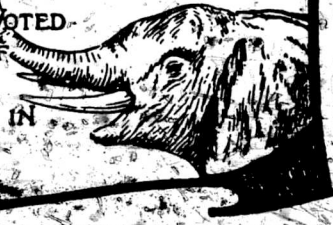


# EAST AFRICA

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

A WEEKLY JOURNAL



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Official Organ in Great Britain

- of —
- Convention of Associations of Kenya.
- Convention of Associations of Nyassaland.
- Associated Producers of East Africa.
- Coffee Planters Union of Kenya and East Africa.
- Usa Planters'

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## WHILE THERE IS YET TIME.

THE weakness of the Report of the Colonial Films Committee, details of which are published elsewhere in this issue of *East Africa*, seems to us to lie in the lack of realisation of the infinite complexity of the British Empire. Only one of its fifteen members appeared to grasp the essential fact that their recommendations were to apply to races as far apart in civilisation and culture as the Watumbatu of Zanzibar, the Suk of the Southern Sudan, the sophisticated coloured folk of Mombasa and Dar es Salaam, the Negro lawyers of Sierra Leone, and the black politicians of the West Indian Islands, to confine our attention to African races only. As a result, the recommendations smack disconcertingly of the quack medicine advertisements, which advocate a "cure-all" for a number of complaints and by delusive generalities give an entirely misleading appearance of success. It remained for Sir Hesketh Bell to force the Committee to contemplate specific details and cogent facts, and—as he paid especial attention to Tropical Africa—his minority report is, to our mind, both the most able and the most vital part of Command Paper 3630.

Having seen the irreparable harm which has already been done in the East by unsuitable cinema films, Sir Hesketh Bell is willing to devote time and talent to saving Tropical Africa from the danger of contamination by them. He has the courage of his convictions, and his recommendations are drastic. He would have the "stranglehold" of the foreign film fought by quota and Customs duties, so that the decent British film may have its fair chance in the market; he would have a censorship

established in London, primarily to protect the Native, but incidentally to assure the film importer or purchaser in the territories that any film he pays for is fit to show. His suggestion that films for Natives should be specially produced, under Government control but by experts in the business, appears to us thoroughly sound. Quite a number of British citizens have already proved in the hardest of schools their ability to produce such films in Africa, and they would surely be ready to put their experience and skill at the disposal of African Governments for such a purpose. We stress the point that these films should be special to Africa. A "cultural" film dealing with African medicine might be unsuitable for European display; the African Native has no uneasy stomach, and pictures convincing him of the almost miraculous cures of yaws, for example, would do real good in the Sudan or Rhodesia but would be merely shocking in Kensington or Regent Street.

That there should be a special Censorship Board in London for African films follows as a matter of course. Properly constituted—and we have in view certain broad-minded missionaries of vast African experience who would be eminently fit and proper persons to sit on such a Board—that body would protect both the exhibitor and the Native. As to the plea that the legislation proposed could not be applied to Mandated Territories or to certain Colonies under treaty, we suggest that, as under the very terms of the Mandates the protection and uplift of the Natives are specifically laid down, no complaint could lie against insistence that all films imported should reach the level of the specially censored British films. The whole problem is a most important and pressing one, and, to quote Sir Hesketh, it is vital that efficient steps should be taken to save Africa while there is yet time. The former Governor of Uganda italicised those words in his minority report; and so do we.

## MATTERS OF MOMENT

The Department of Economics of the Imperial College of Tropical Agriculture, Trinidad, is surveying the cacao industry of the **THE SETTLER MUST KNOW HIS COSTS.** island, and to that end has been collecting from cacao estates abstracts of their accounts and analysing them—the information being, of course, confidential. The object is a most laudable one, and one which might with advantage be pursued by some central authority in East Africa in connexion with local staple crops. In the course of an official statement regarding the survey we read that some estates "keep no record of income or expenditure," while others "keep records inaccurately, in insufficient detail, or in an inaccessible manner." It is to be hoped that a similar survey made in East Africa would reveal no such astounding neglect of the first essential to success in the business of tropical agriculture, though we know from our own experience that there is ample room for improvement in East African costing. Now, while produce prices are low, seems a particularly appropriate moment for settlers to tackle seriously this question of careful analysis of costs of production. Farming can never be on a safe basis until costs are as systematically analysed and as anxiously watched as is the case in modern business.

Colonial newspapers in France and Belgium continue to be highly critical of the activities of the International Labour Office in Geneva—**THE FORCED LABOUR CONVENTION.** which attitude is in striking contrast to that of the British Press. They see in the Convention on Forced Labour a concerted effort by the non-colonial Powers to cripple labour in Africa and to keep the Native there in such a condition that he cannot compete, as he should so easily do, with them in the growing of cotton, cacao, coffee, and other tropical products. The freedom of the United States from the restrictions of the Convention is emphasised—as we also have had occasion to note—and the hope is expressed that the Parliaments of France, Portugal, South Africa, Belgium, and even of Great Britain will refuse to ratify a Convention supported by nations having no colonies at all. "The worst mistake," writes *L'Essor Colonial et Maritime*, of Brussels, "would be for the uninitiated to believe that the great majority of the delegates to the International Labour Office are working for the good of humanity—they are only combining together—and how marvelously!—to conceal the egoism of their goal." Perhaps rather a cruel remark, but apparently a fair indication of the view taken in colonial circles in France and Belgium.

A correspondent recently contributed to our Camp Fire Comment columns a paragraph on the deadliness of the English mosquito, in **DO MOSQUITOES PREFER TO BITE WOMEN?** which he cited two cases of ladies being fatally bitten by those pestiferous insects; now the College of Pestology asks, through the Press, for answers to the question: "Do mosquitoes prefer to direct their attention to ladies?" The query is prompted, says the appeal, by the fact that, so far as

is ascertainable, women are more often the victims of the mosquito than men; on the other hand, the consequences when bitten seem to be more serious to men than to women. The College of Pestology, at Hayling Island, which "would welcome any news on this phase of insect activity," is doing excellent work on British mosquitoes, amongst other insect pests, and *East Africa* would like to help it in its inquiries. Present personal experience is useless, for freedom from culicine activity is one advantage of working in the heart of the Great Smoke, but we draw attention to the published opinion of a great authority, Dr. J. B. Christopherson, President of the Tropical Diseases Section of the Royal Society of Medicine, and Medical Adviser to the Universities Mission to Central Africa, who writes: "there is an opinion often expressed, but founded on no scientific evidence, that mosquitoes prefer women to men. The fact is that mosquitoes have many more opportunities to bite women. Bare arms, scanty bodices, short skirts, silk stockings invite mosquitoes." That certainly seems a reasonable statement, but it may not be exhaustive. We support the appeal of the College of Pestology for information, and invite replies from the great experience of our readers to this query concerning the gustatory preferences of the mosquito.

Thoughtful people in East Africa who have been somewhat concerned at the immense amount of arsenical compounds which are being used in Kenya and elsewhere to combat **ARSENIC A WARNING TO KENYA.** locusts and other insect pests will not be comforted by the opinion of the Farnham House Laboratory for the biological control of insect and plant pests. It has long been known that spraying against the codlin moth left so much arsenic on the surface of apples that special processes have been invented to remove it; some time ago there was an outcry against imported apples for this very reason. Now the Laboratory officials declare that there is some reason to suppose that arsenicals washed down into the soil may, after a certain length of time, prove injurious to vegetation—a result which we confess has an unpleasant habit of recurring to the mind. Further, there appears to be definite evidence that certain species of injurious insects are becoming immune to some of the poisonous substances ordinarily employed, such as hydrocyanic gas and lime sulphur wash. If an insect can defy HCN—probably the most virulent poison known—it should laugh at arsenic. Perhaps, after all, arsenic may act as a tonic to such insects and do them good, just as it does to some of the mountain-dwellers in the Tyrol. It is a disheartening prospect.

### Our Weekly Caricatures.

The artist's original sketches, approximately three times as large as the printed reproduction, are available for sale. Applications should be made to The Secretary, "East Africa," 91, Great Titchfield Street, London, W. 1.

## MR. G. A. S. NORTHCOTE ON NORTHERN RHODESIAN PROGRESS.

The Settler's Magnificent Opportunity.

Special Interview with "East Africa."

For some twenty-four years Mr. G. A. S. Northcote served in Kenya, and for the past two years has been Chief Secretary to the Government of Northern Rhodesia. At present he is in England on leave prior to taking up his new appointment as Chief Secretary in the Gold Coast Colony.

"While some regret at leaving East Africa is natural, I am looking forward happily to service on the West Coast," he said in a recent talk with the editor of *East Africa*. "Two years ago I found it a real wrench to leave Kenya, in which I had spent so many happy years, and now leaving Northern Rhodesia causes me similar feelings. Though I have been in that country so short a time, I found it most fascinating and friendly. Its problems are many, but its promise is immense, and its performances in the recent past are really amazing.

### The Empire's Greatest Copper Field.

"Perhaps the greatest copper field in the world, certainly in the Empire, is being developed at top speed by financial groups with immense resources, unlimited faith in their concessions, and the determination to exploit them at the earliest possible moment. Places that a couple of years ago were practically uninhabited bush country, with no townships; there are motor roads where not even Native tracks existed, so that civilisation has come with a rush to places that have never known such activity since the dawn of history. Millions of pounds sterling have already been spent, chiefly in Great Britain, on machinery and other equipment, and many more millions will be spent in the next few years in connection with the programmes mapped out. Great sums are also being expended in Northern Rhodesia itself, on salaries, wages, foodstuffs, transport, medical attention, and similar services.

### White Settlement Prospects.

Thus almost overnight the prospects of the European settler today nothing of the Native producer, have changed. Distance from the sea coast has always prohibited agricultural exports, except tobacco, while until recently the local market was limited and even so lay chiefly in the Belgian Congo. To-day even the present demands of the mines for cattle, grain, vegetables, fruit, etc., are by no means met by the production of the Protectorate, which has to be supplemented by imports from Southern Rhodesia and the Union of South Africa. With the great and growing internal market, the settler has a magnificent opportunity, provided he can find the necessary capital and is prepared to work hard and make wise. Particularly for the general farmer, active and loyal co-operation is a condition of success.

"The Northern Rhodesian Government has sometimes been accused of indifference to increased white settlement. That is not a fair description of their attitude, which, though admittedly one of caution, is in no sense unsympathetic, still less obstructive. What we have tried to do is to survey the possibilities, and even that desirable first step had naturally to be dependent on the prior gazetting of the Native Reserves. Once that important duty was performed, it was possible for preliminary plans for new European settlement to be carefully considered: persons of long local experience have been fully consulted, and in the early future you will, I think, find that the intentions of the Government are satisfactory to European aspirations. Our wish has been to help, not to hinder, but certainly not to rush matters in a way which would in the long run prove unsatisfactory to the individual newcomers and to the country as a whole."

### Site for the New Capital.

Asked if he could comment on a report we had received that the Northern Rhodesian Government had provisionally selected a site near Lusaka for the new capital, Mr. Northcote admitted that an area there was being examined by experts and that a site somewhere in the main settlement area was generally conceded to be preferable to one in the mining belt in the extreme north.



Photos: F. H. Melland.

### THE OLD AND THE NEW IN NORTHERN RHODESIA.

Left: Machinery for the ss. "Geck Rhodes" being hauled by man-power in 1901.

Right: Bwana Mkubwa,

a modern mine in the heart of Africa to-day.

## A VISIT TO ZANZIBAR.

THE SPICE ISLAND OF THE AZANIAN SEA.

By Captain H. C. Bruett,

Editorial Secretary of "East Africa."

"It took me only twenty minutes to get here, but I've been nearly half an hour trying to find where to land," said Mr. T. Campbell Black to the official who met him after his flight to Zanzibar from Dar es Salaam. That the romantic island can be reached from Dar es Salaam in twenty minutes is an amazing thought to those who have not experienced the swiftness of flying. It is also an augury, for soon—in a year or two at most, and perhaps in a few months—it will be possible for the resident of Mombasa or Dar es Salaam to fly over to Zanzibar after breakfast, do his business there during the morning, and return to his place of residence for lunch. Plans for a coastwise service are under consideration and seem likely to mature, with results such as I suggest.

The very name of Zanzibar conjures up a picture of an island of romance, an island where West meets East, and, be it noted, in which the Occident lives in peace and harmony with the Orient. Racial diffculties are practically unknown. There is no gulf between nationalities of East or West, either commercially or socially—a remarkable fact considering that Zanzibar contains a more mixed population than any other East African town.

### The Charm of The Town.

As the ship drops anchor, the old buildings with the morning sun gleaming on their white walls, give promise of interest for the sightseer; indeed, the visitor can count on finding more concentrated interest in this one island than perhaps anywhere else in East Africa. Everything is different—the narrow streets, the hundreds of ricksha boys, the old hamali carts bearing sacks of produce to the docks, the water-carriers with their two water-tins hanging yoke-like from each shoulder, the amazing network of streets behind the water-front, and last, but not least, the building in which the Secretariat is housed. The visitor's first action on seeing the clock at the top of that building will be to look at his watch. For it registers the old Arab time, which is six hours before Greenwich mean time; that is to say, if by our reckoning it is 10 a.m., the hands of the clock will point to 4 o'clock. Misleading to the newcomer, of course, but the Arab method of starting the day at sunset has much to commend it; thus what we call 12 o'clock is to him 6 o'clock, for in East Africa noon is six hours from sunset.

To me the main charm of Zanzibar was the variety encountered right and left. Here a group of Arabs debate together in their mother tongue; there some little Native boys gurgle and splash in the clear water, unknowingly training themselves for the future accomplishment of diving for pennies from the deck of a dhiri; on the far side of the docks are groups of picturesque Arab dhows, their bare masts rakishly set, casting clear reflections in the water. It does not seem possible that they can weather the journey across the ocean to India or Persia, but they do it with each monsoon.

Tourists are naturally well catered for in Zanzibar the main street of which contains numerous shops in which carved ivories, Indian silks, brassware, and the like can be had. As is customary in such places, there are said to be three scales of charges: first that for the genuine globe-trotter; second, that for the visiting East African from the mainland; and, third, that



ZANZIBAR'S PEACE MEMORIAL.

much more reasonable, for the resident in Zanzibar. Zanzibar need not be unduly indignant at the suggestion: such charges have even been levied at Brighton and much more vigorously at Paris.

### The Secretariat Building.

By far the best view of Zanzibar is to be had from the top of the Secretariat building, which, built in 1883, for public reception purposes, has housed the Secretariat for the past eighteen years. Its size and height led to its being named "The House of Wonders"; originally it was joined by overhead bridges to the old private palace built by Sultan Seyyid Majid. It is a big structure, in the centre of which is a Moorish court, surrounded by galleries on each floor. The outside of the building has two verandahed galleries surrounding it, with pillars reaching up to the roof, while the excellent specimens of Arab doors in its porches are worthy specimens of the craftsmanship of the makers. Outside the building are some old guns captured by the Arabs from the Portuguese, one of them having the imprint of the arms of King John of Portugal.

Though outside the heat may be intense, it is remarkably cool within the building, the roof of which is reached by a modern lift. From the flat roof, Mr. C. F. Battiscombe, private secretary to His Highness the Sultan, showed me some of the outstanding features of the Island, among them the spires of the two churches, near the harbour, the minaret of a mosque, and, in the foreground, the four corners of the old Arab fort. The usual flat-roofed houses of Eastern cities are absent; in their place are acres of unsightly galvanised iron roofs. I had looked with particular interest for the Anglican Cathedral, built on the site of the old slave-market; its altar stands above, what was the whipping post, and the crucifix over the pulpit is made from the wood of the tree at Lake Bangwulu under which Livingstone's heart lies buried.

### The Bububu Railway.

A short walk towards the main street of Zanzibar brings the visitor to the home of what was the shortest Government railway in the world—the Bububu Railway. It has been closed for two years or more, but the engine and some of the carriages remain at what was evidently the terminus of the line. This railway, built in 1905 by an American company, consisted of a 3-foot gauge light track approximately

seven miles long. In 1911 it was taken over by the Zanzibar Government, and was utilised to bring some of the stone needed for the building of the new harbour works. The journey of the train along the sea front, through the Native quarter, and on to Bububu, was accompanied by constant piercing shrieks, as, running through the streets, it had to sound a warning of its coming. Two or three years ago the Zanzibar Government Gazette—which of all Official Gazettes I have ever seen is the nearest approach to a Government newspaper—published a poem describing this unique railway. It ran thus:—

On Thursday endless whistles shriek;  
Our train is off to Bububu.  
On Friday with a grating squeak  
It goes the same way too.  
On Saturday its cloud of smoke  
Hangs low around Mtoni.  
On Sunday a connection broke  
When passing Gul'oni.  
On Monday many *shambas* smoulder  
And sparks come gaily flying.  
But Tuesday sees its fire grow colder.  
It comes back almost dying.  
And then at last, what glorious peace!  
On Wednesday no terrors fear,  
Whistles, noises, and rattlings cease.  
To break the drums within your ear.  
Upon this day the *fundis* search  
For things that are not creaking,  
Take out a nut to make it lurch  
And see that all its pipes are leaking.  
Alas! it starts with horrors new  
Right early Thursday morning:  
Well, thank your stars it leaves for you  
One day to lie a-yawning.

Along the water front, the railway turns right, and a sharp turn to the left, brings the pedestrian to Main Street. A wide, cobbled thoroughfare at first, it later narrows to the more familiar dimensions of the typical Zanzibar street. One of its buildings is the Africa Hotel, the visitors' book of which makes interesting reading as one runs down the list of well-known East Africans who have stayed there. Mr. Sandis, the proprietor, told me that his hotel is con-



A CORNER OF THE BRITISH RESIDENCY.

verted from two old Arab houses, and inside the entrance hall one can see the old Arab courtyard, with its pool of water set in the centre.

**The Residency and Peace Memorial.**

Onwards along the "cobbled highway" and one reaches the British Residency, said by many to be the finest building of its kind in the whole of East Africa. It was designed some twenty-one years ago by Mr. J. H. Sinclair; opposite are the Victoria Gardens and the Peace Memorial, which contain some of the most interesting refits to be seen in East Africa. Much of what is there is of purely local interest, but of wider interest are the autograph letters of Livingstone, Stanley, Tippu Tib, and other early African explorers. Here also is the medicine chest which Livingstone and Sir John Kirk took up with them on their inland journey in 1858, as well as the sword and cloak belonging to Sultan Seyyid Said, whose profusely decorated chest, brought from Muscat when he came to Zanzibar a hundred years ago, is on view.

Photographs illustrate the procuring of ivory on the mainland and the different phases through which it passed before it reached the coast; they recall vividly the many slave caravans which carried the tusks down to the coast for shipment by dhow to Zanzibar, whence it was shipped to all parts of the world. Beneath a large skull and tusks is a pamphlet written by Mr. W. H. Ingrams, in which the following occurs:—

"Pause a moment and reflect on the romantic tale of the ivory which for years untold has passed through the Land of Zini to find its way to the great cities of the West. To Babylon, Nineveh, Egypt and Jerusalem in ancient days, to Greece and Rome and the City of Constantine in days of their former glory, to Venice and other parts of the Mediterranean in times of medieval pageantry, and now to all the great cities of Europe and America Zanzibar has sent and sends her ivory. Hardships, dangers, and privations have been undergone, and countless numbers of these giant animals slain in the distant interior of the great African continent to provide this luxury to deck the temples and adorn the houses of the luxurious West.

Hunted in bygone days with spear and bow and arrow and now with express rifle, as well, the elephant has yielded up its ivory far away on the mainland, and its tusks, borne by slaves, by porters, or by train, over mountain and plain, through forest and river, have been carried to the coast, whence in dhow or steamer they have been brought to this island emporium or to its predecessors, Punt, Ophir, and Menuthias. And here through all the ages merchants and traders have bought or bargained for it to ship to other countries."

The name of Dr. A. H. Spurrier, who is Curator of this Memorial, will go down in the history of Zanzibar as one to whom much of the credit must be given for making the Island a healthy spot. He has now been in Zanzibar for thirty-five years, but even before that he gained experience in East Africa, for in 1893 he assisted in the despatch from Mombasa of Sir Gerald Portal's expedition to Uganda.

(To be continued next week.)

**WHICH IS AFRICA'S HEALTHIEST TOWN?**

Is Khartoum the healthiest town in Africa? Such a claim was made at a recent meeting in London of the Trustees and Executive Committee of the Gordon Memorial College, who were told by Dr. H. S. Wellcome: "At the time of the reconquest the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan was completely devastated. The peoples, animal and plant life were stricken with tropical diseases. The death rate at Khartoum was about fifty of sixty per thousand, and within a remarkably short time after the establishment of these Wellcome Medical Research Laboratories it was reduced to about seven per thousand, thereby making Khartoum not only the healthiest city in Africa, but one of the healthiest cities in the world."

## LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

## HOW FAST DOES NATIVE NEWS TRAVEL?

An Instance at 50 Miles per Hour.

To the Editor of "East Africa."

SIR,—I was interested in Sir Humphrey Leggett's letter in your issue of August 14 on the speed at which Native news travels. But isn't his suggestion of 11 to 12 m.p.h. an under estimate?

In the course of a long journalistic career in South Africa I came across several instances of very quick transmission by wire. The outstanding example was the following.

About twenty-five years ago the German authorities in South-West Africa had trouble with a Herero named Simon Kuper (Angl. "Cooper"), and for three months Simon kept the whole German Army, with all the paraphernalia of war, on the run. He then crossed the Orange River into the inaccessible Bushmanland district of the Cape Colony, and at the request of the German authorities an English police patrol was sent out, and succeeded in rounding up Simon and his party in less than a week.

I remember that the news of Simon's surrender was received in Beaufort West by Native wireless and thence telegraphed to Cape Town. Now Simon Cooper surrendered in the morning about 9 o'clock and the news was in Cape Town by 4 o'clock in the afternoon of the same day, the distance between the place of surrender and Beaufort West being about 350 miles as the crow flies, over country which at that time had no railways or telegraphs.

Yours faithfully,

Royal Automobile Club, A. T. PENMAN.  
Pall Mall, S.W. 1.

## CONTROL OF NATIVE FUNDS IN KENYA.

Effects of a Government Circular.

To the Editor of "East Africa."

SIR,—Last month the Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies was asked in the House of Commons: "Under what Ordinance the Government of Kenya had made rules prohibiting branches of the Kikuyu Central Association from collecting funds from members?" Dr. Drummond Shiels replied: "I would repeat that there is no intention to prevent the collection of money from Natives for the Kikuyu Central Association or for any other purpose which is not unlawful." On July 8, Dr. Shiels, replying to the Rev. C. Stephen, maintained the correctness of the principle of regulations governing the collection of money by Natives, including the Kikuyu.

The question is, what has happened in connexion with the raising of funds among the members of the Kikuyu Central Association? The above questions and answers were the result of information received from Kenya concerning a Government circular which had been issued and which prevented Natives from collecting money without a permit from their District Officer; it even meant that special collections for church purposes, or funds to erect a bush school, could not be made without the permit mentioned. In fact the wording of the circular was such that representations were made to the Government to alter it, in order that funds could be collected for church purposes and the usual custom of borrowing money for hut and poll tax without breaking the rules of the circular.

Thinking there must be some mistake concerning the information I had gathered, I wrote to some of my African friends, who had collected money for the purpose of buying maize mills, carpenter's tools, and bicycles—the money for which purpose they had entrusted to me—to inquire if it affected them, and

in reply was assured that they were not allowed to raise money without the permission of the District Officer. Having never heard anything like this outside Russia, I felt that my informants were under a misapprehension; but all doubts were removed a few days later when a letter came from a fellow missionary describing the nature of the circular.

What, then, is the position of the Kikuyu Central Association in Kenya? On the one hand, it has been recognised by Government, and although it has not had a smooth passage, it has nevertheless succeeded in having a petition dealt with direct by the Colonial Office. On the other hand, it is now a punishable offence to hold public meetings in any Native location without the consent of the chief, who for reasons known to many will usually withhold his consent. Furthermore, if the circular is still in force, no District Officer will give his consent to the raising of money for the Association.

If—as Dr. Drummond Shiels stated in his reply to Mr. Horrabin—there is no intention to prevent the Natives collecting money, has the circular been withdrawn, and the matter explained to the satisfaction of the Natives? I have never been associated with the Kikuyu Central Association, but my uncompromising stand for Native rights has won the respect of the Kikuyu people, and I should be exceedingly sorry to lose that confidence which it should be the aim and object of all elements in Kenya to win and maintain.

My own personal opinion is that the action of the Government in seeking to control money collected by Natives was, and still is, an indirect method of breaking up the Kikuyu Central Association. I may be wrong, but, if not, such methods win the confidence of the young generation which in a few years will become the tribal authorities? No one could live in the Kikuyu Reserve, as I have done, without fully realising that the present Kikuyu Central Association is the outcome of past irritations. Owing to lack of cohesion and knowledge of constitutional methods, mistakes have been made, but there is no reason why it should not develop on the lines of the Kavirondo Taxpayers' Welfare Association, which has done so much for the Kavirondo area. The President of the Kikuyu Association left Kenya with the consent of the local Government, and has been respected as the President of that Association by the Colonial Office, but it is to be hoped that no more irritations are being caused by legislating for the private money of Natives.

Yours faithfully,

Tunbridge Wells, W. J. RAMPLEY.

## THE SPELLING OF SWAHILI.

Protest of an East African.

To the Editor of "East Africa."

SIR,—I have just come across a certain journal devoted to forestry which is doing fine work in establishing the correct spelling of the generic names of trees, but when it writes "mvule" for "mvule" it is time for a protest to be made.

Already some wight has introduced the form "Bwana M' Kubwa" as the name of a mine, which, it is true, is distinctly better than the "bawarna kooowa" of a woman novelist, whose alleged East African story I once read. I ask you to protest against "mvule" lest worse befall us: Otherwise we may soon have "mNazi mMoja" or even "mNazi mMoja." What would Zanibar have to say to that? "MaNeno maBaya mEngi," or words to that effect.

Yours faithfully,

London, S.W.1. "FORESTER."

**MUHAMMADANISM IN THE SUDAN.**

*Opposing Views of Two Padres.*

*To the Editor of "East Africa."*

SIR,—The Rev. E. W. Smith's descriptive account of his visit to Khartoum and Omdurman made very interesting reading, but it seemed sad and strange to see a Christian minister commending another Christian for inviting and encouraging the teaching of Muhammadanism in schools under her charge.

The basis of Islam is a blasphemy against the Eternal Son of God, the Christian's accepted Lord and Saviour of the world. He claims to be "the Way, the Truth, and the Life." If we cannot, for political reasons, teach the Truth in our Government schools, at least let us refrain from making them centres for propagation of falsehood.

Surely Mr. Smith is making a fetish of religious education, which, like other branches of education, is not of value unless it be based upon the truth. What is the use of teaching a lie? May I recommend to Mr. Smith and others of your readers a pamphlet entitled "The Transfer of Opportunity from Nation to Nation," by F. W. Schofield, Harley, Ben Rhydding, Yorkshire?

*Yambio, Sudan.* Yours faithfully,  
E. C. GORE.

[The Rev. E. W. Smith replies:—  
The way I look at matters is this. Naturally, as a Christian minister, I should like to see my religion taught in the schools, but this I recognise to be impossible. The inhabitants of the northern Sudan are almost all Moslems. From the revenue of the country, including the taxes paid directly or indirectly by them, the Government meets the cost of education, and without the consent of the Moslems the Government could not introduce Christianity as a subject to be taught, nor Christian worship into the schools—any more than a Government could introduce Islam into the schools.]

The only courses then open are (1) to have no religion taught, and no worship, or (2) to introduce Islam, the predominant religion, making provision for any Christian pupils. I loathe the first alternative. We see, in Africa and elsewhere, the disintegrative effect on moral character of Western education divorced from religion; and, both as a Christian and as a Briton, I should be sorry to see Sudanese growing up with no religious—and with perhaps an anti-religious—basis to their lives. I am not partial to Islam. I am not blind to its faults. But I would a thousand times rather have Islam than no religion at all. I could not regard religious education as a 'fetish' (whatever that may mean). It is, in any opinion, vital; education should cover every side of a person's life, and if the highest part of it is neglected, then the education is topsy-turvy, inadequate. When Mr. Gore suggests that teaching Islam is teaching a lie, I cannot agree. There is too much truth in Islam for it to be called 'a lie' without qualifications.]

**A SPORTSMAN ON ENGLISH HUNTING.**

*Colonial Sherthorpe Supports "Bill."*

*To the Editor of "East Africa."*

SIR,—Having read with interest the reference by "Bill on Leave" to hunting in England, may I say that very many of us in Africa believe that hunting our wild fauna in England, especially the stag, is both unsporting and cruel. With many people who refrain from serious thought hunting is popular. Hunting may be a training ground for young people, especially soldiers, but there are better means of inculcating dash, initiative, and horsemanship.

Tell a hunting man his sport is cruel, and he may reply that the hunted enjoys it! This is absolute balderdash. I would ask him to look at the eyes and bearing of a hunted fox, stag, or hare, and listen to the screams of the latter when hard pressed. I know a little about it, having hunted in my young unthinking days with the Meynell and

Isle of Wight Hounds and High Peak Harriers, besides being whip to a pack of garrison beagles.

The obvious substitute is the drag, which would afford just as much hard riding as the hunting of wild beasts. Moreover, a course could be laid that would not take the field over crops or into valuable pheasant coverts, and would also avoid frightening ewes with young. The preservation, and, where necessary, the systematic destruction, of England's wild fauna could be in the hands of trained wardens and rangers, as in America, Africa, and other parts of the world. The shooting of stags or other fauna by trained rangers is infinitely kinder than hunting them for hours.

I agree with "Bill" when he says: "When we (in Africa) kill something we do it fairly, and there is generally a good reason. Anyway, we don't chase it down a hole and dig it up again to throw to a pack of howling dogs."

I am not entirely guiltless myself for the elephant, lion, and buffalo still call me to hunt them—but they have a sporting chance, simply because I insist on hunting them unaided, and unaccompanied by the moral support or camaraderie of numbers. A tracker alongside me with my rifle and a water-boy behind is all I find expedient or fair, and I know there are many sportsmen in Africa who do the same.

*Bukuru, Northern Nigeria.* Yours faithfully,  
W. T. SHORTHORPE,  
Lieut.-Colonel (Retd.)

**OF IMPORTANCE TO JINJA.**

*Views of the Commercial Community.*

*To the Editor of "East Africa."*

SIR,—Captain Druett's interesting article on Jinja dealt with many of the subjects constantly under discussion by residents in that town. May I take this opportunity of stressing another point in which the business community of the town is interested, i.e., the removal of the railway station and goods sheds?

On the completion of the new bridge over the Nile, it is proposed to remove the station—which at present is on the shores of the Lake—to a point three miles away. To do so will entail serious hardship on many commercial firms, who have built their godowns and offices near the present station. If, therefore, the station is moved, these companies will have to face the additional road charges to and from the station, in addition to railway charges. This will not react to the advantage of the Railway for once merchants and traders realise the benefits of lorry transport as compared with rail transport, the latter will suffer in the same way as British railways did just after the War, when road competition compelled the railways to bring down their rates.

Another point to which I think *East Africa* might direct attention is the decision to move the office of the District Traffic Superintendent to Kampala after the railway extension to that town is completed. Jinja commercial houses would be caused great inconvenience by this step. We in Jinja have on several occasions emphasised our view that the town is centrally situated for the Victoria Nyanza traffic, the Lake Kioga traffic, and the Eastern Province, and that when the line is extended to Kampala the importance of Jinja is likely to increase. It has been suggested that a District Traffic Inspector should be stationed in Jinja, but we feel that the importance of the place justifies leaving the office of the District Traffic Superintendent in the town.

*Jinja, Uganda.* Yours faithfully,  
"BWANA PAMBA."

## Bill on Leave.

No. 26.—A Tale of Left Luggage.

LAST time I told you of the arrival in London of Boffa, of Turin—Boffa of the low friends, the ponch, and sometime layer of bricks in Italy, France, South Africa, and Nairobi. You may remember that we were to dine together in Soho and resuscitate a friendship cemented by many ponches in underground cafés in Turin. As we sat at table in the little Italian restaurant Boffa looked uncomfortably around the room, but could not hide his obvious pride at dining in so swagger a place—though I had chosen it so as not to embarrass him. He undid his napkin, tucked one end into his collar, bib-like, and leant across the table.

"You tell me now," he said, "how you travel from Torino to England that time, eh? You 'ava de good time, heh?" For, you remember, Boffa and I had parted at Turin, and I had gone on alone to Paris, there to deliver to my friends their lost luggage.

### Across Europe with Thirteen Suitcases.

"Alright," I agreed. "When I left you at Torino I had thirteen suitcases, three mine, and ten belonging to the man and his wife who had gone on to Paris. They were carrying them in the compartment, because, as you know, these Continental railways charge you the earth for excess luggage in the van. I telegraphed to their Port of Calling them I would arrive at eight o'clock the next morning, and asking them to meet me. At Modane the train was taken over by the French, and presently an individual with a fiery moustache came in to collect tickets. He looked at the rows of suitcases on the racks, and then at me. I produced a ten-franc note, and he bowed deeply, and departed down the corridor. The day and the night passed uneventfully, except for the occasional demand for a ticket by a new guard, who arrived hrowning at the amount of my luggage, and departed, plus ten francs, assuring me of his happiness at having been able to assist his late gallant ally in so humble a manner.

At eight thirty next morning we reached Paris, and I looked anxiously out of the window for my friends, Mr. and Mrs. Wilson, but they were not. So I took a taxi to the hotel where they had told me they would stay. The clerk had never heard of them. My telegram was still unopened in the rack.

Then, Boffa, I sat down to think out the great problem. I knew their name and that they were going to live in London. Apart from that I did not know their initials, the name of the man's regiment (for he was in the Army), or where he had come from (except that he joined the ship at Port Sidani). Even Mr. Thomas Cook and his family, who know all about these things, were blank on the subject. They had never heard of my particular Mr. and Mrs. Wilson. Other Wilsons they knew in plenty, but they had set eyes on no newly married couple of that name wandering about Paris without luggage.

"So I caught the next train for Calais, piled inside my compartment the thirteen suitcases, squared the guard and two attendants, and all the way to the coast wondered what I should do. When we arrived in Calais I had decided nothing—except that I might have trouble with the Customs.

Happily, ten francs does wonders on the Continent, and once more I got through, and on to the boat that was to convey me to England, Home, and Beauty—then covered in a thick fog, soaked with rain, and looking about the most unprepossessing place on earth.

### Through the Customs.

"For two days I had successfully bribed my way across Europe, but the moment I reached my own, my native land the power of money failed me. The Customs men at Dover were different; they were obviously unbribeable. Honesty was the only policy.

"Here are thirteen suitcases," I said, feebly attempting cordiality. "Three belong to me, and ten to a man and his wife who are somewhere in Europe, but whom I lost at a place called Bardonnana. Nice little place. Do you know it?" He did not, and was not interested.

"Let's have a look at your own first," he said. "Anything to declare? Cigars? Cigarettes? Perfumes? Silks? Spirits? Or anything on this list? Open this one, please."

"He rummaged about in my belongings, but found nothing. The other ten suitcases were lined up in a row, and to me appeared identical; they had been recently bought and were of standard shape and size.

"Open this, and this, and that one there," said the official, adding, "and that end one, and the one next to it." I arranged the cases of his choice in a row and opened them with the Wilsons' keys. All of them contained Mrs. Wilson's possessions; not one case was her husband's. My eyes lit up with admiration at this almost superhuman insight, for he had questioned me as to whether Mrs. Wilson had bought any silks and so on en route.

"By now we were quite friendly. "He picked up a silken garment. "Is this new?" he asked. "I'm afraid I really don't know," I replied, tactfully. "And this?" as he picked up something I had never before seen. After twenty embarrassing minutes, in each of which I felt more and more foolish, he said it was alright and that I could proceed. I was as happy as if he'd given me bakshish.

"So I gathered three porters and we formed a procession to the station. The boat train had gone long ago, but another train was due to leave shortly. I placed the luggage in the guard's van this time—for they have sensible rules about these things in England—climbed into my compartment, and in due time found the train pulling slowly into Victoria Station. I gazed at the sea of men and women standing on the platform, and in the crowd I saw two people waving, gesticulating, shouting.

"As I stepped out of the carriage they came towards me. "Thank God, you've come!" sighed Mr. Wilson. "We've met every boat train from ten o'clock this morning. Have you got our luggage? We haven't even a toothbrush, and are down to our last few shillings, for my cheque book and all my papers are in my luggage.

"But why in the name of Blazes didn't you wait in Paris?" I asked.

"Paris?" he queried. "We didn't say we would meet in Paris, did we? I said wire to our hotel here—and we've been waiting for your wire ever since!"

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SAA SITA AND A TELEGRAM.

His View of Breakdowns.

"Bwana," said my *mtoto* as he entered my bedroom one morning at daybreak, "Saa Sita is outside and says he wants to see you at once."

"Alright! Tell him I'll see him in a moment," and I hurriedly ran through in my mind what affair could bring the old man up to my house so early.

As soon as I was up Saa Sita approached, and I saw that he was not dressed in what he fondly believes to be the approved European style which he has recently affected. He wore knotted round his neck in Native fashion what I recognised as part of a table cloth which I had thrown away some months ago; it had become his sleeping suit.

"Well, what's the *shauri*, Saa Sita?"

"Bwana, you know I am not a rich man."

"I'm not so sure of that. What have you done with all the money you got from your friends in Tabora?"

"My friends in Tabora, *bwana*, say they are frightened to give me any money, as the Government might want them to return it."

"I don't understand. What do you mean?"

"You know all about Sultan Saidi, *bwana*. What has become of all that money that was missing? Money does not melt. Somebody has it. But that is not the affair of which I came to speak."

"Bwana, I heard recently that my mother—I suppose it was Saa Sita's mother-in-law, for his real mother must have been dead many years—had no cloth, so last month I sent her some money by post to buy some, but I got a letter to say that no money had come. I did not know what to do, so I went to the teacher who is a teacher no longer, and he said I should write a telegram. It would be one shilling. He wrote the telegram on a piece of paper, and I took it to the post office. Now, *bwana*, I have often taken telegrams for you, and the custom is to pay one shilling, but the *babu* said he wanted seven shillings, so I told him he was a cheat, and then there was a big row."

"Then a white man came out, and told me that the wire for the telegram was broken; and they had to use another wire, which first went to Mombasa, then to Zanzibar, and then to Kilwa, where my mother lives. So it cost more money. But I said, 'Whose *shauri* is it that the wire is broken? If the Government made it good at first, it would not break.' Then the white man got very angry, and he said I was a savage. Then I told him I should tell my *bwana*, but he laughed and said: 'Your *bwana* is a little man, all by himself.' True," I said, "but I will go and get work for Bwana Ndege; then perhaps you will be frightened." But tell me, *bwana*, was the *babu* right?"

"I am afraid so, Saa Sita."

"But, *bwana*, if I was carrying a load, and the road went across a river, and it rained and the river got big, so that I had to give money to the canoe owners to take me across, should I get more money also?"

"No, you would not."

"True, *bwana*. Often when one road is broken for motor cars you go many hours' journey to get to the same place by another road, but the price for the load is the same. It is a bad affair, this of the telegram, and I am going to work for the Bwana Ndege. Then perhaps Bwana Major Walshi will make a big trouble."

"No, you would not."

"True, *bwana*. Often when one road is broken for motor cars you go many hours' journey to get to the same place by another road, but the price for the load is the same. It is a bad affair, this of the telegram, and I am going to work for the Bwana Ndege. Then perhaps Bwana Major Walshi will make a big trouble."

<sup>1</sup> Bwana Ndege, lit. Mr. Bird, i.e., Messrs. Bird & Co., the well known estate owners.

"EAST AFRICA'S"

WHO'S WHO

6.—Captain Helmuth Eric Schwartz, M.L.C.



Copyright "East Africa."

Of East Africa's practising barristers none has taken a more prominent part in public affairs than Captain H. E. Schwartz, who has been a member of the Legislative Council of Kenya since 1924, and of the Executive Council since 1926; in 1922 and 1923 he served as a substitute member during the absence from the Colony of Mr. T. A. Wood, and in the following year was elected by the Nairobi South constituency. He has served on numerous Government Commissions and Committees; is Honorary Treasurer of the Kenya Elected Members' Organisation, the East African Unofficial Conference, and the Convention of Associations of Kenya; is Past President of the Law Society of Kenya, of which he was Honorary Secretary for several years; and is an active member of the Nairobi Chamber of Commerce.

Born in 1887, Captain Schwartz was educated at Charterhouse and Oriel College, Oxford, and was called to the Bar in 1910. He first went to East Africa three years later, and has long been a partner of Messrs. Shapley, Schwartz and Barret, the well-known Nairobi firm of advocates and solicitors. Captain Schwartz served in France with the Durham Light Infantry.

He has been keenly interested in amateur theatricals and has produced and taken part in many successful Nairobi plays. He is an enthusiastic squash player.

## PERSONALIA.

Mr. J. R. Cheshire is on holiday in North Wales.

Mr. H. L. Renwick is in England on leave from Zanzibar.

Major J. D. Leonard left London last week to return to Nairobi.

Captain H. E. Schwartze has left London to return to Nairobi.

Major A. Russell, of Usa, recently won the Monas Shooting Cup.

Mr. M. C. P. Mostert has joined the staff of Messrs. Wilson Airways, Ltd.

Mr. A. B. B. Howell, M.B.E., has retired from the Sudan Government service.

Mr. G. M. Wrenmore has been appointed a J.P. for the Kilifi district of Kenya.

Mr. J. B. Moir has been appointed Acting Postmaster-General of Northern Rhodesia.

Mr. W. C. Mitchell is now an alternate member of the Advisory Land Board of Kenya.

Mr. W. Coleman, of Kampala, accompanied by Mrs. and Miss Coleman.

Mr. G. W. Hatchell, District Officer, has been posted to Iringa on his return from leave.

Mr. S. D. Facey, of Isoka, Northern Rhodesia, has been appointed a Justice of the Peace.

Mr. J. E. S. Lamb, of the Tanganyika Administrative service, has left Ufipa on furlough.

Mr. B. V. Shaw, Resident Magistrate in Kisumu, and Mrs. Shaw have arrived home on leave.

Mr. W. F. Coleman, of the staff of the Uganda Co., Ltd., has arrived home from Kampala.

Mr. Villiers de Villiers and Miss Gertrude Pohl, of Eldoret, were married recently in Vienna.

Mr. E. S. Williams, Superintendent of Education has been transferred from Bukoba to Moshi.

Captain Keith Caldwell is in Scotland, and does not expect to be back in London until October.

The late Mr. Leo Weinthal, founder and editor of *The African World*, left property worth £7,977.

Mr. W. Jesse and Mr. Donald Campbell are contesting the vacancy on the Nakuru Municipal Board.

Mr. R. K. Winter, Secretary to the Governor-General's Council, is Acting Civil Secretary of the Sudan.

Mr. H. J. Rammell, of the Kenya Forestry Department, is shortly expected in this country on leave.

Captain C. A. Turpin, of the Uganda Police, is spending most of his leave in Tobago, British West Indies.

Mr. L. A. Howse and Mr. D. Newmark are contesting the Hill Ward seat on the Nairobi Municipal Council.

The Grand Lodge of Scotland has granted a charter for a new Lodge at Lusaka, Northern Rhodesia.

Captain E. G. Fish, Assistant Superintendent of Police, Uganda, has returned to the Protectorate from leave.

We regret to hear that Mr. Campbell Hausburg was severely shaken in a motor-car collision a few days ago.

Captain L. Leslie-Moore, of the Tanganyika Agricultural Department, has been transferred from Moshi to Bukoba.

Mr. O. E. Whitehead has arrived in Uganda on first appointment and has taken up his duties as an Agricultural Officer.

Commander J. Harrison, R.N. Marine Officer on the Tanganyika Railways and Harbours, has left Tanga on sick leave.

Mr. S. J. Pegler, Nyasaland's international cricketer, played for the M.C.C. last week in its match against Wales.

Mr. Will Evans, who is on his way back to Kenya, has, we are glad to report, completely recovered from his recent illness.

Mr. C. B. Norman and Mr. S. V. Cooke have been respectively appointed District Officers at Kilifi and Central Kavirondo.

In the Uganda men's single tennis championships Mr. H. H. Hearne defeated Mr. H. H. Wood by 6/4, 3/6, 6/3, 2/6, 6/2.

Mr. P. Booth, of the Kenya Agricultural Department, was married in Nairobi a few weeks ago to Miss Stephenson, of Eldoret.

We regret to learn of the sudden death in Blantyre of Mr. E. A. Officer, manager of Consolidated Plantation Supplies Company.

Mr. A. W. M. S. Griffin, M.C. Provincial Commissioner at Fort Jameson, Northern Rhodesia, spent his recent local leave in Blantyre.

Mr. J. W. Page, export manager of Gillette Safety Razor, Ltd., has left England for a quick business tour of South and East Africa.

Captain George McCall, who had been a farmer at Kitale for the past seven or eight years, died recently in Durban at the age of forty-five.

Colonel R. B. Turner, Trade Commissioner for South Africa in the East African territories and Miss Turner recently visited Zanzibar and Pemba.

Commander A. C. Coke, D.S.O., of Kericho, has been appointed to fill the vacancy existing on the Executive of the Convention of Associations.

Vice-Admiral Hugh J. Tweedie is to succeed Vice-Admiral Rudolf M. Burmester as Commander-in-Chief of the African Station on January 9.

Lieutenant-Commander L. P. Lane, R.N. (Retd.) has arrived in Dar es Salaam to take up his appointment on the staff of the Tanganyika Railways.

Mr. Leonard Flemming, the South African writer, who is known to many East Africans, arrived in England last week to undertake a lecture tour.

Captain W. S. S. Brown, Lieutenant A. J. Keddie, and Lieutenant W. L. Rolleston are recent arrivals in Kenya on transfer to the King's African Rifles.

Mr. R. J. Harvey, who has been a Superintendent of Education in Tanganyika for the past four years, has been transferred from Dar es Salaam.

Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Henn, of Kiambu, recently visited Dar es Salaam, where Sir Sydney Henn is at present presiding over the Tanganyika Railway Commission.

The Rev. E. Melville Hadley, who served as a Chaplain to the Forces during the East African Campaign, has just accepted the living of Holy Trinity, Louth.

Mr. G. W. Ingleby, who will be known to many of our readers as chief engineer of the s.s. "Clement Hill," is about to retire from the Kenya and Uganda Railway Marine.

The engagement is announced between Mr. W. A. Kaye, of Northern Rhodesia, and Miss J. F. Rade, eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. B. W. J. Rade, of Johannesburg.

The Hon. H. C. D. C. Mackenzie-Kennedy, who has served in Northern Rhodesia for the past eighteen years, has been appointed Chief Secretary to the local Government.

The marriage is to take place in September between Captain Spencer Tryon, of Molo, and Miss Lillian May Tubb, youngest daughter of the late Mr. and Mrs. Tubb, of Bicester.

Mr. G. F. McConnel, son of Colonel F. F. McConnel, of Blackyet, Kirtlebridge, was recently married in Mombasa to Miss G. Covey, daughter of Mr. C. R. Covey, of Ngong.

We deeply regret to report the death last week in Brighton of Mrs. J. M. Braimbridge, wife of Dr. C. V. Braimbridge, of the Kenya Medical Service.

Mr. James Carmichael, of the Uganda Veterinary Department, was married in Bramhope last week to Miss Kathleen Jackson. Mr. and Mrs. Carmichael are shortly leaving for Uganda.

Mr. W. T. Moroney, who was for some time a journalist in Nairobi, but who for the past twelve years has edited the *Matatiele Mail* in East Griqualand, died last month in South Africa.

Mr. J. E. G. Ransome, who served through the East African Campaign and has been on the Tanganyika administrative staff for the past few years, has assumed charge of the Tanga district.

Mr. C. Schweizer, who has lived in Uganda for the past fifteen years, and was at one time manager of the local branch of Messrs. L. Besson and Co., died recently in Mbarara from pneumonia.

At the Kafue Agricultural Show Major J. V. Hermon won no fewer than twenty-two prizes in the cattle section, including seventeen firsts, while Capt. J. Brown scored fourteen, including ten firsts.

Mr. William Heady, who has been Director of Education in Zanzibar for the past ten years, is now on leave. He served in the Egyptian educational service from 1911 to 1915 and from 1919 to 1920.

Mr. and Mrs. C. Kenneth Archer—both of whom have made excellent progress after the operations which they have had to undergo, since they arrived Home—are sailing for Kenya about the third week in September.

Sir Ronald Ross was entertained to luncheon last week to celebrate the thirty-third anniversary of his discovery of the malaria germ. The luncheon was held in the malaria laboratory of the Ross Institute, Putney Heath.

Dr. J. J. Black, who before his recent appointment to the Medical Service of Uganda was for many years medical officer on the British-India line of steamers, has been appointed District Medical Officer of Entebbe.

Mr. D. Galton-Fenzi has been appointed Secretary of the Aero Club of East Africa. Mr. F. C. Bridle, who has acted as Hon. Secretary since the inception of the Club, is a member of the Executive Committee.

The engagement was recently announced between Mr. J. C. Young, of the Sudan Cotton Plantations Syndicate, and Miss Ingearet Giffard, whose first novel, "Sigh No More, Ladies" will shortly be published in this country.

Viscountess Elibank, Lady Sandeman Allen, and Lady Davson are busily engaged on organising the Women's Section recently sanctioned by the Council of the Royal Empire Society to concentrate on hospitality, information and recruitment.

At the recent annual meeting of the Eastern Province Chamber of Commerce the following officers were elected: President, Mr. C. Findlay; Vice-President, Mr. Mulji; Hon. Secretary, Mr. J. R. Farley; and Hon. Treasurer, Mr. J. J. McIntyre.

Mr. Robert Betts, who left England last week to take up his appointment in the Education Department of Kenya, is a keen tennis player. He was educated at Maltby Craggs School, Rotherham Technical Institute, and University College, Nottingham.

The Incogniti cricket team which is to visit Kenya in the winter may be led by Mr. E. J. Metcalfe, the old Australian inter-State cricketer, and Mr. A. H. H. Gilligan may act vice-captain. Several Eton Ramblers and Free Foresters are likely to be among the members of the team.

Mr. Philip Carpenter, who has just been awarded a Robert Blair Fellowship, proposes to visit mines in America to study the principles and practice of the flotation process for separating minerals from their ores, with a view to investigating the value of its application in the copper areas of Northern Rhodesia.

It is likely that the Duke of Gloucester, who leaves London in the middle of the month for the coronation of the Emperor of Ethiopia, will not return to this country until the early spring, since, his official duties done, he hopes to pay a further visit to Kenya and perhaps other parts of East Africa.

Mr. Van Lear Black, the American millionaire controller of mines, banks, trust and insurance companies, newspapers, and other interests who a few days ago fell overboard and was drowned while his yacht was cruising in American waters, made a long African flight in his private aeroplane a couple of years ago.

The members of the Tanganyika Railway Commission over which Sir Sydney Henn is presiding as independent Chairman are: Mr. F. J. Bagshawe, the Hon. M. P. Chitale, the Hon. Major W. C. Lead, Colonel G. A. P. Maxwell, Mr. S. B. B. McElderry, Mr. J. B. Park, and the Hon. Major J. S. K. Wells.

The late Mr. A. F. R. Wollaston, who was a member of the British Museum Expedition to Ruwenzori in 1905, left property valued at £43,232, with net personality £37,513. After various bequests, he leaves a portion of the residue to the Royal Geographical Society for the assistance of exploration outside the Polar regions.

We regret to learn of the sudden death in Eldoret from heart failure, of Mr. John McLeod, who had been in business in East Africa in various capacities for the past twenty years. Though of a reserved nature, he was held in high estimation among his fellows, and was a general favourite. He was a Freemason and a member of the Nandi Border Lodge.

The Independent Overseas Command of the Legion of Frontiersmen, of which Lieutenant-Colonel P. D. Driscoll, the well-known Kenya coffee planter, is Commandant-General, has appointed Captain J. Castle, of the Sudan Police, Khartoum, to be Area Organising Officer in the Sudan. Captain H. E. Beardsell, of Mbarara, is Organising Officer in Uganda.

Mr. H. E. Watts, who left London last week to return to Kenya after spending the best part of a year in England, is one of the partners of Nyanza Auctioneers, Nakuru, and an old and well-known resident in the Lumbwa district. He was one of the keenest advocates of the formation of the Lumbwa Co-operative Creamery, of which he was for many years the managing director.

The following have been appointed Honorary Game Rangers in Tanganyika:—Brigadier-General L. B. Boyd-Moss, Major J. S. K. Wells, Major F. E. Bradstock, Brigadier-General C. Cary-Barnard, Captain A. B. Dumas, Mr. J. A. Fawdry, Mr. B. E. Frayling, Colonel C. L. R. Gray, Mr. H. W. F. Harner, Mr. V. T. Hockin, Mr. L. F. F. W. Streit, Mr. C. F. M. Swynnerton, and Baron von Blixen.

Among those leaving London to-morrow for East Africa is Mr. P. C. Curtis, who first went to Uganda in 1911, was engineer to a leading cotton ginning company until the War, then served for three years in the Balkans, and returned after the Armistice, since when he has been engaged mainly in prospecting. Mr. Curtis has prospected in many countries, including Canada, Mexico, Venezuela, and West Africa.

Among those outward-bound for Mombasa are Mr. R. Bell, Mr. and Mrs. A. Bursell, Mr. and Mrs. J. Carberry, Mr. T. Cullen, Mr. B. Kopperud, Major and Mrs. A. Lucas, Mr. R. McWatt, Mr. and Mrs. S. Mews, Mr. and Mrs. A. Millar, Mr. and Mrs. G. Mordaunt, Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Phelps, Captain H. E. Schwarze, Mr. A. Smith, Mr. M. Smith, Mr. L. Steel, Mr. H. Tompsett, Mr. and Mrs. W. Watson, Mr. R. Wilson, and Mr. C. Wright.

Tanganyika settlers have definitely decided to send three delegates to London to place their case before the Joint Parliamentary Committee, which is to be appointed in November. The delegates are to be Major W. C. Lead, deputy leader of the European non-official members of the Legislative Council; Mr. H. A. Bown, a Dar es Salaam barrister, who, until a few years ago, was one of the Crown Counsel in Kenya; and Mr. A. A. Menka, for ten years proprietor of the Dar es Salaam Times, which recently ceased publication. The Kenya delegation leaves for London on September 6.

#### Our Competition of Criticism.

Readers in England are reminded that entries for our Competition of Criticism of "East Africa" must be received by Monday next, September 1. The conditions have appeared in our pages almost week by week for some time past. Further entries will be welcomed provided they reach us by Monday.

**Camp Fire Comments.**

**Baobabs and Antiquity.**

A botanical correspondent draws our attention to the fallacy which, he says, is so common regarding the age of baobab trees. "Why," he asks, "do travellers in Africa harp on the enormous age of baobab trees? I am constantly coming across such statements as 'hundreds of years old,' 'hoary antiquity,' and so on. I admit that when the baobab was first discovered its age was put down at thousands of years, the describers being entirely misled by its really remarkable thickness of trunk. They had in mind the ancient oaks of Europe and argued that so bulky a tree must be of vast age. The truth is that it is merely an idiosyncrasy of the baobab to run to bulk, the wood being soft and homogeneous. Being a tropical plant, it has none of the 'annual rings' of trees growing in temperate climes, so it is difficult to ascertain the exact age of any given specimen. But it is certainly nothing phenomenal."

**The Weight of Lion Cubs at Birth.**

An illustrated article in *Country Life*, on an American lion farm, includes the surprising statement that a lion cub "weighs one ounce and a half pounds at birth." As a human thing between five and nine pounds at birth, the extremely small weight of newly-born lion cubs seemed so remarkable that *East Africa* asked the Secretary of the Zoological Society of London for the experience of the Gardens in the matter. Sir P. Chalmers Mitchell's reply tended to confirm the weight given, for he wrote: "Lion cubs are relatively very small at birth, and I should say that the statement is approximately correct. A full-grown lion will weigh from five hundred to six hundred pounds, so its progeny are really *excessively* minute at birth. The domestic cat has large litters of kittens, but they are not remarkably small at first, and, so far as we know, other *Felidae* do not have particularly small young. We should like to have further information on what is evidently a very interesting point in Natural History."

**Sergeant Mafuta Mengi in Belgium.**

Sergeant Mafuta Mengi, of the Belgian Colonial Forces, has been taking part in the celebrations at the Antwerp Exhibition, and writes thus to his wife in the Congo:—

"Do not be alarmed, for it is not to make war that we have been brought over the ocean river, but to celebrate the making of peace between the tribe of the Belgians and the Batavian tribe, after a war lasting a hundred years. . . . Today we have marched past Boula Matari. As there was a tornado enough to knock the teeth out of a crocodile, we had to wear our capes. The Belgians were wrong to make peace during the rainy season. At Brussels I have seen the palace of the King, who is much loved and neither his sons nor his cousins try to dethrone him with the aid of his enemies. At his Court are the great witchdoctors of the whites, in red and violet robes. As there were not many real soldiers, we were greatly applauded. As there is plenty of meat in the butchers' shops, the Belgians don't make war among themselves, and as they have many machines, they do not raid their neighbours for slaves. The Belgians eat day and night and rarely use their legs for getting about. Wives are easy to get, as there are plenty of women, and they are not expensive, but the whites prefer to have only one wife because of the difficulty of finding houses for them."

There is something refreshing in viewing modern Europe from a new angle.

**Mosquitoes at Fifteen Guineaes Each.**

A London evening newspaper is responsible for a story of a golfing doctor who produced for the delectation of his fellow players at the club house an *anophelis* mosquito, in "an ingenious little cage of glass," which he was carrying "to bite a patient, thereby giving him malaria to counteract a more dangerous disease." He was, he said, charging a fee of fifteen guineaes! As our contemporary's paragraphist sapiently remarked, that mosquito was worth many times its weight in gold. Henceforth, when unexploited assets are being considered, the potential value for medicinal purposes of the anopheline population of East Africa in the rainy season will have to be remembered.

**Mosquitoes in the United States.**

A correspondent, writing from America, takes us to task for suggesting that many Americans travelling in East Africa are quite familiar with mosquitoes and malaria in their home land long before they go on safari in Africa. Another correspondent sends us a cutting from *The Boston Herald* which announces that there is at the moment a Bill before the Senate granting \$65,000 (£13,000) to fight Washington mosquitoes. The cartoonist of the *Herald* facetiously suggests that some of the money might be devoted to drilling for oil of citronella, as a "gusher" or two of that well-known culicifuge would be "just the thing" in default, he hints at "mosquito guns," he gives a drawing of "mosquito bullets, actual size"—or a squad of professional pugilists to fight the insects.

"Lutembe," the famous tame crocodile of Lake Victoria, which has delighted thousands of visitors to the lake shore at Mile 13 on the Kampala-Entebbe road, is reported to be dead.



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"EAST AFRICA'S" BOOKSHELF.

## LESSONS TAUGHT BY SOUTH AFRICA.

The Native Problem Reviewed.

THERE is a fairly widespread impression in East Africa that the Union of South Africa is a country dominated by foreigners who are continually on the verge of some minor or major insurrection against British rule, and most East Africans appear complacently resigned to a state of affairs which, they consider, has little to do with them; anyhow, South Africa is a long way away. Mr. Leonard Barnes, the author of "Caliban in Africa," now published by Messrs. Victor Gollancz, Ltd., at 10s. 6d. net, tells of a very serious state of affairs, and no East African reading the book can fail to realise the importance of the influences at work in the Union, and their possible future effect upon East Africa.

The greater part of the book is of interest chiefly to the student of international affairs in general, and of South African in particular, and is therefore outside the scope of this review, but the Native problem in South Africa is in many respects very similar to that of East Africa, although in a more advanced and chronic state. Mr. Barnes tells, in an unbiased and accurate chronology, of the gradual emancipation of the Native in the Union, despite continued and ever-increasing oppression from his white masters. Of Native characteristics he says, very truly:—

"In spite of their justified distrust of the white man in the mass, the Natives are ready to like him as an individual. The Afrikaner will often exploit the feelings of Natives by recalling that the white man is the ancestor. The plea is, of course, even more valid from the Native side. But the Natives, with their sane and comparatively philosophic outlook, make little use of it. They prefer not to regard the white man as a mere representative of the race which grievously has wronged, and is wronging, them. They look straight to his individual quality, and they judge him on it. When they like him, they will serve under him for nearly any sort of work with admirable and almost eager devotion. They are born co-operators, and they make excellent subordinate officers, for they have the habit of giving implicit obedience without servility."

Which is as true of the Natives of East Africa as it is of the peoples of the south.

Two long quotations are made by the author from the Hilton Young Report, and he draws an analogy between the needs of East and South African Natives, especially in the matter of agricultural and other artisan training, which is, officially speaking, non-existent in the Union. The summing up of the whole position, political and economic, is masterly, and as a warning we are told:—

"Rhodesia has in a real sense been a buffer between the worst forms of colour-mania and the rest of the continent, and the buffer's job has, ironically enough, been simplified by the hedge-hog attitude assumed by the Union under the Nationalist Government. Nevertheless there have been plenty of loopholes, and the Afrikaner spirit has made the most of them. It has gained firm foothold in Rhodesia, and firmer still in Kenya farther north. There is grave danger that the developments of the Northern Rhodesian copper fields, in repeating the economic situation of the Transvaal, may also repeat the colour-complex which has grown out of that situation."

To those who see the dangers that lie ahead "Caliban in Africa" must give cause for grave thought. Mr. Barnes has written a book that will, no doubt, be unpopular with an unfortunately large section of the public in South Africa, but if he has had strong things to say, he is obviously anxious to be painstakingly accurate. This must be one of the most damning indictments ever written of South Africa as it is to-day.

R. T.

## THE IMPERIAL INSTITUTE.

Its Work During the Year 1929.

SOUND work was done by the Imperial Institute during 1929 in assisting the East African Dependencies. Much material was sent to the Institute for examination and report, and help was given in other directions. Thus at the request of the Governments of Tanganyika, Uganda, Nyasaland and Southern Rhodesia, Mr. Norton Breton, the Chairman of the Advisory Committee on Silk, made a careful survey of those countries to investigate the possibilities of sericulture as a part-time industry. Reports were furnished on the results of the examination and technical trials of a consignment of cocoons from Tanganyika.

The experimental comparison of rope from Manila hemp and from East African sisal was continued, with samples of sisal coming from Tanganyika and from Kenya. The Tanganyika samples showed the smallest loss on water washing and acid purification, and contained the largest proportion of cellulose; the Kenya samples were less satisfactory in those respects, but sisal from Mexico was very much below East African standard.

An examination of *Allanblackia Stuhlmannii* seeds from Amami indicated that the white, almost odourless fat from the seeds would be readily saleable for making soap or candles, and that the proportion of fat in the seeds from the Amami trees was 7% higher than from West African *Allanblackia*. Reports were furnished on samples of tobacco from Nyasaland and Southern Rhodesia, and analyses were carried out on tobacco from the latter country. Information was supplied to a settler in Kenya on the cultivation of high priced crops such as essential oil plants and sweet almonds.

A memorandum was furnished to Southern Rhodesia on the production of power alcohol from maize, the tobacco planters complaining of the high cost of petrol. Maize in Nyasaland also received attention in view of the possible expansion of agriculture on the completion of the Zambezi Bridge; mica from Kenya and Southern Rhodesia was priced, and a new mineral from Uganda containing bismuth, tantalum and niobium was analysed. The Northern Rhodesia Government announced its desire to have a separate court at the Institute and provided £200 for the commencement of the work.

## MOTORING IN THE RHODESIAS.

A Very Practical Local Guide.

"MOTORING IN RHODESIA," a little brochure issued by the Automobile Association of Rhodesia, claims to be a practical guide for those who wish to visit the Rhodesias by motor car, and that claim is fully justified. Sound advice is given on the choice of a car suitable to local conditions, on routes and tours, on Customs formalities and Government regulations, on local motor and game laws, on hotels and camping grounds.

Attention to the hints given on "Things Wanted on a Long Motor Trip" and on "Motoring in South Africa" will save the visiting tourist a whole host of troubles. Thus magneto is preferred to battery ignition, owing to the danger of the car being stranded a long distance from help through the battery running down; wood wheels are apt to dry out and crack during the dry season, while disc wheels oppose rather a large surface to the current when crossing rivers; testing the clutch to see that it will hold on the steepest hills or drifts; the liability of a fine of £5 for not closing gates; the need for a spotlight; and the heavy penalty for neglecting to extinguish camp fires thoroughly when leaving—these and many other small but vital points are emphasised. The booklet costs only one shilling, and is as good a shillingsworth as the African motorist is likely to find anywhere. Its possession and use may save him many pounds.

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## FILMS SUITABLE FOR THE COLONIES

### REPORT OF THE GOVERNMENT COMMITTEE

#### Majority and Minority Recommendations.

In March, 1929, Mr. Amery appointed a Committee to examine existing arrangements for the supply, censorship and exhibition of cinematograph films in the British Colonies, Protectorates and Mandated Territories, and these matters were considered under three heads: (i) the development of the use of films for education in the widest sense; (ii) the encouragement of the supply of British films; (iii) the establishment of an efficient censorship.

The report of the Committee has now been published; under the first head, it recommends the purchase by Colonial Governments of a travelling film unit at a cost of about £860, and weighing some three tons; advocates the use of "safety" or non-inflammable films only; the training of officers of Colonial Education Departments in the technique of film apparatus; and suggests legislation to increase the number of cultural films shown.

#### Majority Recommendations.

To encourage the supply of British films, the Committee proposes the establishment of an organisation under the auspices of the British film industry, working in collaboration with the Colonial Office and Colonial Governments, and guaranteed by the Colonial Governments against loss of its first year's working up to £1,000 (Kenya is put down for £90, Mauritius for £60, Northern Rhodesia for £30, Uganda for £40, and Zanzibar for £30. Tanganyika Territory does not appear in the list at all). Further, an educational expert is suggested, to tabulate the supply of educational and cultural films, and to examine suitable types of equipment.

A single Censorship Board is proposed for each territory, to consist of two or three members, one of whom should be a member of the Education Department or Department of Native Affairs. It is recommended that in tropical African Colonies an African should, where possible, be a member of the Censorship Board, and that the question of a Central Censorship Board in London, formed by a panel of members nominated by representative Governments, should be explored. Legislation is proposed to control the production of films and to regulate all cinematograph and poster displays, public or private. It is suggested that no discrimination should be shown between European and non-European audiences in licensing films for public exhibition.

The Committee—a strong one of fifteen members, under the chairmanship of Mr. H. Snell, M.P.—reported unanimously with the exception of Sir Hesketh Bell, G.C.M.G., a former Governor of Uganda and Mauritius, who presented a minority report. The Colonial Office Conference (1930) considered the Report and passed a resolution endorsing generally the recommendations of the Committee; and on August 18 the Secretary of State for the Colonies addressed a circular despatch to the officers administering the Government of Colonies, Protectorates and Mandated Territories drawing their attention to the Report and urging its consideration.

#### Sir Hesketh Bell's Minority Report.

Sir Hesketh Bell's minority report is long, precise, detailed, and deals especially with British trop-

ical Africa and its peoples. He puts his finger at once on a weakness of the Committee's Report:—

"In Africa we possess," he writes, "a vast Empire that has recently been acquired. Those countries are peopled by more than 35,000,000 souls for whose moral and industrial progress we have made ourselves responsible. That great number of British-protected subjects needs special methods of trade and administration. The 'Cinema problem' is of sufficient importance to be treated separately and specially, and I venture to think that the Films Committee might have been well advised if the question, which was referred to it, had been dealt with under two separate aspects, to wit:—

- (a) Measures suitable for highly developed communities.
- (b) Measures applicable to primitive peoples in Africa."

This he proceeds to do. While agreeing that many of the existing "educational films" are quite suitable for the general instruction of children and adults in the West Indies and other old Dependencies, most of them, he maintains, are entirely "over the heads of primitive people in our African territories."

"Nearly all of them," he continues, "were prepared for the instruction of white adults and children. Illustrations of the life-history of the mosquito or of the devastating effects of the hookworm, which might be understood by more or less civilised coloured people, who have some notions about microbes and microscopes, would be quite bewildering to unsophisticated Natives who have not the faintest idea of modern science and have only a rudimentary idea of proportion. Cinema pictures, intended for the education of primitive people, must be specially produced. They must be constructed by persons who are intimately acquainted with the mentality of Natives and their limits of comprehension. Pictures suitable for the uplift of uncivilised Africans should illustrate the advantages of cleanliness, decent living, industry and humanity.

"I submit that the trade cannot be expected to supply such pictures. There would be no money in them. They would therefore have to be produced by the Governments of our various African territories. A film which would be suitable for the Sudanese would probably be equally comprehended by the people of the Gambia, Sierra Leone, the Gold Coast, Nigeria, Kenya, Uganda, Tanganyika, Nyasaland, and Zanzibar. The various Governments might thus combine to provide an adequate stock of cultural films which could be distributed from a central agency to the Education Department of each territory. The cost of the pictures, being divided proportionally, would be well within the means of the African Administrations even if the project were conducted on a considerable scale. The production of the pictures should, of course, be entrusted to experts in that business, assisted by one or more Colonial officials possessing much experience of African mentality."

#### To Combat the Foreign "Stranglehold."

While in general agreement with his colleagues on the need for encouraging a greater demand for British commercial films, Sir Hesketh pleads for stronger measures to combat the "stranglehold" which foreign enterprises have established in British possessions overseas:—

"Even though a few of our territories in Africa may be precluded," he writes, "through the existence of treaties from giving special advantages to British manufacturers, the great majority of our tropical Colonies and Protectorates are under no such disability. I submit that the Administrations of those countries should be strongly and officially urged to grant to British films such advantages, by way of insistence on a British quota, remissions of duty, or other financial help as may enable our producers to compete successfully in a growing market which is now practically monopolised by foreign agencies."

Sir Hesketh agrees with the Committee that in older Colonies the work of censorship may well be done by local authorities, but for the primitive people of tropical Africa he would have the censoring done in London:—

"My proposals did not envisage the creation of an expensive Board but merely provided for the attendance, at the ordinary meetings of the British Board of Film Censors, of two or three persons possessing special knowledge of African mentality and conditions, who would only be required to indicate the films which, in their



opinion, would be suitable for exhibition to Natives in Africa."

Sir Hesketh Bell proceeds to sum up his recommendations thus:—

"(1) That a small committee, delegated by the several territories, shall sit in London to select pictures suitable for exhibition to Natives in Africa. The committee to be composed of persons entirely unconnected with trade interests.

"(2) That film-renters in British Tropical African Colonies, desiring to import films, should make their applications to the London Film Supply Board through the Colonial Secretariat or other suitable official channel in the territory.

"(3) That, save with the special permission of the Government of a British Tropical African Territory, no cinema pictures be exhibited therein that have not already been certified by the London Committee, and that the importer shall be required to give a certificate, under penalty, that the film imported is identical with the version shown to the Committee in London.

"(4) That, save with the permission of the London Board or of the local Government, no film shall be imported direct from a foreign country or from India.

"(5) That, except under special licence or for private exhibition only, no film shall be imported into Tropical African Colonies or Protectorates that is not suitable for exhibition to Africans."

**Governors Support Sir Hesketh Bell.**

The comment of the Colonial Office Conference on these proposals reads:—

"We are much impressed by the arguments set out by Sir Hesketh Bell in favour of a central censorship in London as far as Tropical Africa is concerned. We agree entirely that Tropical Africa, with its many millions of primitive peoples, is in a different position from the rest of the Colonial Empire, and requires special treatment and censorship. There are at present only a trifling number of cinemas in the African Colonies; now, therefore, is the time to take action in this direction before a widespread diffusion of the difficulty makes it more complicated.

"Local censorship in African Colonies is undoubtedly conducted under difficulties. First, it is understood that exhibitors have to purchase or rent their films before they know whether they will be allowed to show them. Secondly, there is a real danger, as Sir Hesketh Bell points out, that 'under the pressure of a reasonable desire on the part of the educated sections of the community for relaxation and entertainment, the Censorship Board may still allow the exhibition of a number of films which should not be seen by Natives.' Censorship in London would largely obviate both these difficulties."

[This week's leading article deals with this subject.—Ed. "E.A."]

**UGANDA INDIANS AND "PARAMOUNTCY"**

*Their Views on the White Papers.*

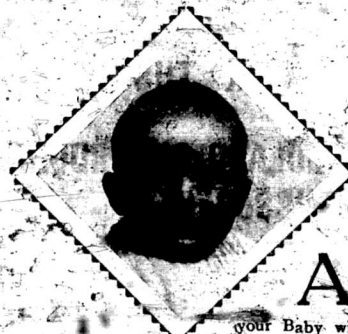
The Indian Associations in Uganda are stated by *The Times* correspondent in Nairobi to have sent a statement to the Colonial Office, upholding Native paramountcy and expressing the view that East African Natives should be allowed to grow all economic crops, such as coffee, sisal, and cotton, in the same way as Europeans, as is the case in Uganda. They also consider that from the point of view of Indian interests in Uganda the present measure of direct Indian representation in the Legislature is insufficient and should be at least as large as that of the Europeans. The system of nomination is, they consider, obsolete, and election should be substituted for it. Regarding the common electoral roll, they feel that its acceptance in principle is a great step forward. Indians in Uganda are willing to limit the franchise to 12% of the population, with the reservation that Indian seats in the Legislature be equal in number to those given to Europeans. Finally, although they are opposed to Closer Union, they are willing to agree to it if it be non-political. The Indians consider that the High Commissioner should reside at Mombasa, which should be given the status of a separate territory to be administered directly by him, and that all racial issues should be

**SOMALI PETITION TO THE KING.**

THE Somali community in Kenya, known as Ishaak Shariffs, have petitioned the King, with a view to "remedying and ameliorating the harsh and inequitable treatment" which the petitioners consider they have suffered and are still suffering at the hands of the Government. The petition, according to a telegram to *The Times*, asserts that the Ishaak Shariffs are of Asiatic origin and extraction, being emigrants from Aden and Southern Arabia, and are, in fact, Arabs. Many generations of the community have emigrated to and permeated Egypt, Somaliland, and East Africa. In countries under the sovereignty and protection of His Majesty the Ishaaks are recognised as Arabs and Asiatics and are not treated as natives of Africa. The petition recalls that the Somalis were pioneers in the cattle trade of Kenya, and asserts that they have been instrumental in enlightening and encouraging the Natives in methods of civilised trading, while they also played a part in war time.

It is stated that in 1919 the Governor of Kenya, after representations had been made to him, recognised the Somalis as Arabs and Asiatics by exempting them from Native taxation and requiring them to pay retrospectively the non-Native poll tax which is payable by Europeans and Asiatics. Despite these facts, the petitioners say they are treated by the Kenya Government as are the natives of Africa, being included in criminal and civil legislation within the definition of the word Native, and also being compelled to use African hospital accommodation. In spite of the representations of the last two and a half years, they say, no action has been taken; therefore the petitioners pray His Majesty to declare that they should no longer be regarded as "Natives," but henceforward have the rights and privileges of Asiatics.

The Arab residents of the Coast Province, as subjects of the Sultan of Zanzibar, have also sent a petition to the Governor objecting to their inclusion in any legislation under the definition of Natives.



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This is because Glaxo now contains an extra added amount of vitamin D, which means no digestive disturbances, no constipation. It also ensures Baby absorbing the lime in his food, so necessary for sound bone, strong teeth, and healthy development.

Over two years' medical trials in Great Britain proved the value of this New Glaxo (with added sunshine vitamin D) for infant feeding before it was placed on the market

**KENYA'S CROP ESTIMATES.**

H.M. Eastern African Dependencies' Trade and Information Office in London has received cabled advice from Kenya giving the following particulars from the first Kenya crop report for 1930-31: Estimated acreages, compared with those of the same date last year, are maize, 208,769, against 244,599; wheat, 66,367, against 68,250; and coffee, 94,218, against 92,218.

**KENYA'S COST OF LIVING.**

The Kenya Cost of Living Commission recommends consideration of the possibility of instituting some means of transport between the outskirts of Nairobi and the commercial centres; an immediate reduction in the Customs and railway charges on baby foods; that efficient cold storage should be established in Nairobi; and that the Railway should be asked to run cold storage wagons for the transport of perishable foodstuffs.

**MORE DEPUTATIONS.**

Northern Rhodesia contemplates sending Home a delegation of non-official members of the Legislative Council to place before the Secretary of State their views regarding the Memorandum on Native Policy in East Africa.

Major C. Luxford has proposed to the Laikipia Farmers' Association that a deputation should be sent to South Africa to enlist support at the forthcoming Imperial Conference for the white civilisation in Africa.

According to the Johannesburg correspondent of *The Morning Post*, an unofficial conference of the leading public men of Northern and Southern Rhodesia has been convened to meet at Victoria Falls on September 26, principally to discuss the White Papers.

**ARMS FOR ETHIOPIA.**

A treaty to regulate the importation of arms and ammunition into Ethiopia was signed at the Quai d'Orsay on August 21 by representatives of Great Britain, France, Italy, and Ethiopia. The treaty applies the provisions of the Geneva Convention of June 17, 1925.

**FIVE YEAR CAMPAIGN AGAINST COFFEE BEETLE.**

It will interest East African coffee planters to learn that growers in Southern India are alarmed at the discovery of the coffee berry borer beetle on their plantations. The beetle is only three millimetres long, and 164 specimens are said to have been bred from one berry. Energetic action is being taken to fight the pest, and the Pest Act, by which improperly managed coffee estates can be taken over and managed by the Government at the owner's expense, has been brought into force. A £23,000 campaign, spread over five years, is contemplated in order to wipe out the pest.

**MOMBASA'S SMALL ELECTORAL ROLL.**

Last week we reported that 148 votes had been polled in the Mombasa bye-election. A Mombasa man on leave now informs us that there are only 160 Europeans on the register, so that practically all who were entitled to vote did so. But why is the register so small? Mombasa has to-day a European population of well over a thousand men, women, and children, and as there is male and female adult franchise in Kenya, there ought to be on the register four or five times as many names as the number given by our correspondent. Are our informant's figures right? If so, will someone explain why so few of those entitled to the franchise are shown by the register as able to exercise it.

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You will find the "Kirgat" range of tussores, flannels and other cloths specially suitable for East Africa. Better have our samples by you. May we post you our East African range?

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HIGHLANDS WRITE TO****THE NYANZA AUCTIONEERS**

NAKURU KENYA

ESTABLISHED 1920.

**LAND AGENTS,  
AGRICULTURAL ENGINEERS,  
GOVERNMENT VALUERS,  
LIVE-STOCK SPECIALISTS.**

THE ONLY KENYA FIRM OF THIS  
DESCRIPTION WHO ARE PRACTICAL  
FARMERS WITH LIFE-LONG  
EXPERIENCE.

WE RECOMMEND ONLY PROPERTIES  
KNOWN TO US PERSONALLY, AND  
STRONGLY ADVISE PROSPECTIVE  
SETTLERS TO INSPECT FARMS  
BEFORE PURCHASING.

**East Africa in the Press.**

**A HELPING OF HIPPO.**

From an entertaining *Times* leaderette, entitled "A Helping of Hippo," we quote the following:—  
 "An American with vision is suggesting that more use might profitably be made of the hippopotamus. He sees no reason why the Great Lakes and the Mississippi should not house their share of such commodious monsters, and thinks any initial difficulties about temperature could be overcome with a little science on man's part and a little forbearance from the hippopotami. The great advantage claimed is the amount of meat that will be available. There is a lot on a hippopotamus, and housewives who have long ago decided that chickens yield too little meat for the price and that cheese is the best value will have to revise their views about the butcher's shop. That part of the hippopotamus which would make crackling if he were roasted like his relative the sucking pig, might present some difficulties had not the chewing gum habit fortunately prepared the way and spread through the States a habit of patient mastication. Those who have delighted to jeer at chewers and sneer at the narrow lives that were spent with a single flavour in the mouth must regret their abuse to-day and recognise that the chewers were the pioneers. America may not be able to spread westward any longer, but there is still the call for the pioneering spirit, and nowhere more than in the field of dietetics."

**ONE CROWDED HOUR IN TANGA.**

Of the recent Tanga incident *Truth* says:—  
 "The little outburst of 'Hoch der Kaiser,' 'Der Tag' and 'Gott Strafe England' all rolled into one crowded hour at Tanga, in the Mandated Territory of Tanganyika, might only provoke a smile if it did not provoke a rather more serious reflection. The German Consul, Herr Speiser, seems to have got so fearfully excited at the visit of the new cruiser, 'Karlruhe,' delivered a terrifically guttural speech, under the impression, as he has since explained, that nobody else but the 'Karlruhe's' people could possibly understand it. They understood it so well that the marines of the ship were landed and made a ceremonial march past, Herr Speiser taking the salute."

"H.M.S. 'Enterprise,' of the East Indies Squadron, chanced to be placidly cruising up the coast of what was formerly German East Africa. Getting wind of the German goings-on, she came into Tanga and landed the whole of her marines, who with fixed bayonets marched through the place, saluting the Union Jack, whilst a seaplane dived overhead. Herr Speiser told the British Provincial Commissioner that he was sorry if any offence had been given, and the incident itself may well end at that. But it serves to remind us that we have totally ignored Germany in all our naval calculations. At the moment she could not do much harm, but we shall not always be able to say the same."

**THE MARY SLESSOR OF EASTERN AFRICA.**

MISS MARION SCOTT STEVENSON, the well-known worker in the Kikuyu mission field, who died recently in Glasgow, is described as "The Mary Slessor of Eastern Africa" in an obituary notice appearing in the current issue of *Kikuyu News*, which says, *inter alia*—

"At the age of thirty-six she was appointed by the Foreign Mission Committee to Kikuyu. In 1910, as a result of village visiting in stuffy huts at night, she contracted the acute form of phthisis common in the Kikuyu country, and for some days her colleague, the Rev. Dr. Arthur, and two Government doctors despaired of her recovery. But recover she did, and that completely. She volunteered for service at Tumutumu and in 1912 started the first girls' dormitory under pioneer conditions. In 1913, on Mr. Barlow's leaving on furlough, she took over the superintendence of the school work. In 1915 she was relieved from the charge of the girls' work by the arrival of a new woman worker from home. Under her the school work increased rapidly. She trained her own teachers. Finance was totally inadequate and she did

marvels with meagre resources. She would save every scrap of writing paper and sit up at nights stitching these scraps together in order to provide her teachers with notebooks. Additions to the European staff were impossible under War conditions, and those men of us who were there had our services commandeered by Government, but she struggled on doing the work, not of one, but of a dozen.

"In 1916 she went on furlough a very tired, done woman, for she rose every morning before 5 o'clock, took prayers for the school at 6.30, and worked often till near midnight. The only thing that saved her physically, was the wonderful power that she had of sleeping almost continuously for ten days when she took her annual holiday, and on the very occasional week-ends when she was commanded to rest under doctor's orders. On her return from furlough, 1917, she lived through those awful days when the Kikuyu population, already decimated by War conditions (her own scholars and teachers were amongst the recruits for the Carrier Corps), was still more awfully decimated by first, famine, and then by influenza. During the latter epidemic 10% of the local population died.

"When this trying time was over the brightest period of her life began, as well as her greatest work. Crowds swarmed into her schools. By the end of 1920 seven out-stations had been established, and the total schools numbered fifty-six. To all, Marion Stevenson travelled twice every three months either on foot tramping up steep ridges and down deep valleys, or else, where roads permitted, on the back of a colleague's motor-bike. Later, the gift of a motor-car proved to her a real boon. Like the great apostle she was in journeyings oft in perils of waters, swollen streams seldom stopping her going where she wanted to. It was not until within the last few months of her life that she gave expression to what was a real horror—crossing precarious little bridges over running water. In one year she visited over 800 homes, and once out of 583 days she lived for 483 in her tent. The least spectacular of missionaries, her influence penetrated farther than our present knowledge."

The new wing of the *Pidinet* General Hospital, which has been constructed at the cost of about £5,000, will be opened shortly.

**Delicate Children and Invalids need VIROL**

Virol is the well-known nutritive food which the most delicate digestions can absorb with ease. It is a scientific food containing the essential vitamins, and it has been saving the lives of infants and delicate invalids for more than 20 years.

**For NERVES and SLEEPLESSNESS**

Virol and Milk is a combination of Virol with pure full-cream Devonshire Milk. It is the most successful Nerve food yet discovered. It contains exactly the kind of nutriment that exhausted nerves require. No added milk required—simply add hot water to the Golden Powder.

**VIROL AND MILK**

ALL STORES STOCK BOTH

VIROL LTD., EARLING, LONDON, ENGLAND.

## "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.

A new hotel is to be built in Tanga.

Messrs. Beeston and Morison have begun business in Nakuru as auctioneers.

During a recent gale the new cotton ginning factory at Port Sudan was blown down.

Mr. Belloni, manager of the Savoy Hotel, Beira, has resigned his appointment and has left Beira.

Penny postage for letters in Northern and Southern Rhodesia and in the Union of South Africa is now in force.

The Governor of Nyasaland recently opened the workshop extensions of the Central African Transport Company's premises at Chichiri.

The two new "K" class steamers being built for the Bombay-East Africa run of the British-India Line are to be named "Kenya" and "Karanja."

The Nyasaland Convention of Associations has urged that the cost of a geological survey of Nyasaland should be borne by the Home Government.

Mr. J. R. Sumner, representative of Messrs. Morris Motors, is at present on an extensive tour of East Africa, and was in Kampala during mail week.

Fees in Kenya Government schools having been raised 100%, the Uganda Government has decided to pay the difference between the old fees and the new for any Uganda children at these schools.

The Governor of Manica and Sofala has laid the foundation stone of the new shipping offices to be built in Beira for the Union-Castle line, the Manica Trading Co., Ltd., and the Beira Boating Co., Ltd.

The Soy and Hoey's Bridge Farmers' Association has decided that the signing-on wage for casual labour in that district shall be 10/- per month, and that one month's wages should be the maximum advance.

A certain amount of dissatisfaction has long been felt in Zanzibar with the method adopted by Government in calculating the amount of duty to be levied on cloves exported. In raising the matter before the Legislative Council, the Hon. W. Grazebrook characterised the present system as "charging a duty on a duty." The tax was recently reduced to 20%, but Captain Grazebrook pointed out that by the present method the duty charged works out at 24%.

Representatives of Nyasaland, Northern and Southern Rhodesia, the Union of South Africa, Canada, North Borneo, Jamaica, and Cyprus are now meeting in London to discuss the position of the Empire tobacco industry. The meetings are private.

A confidential report on the market for footwear in the Sudan has been prepared by the Department of Overseas Trade. Firms desiring to inspect a copy should communicate with the Department at 35, Old Queen Street, S.W.1, quoting reference No. B.X. 6709.

That strikes and Native unrest in the Rhodesias and other parts of Africa have been influenced by the Red Trade Union International is claimed by the Soviet Press. Agents of the new International Negro Committee are said to be working among the coloured races.

A number of members of the Kenya Legislative Council, while recently in Mombasa, visited the Ramisi Sugar Estate, at the invitation of Major and Mrs. F. Turney. Major Turney said that, as a result of the protective duty on sugar, a piece of uninhabited swampy jungle had been turned into a plantation feeding 2,000 people and spending some £2,000 monthly in Mombasa. Under the right conditions Kenya could, he was confident, eventually export sugar to England.

Smaller areas in Uganda are being planted with cotton, according to a cable received by H.M. Eastern African Dependencies Trade and Information Office in London, which gives the following details of acreage planted with cotton as at July 31, 1930:—

	Acreage 1930.	Acreage 1929.
Eastern Province	213,084	230,373
Buganda Province	48,746	108,477
Northern Province	26,000	12,000

A "British-Africa Industrial Development Expedition," under the leadership of Mr. Geoffrey Malins, is to leave England about the end of the year, and, after crossing Europe, Asia Minor and Palestine, plans to travel from Cairo to the Cape with a convoy of British motor-cars and one motor-cycle tender. The objects of the expedition are stated to be that of showing that British products are best, of demonstrating their value abroad, and of proving that British-built motor-cars can travel anywhere in Africa.

## PRESSED STEEL TANKS PERFECTED AND PROVED

In sizes from 220 to over 2 million gallons

1. Maximum strength with minimum weight.
2. Quick, economical transport, unit plates nestle closely together.
3. Speedy, simple erection (unskilled labour will do).
4. Capacity for extension.

**BRAITHWAITE & COMPANY**  
ENGINEERS, LTD.,

38, BROADWAY BUILDINGS, WESTMINSTER, S.W.1

Telephones: Victoria 8533. Telegrams: Braithwaite, London

**MORE ENJOYABLE  
MORE ECONOMICAL . . . .**



Fitted with Brooks' saddle.  
Specify Sturmey Archer  
3-speed gear.

**More Enjoyable** because the Raleigh is so delightfully easy to ride—perfectly balanced, smooth-running, comfortable and reliable.

**More Economical** because the Raleigh is Guaranteed for Ever. Without exception, it is the world's strongest bicycle, due to its all-steel construction and many unique features which combine light weight with strength enough to withstand the weight of ten men. Ride a

**Rigid, Rapid, Reliable**  
**RALEIGH**  
**THE ALL-STEEL BICYCLE**

The Raleigh is tested from front wheel to rear reflector in a way which no other bicycle could withstand. Raleigh chemists are constantly testing at every stage of manufacture to ensure that excellence of materials and precision of workmanship for which the Raleigh is world-famous.

Send for "The Book of the Raleigh," free.

THE RALEIGH CYCLE CO. LD., Nottingham, England.  
Agents in all parts of Africa.

**SMITH, MACKENZIE & CO.**

P.O. BOX 120, MOMBASA,  
and at

NAIROBI, KAMPALA, DAR ES SALAAM,  
ZANZIBAR, TANGA, LAMU, LINDI.

**GENERAL MERCHANTS,  
STEAMSHIP CLEARING,  
FORWARDING AND EXPORT AGENTS,  
LAND AND ESTATE AGENTS.**

CONSIGN YOUR GOODS AND BAGGAGE TO US  
**BONDED WAREHOUSE PROPRIETORS.**

BAGGAGE CLEARED AND STORED.  
Tel. "MACKENZIES."

THE  
**AFRICAN MARINE & GENERAL  
ENGINEERING CO., LIMITED.**

MOMBASA (KENYA), EAST AFRICA.  
Ships Repairs, Turning, Welding,  
Casting, Forging and Engineering  
Work of all kinds Executed.

Cables: "ANGECO," Mombasa. Telephone: 51  
P.O. Box 120, Mombasa.

General Managers:  
**SMITH, MACKENZIE & CO.,** Kilindini, Mombasa.

**PEARSON'S DISINFECTANTS  
AND DIPS**

(Non-Poisonous and Non-Irritant in Use)

For Governments, Railways, Mines, Plantations, Farms and General Household Use.

**HYCOL No. 1.**—Germicidal value 18 to 20 times greater than Carbolic Acid. A magnificent Sheep Dip at dilutions 1:100 to 1:100. The finest form of disinfectant for household and farm use.

**HYCOL No. 2.**—Similar to above but less highly concentrated. Three to five times germicidal value of Carbolic Acid.

Representatives for Kenya, Tanganyika, Zanzibar and Uganda:  
The Kenya Agency, Ltd., P.O. Box 781, Nairobi.

**PEARSON'S ANTISEPTIC COMPANY, LTD.**  
61, Mark Lane, London, E.C. 5.

**DUX BLACK CANVAS**

Proved by Government rigid Test to be specially suitable for Tarpaulins in Tropical Conditions.

**Durability twice other canvases.**

Absolutely waterproof, rot proof, insect proof.

Other varieties: Brown, Green, White, suitable for all requirements, and with same properties.

Samples on application to:  
**The DUX CHEMICAL SOLUTIONS Co., Ltd.,**  
Bremley-by-Bow, London, E. 3.

## EAST AFRICAN PRODUCE REPORTS.

## COFFEE.

THERE is still an irregular demand at the auctions, with very little change in prices.

## Kenya:—

"A" sizes	62s. od. to 93s. od.
"B" sizes	55s. od. to 67s. 6d.
"C" sizes	51s. od. to 61s. od.
Peaberry	55s. od. to 110s. 6d.
London graded	
First sizes	60s. od. to 70s. od.
Third sizes	54s. od.
Peaberry	53s. od.
Mixed, brown, pale and ungraded	23s. od. to 54s. 6d.

## Uganda:—

Medium dull greenish	40s. 6d.
Robusta	27s. od. to 36s. 6d.

## Tanganyika:—

A small consignment of Kilimanjaro and Usambara was offered, but was retired.

## Belgian Congo:—

Brownish green smalls	32s. od.
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## Tunisi:—

Brownish green	60s. od.
Medium	53s. 6d.
Peaberry	40s. 6d. to 54s. od.

## Kivu:—

Brownish green	50s. od. to 50s. od.
Medium	48s. od.
Peaberry	38s. od.
Dull brownish	38s. od.

London stocks of East African coffees on August 26 totalled 52,651 bags, compared with 36,681 bags on the corresponding date of last year.

## OTHER PRODUCE.

**Castor Seed.**—There is no business passing. The nominal price is £14 5s., compared with £17 5s. at this time last year.

**Chillies.**—Steady at 50s., but with little business passing.

**Clove.**—Little business is passing, the quotation being from 1s. 0d. to 1s. 1d. per lb. Last year's price was 1s. 2d.

**Copra.**—Nominal at £16 10s. per ton.

**Cotton.**—Fair business has been done in East African at between 4d. to 6d. per lb. according to quality.

**Cotton Seed.**—The nominal price is £4 5s., exactly half the figure ruling at this time last year.

**Groundnuts.**—Business has been passing at the steady price of £14 5s. per ton. £20 was quoted at the end of August last year.

**Gum Arabic.**—In their monthly report Messrs. Boxall and Co., of Khartoum, state that arrivals in Kordofan stations from January 1 to July 31 totalled 12,070 tons, compared with 10,855 tons during the corresponding period of last year. Prices show a downward tendency, the net fall during the month being 6s. 6d. per cwt. Exports of gum arabic during the first six months of the year totalled 13,015 tons, compared with 13,527 tons during the first half of 1929.

**Hides and Skins.**—No business is reported in East Africans.

**Maize.**—There has been a further fall to 25s. for No. 2 white flat East African, for August-September shipment. Last year's quotation was 37s. 3d.

**Simsim.**—A fair amount of business has been done in white and/or yellow at £14 7s. 6d. The price at this time last year was £20 10s.

**Sisal.**—There are sellers of good marks No. 1 Tanganyika and Kenya at £22 5s. for August-October shipment, and parcels for January-March are reported sold at £22 15s. c.i.f. for l.a.g. Last year's price was £41 10s.

**Tea.**—306 packages of Nyasaland tea were sold last week, realising an average price of 9 16d. per lb. The average price realised in August last was 10 9d. per lb.

**Wheat.**—The market continues quiet. Kenya Governor No. 1 quoted at 33s. 6d., Marquis at 35s., Equator No. 1 at 35s., Equator No. 2 at 34s., and Durum at 32s. 6d.

## SISAL COSTS IN KENYA.

THE attention of the sisal industry in Kenya is largely devoted to the question of reducing costs of production, says the latest report of the Kenya Advisory Committee, which continues:—

"It has been stated that the present c.i.f. cost of Kenya sisal is in the neighbourhood of £31 10s. per ton, but this is a figure that the responsible cost accountant would have to accept with reserve. In the neighbouring territory of Tanganyika and in a case where large scale company operations are carried on, it is estimated that the c.i.f. cost is not more than £23 10s. per ton, but even taking this figure, which is admittedly very low, it will be seen that the present market price of £24s. 10s. for No. 1 leaves no margin. Certain estates are reported to have ceased cutting for the moment upon instructions from their London offices. Opinion upon this course varies, although there seems no reasonable doubt that in a certain minority of cases that course may be advisable, as there has undoubtedly been a tendency to cut too early."

## RHODESIA BORDER MINING CORPORATION.

Particulars of the Rhodesia Border Mining Corporation, Ltd., have been filed at Somerset House. The company was incorporated in Southern Rhodesia. The British address is at 80a, Coleman Street, E.C.2. T. C. Benoy, of 38, Fairfield Road, Bromley, Kent, is authorised to accept service of process and notices on behalf of the company. The directors are: J. Hill, 15, Manor Road, Sidcup; H. Brignell, Shirley; Headstone Lane, N. Harrow; and A. Fraser, and S. A. Redrup, both of Bulawayo, S. Rhodesia. A certified copy of the memorandum and articles of association has not yet been filed. File number, F.2043.

## PERSONAL ANNOUNCEMENTS

Private—not trade—advertisements are now accepted by "East Africa" for publication in this column at the PREPAID rate of 3d. per word per insertion, with a minimum of 5s. per insertion; three consecutive insertions for the price of two. For Box No. advertisements there is an additional charge of 1s. per insertion towards cost of forwarding replies. Advertisements reaching "East Africa," 91, 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.

## SHOTGUN FOR SALE.

WINCHESTER 12-bore repeating shotgun; makers just completely overhauled. Ideal for colonial use. Approval £6 10s. Boulton, Highfield, Westbury, Wilts.

## SAFARIS TO TANGANYIKA.

EXPERIENCED BIG GAME HUNTER, now in England, can arrange to take safaris to districts which are usually inaccessible, and still comprising good elephant. Would agree to expenses and payment by results. Box 209, East Africa, 91, Great Titchfield St., London, W.1.

## POST WANTED IN EAST AFRICA.

MAN, 27, good birth, experience Native labour, proficient Swahili, has extensive knowledge dog and poultry breeding, secretarial qualifications, desires post with prospects; willing work for keep at commencement. Excellent references. Apply Box No. 202, East Africa, 91, Great Titchfield Street, London, W.1.

## TANGANYIKA ESTATE FOR SALE.

1,000 ACRE ESTATE in Usambara Mountains, Tanganyika, for sale. Permanent river, healthy situation, easy access from coast. Land suitable for robusta coffee, kapok, etc. Local labour available. For price and further particulars apply Box 212, East Africa, 91, Great Titchfield Street, London, W.1.

## TO PARENTS.

MRS. WALROND SWEET (widow of C. of E. Padre and old Roedeasian) is now ready to receive a few small children into her comfortable Bungalow home in Dorset. Special care given to children whose parents are abroad. First lessons and every home care. Doctors and other exceptional references. Write "Outreau" West

# TROPICAL TENNIS



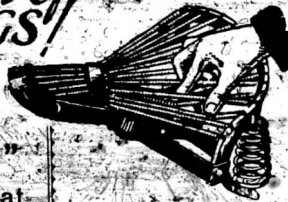
The New Spalding Tennis Ball has been designed to meet the special conditions of tennis in the Tropics. Its performance in bound and speed is identical with the requirements of Championship Tennis.

The Spalding Tennis Ball will wear amazingly well under the roughest conditions.

## SPALDING TENNIS BALLS

A. G. SPALDING & BROS. (British), LTD., Export Dept.,  
78, Cheapside, London, E.C. 4.

### A Cushion of SPRINGS!



**THE "TERRY" Spring Seat Saddle**  
gives 100% Saddle ease.

A saddle is the most vital part of a cycle — it can give pleasure or cause pain — it can increase health or threaten it — it can inspire love of miles or dread of them. A "TERRY" shapes to you; it has no hard spots — it is perfect from the first. Cycle and motor cycle Models.

*Why not write for List?*  
If you have trouble in buying locally please write to us.

10 minutes "TERRY" steel-stranding maintains the health of muscle, keeps liver and stomach in good working order and ensures physical fitness. Why not buy yours now? List free.



# TERRY

HERBERT TERRY & SONS, LTD.  
Radditch, England Est. 1855.

Factory Representative: G. W. DAVIDSON  
KAMPALA, UGANDA.

# Smile without embarrassment

Make dull teeth gleam like jewels,  
gums firm and pink as coral.



DENTAL science now traces the chief cause of discoloured teeth to a film that forms on them.

Run your tongue across your teeth and you will feel the dreaded coating — film. It clings to crevices and stays. It absorbs ugly stains from food and smoking. It hardens into tartar.

Ordinary brushing fails to remove this film successfully. Now, the world of science produces a special film-removing tooth paste — Pepsodent. First, it curdles film, so that light brushing easily removes it. Teeth begin to whiten. Smiles grow far more charming.

Test Pepsodent. Get a tube to-day.

## Pepsodent

The Film-Removing Tooth Paste

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

# TETRAFORM

For Hookworm

Tetraform is a special quality of carbon tetrachloride, recommended by the medical profession on account of its exceptional purity.

It never fails in action, one dose being sufficient to eliminate as many as 95% of the parasites.

Ask your chemist for Tetraform, the pure brand of carbon tetrachloride.

THE BRITISH DRUG HOUSES LTD LONDON

## COOPER, McDougall & Robertson, Ltd.

EVERYTHING FOR THE FARMER IN KEEPING STOCK HEALTHY.

- COOPER'S IMPROVED CATTLE DIP
- COOPER'S TIXOL CATTLE DIP
- COOPER'S SHEEP DIP

INVALUABLE TO FARMERS IN ERADICATING ALL PARASITES IN CATTLE, SHEEP, ETC.

**KUR MANGE:** A perfectly safe remedy of great value in curing parasite mange in horses, dogs, cattle, and to eradicate lice and cure ringworm.

**SOPEX:** A Shampoo for curing lice and improving the coats in dogs.

**PULVEX:** A powder for curing lice in horses, cattle, pigs and poultry.

## ROSENBLUM, BULLOWS & ROY, LTD., NAIROBI.



## PASSENGERS FOR EAST AFRICA.

The s.s. "Garth Castle," which left London for South Africa on August 21, carries the following passengers for

<i>Beira</i>	Mr. W. G. MacIntyre
Mrs. M. S. Adlam	Mr. R. D. McKinnon
Miss M. B. Begg	Mr. D. I. Morgan
Miss K. M. Fairclough	Mrs. Morgan
Mrs. E. D. Fort	

The s.s. "Explorateur Grandidier," which left Marseilles for East Africa on August 22, carries the following passengers for

<i>Mombasa.</i>	<i>Dar es Salaam.</i>
Mr. H. T. Fairfield	Mr. A. L. Bertques
Miss K. Nielson	Mr. S. Campbell
Mr. & Mrs. R. K. Werjee	Mr. S. J. Dene

*Zanzibar.*  
Mr. & Mrs. M. Sorabji

## PASSENGERS FROM EAST AFRICA.

The s.s. "Francesco Crispi," which arrived London on August 21, brought the following passengers for

<i>Genoa.</i>	<i>Beira.</i>
H. E. Postieaux	Mr. & Mrs. J. C. Everard
Lady Postieaux	Mrs. C. Cosaronti
Rev. Father Armprino	Mr. & Mrs. E. Marochal
Countess Dutini	Mrs. A. Venturi

*Port Said.*  
Mr. & Mrs. Hawtree

## NEWS OF OUR ADVERTISERS.

British Overseas Stores, Ltd., which has large interests in Messrs. Allen, Wack and Shepherd, Ltd., of Beira, and elsewhere, report a profit of £51,232 for the year to June 30 last, compared with £45,360 during the previous twelve months. A final dividend of 4% is recommended, making 7% for the year; £34,76 is carried forward. The report states that Messrs. Allen, Wack and Shepherd show excellent increase in business during the past year.

The Union Castle Line have announced arrangements for their usual Christmas and New Year tours to South Africa, the special return fares to Cape Town being £90 first class and £60 second class. The tours apply to the R.M.S. "Armada Castle," leaving Southampton on December 4, the R.M.S. "Edinburgh Castle," leaving on December 10, the R.M.S. "Saxon," leaving on January 2, and the R.M.M.V. "Warwick Castle," leaving on January 30, 1931.

East African Coffee Plantations, Ltd., reporting a net profit of £1,504 for the year ended August 31, announces that it has purchased for £50,000 at Nandi East an estate of 2,546 acres, of which 240 acres were planted with coffee; other purchases include 1,000 acres adjoining Kepchomo, 90 acres being under young coffee, for £6,500, and 1,337 acres adjoining Kapgora for £1,000. The object of the latter purchase was to secure water power rights for hydro-electric schemes for the future factory. Nearly 53 tons of clean coffee were harvested for the current year between 80 and 90 tons are anticipated. Sufficient tea seed to plant 200 acres has been ordered. Two coffee factories are in process of erection, and an order is shortly to be placed for a complete hydro-electric plant.

## EAST AFRICAN STEAMSHIP MOVEMENTS.

### BRITISH-INDIA.

"Matiana" left Marseilles homewards, August 21.  
"Malda" arrived Dar es Salaam homewards, August 23.  
"Madura" leaves London for East Africa, August 29.  
"Modasa" left Aden for East Africa, August 22.  
"Khandalla" left Kilindini for Bombay, August 22.  
"Kananara" left Durban for Bombay, August 25.  
"Karagola" left Bombay for Durban, August 27.  
"Karoa" left Dar es Salaam for Durban, August 26.

### CLAN-ELLERMAN-HARRISON.

"Clan Ronald" left Aden for East Africa, August 22.  
"Rancher" left Suez for East Africa, August 21.

### HOLLAND-AFRICA.

"Nykerk" left East London for Cape Town, August 18.  
"Nias" arrived Hamburg, August 16.  
"Meliskerk" arrived Durban for Beira, August 16.  
"Aldabi" left Rotterdam for South and East Africa, August 18.  
"Klipfontein" arrived Hamburg, August 18.

### MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

"General Voyron" left Djibouti for Mauritius, August 20.  
"Bernardin de St. Pierre" arrived Diego Suarez outwards, August 20.  
"General Duchesne" arrived Marseilles, August 25.

### UNION-CASTLE.

"Bratton Castle" left Cape Town for London, August 22.  
"Dunbar Castle" arrived London, August 16.  
"Durham Castle" left Ascension for London, August 20.  
"Garth Castle" left London for Beira, August 21.  
"Gloucester Castle" left Algoa Bay for London, August 22.  
"Llandaff Castle" left Beira for Natal, August 24.  
"Langibay Castle" left Genoa for East Africa, August 23.  
"Llanstephan Castle" left Natal for Beira, August 23.  
"Ripley Castle" left Natal for Réunion and Mauritius, August 23.

## EAST AFRICAN MAILS.

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

August 28	per s.s. "Naldera."
September 3	s.s. "General Duchesne."
" 4	s.s. "Viceroy of India."
" 11	s.s. "Morea."
" 18	s.s. "Kaiser-i-Hind."

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 August 31 by the s.s. "Narkonda," on September 3 by the s.s. "Lebonte de Lisle," and on September 13 by the s.s. "Ryperkirk."

## NEW CANADA-EAST AFRICA SERVICE.

East Africa is advised that the new service which Messrs. Elder Dempster and Co., Ltd., are inaugurating from Canada to East Africa, via the Mediterranean and the Suez Canal, will be initiated by the m.v. "David Livingstone," which is scheduled to leave Montreal on September 10 and to call at Gibraltar, Oran, Algiers, Malta, Alexandria, Haifa, Jaffa, Port Said, Suez, Port Sudan, Aden, Mombasa, Tanga, Zanzibar, and Dar es Salaam. The service is to be a monthly one.

Both the Rhodesia Congo Border Concessions and the Kafue Copper Development Co. have found it necessary to repudiate circulars sent to their shareholders by outside concerns with which they have no connexion.

## SCANDINAVIAN — EAST AFRICA LINE.

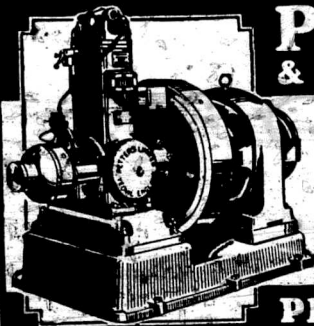
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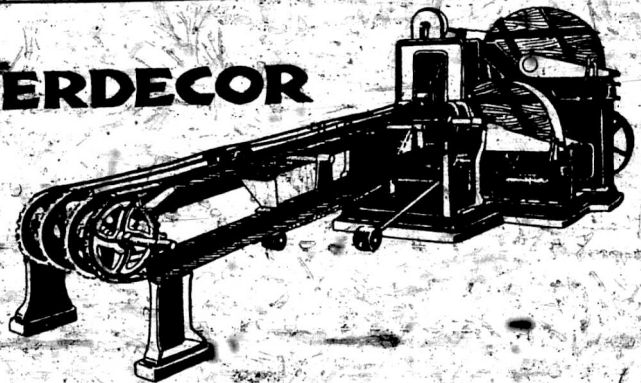
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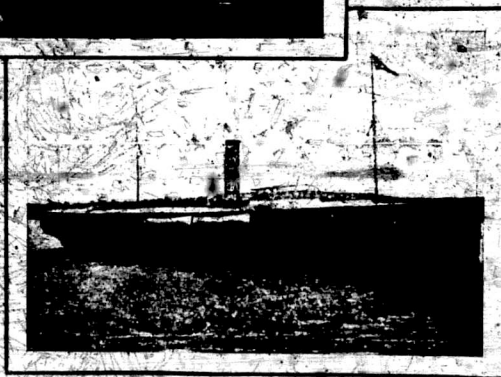
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 Building, Cockspur Street, London; or the General Manager, Kenya and Uganda  
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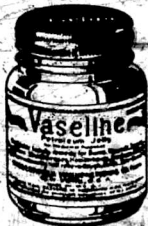
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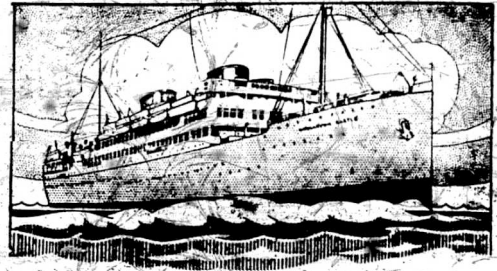
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