criticism.

To the Editor of "East Africa."

SIR,

Don't you think that *East Africa* is rather severe on other and less well-informed people who are apt to be vague in their ideas of the fauna of Africa? You have criticised a London daily for mentioning that the Duchess of Bedford on her recent trip across Africa saw "lions, tigers, giraffes, and even elephants."

I rather think it is not so easy for the average person to distinguish between lions and tigers; only within the last few days the newspapers have been "featuring" the escape of two lions—in some accounts a lion and a lioness, in others a lioness and her cub—from a travelling circus at Moissac, in France, and now later information says that they were tigers. And when Mrs. G. Cron arrived in New York from Africa with a baby lioness she was greeted on the quay by a girl who exclaimed "What a lovely tiger!"

After all, both animals have four legs, one at each corner, a head with two eyes, and a mouth at one end and a long tail at the other. Why worry? Then antelopes are very like deer to the untrained eye, and it takes a real naturalist to distinguish between a rabbit and an African hare.

Yours faithfully,

London, W.1.

SHEKARI.

**MISSION WORK ON THE UPPER NILE.**

Films of the Prince in the Sudan.

OVER four thousand people attended the evening anniversary meeting of the Church Missionary Society in the Royal Albert Hall last week, and heard the Rev. W. Wilson Cash, the General Secretary, say that since the scheme of co-operative education by the various East African Governments had come into force, over two hundred new missionaries had sailed for Africa. He also emphasised the importance of the recent opening of Ruanda-Urundi to missionary work, and the entry into Tanganyika of sixteen new missionaries from Australia.

The Bishop of the Upper Nile illustrated his address with some excellent still slides of life in the Sudan and films of various aspects of the work of the Church in his diocese, including the first films seen in England of the Prince of Wales during his East African tour; we were shown His Royal Highness reviewing the troops at Khartoum and placing a wreath on the local war memorial.

Bishop Kitching spoke of the Dinka school at Mulik, and of the importance of leprosy work, which was producing wonderful results and influencing the Native as to the spiritual power of the missions. He said there were now 1,500 churches within the diocese, which had a mission staff of 1,448 Native workers; each European missionary evidently has his hands full, for he has no fewer than 408 churches under his control. Hitherto the bishopric of the Upper Nile has been dependent on Uganda for its missionaries, and the great present need is an adequate training school for Natives who can be sent out into the diocese as teachers and ministers.



## PERSONALIA.

Mr. N. D. Allen is on leave from Uganda.

The Earl and Countess of Denbigh are in Cannes.

Madame O'Morchoe was a recent visitor to Zanzibar.

Captain D. A. G. Dallas is a recent arrival from Tanganyika.

Sir Pyers Mostyn is a recent arrival in England from Kenya.

Congratulations to Mr. and Mrs. Eric Paul on the birth of a son.

Mr. C. H. B. Grant is now in charge of the Kondea district.

Mr. and Mrs. G. Shelswell-White have arrived home from Zanzibar.

Mr. and Mrs. E. J. S. Cowling, of Nakuru, have arrived from Kenya.

Mr. and Mrs. Gillanders have returned to Uganda from leave in Europe.

Mr. J. M. Culhane, of the Nyasaland Veterinary Service, is on home leave.

Mr. C. F. G. Doran has been appointed Acting Solicitor-General of Kenya.

Mr. F. E. Derwent and Miss Lorna Gregg were recently married in Nairobi.

Mr. A. S. Richardson, until recently Agricultural Officer at Mwanza, is on leave.

Kenya's Inspector of Weights and Measures, Mr. Hurry, is in Europe on leave.

Congratulations to Mr. and Mrs. Wreford Smith on the birth of a son at Kitale.

Mr. and Mrs. H. V. Tasker, of the Union-Castle Company, are now back in Beira.

Captain Parkinson is a recent arrival in Europe on a six months' vacation from Beira.

Mr. D. M. Mends-Gibson has been transferred to Mwanza as Acting Executive Engineer.

Mr. J. T. Kennedy, of the Uganda Veterinary Department, is expected home shortly.

Mr. F. S. D. Atherton and Miss J. Atherton, of Nakuru, are recent arrivals in Europe.

Dr. Grice, the Mombasa dentist, has again resumed practice after his recent illness.

The birth of a son to Mr. and Mrs. E. R. Humphrys is announced from Zanzibar.

Congratulations to Mr. and Mrs. H. H. Morton on the birth of a son in Dar es Salaam.

Mr. A. Muchmore has been appointed Acting Senior Assistant Treasurer in Tanganyika.

Colonel Page Croft has arrived home via South Africa from his recent visit to East Africa.

Mr. and Mrs. W. Matthias have reached England from Rumuruti, and are staying in Farnham.

Mrs. B. Gordon-Small, who has been spending a holiday in Kenya, recently returned to Zanzibar.

Captain and Mrs. Eckstein recently returned to their farm at Sabukia from a holiday in Europe.

Mr. S. Bland, Assistant Director of Public Works in Zanzibar, recently arrived in Europe on leave.

Captain H. G. T. Howes has been appointed a member of the Kitale Town Planning Authority.

Mr. and Mrs. H. le G. Kensington have returned to Nega-Nega, Northern Rhodesia, from overseas.

Mr. D. G. Rance, the manager in Mwanza for the British East Africa Corporation, is now in London.

The Prince of Wales has been gazetted a Major-General in the Army and a Rear-Admiral in the Navy.

Mr. Erskine has returned to Mombasa from the Bukoba branch of the Standard Bank of South Africa.

The Rev. R. L. Davis is returning to Kenya shortly to relieve Mr. Jesse at Kenton College, Kijabe.

Mr. I. L. O. Gower, Dr. and Mrs. A. I. Meek, and Mr. B. W. Savory are on their way to Dar es Salaam.

Colonel Murphy, the retiring Commandant of the Zanzibar Police, is spending a portion of his leave in Kenya.

The marriage arranged between Mr. Peter Young and Miss Pamela Gaitskell will take place in Nairobi on June 7.

Mr. Francis Rogers, of the Uganda Civil Service, and Miss Hazel Duckworth were recently married in Mombasa.

Major L. Renton has postponed his departure from Kenya, and is expected to arrive home a few weeks hence.

Recent appointments to the Uganda Plant Pests Board include Messrs. N. D. Allen, D. N. Stafford, and W. B. Hall.

His many friends will learn with regret that Colonel R. P. Collings-Wells has broken his wrist in a motor smash.

Mr. A. C. Weatherhead, Provincial Commissioner in Uganda, is spending a few weeks in Egypt on his way home on leave.

Wigan Mining College was recently addressed by Mr. Ralph Darlington, on "Through the Jungle in Kenya and Uganda."

Mrs. F. M. Plant is now in Arusha, where she is superintending the organisation of the new hospital recently opened there.

Mr. F. H. Bird, of Hoey's Bridge, was recently married at the Oratory, Brompton Road, to Miss Agnes Spencer Tizzard.

Sir Herbert Stanley, Governor of Ceylon, and formerly Governor of Northern Rhodesia, has arrived in London on leave.

The Nairobi Municipal Council has appointed Dr. Harold W. Tilling, formerly of Brisbane, Australia, as Medical Officer of Health.

Mr. R. J. P. Thorne-Thorne, of the Uganda Administrative Service, and Mrs. Thorne-Thorne, have arrived in England on leave.

Mr. D. McGoun, of the Kenya Police, who has been stationed in the Northern Frontier Province, is spending his leave in Canada.

Mr. G. A. Contomichalos will be leaving the Sudan much earlier than usual this year, and may be in London within a few weeks.

Sir Hilton Young has left London for Baghdad to advise the Iraq Government on urgent questions relating to its budget and currency.

Lieutenant-Colonel W. B. Davidson-Houston, Chief Secretary of Nyasaland, and Mrs. Davidson-Houston are recent arrivals in England.

Mr. S. Hillier recently took up his duties as Acting Provincial Commissioner in the Mweru-Euapula Province of Northern Rhodesia.

The Kenya Elected Members Organisation announces that it is hoped Lord Delamere will in a short time be able to resume legislative duties.

Mr. Tom Kershaw, manager of the Polana Hotel, Lourenço Marques, returned to Portuguese East Africa on the "Kenilworth Castle" last week.

The new Emperor of Ethiopia is stated to be preparing a tour of Abyssinia. One report declares that he will be guarded by fifty thousand men.

Mrs. Rhodes, the wife of Brigadier-General Rhodes, general manager of the Kenya and Uganda Railways, has arrived in England from Nairobi.

Sir James Crawford Maxwell, Governor of Northern Rhodesia, and Lady Maxwell arrived in England by the "Balmoral Castle" on Monday.

Mr. Wilfred Jackson had an audience of the King on Monday and kissed hands upon his appointment as Governor and Commander-in-Chief of Mauritius.

Major-General and Mrs. Huddleston, who are recent arrivals in England from the Sudan, were entertained at the Sudan Club before leaving Khartoum.

Amongst recent arrivals from the Sudan are Mr. and Mrs. Vokes, Mr. and Mrs. Richardson, Mrs. Harris, Mr. A. D. Home, and Mr. and Mrs. Quinlan.

Mr. S. J. Pegler, the well-known South African cricketer, who is an Administrative Officer in Nyasaland, and Mrs. Pegler, are recent arrivals in England.

The wedding of Mr. Gerard Bannister, of Kenya, and Miss Gertrude Hattersley took place recently in Sheffield. The best man, Mr. D. Kemp, also hails from Nairobi.

Amongst recent arrivals on leave from the Sudan are Mr. Armstrong, Mr. H. D. Bindley, Mr. Cooper, Mr. and Mrs. Dewdney, Mr. and Mrs. Almost, and Mrs. Simons.

The death is announced in Northern Rhodesia of Mr. Beguelin, who, with Mrs. Beguelin, was a prominent worker of the Paris Missionary Society in the Lukona and Sesheke districts.

The Colonial Office announces that there is no foundation for the report that Lord Passfield is relinquishing the office of Secretary of State for the Dominions and for the Colonies.

Sir Herbert and Lady Read, who are so well-known to many East Africans, have arrived in London, and will be at 11, Westminster Palace Gardens, S.W.1, for the next few months.

Dr. Christopher Maxwell, of the Kenya Medical Service, and Miss Elizabeth Cooper were recently married in Bournemouth. They leave England in August for the Fort Hall district.

*In response to numerous requests we have decided, when possible, to devote further space to our Personalia notes, which are accordingly continued overleaf.*

### PERSONALIA (continued)

Engineer-Commander D. J. Bennett, R.N., who has died in Ryde at the age of seventy, was assistant engineer of the "Oroates" during the naval and military operations near Suakin in 1884.

The wedding of Mr. W. J. Beeston, proprietor of the Molo Timber Company, and one of the best known settlers in the Nakuru area, and Miss D. E. Hunt will take place in Nairobi on May 22.

Mr. C. J. Hunter, who left the Sudan Government Railways four years ago to take up an appointment in London, has returned to the Sudan, and is again on the staff of the Railway Administration.

Mr. J. W. Scipham has been posted to Mwanza as District Officer, and has taken over from Mr. S. B. Jones, who has been transferred to Musoma.

Mr. and Mrs. A. C. Hands, Mr. and Mrs. J. R. C. Kearns, Mr. and Mrs. S. J. Pegler, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Warren, and Mr. J. H. C. Whitehead were homeward passengers by the "Windsor Castle".

Major Charles Steele, of Ngong, a member of the Executive of the Convention of Associations of Kenya, expects to return to the Colony by the "Matana," which is due to leave Marseilles on June 14.

Dr. James Dundas, of Eldoret, who came home from Kenya a little while ago to undergo a nasal operation, is now in the best of health and expects to return to East Africa with Mrs. Dundas almost immediately.

The marriage took place a few days ago between Captain R. Crofton, M.C., late R.H.A., only son of Major Caldwell Crofton, late R.H.A., and Mrs. Crofton, and Mrs. H. T. Martin, eldest daughter of General Sir Edward Northey, G.C.M.G., C.B., and Lady Northey.

The chief executive officer in East Africa of the Vacuum Oil Company of South Africa, Mr. J. L. Oates, has been transferred to South Africa for health reasons. His position is being taken over by Mr. Roger Hudson.

Before leaving the Sudan on his homeward journey the Prince of Wales presented diamond scarfpins to Messrs. W. J. Williams and C. Reid, of the Sudan Government Railways catering department, in recognition of their services.

The Duke of Gloucester, Prince George, and Prince and Princess Arthur of Connaught were present at the dance which Lord and Lady Howard de Walden gave at Seaford House last Friday for their daughter, the Hon. Bronwen Scott-Ellis.

Mr. J. W. Bridgen, for so long Colonel Franklin's efficient deputy at the department of Overseas Trade and at H.M. Eastern African Dependencies' Trade and Information Office in London, and now one of H.M. Trade Commissioners in South Africa, has just reached England on leave.

Prior to the departure on leave of Mr. and Mrs. Leslie-Cooke, a farewell dinner was given in their honour at the Fringa Club, of which the former was one of the founders, and of which he has been Honorary Secretary since the opening. Mr. Leslie-Cooke has won the esteem of Europeans, Indians, and Natives for his keen attention to his duties and his impartiality.

Among East African arrivals by the s.s. "Llan-gibby Castle" were Mrs. G. Arnott, Colonel Page Croft, Mr. and Mrs. W. W. R. Crosse-Crosse, Mr. C. B. Francis, Mr. and Mrs. S. O. Illingworth, Mr. and Mrs. R. S. Knowlden, Mr. J. H. Langford, Mr. and Mrs. E. O. Leake, Mr. H. H. B. Grant MacKenzie, Dr. and Mrs. H. R. Nelson, and Mr. and Mrs. P. O'Hara Brady.

Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, the Indian poetess, who has twice visited East Africa in recent years, has been appointed leader of Mr. Ghandi's volunteers following the arrest of Mr. Abbas Tyabji. Mrs. Naidu, who was born in 1879, and educated at King's College, London, and Girton College, was President of the Indian National Congress in 1925, and has long been an ardent supporter of Mr. Ghandi.

The Bishops of Uganda, the Upper Nile, Mombasa, and Central Tanganyika attended the annual luncheon of the Uganda Diocesan Association in London, which was held in the crypt of St. Martin's Church last week. About one hundred people were present, chiefly from Uganda and Kenya, among them being many past and present missionaries and Government officials. Captain Craig and the Bishop of Uganda made speeches.

Mr. J. Emley, who until recently was Chief Engineer on the Kenya and Uganda Railways, has arrived in the Sudan to take over the duties of Chief Engineer to the Sudan Government Railways and Steamers. During his seven years in Nairobi Mr. Emley achieved prominence as an athlete, and it was he who proposed the formation of the Kongoni cricket team which tours England each year. He is well-known as a golfer, cricketer, and footballer.

Snr. Joao Pery de Lind, Governor of Mozambique Territory for eleven years, and associated with that country for over thirty years, died recently in Lisbon at the age of sixty-six. He went to Beira in 1900 as Director of Customs, and ten years later was appointed Governor. He was particularly popular with the British community, as well as with the Portuguese, and his death will be much regretted by local residents. He is survived, by his wife, three daughters, and two sons.

Among recent arrivals from East Africa are Major and Mrs. G. Anderson, Mr. A. Bond, the Rev. A. Barlow, Mrs. R. Buckley, Mr. John Carberry, Mr. Chas. Colville, Miss V. Eustace, Mr. and Mrs. A. Fenwick, Mr. C. Forbes, Mr. and Mrs. J. Giffard, Mr. M. Godley, Mrs. D. Goulston, Mr. F. Grewolde Williams, Mr. and Mrs. W. Grace, Mr. E. Hudson, Mr. and Mrs. J. Harmston, Miss D. Jones, Mr. J. Lang, Mrs. R. Matheson, Mr. and Mrs. R. Maxwell, Mr. R. Mumford, Miss J. Weir-Moseley, Mr. A. Orchardson, Mr. A. Parsons, Mrs. H. Ritchardson, Miss A. Ritchardson, Miss M. Sadler, Mr. W. Scott, Mrs. M. Solly, Mr. A. Speyer, Mr. J. Stark, Mr. S. Turner, Mr. and Mrs. A. Vincent, Mr. N. Vincent, and Mr. E. Walters.



## JOINT EAST AFRICAN BOARD.

### May Meeting of Executive Council.

#### Special to "East Africa."

SIR SYDNEY HENN, the Chairman, who has just returned to England from a tour of South America, was welcomed at the May meeting of the Executive Council of the Joint East African Board, which was attended by Sir John Sandeman Allen, M.P., Mr. G. V. Cameron, Lord Cranworth, Major W. M. Crowdy, Colonel W. H. Franklin, Mr. C. W. Hattersley, Mr. Campbell Hausburg, Mr. Hely-Hutchinson, Mr. G. C. Ishmael, Sir Humphrey Leggett, Mr. C. Ponsoyby, Sir Philip Richardson, M.P., Major H. Blake Taylor, and Miss Harvey (Secretary).

Colonel David Lyell, Mr. John Scott, and Mr. Arthur W. Turton were elected to membership.

A communication was read from the Association of Chambers of Commerce of Eastern Africa stating that Mr. W. A. M. Sim would henceforth represent on the Executive Council of the Board the Chambers of Commerce of Kenya and Major C. I. Walsh the affiliated Chambers of Tanganyika Territory. Mr. C. W. Hattersley, who now represents both the Uganda Chamber of Commerce and the Uganda Planters' Association, it is understood, to be asked to represent also the interests of the Eastern Province Chamber of Commerce.

#### European Hospitals in East Africa.

An appeal from the Tanganyika Planters' Association (Central Area) for the support of the Board in their contention that the local Government should make reasonable provision for hospital accommodation for non-official Europeans was considered, together with a letter from the Chief Secretary to the Tanganyika Government, who had written to the Planters' Association in question:

"I am directed by the Government to refer to the letter in which you convey to Government the opinion of your Association that the time has come for the establishment of a European ward in the Morogoro Hospital.

"This Government, like the Governments of Kenya and other Colonial Governments, does not admit any responsibility for the medical care and treatment of non-Natives who are not in its employment. Even if this were not the case, the Government is advised that, from a medical point of view, it is preferable to move a sick European into a well equipped and well-run hospital in Dar es Salaam than to treat him in an up-country ward such as your Association suggests, where, necessarily, the equipment and staff leave much to be desired.

"Quite apart from the fact that Government accepts no responsibility for the medical care of unofficial Europeans, and quite apart from the consideration that the medical authorities are not in favour of treating Europeans in up-country wards, there is the further consideration that funds are not available for extending hospital accommodation in up-country places in the manner desired.

"It is admitted that the time will probably come with an increase of population to add to the number of fully equipped hospitals in the Territory; but in the opinion of the Government that time has not yet come in the case of Morogoro. Consequently His Excellency much regrets that the proposal submitted by your Association cannot be considered for the present."

#### Strong Exception to Government Reply.

Very strong exception was taken to the above claims, which were stigmatised by various members of the Executive Council as monstrous, inexcusable, dreadful, and untenable.

Sir John Sandeman Allen said that it was a gross abdication of the responsibilities of government for the Administration of Tanganyika to seek in so serious a way to evade its obvious duties and to discriminate between various classes of residents. The Natives were obviously the vast majority of the population, and it was the clear duty of the Government to arrange for adequate medical facilities for them, but it was outrageous to treat Europeans as beyond Government responsibility.

Lord Cranworth and Major Crowdy considered the Government reply contrary to the spirit of the dual policy. Sir Philip Richardson argued that a Government which claimed the right to enforce vaccination could not proceed to disclaim responsibility for the medical care of settlers

whom it had encouraged in one form or another to take up land. Mr. Hely-Hutchinson said that a strong community of a well-financed industry, like that of the copper-mining companies in Northern Rhodesia, could, and ought to, provide its own hospitals, but that in widely scattered European communities, where such facilities could not be arranged, there was a distinct responsibility on Government, and Sir Sydney Henn, while deprecating the manner in which the Tanganyika Government had rejected the appeal of service with its officials. Government was bound to provide suitable medical treatment for them, but not for non-officials, who, in the case of plantation and commercial employees, ought to be tended by the enterprises concerned.

#### The Case of Uganda.

The points at issue, said Mr. G. C. Ishmael, vitally concerned Uganda also. In that Protectorate it was now the policy of Government to stop private practice by its medical officials. In small places it was obviously impossible for private doctors' and private hospitals to be maintained, and even in so considerable a centre as Kampala it had been estimated that a small cottage hospital with ten beds for Europeans could not be properly maintained for less than £10,000 a year; it would be necessary to have a resident surgeon at, say, £1,500 per annum; a medical assistant, and at least three nurses. Such an outlay could not be faced by a small European community, which would be left in an impossible position if Government forbade private practice by Government doctors and also disclaimed responsibility for hospital treatment of non-officials. Settlers naturally looked to Government, as did professional firms and companies with small staffs. They did not, of course, ask Government to treat Europeans free, and in fact, in Government hospitals in Uganda non-official Europeans paid twice as much as officials. Government had to provide accommodation for its own European officials, and could easily arrange for hospitals to be rather larger and so have accommodation for non-officials also.

It was arranged that a deputation of the Board should wait upon the Colonial Office.

#### A Governing Body for Amani.

Reference was made to the last session of the Associated Chambers of Commerce of Eastern Africa, at which Mr. A. C. Tannahill expressed the view that the proposal to set up a London committee for Amani was dangerous and ought to be attacked; this opinion had secured the general endorsement of the meeting in question.

Sir John Sandeman Allen said that some three years ago the proposal of a committee in London had been adumbrated, but that the Executive Council had shelved the whole question and did not now favour anything in the nature of a controlling body in London. He did, however, feel that an advisory committee in London in connexion with financial matters might be very helpful to the East African territories.

Sir Sydney Henn suggested that the main point at issue was whether it was desirable that the control of the Amani Agricultural Research Institute should be left entirely in the hands of Government officials, and he certainly felt that the East African territories should be represented by unofficial members on any committee which might be formed, whether in London or in East Africa. He recalled that the Labour Government, when last in office, had appointed an East African committee advisory to the Colonial Office, and if, as he thought possible, a similar body were again set up, it seemed to him a foregone conclusion that such matters as those concerning Amani would be referred to that body.

#### Nyasaland Railways.

With regard to a memorandum received from the Nyasaland Chamber of Commerce and the Nyasaland Convention of Associations on the subject of the railways in that Protectorate, Mr. Ponsoyby said that the document, which contained certain inaccuracies, was based on the assumption that the railways would remain in private hands, whereas in the new company on the point of formation to take over the two railways north of the Zambezi the Government would have a controlling interest; but that would not get over the chief difficulty raised by the Nyasaland Chamber of Commerce, namely, the question of high rates, because the cost of financing the Zambezi Bridge must still fall chiefly on the produce of the country. He therefore saw little chance of lower rates in the future, but fully agreed that the matter was one of real importance. Mr. Ponsoyby, Major Blake-Taylor, and Mr. D. O. Malcolm (with Mr. Hely-Hutchinson as alternate) were appointed a sub-committee

(Concluded on page 1142.)

# Better, Quicker, Cheaper ROADS IN RHODESIA



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## East Africa in the Press.

### A POLICY FOR EAST AFRICA.

IN the course of a letter to *The Spectator*, Lord Lugard writes:—

"The scheme proposed in the *Spectator* quoted by *East Africa* of April 24 is more or less the same as that suggested by me seven years ago in 'The Dual Mandate in Africa,' as being the only one which, in my opinion, could afford a prospect of permanent solution of the difficulties of Government in Kenya. It was more fully elaborated in a booklet entitled 'Representative Forms of Government and Indirect Rule in British Africa,' published in 1928, and referred to on pages 80 and 85 of the Hilton-Young Report. The Commission did not adopt the suggestion as it stood, but in recommending 'the creation of homogeneous Native and non-Native areas of sufficient size to become units of self-government' (pp. 40 and 34), in which 'each (race) pursued its own distinctive and natural line of development' (pp. 180 and 235), they accepted the principle. General Smuts, in his Oxford lectures, endorsed it, and I have reason to believe that his opinion did not differ materially from my own.

"The view that I have consistently held is that Parliamentary institutions are unsuited for the government of African races, at any rate in their present stage of development; that the method of government adopted for them should be based on their own institutions, and gradually adapted to the inevitable changes which are taking place in Africa; that their interests should be entrusted to the direct care of His Majesty's representative, and not to the majority vote of a Legislative Council in which they have no adequate representation. It seems to me that it is only by such methods that the policy formally announced by His Majesty's Government 'to create machinery whereby Native self-government at first purely local, and later over larger areas' can be effected.

"If it is out of the question, as the late Secretary of State (Mr. Amery) declared (and I believe Lord Passfield shares this view), that all political power should reside in the hands of a small minority, there must be, as the Commissioners say, 'two parallel forms of Government, and the progress of the white community towards self-government under its own representative institutions would, therefore, not be retarded by a backward race.'"

### VIVE LE SPORT!

The daily Press has announced, that an escaped circus lioness and her cub are roaming the peaceful fields of Gascony and terrifying the villagers. Full-grown lambs have been carried off, a Jersey cow killed, and local woodchoppers have refused to go out into the remote forests, until the beasts have been captured or shot. The Paris Correspondent of one London newspaper telegraphs that "large parties of police, armed with rifles, are beating the forests, and platoons of Indo-Chinese riflemen, experienced in hunting tigers, have been rushed to the scene" (the italics are ours). Local riflemen are digging pits and constructing traps, and a general staff has assembled at Castelculier to direct the campaign.

They had better send for an East African settler on leave.

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### EGYPTIAN "RIGHTS" IN THE SUDAN.

"We have refused to sign away the Sudan," declared the Egyptian Minister of Finance when the negotiations between the Egyptian and British Governments broke down last week.

Sir Malcolm McIlwraith, then Judicial Adviser to the Egyptian Government, who was entrusted by Lord Cromer with the task of drafting the Agreement of January 19, 1899, which has since regulated the political status of the Sudan, has written an important letter on the subject to *The Times*. From it we quote the following salient passages:—

"After much consideration we came to the conclusion that, in reality, the former rights of Egypt in the Sudan (together with the vague claims of suzerainty of the Porte) had lapsed, and that a new title had accrued to Great Britain by right of conquest. That is a very ancient title, one which is well established in international practice, and which, in the present instance, had the further advantage of being in accordance with the indisputable facts of the case.

"The merits of the question cannot be better summarised than in the words of Lord Cromer himself in his 'Modern Egypt': 'Fifteen years previously Egyptian misgovernment had led to a successful rebellion in the Sudan. British rule had developed the military and financial resources of Egypt to such an extent as to justify the adoption of a policy of reconquest. But England, not Egypt, had in reality reconquered the country. It is true that the Egyptian Treasury had borne the greater portion of the cost and that Egyptian troops—offered, however, by Englishmen—had taken a very honorable part in the campaign. But, alike during the period of the preparation and of the execution of the policy, the guiding hand had been that of England. It is absurd to suppose that without British assistance, in the form of men, money, and general guidance, the Egyptian Government could have reconquered the Sudan.'

"Annexation, therefore, pure and simple, of the reconquered territories by Great Britain would probably not have been wholly unjustifiable. But it would have had at least an appearance of unfairness towards Egypt, in view of her sacrifices above referred to. Moreover, there were other more or less grave objections to that course. It was, therefore, decided that the new regime should be a Condominium, or, as Lord Cromer put it, 'a partnership of two, of which England was the predominant partner.' The Agreement was consequently drafted on these lines. It referred expressly, in its Preamble, to the 'claims which have accrued to her Britannic Majesty's Government by right of conquest.' It then provided that both the British and Egyptian flags should be used throughout the Sudan; that the supreme military and civil command should be vested in an officer termed 'the Governor-General of the Sudan,' to be appointed by Khedivial Decree on the recommendation of the British Government; that the latter's proclamations should have the force of law; that the jurisdiction of the Mixed Tribunals should not extend or be recognised for any purpose whatsoever in any part of the Sudan; and that no foreign Consuls should be allowed to reside in the country without the previous consent of the British Government.

"In essentials, the intention and the effect of this Agreement, as a whole, were clear, and the respective situations of the two parties were not left in doubt. Egypt was given no rights—'inalienable' or other—in the Sudan, save those which she derived, expressly or impliedly, from the terms of the Agreement. Such rights were hardly greater than those of other nations. They were, by necessary implication, subordinate to those of Great Britain—the 'predominant partner.'"

"Unfortunately some boys think that the best policy is to get as many situations as possible lasting about a couple of months, with a rise of a shilling or so at the end of each, and so work up to as large a salary in as short a time as possible. This can be done as it is usual to start a boy on about a shilling more than he was getting in his last situation, and it is extremely rare for a boy to start fresh work for less, unless his finances are at a very low ebb."—"Z," in the course of a story entitled "The Coming of Njunga," published by "The Spectator."



## JOINT EAST AFRICAN BOARD.

## THE EARLY INHABITANTS OF KENYA.

*(Concluded from page 1139.)*

to draft a memorandum for the consideration of the Council.

**Zanzibar Currency.**

In the course of a discussion on Zanzibar currency, several interesting points were made. Sir Humphrey Leggett emphasised that a very great part of the Native labour employed in Zanzibar and Pemba came from the mainland territories, particularly Tanganyika, and were paid in the Indian currency of the island, so that their savings had to be exchanged into shillings before they returned to their homes. Such exchange gave opportunities to unscrupulous persons, to the detriment of the ignorant Native, who was, in fact, working in a foreign country with a foreign currency.

Maintenance of the Indian rupee also facilitated the conduct of Zanzibar trade through credits on Bombay, rather than London, and Bombay had now become an important entrepot for Japanese trade also. A distinction to be drawn between the wishes of large and small traders, the large merchants shipped produce to Bombay and worked largely on contra accounts, whereas small traders engaged in business between Zanzibar and Mikindani, Eindi, Kilwa, and other smaller coastal ports were able to make illicit profits by selling in East African shillings.

Sir Sydney Hean said he had been struck during his two visits to East Africa by the prevalence of gambling on the coast of the rupee, indulged in not only by merchants, but by small traders in the bazaars and even by private individuals. Though the Indian rupee was now pegged, it might be unpegged at any time, and thus gambling would then occur again. It was a very undesirable prospect.

**DIOCESE OF CENTRAL TANGANYIKA.**

The Bishop of Central Tanganyika, who spoke last week at the annual meeting of the Colonial and Continental Church Society at the Central Hall, Westminster, referred to General Smuts's statement that white settlement was the one hope for East Africa. The whites, he said, would need to be truly Christian if they were to enable Africa to fulfil its destiny. Bishop Chambers spoke of the need of ten churches in his diocese, which was without a church in any European centre; he hoped funds would be supplied so that he could begin building some at least of these churches on his return to his diocese. Such churches would be witnesses to the Christian Faith and to the loyalty of the Europeans in Tanganyika to that Faith by their use of the buildings. The inspiration of Christian worship was needed if the British in Tanganyika were to maintain their high ideals of life and service, and adequately fulfil the Mandate entrusted to them. The Bishop is appealing for £20,000 for the general needs of his diocese.

MR. ARTHUR HENRY MILBOURNE has been appointed joint secretary of the Union-Castle Mail Steamship Co., Ltd., to act in collaboration with the present secretary, Mr. I. J. Newcombe. Mr. Milbourne joined the service of Messrs. Donald Currie and Co. in 1897, and in 1912, when Sir Owen Philipps, M.P. (now Lord Kysant, G.C.M.G.), became chairman of the Union-Castle Line, Mr. Milbourne was appointed his private secretary, in which capacity he has since been associated with Lord Kysant in his world-wide activities connected with the shipping industry and in his public work as Member of Parliament and President of the Chamber of Shipping, the London Chamber of Commerce, the Federation of Chambers of Commerce of the British Empire, and as Chairman of the Welsh Unionist Council and Sub-Prior of the Priory for Wales of the Order of St. John. Mr. Milbourne, who accompanied Lord Kysant on his visits to South Africa in 1913, 1922, and 1927, will continue to act as senior private secretary to Lord Kysant.

**Sir Arthur Keith's Opinion.**

THE ancient Kenyans were certainly not Negroes, but represented an early Hamitic type," said Sir Arthur Keith, addressing the Royal College of Surgeons on Monday. He continued: "If we presume that these people came from Northern Africa, then we must also presume that there has been, since their arrival in Kenya, an enormous expansion of Negro peoples, for all the lands between Kenya and Khartoum are occupied by Negro tribes. On the other hand, if we follow the trail of Hamitic man as seen in the modern races of Africa, we are guided towards the Straits of Babel-Mandel and Arabia. Mr. L. S. B. Leakey's researches in Kenya Colony have given archaeologists a time-scale for measuring prehistoric Africa. His evidence favours the belief—if it does not prove it—that the Elmenteitan of Kenya were the contemporaries of the Cromagnons of France."

**LONDON SCHOOL OF TROPICAL MEDICINE.****Lectures on Tropical Hygiene.**

THE next series of lectures and demonstrations on tropical hygiene, which are intended for those outside the medical profession proceeding to the tropics, will be given by Lieutenant-Colonel G. E. F. Stammers, O.B.E., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H., on May 28, 29, 30, and June 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6, from 5.30 to 7 p.m. Syllabuses and full particulars can be obtained on application to the Secretary, London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine, Keppel Street, Gower Street, W.C.1.

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## EAST AFRICAN SERVICE APPOINTMENTS.

THE following appointments were made during April by the Secretary of State for the Colonies:—

**KENYA COLONY.**—*Postal Clerks and Telegraphists*, Mr. J. Ogg, Mr. G. Rawsthorne, and Mr. R. T. K. Vinson; *Assistant Telegraph Engineer*, Mr. C. M. Millard.

**NORTHERN RHODESIA.**—*Secretary Officer*, Mr. J. McArthur, M.R.C.V.S.

**TANGANYIKA TERRITORY.**—*Assistant Land Officer*, Mr. G. M. Oliphant.

**UGANDA.**—*Protozoologist*, Mr. A. R. D. Adams; *Technical School Inspector*, Mr. J. O. Colledge.

## Transfers and Promotions.

Recent transfers and promotions made by the Secretary of State for the Colonies include:—

Mr. V. B. Atkinson, District Engineer, Tanganyika Railways, to be Assistant Chief Engineer, Kenya and Uganda Railways.

Mr. B. A. Crean, Resident Magistrate, Kenya, to be Puisne Judge, Cyprus.

Mr. A. E. Forrest, Principal Assistant Treasurer, Kenya, to be Deputy Treasurer, Uganda.

Mr. R. S. Foster, Superintendent of Education, Tanganyika Territory, to be Deputy Director of Education, Uganda.

Mr. A. E. Haarer, District Agricultural Officer, Tanganyika Territory, to be Agricultural Lecturer.

Mr. A. E. Hamp, Assistant Chief Engineer, Kenya and Uganda Railways, to be Chief Engineer.

Mr. A. R. Holliday, Assistant Administrator General, Zanzibar, to be Administrator General and Official Receiver, Uganda.

Mr. A. J. McCarthy, M.B.E., Crown Counsel, Kenya, to be Magistrate, Zanzibar.

## Uganda's New Chief Secretary.

Mr. R. W. G. Murray-Jardine, Magistrate, Uganda, to be Senior Magistrate, Uganda.

Mr. P. W. Perryman, O.B.E., Deputy Chief Secretary, Uganda, to be Chief Secretary.

Mr. S. Pope, Divisional Surveyor Posts and Telegraphs, Gold Coast, to be Postmaster-General, Nyasaland.

Mr. C. M. Reece, Resident Magistrate, Zanzibar, to be Crown Counsel, Uganda.

Mr. H. H. Rushton, Treasurer, Fiji, to be Treasurer, Kenya.

Mr. E. L. Scott, O.B.E., M.C., Assistant Chief Secretary, Uganda, to be Deputy Chief Secretary, Uganda.

Mr. K. C. Strahan, Chief Mechanical Engineer, Tanganyika Railways, to be Chief Mechanical Engineer, Kenya and Uganda, Railways and Harbours.

## FREEHOLD LAND OFFERED IN UGANDA.

Only seldom is a Native of Uganda given permission to sell land to a non-Native, but *East Africa* learns of an interesting exception authorised by the Secretary of State for the Colonies. The story is one of enterprise by the son of a big chief, who himself owns over 27 square miles of land, and whose son owns in his own right a further six square miles. Nearly ten years ago a younger brother was sent to the United States of America to study tropical agriculture, commerce, and general engineering, with the express intention of returning to Uganda in due course to develop the family land, and to set an example to the wealthier Baganda, by growing on a large scale cotton, sugar cane, and possibly other crops. To provide the necessary working capital, the Secretary of State was asked to grant special sanction for the sale of 1,500 acres of what is described as some of the best land in Buganda; it is on the Toro road and within ten miles of Kampala. The younger brother expects to qualify for his B.Sc. in a few months, and then to return to inaugurate an interesting Native agricultural enterprise. If any of our readers contemplating the purchase of land in Uganda would like further details, we shall be pleased to put them in touch with a well-known Uganda pioneer, now in England, who has known the Native family in question for many years, knows the land, and will give any assistance in his power.

## NAKURU'S WAR MEMORIAL HOSPITAL.

One of the most practical War memorials in East Africa is the Nakuru War Memorial Hospital, the seventh annual report of which has just reached us. The hospital was recently described at some length in our columns by our Special Correspondent who has been visiting East Africa, and the report furnishes further evidence of the utility of this institution, which is doing splendid work far beyond the confines of its own district, for we find that during the year there were in-patients from Uganda, Mombasa, Nairobi, Kisumu, and other localities at some considerable distance from Nakuru. Mr. H. D. Thackerah, the Chairman of the Board of Management, is, we learn from another source, now on his way to England *via* South Africa. The two members of the Board who retire by rotation and offer themselves for re-election are Mr. R. J. Dunlop and Mr. S. McCall.

"There is only one thing harder than to get two Africans to explain a word in the same way, and that is to get the same African to explain the same word in the same way two days running."—*The late Bishop Weston of Zanzibar, quoted by Canon Broomfield.*

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## A COUNTY COUNCILLOR ON EAST AFRICA.

HERE follows an effusion from the pen of Mr. Walter Reynolds, J.P., L.C.C., under the title of "Snapshots of Africa." It seems that similar "Snapshots" have previously appeared, and more are threatened:—

"Why should a man born of any other colour than white be condemned to bear a life-long social punishment?"

"Not only the Negro and the coloured man stand out in prominent importance in Africa, the Asiatic also makes himself felt even more strikingly than both, because the Indian has intelligence and uses it: the Indian (Asiatic) population of the Union of South Africa in 1928 was 158,000; the Indian overruns all the British possessions of Africa from Cape to Cairo; the Indian, indeed, has peacefully penetrated the territories of every colonising European power; he is to be found in the parched Sahara, as well as on the shores of the vast fresh water

Indian (Asiatic) population of Mombasa (spelt Mombassa by Mr. Reynolds), the biggest town in Kenya, amounts to forty or fifty thousand, while the British settlers of Mombasa have not yet reached one thousand; and as there are only 13,000 whites in the whole Colony of Kenya. Every one of these 13,000 whites (except the many Government servants) anathematises the d—d officials and the middlesome amateur politicians at home.

"The Indian reproduces like a rabbit and his number is always growing; if no check is put upon his increase and multiply potentialities he may eventually swarm over the land and make competition altogether impossible for British settlers. The Indian in Mombasa in his thousands is demanding 'equal partner' status with the single thousand whites and is pressing for a 'civilisation franchise,' which shall be common to all races alike. There are 'Brotherhood of Man' theorists at home here who entertain something quite as wild.

"Should this grotesque claim be admitted, the British who have with their pioneer work and money laid the foundation of the prosperity of Kenya, might just as well pack up and leave, the wealth they have created to the villagers who have streamed in from the opposite Indian

shore—immigrants attracted by the vastly improved conditions which they could never have hoped for in their Native Huts at home."

Does Mr. Reynolds regard "Mombassa" as the greater part of Kenya? And what evidence can he produce that Indians have been allowed to "over-run all the British possessions between the Cape and Cairo"? There are admittedly large Indian populations in various British African Dependencies, but we know of none in which Indians can be said to have "overrun" (in the English sense of the word) the country; the use of that word will have given readers in this country the impression that Asiatics not only far outnumber Europeans in all the British African possessions, but also far outnumber the Native inhabitants. Does Mr. Reynolds know how many Indians there are in, for instance, Southern Rhodesia, Northern Rhodesia, and the Sudan? Exaggerations such as are contained in the above quotation cannot serve any useful purpose and are to be deprecated.

## 6,000,000 LB. OF TOBACCO FROM SOUTHERN RHODESIA.

A BULLETIN issued by the London Office of the High Commissioner for Southern Rhodesia states: "The tobacco crop this season is expected to yield about 6,000,000 lb. of flue cured, fire cured, and Turkish types. The quality of the leaf is generally fairly good. The proposal in regard to the Union market which will absorb 2,400,000 lb. of leaf grown in this Colony is to form a voluntary pool to handle all tobacco for that destination and for the local market. The surplus will be shipped to England either direct or through sales to the Imperial Tobacco Company."

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the head that's sleek and  
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the morning is all that's  
necessary to keep your  
hair healthy and in good  
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ANZORA CREAM for greasy scalps  
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are sold in 116 and 216 (double quantity)  
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MASTERS THE HAIR



Manufactured by  
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**NAIVASHA HOTEL**



Situated in delightful surroundings, on shores of Lake  
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## MINING, MEN, AND MATTERS

BWANA  
M'KUBWA'S  
340% PREMIUM  
NYASALAND  
MINERALS

WITH the continued drop in the price of copper, which is now below pre-War level, those enthusiasts who have talked of the enormous profits to be made in Northern Rhodesia—in time—are reconsidering their views. That the present price is a fictitiously low one is possible, but when it recovers it is to be hoped that the rise will not be equally fictitious. To the uninitiated investor, remembering the eulogistic forecasts of eminent directors of the companies, the present break must have come as a shock, and it must be some time before his confidence is fully restored. The financial Press tell us that representatives of all the important copper producers in the world are now in London, and from *The Sunday Express* we learn that an "historic" gathering of these princes of commerce recently took place at Chilham Castle, the seat of Sir Edmund Davis—presumably to discuss the future production of copper in Northern Rhodesia and its effect on world's supply and demand.

EMINENT authorities estimate that the probable annual increase in the use of copper throughout the world, based on the experience of the past twenty years, will be from 4% to 6%. Whilst not querying this suggestion, is it not probable that, at what we now consider a normal price, a saturation point must be reached some time? Only by a constant cheapening of the metal does it seem likely that world consumption will increase year after year more or less for ever.

In the deliberations of these computers of the world copper wealth attention must be paid to the Union Minière du Haut Katanga, the richest copper mines in the world, which contain reserves of enormous potentiality. Not enough is heard of the tremendously increased output of this group of mines during the last few years, and there is an inclination from those who are guided in their vision in these matters by the extent of their own group, to underestimate, or ignore, the ever increasing output from the Congo fields.

OUR old friend, Rhodesian Congo Border Concessions, in spite of the enormously reduced price of copper, which is, presumably, their potential source of income, continues to thrive on the balmy air of Throgmorton Street. Standing at £15 when the break came, the holders saw fit to push them up a further £5 per share within a few days, thus sadly disappointing the "bears," who vainly imagined that the falling price of copper would affect the market. There is hardly a jobber, broker, or professional operator in the House who would not be prepared to "bear" this stock but for the thought of the multi-millionaire Edmund Davis-Oppheimer-Chester Beatty combine, which is too strong for ordinary purses. The great copper discoveries in Northern Rhodesia hold out such promise to the country, as a whole that the operating companies ought to endeavour to gain wide public confidence, and avoid any shadow of suspicion that their shares are mere Stock Exchange counters. Mr. Ishmael, the Chairman of Kagera (Uganda) Tin

fields, Ltd., stated in his address, published in *East Africa* last week, that his company was primarily a working mining company, and not a finance company—a thought which might well be taken to heart by the directors of some of the Northern Rhodesian companies, which appear to be tempted to make money temporarily from dealing in each other's shares.

BWANA M'KUBWAS, at about 17s., have failed to react to the gilded bait of Congo Borders at £20 a piece, and continue to droop to a more correct price. Many outsiders do not realise that even at 17s. Bwanas stand at 340% premium, for the par value of the shares is 5s., and dividends, even if they eventually do justify such a high premium, are not expected for some years yet.

THE Committee of the Stock Exchange has lately been busy reporting to the authorities the names of the directors of several companies which have issued no accounts for over twelve months, as required by the Companies Act. Last week several of these were haled before the Bench, including Mr. H. A. Huntley, the bankrupt ex-director of certain East African mining companies, who was fined in all £33 13s. Fines varied from £10 10s. to £25, sentences which will, it is to be hoped, act as an efficient deterrent to company directors who refuse to give present and potential shareholders the information to which they are entitled.

AN extra-ordinary general meeting of Nyasaland Minerals, Ltd., was held in London on Friday last, to consider a resolution that the company could not by reason of its liabilities continue in business and that it should accordingly be wound up voluntarily. After full discussion it was, however, decided that further efforts should be made by the directors to secure additional finance, and that no steps towards liquidation should be taken until further news had been communicated to the shareholders.

A circular issued by the company prior to the meeting stated that the response to the issue of shares in December last had been very limited, and that the recent financial stringency in London had made it impossible to obtain the funds necessary to continue the operations of the company. As a consequence the board had been compelled to give instructions for all field-work to cease.

The company, which was registered in July, 1928, with an authorised capital of £150,000 in shares of 1s. each, secured sole prospecting rights in Nyasaland, and subsequently acquired similar rights in certain areas of Tanganyika, operations in that Territory being concentrated particularly on a coal discovery some sixty miles to the east of Lake Tanganyika and to exploration of the Kidete district. The directors of the company are Lieutenant-Colonel C. H. Villiers (Chairman), Messrs. R. Annan, A. E. Ford, Sir A. H. Grant, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E., and Messrs. E. W. Janson and C. E. Ponsonby.

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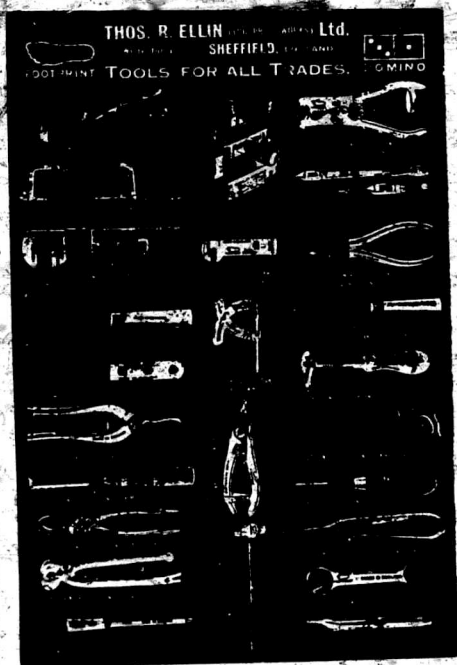
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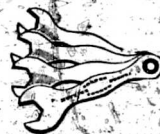


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When ordering new implements specify a "TERRY" Spring Seat.

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Terry's Folding Spanner Set

Best quality hardened and tempered STEEL. Grip range of four sizes. 5/32 in. to 1 in. across flat. 1 in. to 7/16 in. Whitworth.

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## Here's the Way to polish up dull teeth

*Dental Authorities advise it—  
Film Stars use it*

HERE is a marvellous scientific way to give your teeth a brilliant whiteness. A tooth paste specially prepared to remove the film that discolours teeth. You will be amazed at what Pepsodent, this special film-removing tooth paste, can do.

Run your tongue across your teeth and you will feel a slippery coating. That is film. It clings to teeth and absorbs discolorations. It is a source of many tooth troubles.

Pepsodent is different in formula, action and effect from any other dentifrice. It first acts to curdle film—then removes it in gentle safety to enamel. Try Pepsodent. Get a tube to-day.



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*The Film-Removing Tooth Paste*

A. H. Wardle & Co. Ltd., P.O. Box 103, Nairobi, Kenya Colony.

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*Potter & Moore's*  
Old English  
1749  
**MITCHAM  
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THE ONLY PERFUME FOR  
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To use our famous 1749  
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Water is to know how  
really delightful Laven-  
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At all Stores and Chemists  
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Make sure of your supply to-day.  
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If unable to obtain, apply to the agent:  
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Wholesale and Retail Chemists,  
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Gillette blades are manufactured from hard Sheffield steel, and have the finest edge that steel will take.

And you may rely on every blade being perfect. Simply because out of every nine employees at the Gillette blade plant, four are assigned to the sole duty of inspecting blades.

Shave to-morrow with a Gillette blade.

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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.

Kenya's sisal exports are at present about 4,000 tons annually.

The Uganda Government is negotiating for an aerodrome site at Bombo.

Mombasa's latest garage, owned by Messrs. S. C. Green and Co., has just been opened.

Mr. Maxtone Mailer has been appointed a joint liquidator of East African Rubber Plantations, Ltd.

The Belgian Colonial estimates include £200,000 as part cost of the railway from the north end of Lake Tanganyika to Lake Kivu.

The sale of the Rift Valley Sports Club buildings and grounds is anticipated in Nakuru for conversion into Municipal and Government offices.

H.M.S. "Etingham" is expected in Dar es Salaam from June 12 to June 16, and H.M.S. "Enterprise" from June 30 to July 10.

Over two thousand residents of Khartoum attended the Greek Festival celebrating the Hellenic anniversary of a century's independence.

Over £600 worth of damage to stock was recently caused by twenty lions and a large pack of wild dogs in the Nega-Nega district of Northern Rhodesia.

At a jubilee celebration of old students of Ridley Hall, Cambridge, to be held on June 18, 19, and 20, the Bishop of Uganda will be among the speakers.

A silver rose bowl, to be competed for by lady members, has been presented to the Tanganyika Rifle Association by Messrs. Samuel Baker (Africa) Ltd.

Uganda's total cotton crop is not now expected to exceed 110,000 bales, of which about 50,000 will be from Buganda, 47,000 from the Eastern Province, and 10,000 from the Northern Province.

A new tar macadam road has been constructed from Sajim Road, Mombasa, to the Macupa Causeway, terminating at Samburu, thus shortening the Nairobi-Mombasa road by thirty-five miles.

The International Veterinary Congress, which is to be attended by delegates from Kenya, Uganda, Tanganyika, and Northern Rhodesia, will be opened in the Central Hall, Westminster, on August 4.

In view of the tremendous building activities in East Africa, "Modern Steelwork," published by the British Steelwork Association, London, at 5s. net, may be found of value to a number of our readers.

Messrs. Wilson Airways, Ltd., have been appointed agents in Kenya for Desoucher Monoplanes, the type of plane used on a recent flight from England to Australia by two Royal Air Force officers.

The publicity consultant appointed by the Coffee Board of Great Britain states that the British public consumes only one cup of coffee per head every five or six days, or one-thirtieth of the quantity of tea consumed.

Nairobi's next Agricultural Show will be held on January 5 and 6, 1931. Other shows projected are: Eldoret, February-March, 1931; Nakuru, early December, 1931; and Nairobi again in February-March, 1932.

The Southern Rhodesian Government proposes to give maize-growers a subsidy of 1s. for each bag of maize exported overseas from the Colony, provided that the net price received, including the subsidy, does not exceed 11s. 6d. a bag.

Contracts for the supply of 200 four-wheel all-steel covered goods waggons, and electrical equipment for saloon coaches for the Kenya and Uganda Railways have been placed by the Crown Agents for the Colonies, principally with the Metropolitan-Cammell Carriage, Waggon and Finance Company of Birmingham.

## YOUR OPPORTUNITY TO START ON YOUR OWN.

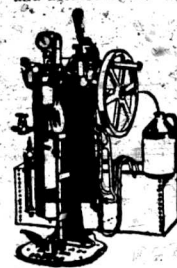
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Thanks to Flügel's simplified method of manufacturing Mineral Waters, whereby the water is automatically filtered and aerated at the same time, you can produce the finest, crystal-clear sparkling Soda Water, Ginger Ale, and any other flavoured Mineral Water at a cost of only One Penny per dozen large Bottle of Soda Water and Sixpence per dozen sweet drinks.

Full instructions given: no technical knowledge necessary.

Complete machines  
from £9 9 0

Write for illustrated list and state what output required, when we will quote for complete plant, including bottles, flavours, c.f.f. your nearest port.



FLÜGEL MACHINE "B"  
WITH  
CROWN CORK BOTTLER

**FLÜGEL & CO.**  
225, ACTON LANE,  
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## EAST AFRICAN PRODUCE REPORTS.

The market has been irregular, fair to good qualities selling well, whilst there was a slow demand for some of the other grades, and prices in some cases are rather easier. Sales at the last auctions were as follows:—

Kenya	
"A" sizes	8fs. od. to 12fs. od.
"B" "	50s. od. to 80s. 6d.
"C" "	51s. od. to 66s. 6d.
Peaberry	78s. od. to 117s. 6d.
London graded	
First sizes	80s. od. to 122s. 6d.
Second sizes	62s. 6d. to 70s. od.
Third sizes	49s. od. to 62s. od.
Peaberry	81s. od. to 100s. od.
Ungraded and mixed	42s. 6d. to 65s. 6d.

Uganda	
"A" sizes	65s. od. to 69s. od.
"B" "	53s. od. to 54s. 6d.
"C" "	49s. od.
Peaberry	50s. od. to 51s. od.
Common triage	21s. od. to 25s. 6d.
Robusta	43s. 6d. to 46s. 6d.

Tora	
Palish	45s. od. to 54s. 6d.
First sizes	64s. od. to 75s. od.
Second sizes	53s. 6d. to 64s. 6d.
Third sizes	42s. od. to 51s. 6d.
Peaberry	61s. od. to 67s. od.

## Tanganyika

Arusha	
Dull greyish	46s. od. to 58s. 6d.
London cleaned	
First size palish	91s. od.
Second sizes	69s. od.
Third sizes	54s. od.
Peaberry	67s. od.

Kilimanjaro	
London cleaned	
Second sizes	60s. od.
Third sizes	42s. 6d.

Usambara	
Brown and pale	37s. od. to 40s. 6d.

## OTHER PRODUCE.

**Beeswax.**—East African is quoted at 125 to 130s. on a quiet market.

**Castor Seed.**—No business is passing, nominal prices for May-June being about £14 15s. per ton.

**Chilies.**—The market is firmer, with Zanzibars quoted at 50s. and with a fair demand for Mombasas at 55s. to 60s.

**Cloves.**—Not much business is passing. Zanzibars have been sold on spot at 114d. to 114d. Stems are quoted at 4d. per lb.

**Copra.**—The price has fallen slightly to £10 15s.

**Cotton.**—Fair business has been done in African, with prices now slightly higher at between 74d. and 10d.

**Cotton Seed.**—Little or no business is being done, and prices for May-June shipment are down to 40.

**Groundnuts.**—The market is a little easier, with June-July quoted £15 10s. 6d.

**Hides and Skin.**—Business is restricted at the previous prices.

**Maize.**—There have been further declines and June shipment is quoted at 26s. 6d.

**Simsim.**—White and/or yellow is quoted at £16, but business is very slow.

**Sisal.**—Quiet, with good marks No. 3 Tanganyika and Kenya quoted £30 10s. for May-July shipment, and f.a.q. at £30 c.i.f.

**Wheat.**—Business is on a small scale in Kenya grades, and prices show declines. Marquis is down to 38s. od.; Kenya Governor No. 1, on good sample is at 38s., but average sample is at 36s.; Equator No. 1 is down to 37s. 6d.; Equator No. 2 to 35s. 6d.; but Durum is up slightly to 33s. 6d.

## LAST WEEK'S RAINFALL CABLE.

H.M. Eastern African Dependencies Trade and Information Office in London has received cabled news that rainfall in Kenya for the week ending May 10 was as follows: Ngong, 6.5 inches; Machakos, 5.5; Njoro, 4.8; Koru, 4.5; Nairobi, 4.2; Naivasha, Kampi ya Moto, and Kericho, 3.9; Kiambu, 3.75; Eldoret, Songhor, and Eldama Ravine, 3.5; Lumbwa and Thika, 3; Kabete, 2.9; Moiben, 2.8; Meru and Kitale, 2.3; Nakuru, 1.2; Nyeri, 1.1; Nanyuki, .8 inch; Rumuruti, .6; Fort Hall, .5; and Voi, .5 inch.

## NEWS OF OUR ADVERTISERS.

The current issue of *The Caterpillar Magazine* contains a photograph of a Caterpillar Thirty ploughing on the Tungji Estates, Tanganyika. Copies of this splendidly illustrated brochure are, we believe, obtainable from any of the branches of the East African agents, Messrs. Gailey and Roberts.

Messrs. Marshall, Sons & Co., Ltd., announce a new 15/30 h.p. Diesel oil tractor, which is claimed to be an improvement on all types at present on the market, very simple in construction, and economical to run. It starts straight away from cold, runs on a very cheap grade of fuel, gives a drawbar pull of 3,000 lb., and has a total weight of about 50 cwt. The tractor is now undergoing severe trial tests and it is expected that marketing on a commercial scale will begin in July. The price of the tractor will be competitive, and further descriptive details and particulars of its performance will be gladly sent to any of our readers mentioning *East Africa* who care to write to the company at Britannia Ironworks, Sainsborough, Lincolnshire.

## 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," 61, Great Titchfield Street, London, W.1, after Tuesday morning will not appear until the following week. In Memoriam announcements can be inserted for five or ten years at special rates.

## BIRTH.

DRUETT. On April 29, 1930, at Wimbledon, to Rose, wife of Captain H. C. Druett, a daughter.

## UNSATURATED POSITION OF TRUST WANTED.

WANTED, by the pioneer owner (lady) of Muthaiga, a position in Kenya. No salary required. References given and desired. Answers to Box 206, East Africa, 91, Gt. Titchfield St., London, W.1.

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BEXHILL-ON-SEA. Furnished house, four bedrooms, dining room, lounge hall, garage, and tennis court, to be let. Moderate terms to good tenant. Apply Box No. 196, East Africa, 91, Great Titchfield Street, London, W.1

## POST AS MANAGER IN KENYA.

GENTLEMAN, married, 33, at present on leave England, due to return Kenya about Christmas, seeks post manager. Seven years' experience in Kenya, including maize, coffee, cattle, dairying, and general mixed farming, including machinery. Kenya reference c/o Box 1, Kitale. Address: W. LINDEN, c/o Midland Bank, Ltd., Pall Mall, S.W.1.

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Regd. Trade Mark  
EUCALYPTUS,  
CASTOR OILS



PETROLEUM  
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"PETROLINE"

Regd. Trade Mark.  
BRILLIANTINES  
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**ALL KINDS  
POMADES AND PERFUMES FOR  
BAZAAR AND DUKA TRADE.**

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Cables:—  
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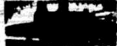


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We also supply Oil and Steam Engines for use as prime movers, and machinery for every other requirement of the Sisal Industry.

Enquiries for single machines or for the complete equipment of factories are cordially invited. Interesting literature will gladly be sent on request.

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Monsol Pastilles disinfect the throat, and nose, destroying any harmful germs before they can injure the delicate membranes.

All enquiries to:  
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## PASSENGERS FOR EAST AFRICA.

THE British-India liner "Madura," which left London on May 9, and is due to sail from Marseilles on May 17, carries for

## Port Said.

\*Mr. A. Leitch  
Mrs. H. G. Stuart  
& child  
Mr. & Mrs. S. Ward

## Port Sudan.

Mr. E. Knowles  
Mr. Tahir

## Aden.

Capt. J. Cunningham

## Mombasa.

Mr. & Mrs. W. A. Andrews

Mr. R. D. Adams  
Mrs. M. O. Batten  
Mrs. Bovell  
Miss. Bovell

Miss. G. Northwick  
Mrs. P. M. Blunt, child  
& infant

Miss E. E. Bentzien  
Mrs. A. L. Brewer  
Mr. H. Bristow  
Mr. G. M. Bennett  
Miss E. N. Bradshaw  
Dr. D. Cameron  
Mr. & Mrs. D. Davidson  
Mr. J. J. Davis  
Miss H. Evison  
Mr. & Mrs. W. G.

S. Edwards  
Mr. A. H. Edwards  
Capt. & Mrs. T. E. G. Fish  
Mr. J. W. Fraser  
Mr. & Mrs. F. D.

S. Gethin  
Major J. R. Guild  
†Mr. & Mrs. C. G.

Howell  
Mr. & Mrs. G. C. Ishmael  
Nurse Knox  
Mr. & Mrs. A. C. Lee  
Mr. & Mrs. L. G. E.  
Llewellyn  
Mr. L. C. Leverton

Passengers marked  
Passengers marked †

Dr. & Mrs. G. A. S.  
Madgwick

Mr. S. Martin  
Mrs. J. F. Mair  
Mr. C. Penfold  
Mr. F. T. Riley  
Dr. & Mrs. E. A. Trim  
Mr. G. F. Turner  
Mr. Andrew Veitch

## Zanzibar.

Mr. E. Cuss  
Mr. J. G. Mathison  
Capt. J. Ponce  
Mr. C. Seymour Hall

## Tanga.

Mr. P. W. Q. Lees  
Miss M. Symon

## Dar es Salaam.

Mr. A. G. Brewer  
Mrs. A. L. Brewer  
Mrs. J. S. Burns  
Mr. R. W. Bagley  
Mr. & Mrs. C. W. Carter  
Mr. & Mrs. A. W. Field  
Dr. H. Fairbairn  
Mr. T. H. W. Gould  
Mr. E. Hooper  
Miss M. E. Heithus  
Mr. & Mrs. P. M.  
Huggins

Mr. W. P. Heard  
Mr. H. L. Lachlan  
Mr. A. H. Maddocks  
Mr. & Mrs. T. A.  
M. Nash  
Mrs. A. A. Oldaker  
& infant

\*Mr. G. J. Partridge  
Mr. & Mrs. H. H.  
Robinson

Mr. I. P. Rouquette  
Mr. V. W. Soltau  
Miss V. E. Somerville  
Mr. J. Thompson  
Mr. & Mrs. G. H. Wilkes  
Master K. G. Wilkes

join at Marseilles.  
join at Port Said.

## EAST AFRICAN STEAMSHIP MOVEMENTS.

## BRITISH-INDIA.

"Malda" left Kilindini homewards, May 11.  
"Madura" passed Dungeness outwards, May 10.  
"Modasa" arrived Kilindini for South Africa, May 9.  
"Koroa" left Mombasa for Bombay, May 14.  
"Khandalla" left Bombay for Durban, May 7.  
"Karagola" arrived Durban from Bombay, May 14.  
"Karapara" arrived Bombay, May 10.  
"Ellora" left Bombay for Mombasa, May 9.

## HOLLAND-AFRICA.

"Randfontein" left Mombasa for South Africa, May 5.  
"Kliffontein" left Aden for East Africa, May 5.  
"Jagersfontein" left Cape Town for East Africa, May 5.  
"Nias" left Rotterdam for South and East Africa, May 5.

## MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

"Explorateur Granddier" left Marseilles, May 9.  
"Bernardin de St. Pierre" arrived Diego Suarez outwards, May 10.  
"Chambord" left Mauritius, May 12.  
"General Duchesne" left Port Said homewards, May 10.  
"Leconte de Lisle" left Zanzibar homewards, May 11.

## UNION-CASTLE.

"Durham Castle" left Tenerife for London, May 9.  
"Garth Castle" left Tenerife for Beira, May 7.  
"Grantully Castle" left Marseilles for London, May 8.  
"Guildford Castle" arrived Cape Town for Beira, May 9.  
"Llandaf Castle" left Port Sudan for East Africa, May 11.  
"Llanstephan Castle" left Beira for East Africa, May 11.

## EAST AFRICAN MAILS.

MAILS for Kenya, Uganda, Tanganyika, and Zanzibar close at the G.P.O., London, at 6 p.m. on:

May 15 per s.s. "Comorin"  
"Morea"  
"Razmak"

Mails for Nyasaland, the Rhodesias, and Portuguese East Africa close at the G.P.O., London, at 11.30 a.m. every Friday.

Inward mails from East Africa are expected in London on May 19 by the s.s. "General Duchesne," on May 24 by the s.s. "Rajputana," and on June 2 by the s.s. "Leconte de Lisle."

## PASSENGERS FROM EAST AFRICA.

The s.s. "Aviateur R. Garros," which arrived in Marseilles from East Africa on May 3, brought the following homeward passengers from

## Dar es Salaam.

Mr. Antoine  
Mr. Charlier  
Mr. Edgelette  
Mr. Frenay  
Mrs. Mosnier  
Mr. Weiss  
Mr. & Mrs. Winship

## Mombasa.

Mr. Barbour  
Mr. Baudit  
Capt. Boardman  
Mr. P. Blais  
Mr. Bonny  
Mr. & Mrs. Gillette  
Mr. & Mrs. Grauss  
Mrs. Gossens  
Mr. G. S. Heathcote  
Mr. Jeudy  
Dr. Johansen  
Mr. & Mrs. de Kresauson  
Mr. Murray  
Mr. W. E. Randall  
Mr. A. T. Reynard  
Mlle. Rushworth  
Mrs. Tayenne  
Mr. & Mrs. Todd  
Comdr. Packeman, Walsh  
Mr. C. H. Wethered  
Mrs. White

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